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

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(VOL. III)

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10000/109/827
(VOL. III)

MONTHLY REPORTS, AGRICULTURE SUB-COM.
JAN. - AUG. 1945

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Lesto

Please see forwdings underlined & underlined portions of Legs. Sgt. monthly report for July.

CR 10/9

SI 10/9

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C.S.C.:

Summary of Agriculture Subcommission's Monthly Report for June 1945.

Please note folio 180 for general summary made by Agriculture Subcommission.

1. Agricultural Production:

Crop conditions unfavorable with drought unbroken. Crops south of the Appennines severely damaged. Situation critical in Apulia and Sardinia. Cereal crops except corn and rice damaged by drought and lack of fertilizer. This is best illustrated by estimated 31% reduction in yield of wheat. Reports regarding the forage situation indicate that except in North Italy an over-all deficiency exists which will require redistribution of limited surpluses that may be located in the North. Both Sardinia and Apulia must depend on considerable amount of imported forage. Despite late frosts which reduced total production, approximately 75,000 tons of surplus fruit were reported, especially in Liguria, Lombardia and Veneto.

2. Agricultural Supplies:

Deliveries of copper sulphate resumed in June and 3,060 tons distributed in North Italy. Additional supplies arrived too late for use until the fall campaign. Agricultural sulphur from Sicily also distributed through northern regions. Nitrogen fertilizer production resumed in limited scale in North. Action taken 21 June establishing prices for agricultural supplies by adding actual distribution costs to the landed cost instead of using the prices established on 3 April 45; this for the North.

3. Granai del Popolo:

Collection of 1944 wheat crop ended 30 June with 96% of original estimated goal in Central and Southern Italy. Total collected: 1,114,530 metric tons. Quantity collected in Northern Italy including all provinces of Emilia, a total of 1,563,698 metric tons.

4. Oleari del Popolo:

Olive oil collected by end of June: 51,766 metric tons or 54% of estimated amassable quantity of olive oil. No accurate report of the 1945 crop yet available.

5. Livestock:

1003

Situation in Sardinia critical due to lack of forage and still more aggravated by internal parasites and diseases. Movement of cattle will continue although sheep are not in a condition to be moved. Movement will be restricted only to animals suitable for slaughter. Transfer of captured animals has been completed. Since May 11,716 horses moved from Austria and distributed by Eighth Army. Approximately 12,460 captured horses and mules distributed by Fifth Army. These were all turned over to farmers designated by the Ispettorati Agrari. Animals existing in Italy appeared to be in

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except in North Italy an over-all deficiency exists which will require redistribution of limited surpluses that may be located in the North. Both Sardinia and Apulia must depend on considerable amount of imported forage. Despite late frosts which reduced total production, approximately 75,000 tons of surplus fruit were reported, especially in Liguria, Lombardia and Veneto.

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6. Forestry:

It is desired to review military timber harvest procedures to eliminate cutting destructive to European forestry methods. Royal Forest Corps Area commanders have submitted programs which indicate that many unemployed persons can be used in reforestation projects.

7. Fisheries:

Program for reactivation of fishing industry under consideration by Economic Section. Equipment is being lost as well as lives because of lack of information regarding mines and obstructions. Preliminary plans made for a national conference on fisheries during month of September.

1 August 45

A. B. ARNOLDY
Capt, Sp Res.

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R.G.C.: Executive Commissioner.

Summary of the Agriculture Subcommission Monthly Report for May.

1. Agricultural Production: During the month crop estimates were revised downward in view of continued drought. Other factors for this are weather delaying planting, and shortage in fertilizers.

2. Agricultural Supplies: Copper sulphate delivery ceased in May. White arsenic was unavailable. Adequate supplies of binder twine were delivered in the North despite transportation difficulties. 11,500 tons of sulphate and 26,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer located in the North.

3. Granai del Popolo: Collection of the 1944 wheat crop will end by 30 June. Decree published in May by Italian Government establishing Granai del Popolo for 1945 with prices in the South the same for last season.

4. Oleari del Popolo: Olive oil collected in the mainland totalled 50,612 metric tons.

5. Livestock: Distribution of captured draft animals continues in the North with approximately between 15,000 to 20,000 animals distributed.

6. Agricultural Labor: Adequate labor is available in all critical areas.

7. Land Reclamation: A survey discloses land reclamation in the North better than anticipated. Some land flooded. Equipment little damaged. Fuel necessary to operate pumping stations.

8. Forestry: A survey indicated that forests in the North are not excessively damaged.

9. Fisheries: Restrictions generally lifted everywhere and instructions issued to increase production. Lower prices show the effect of increased production.

16 June 45

A. B. ARNOLDY
Captain

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tinued relatively high during the month of Jan. Production has been maintained through the winter at higher than normal levels by harvesting certain areas earlier than normal.

c. Future Planning and Conference: Initial plans were made for the agriculture and forestry conference to be held in April. It has been made clear that the arrangements for the program and the conduct of the conference were entirely the responsibility of the Royal Forest Corps.

3. Fisheries

b. Fishing Restrictions: Further relaxation of fishing restrictions has been approved by the naval authorities as a result of proposals made by this Sub Commission.

9 April 45.

Excellent summary - Well done! Major

Exc Cmz.

C.S.O.

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Resume of Agriculture Sub-Commission Monthly Report for April:

1. Agriculture

The third Joint Agricultural Conference held in Rome 16-18 April at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. Conference planned and executed by Italian officials of Ministry. Conference devoted mainly to Agricultural Production, amassing and experimentation.

General Order No. 40 for collection of cereals approved and distributed.

2. Forestry

Plans made for production and distribution of charcoal and fuel wood in the north.

Problems of transportation, personnel and reforestation discussed.

3. Fisheries

Reports on fishing regulations and discussions on suggested modifications to increase production were made for submission to AFHQ, G-5.

4. Agricultural Supplies

Deliveries of fertilizers short of expectations.

Nicotine sulphate, horse shoe nails, bailing wire, twine and spare parts for farm machinery are being distributed.

5. "Granai del Popolo"

Ammassing practically at its end. Approximately 94% of estimate ammassed.

6. "Oleari del Popolo"

Olive collection ceased April 15th. Total : 47,412 tons. Olive oil ammassed.

7. Livestock

Movement of horses from Sardinia continues. Much foot and mouth disease prevalent which prevented movement of cattle and sheep.

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Excellent Summary - Well done! / Major

Excus.

C.S.O.

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14 lots Grain oil & Wheat ammassing figures.

9 June 1945

A. B. ARNOLDY
Captain

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Rather gloomy. 13/6.

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C.S.O.

Please see Folio 128. Passages of interest have been marked.

Ex Commissioner's Office.
20.2.45.

Seen by E.C. 21/2.

136.

CSO: Following passages in the February Monthly Report reflect progress. See summary at 134.

1. Agriculture

a. Production: Crop production prospects continue to be encouraging. Except for flooded and mined areas the land is being cropped; without the normal application of fertilizer, however, that may result in lower than average production per hectare. Fall crops for the most part came through the winter in good shape, with ample to heavy rainfall reported, especially in Sicily.

Seed needs for spring use have been well provided on the whole. Spring varieties of wheat for some of the mountain communes were unobtainable, but seeds of substitute crops have been provided so that no hectarage will remain idle because of lack of seed. Imported seed beans have been distributed and Food Sub Commission also released 30 tons of field peas, which had a germination of 99%, for use as seed in Toscana. Plans were completed for distribution of sugar beet seed, and the distribution of Greek clover, alfafa and sulla is nearing completion. Imported potato seed has been distributed and domestic seed continues to move out of the Avezzano Valley, although in limited quantities. The only remaining demand of a general nature is for seed potatoes, especially on the part of larger farmers. It is believed that most of the small farmers have carried over enough for their own needs even though it may not be choice seed stock.

b. Supplies: The agricultural production requirement program developed in December was reviewed and requisitions were drafted providing for the imported requirements which must be delivered during the last half of 1945 to insure crop production essential to the prevention of disease and unrest. Consideration was also given to items in excess of these minimum requirements, the provision of which may be advisable during that period through an Italian Government import program if supplies and transport permit.

c. "Granai del Popolo": By end of Feb, 92% of the estimated collection of wheat for Liberated Italy had been delivered to the "Grania del Popolo." (Appendix A.)

d. "Oleari del Popolo": A total of 11,552 tons of oil was amassed in Feb in that portion of Italy devoted to the Food Plan, bringing the total for that area for the season to 31,222 tons, and the total for the whole of Liberated Italy to 32,528 tons.

e. Land Reclamation: In the Emilia Region alone approximately 10,000 hectares of land are being drained or will soon have their pumps operating. A full-time member of the Emilia Regional AMG agricultural staff has proved the desirability or necessity of having at least one officer in each important reclamation area to coordinate reactivation work. The inevitable obstacles of lack of equipment, materials and parts can be solved only by a great deal of improvisation and exchange of local supplies. This type of action requires the full-time attention and efforts of one officer for each area of extensive reclamation.

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...indicate that 6,700

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Progress reports from other areas indicate that 6,700 hectares have been drained in Lazio. It is expected that substantial progress will be made in draining the 20,000 hectares which are still under water during the next sixty days.

g. Joint Agricultural Conference: Ministry of Agriculture officials have presented for their April conference on agriculture, forestry and fisheries to this Sub Commission for advice and suggestions. The program as prepared will feature (a) the 1945-46 Crop Production Program for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and (b) suggested long time rehabilitation problems and plans for agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The wheat amassing program for 1945 will be presented to the agricultural inspectors for further consideration and exchange of viewpoints as to methods which might be used in maximizing the amount of wheat to be collected.

2. Forestry

a. Fuelwood and Charcoal Production: Production of fuelwood and charcoal con-

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

AGR/111

13 July 1945

JUL 16 1945

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - JUNE

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   e. Agricultural Organizations
   f. Livestock

2. Forestry

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PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

The drought was unbroken except by scattered showers north of the Po River. Small grain and forage crops have been damaged, especially in Apulia and Sardinia. The corn crop may produce a normal total yield.

A report on the Italian wheat crop estimate forecasted 4.4 million tons as compared with 6.4 million last year. The report was brought to the attention of the President of the Council of Ministers for consideration by the Italian Government.

The price of small grains in Northern Italy was established.

The forage deficiency will necessitate redistribution of forage surpluses and livestock. Damage has been done to forage in Sardinia by locusts.

Copper sulphate and sulphur were distributed in Northern Italy. Arsenicals arrived too late. Nitrogen fertilizer production was resumed in the North and is being distributed there. Chilean nitrate was scheduled for distribution in the South. An allocation of 500,000 tons of rock phosphate was received. Supplies were distributed as available, and arrangements made for uniform handling of the pricing.

Collection of the 1944 wheat crop ended 30 June. The quantity in Northern Italy totalled 1,563,698 metric tons, and in the remainder of Italy 1,114,530. The harvest of the 1945 crop began. The olive oil collection totalled 51,766 metric tons.

Investigation disclosed that several factors will prevent the transfer of any large numbers of animals from Sardinia to the mainland for slaughter or restocking. Distribution of captured animals to farmers has been completed with approximately 26,176 distributed since the early part of May.

Fisheries

A program for the reactivation of ocean fishing, using Italian-owned trawlers, was prepared. A chart to aid in the location of mines and obstructions was prepared. Fishing boats were re-located away from restricted areas. Italian liaison officers were stationed in AMG areas and in other ports.

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Personnel and Administration

Mr. James M. Merritt (A) returned to Italy on 6 June, was appointed Director, effective 27 May, vice Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh (A) relieved. Functions of the individual staff members were specified, in order to define the responsibility for initiating action, etc.

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SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Agriculture

a. Agricultural Production

General crop conditions were unfavorable during the month of June with the drought unbroken except late in the month by scattered showers in most of the provinces north of the Po River. With few exceptions, the crops south of the Appennines have been severely damaged by the lack of normal rainfall during the spring, with the situation critical in Apulia and Sardinia. Cereal crops, except corn and rice, have been damaged by drought and fertilizer deficiencies to an extent which is best illustrated by the estimated 31% reduction in the yield of wheat, as compared with the yield in 1944. The early (main) corn crop is less seriously affected, except fields which were planted late, and the acreage is estimated to be considerably greater than normal, hence a normal total yield may be produced, especially since showers late in the month covered much of the corn-growing area. The late corn crop (planted after wheat) is likewise expected to be at least normal in acreage, but the success of the planting will depend upon whether or not summer rains are sufficient to germinate the seed. The rice crop is reported at 74% of normal acreage and production is forecast at 58% of normal, due to difficulties at planting time.

A report on the 1945 Italian Wheat Crop Estimate was prepared on 15 June for general distribution. The report indicated that the 1945 crop will total approximately 4.4 million tons, 1.5 million tons of which will be available for distribution to non-producers after legal retentions are deducted. The 1944 crop was reported to have been 6.4 million tons. The data are based on crop estimates prepared by the field organization of the Ministry of Agriculture at the end of May, with survey parties from the Sub-Commission in the field in Southern Italy and Sicily to provide an adequate basis for evaluation of the data, and to insure careful consideration of the estimates in instances where the figures were at variance with normal. Owing to the difficulty of accurately estimating the drought damage, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Regional Agricultural Officers were advised to have the yield per hectare verified in more than normal detail by examination of threshing records, and to have the reductions in acreages verified by comparison with the "denunzia" forms which indicate the declared acreage.

Since the crop damage was indicated to be so large, it was necessary to anticipate problems in connection with food, labor, public safety, public health, finance, etc. Copies of the report were distributed to the interested Sub-Commissions, the Civil Affairs Section, and the matter was brought to the attention of the President of the Council of Ministers for consideration by the Italian Government as a whole. The wheat crop estimate was transmitted to AFHQ for onward transmission to Washington and London by signal 274 (see Appendix A). This was supplemented by a more detailed report under date of 15 June 1945.

The price of wheat in Northern Italy was established on 13 June at 750 lire for soft wheat and 830 lire for hard wheat. These prices are based on the 16% differential which was used in pricing the 1942 and 1943 crops, in

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The price of wheat in Northern Italy was established on 13 June at 750 lire for soft wheat and 830 lire for hard wheat. These prices are based on the 10% differential which was used in pricing the 1942 and 1943 crops, in view of the lower cost of producing wheat in Northern Italy, as compared wit the rest of the nation. Comparable prices were established for other cereal crops, and appropriate regional orders were published to implement these prices (basic communication attached as Appendix A-1).

Reports regarding the forage situation indicate that, except in Northern Italy, an over-all deficiency exists which will require redistribution of the limited surpluses which may be located in Northern Italy. Drought damage to permanent pastures, and to forage crops in general, is roughly comparable with that reported for wheat. Temporary relief is afforded by grazing wheat stubble, but supplemental forage will be required in several areas before the fall rains come, although the native resistance of low-grade livestock in reasonable health will not warrant the purchase of high priced forages for them.

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Both Sardinia and Apulia will have to depend upon a considerable amount of imported forage, hence the Ministry of Agriculture was requested to obtain an estimate of the forage availability and requirements. In order to investig te the report of a particularly serious forage deficiency in Sardinia, a survey party was dispatched on 23 June. Its report indicates that locusts were present in abundance and had caused considerable damage to forage and fava crops in the Provinces of Sassari and Nuoro, although a limited control program was carried out. However, the locust infestation did relatively little damage to the main wheat producing areas which are in the Province of Cagliari.

Despite the late frosts which reduced the total production, approximately 75,000 tons of surplus fruits were reported, especially in Liguria, Lombardia and Veneto. Preliminary plans were prepared for the movement of these surpluses in July and August to normal consuming areas, insofar as practicable. Reports continued to indicate that the sugar beet program was reduced by dry weather, and that the crop will not exceed 16,700 hectares in the North. In addition to British Army contracts previously reported, the American Army has contracted for the production of potatoes from certain specified areas in the Lake Fucino district for delivery during September, October and November.

b. Agricultural Supplies

Deliveries of copper sulphate were resumed during the month of June, and 3,060 tons were distributed throughout Northern Italy. Additional quantities arrived too late for use until the fall campaign. Agricultural sulphur from Sicily was distributed throughout the northern regions, 700 tons being delivered during the month. Arsenicals requisitioned for spring delivery arrived during the month and will be distributed against requirements of the fall program.

Nitrogen fertilizer production was resumed on limited scale in Northern Italy, with production from hydro-electric power indicated to be adequate to provide for the minimum essential needs of the North, as the season progresses. Reports indicate that production will not exceed the requirement of the North until large quantities of coal or coke are available to cyanamide plants. Information was received that 18,000 tons of Chilean nitrate of soda were shipped in June, and arrangements were made for its distribution, primarily in Southern Italy, to areas where it can be immediately used for vegetable production near large consuming centers. The allocation of 500,000 tons of Tunisian rock phosphate for processing during the next twelve months was notified by signal. That information was released to insure that farmers will begin to plan on larger applications, in the hope that satisfactory price arrangements will be completed so that processing plants can make an appreciably larger quantity of superphosphate available for the fall and winter planting.

Agricultural supplies, including those originating in Northern Italy, were distributed in accordance with national requirements. Items distributed included binder twine, belting, tractor spare parts, new Italian tractors, baling wire and horseshoe nails. The scarcity of baling wire

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Agricultural supplies, including those originating in Northern Italy, were distributed in accordance with national requirements. Items distributed included binder twine, belting, tractor spare parts, new Italian tractors, baling wire and horseshoe nails. The scarcity of baling wire with which to meet the needs of emergency forage movement program is the most serious supply problem at present, and increased domestic production was requested.

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Action was taken on 21 June to establish prices for agricultural supplies imported into Northern Italy by adding the actual distribution costs to the landed cost, instead of using the prices in effect on 2 April 1945. Thus, imported agricultural materials are priced uniformly throughout the country. Intra-provincial distribution costs are subject to review by the provincial price committees.

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c. Granai del Popolo

Collection of the 1944 wheat crop ended on 30 June with a collection of 96% of the original estimated goal in Central and Southern Italy, 1,114,530 metric tons. The quantity collected in Northern Italy, including all provinces of Emilia, is reported to have totalled 1,563,698 metric tons. (See Appendix B)

The harvest of wheat and other small grains was partially completed during the month, and threshing began, with initial consignments to the Granai del Popolo reported satisfactory. The posting of General Order No. 40 in all areas of Northern Italy implemented the control of the collection of cereals there. In general, it was found necessary to use the "denunzie" forms distributed by the Republican Fascist Government, for adequate information was available by that procedure. Instructions were issued throughout Northern Italy for the necessary control of threshing operations, grading and seed selection.

d. Oleari del Popolo

The quantity of olive oil collected by the end of June totalled 51,766 metric tons, or 54% of the estimated amassable quantity of oil. No accurate report of the 1945 crop if as yet available. (See Appendix C)

e. Agricultural Organizations

Agricultural organizations legally under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, had operated during the period of German occupation through provisional offices in Milan or other such northern cities. On 23 June it was decided that organizations of this type, essential to the Allied Military Government program, should revert to their normal structure. Accordingly, the Federation of Consorzi Agrari provisional office in Milan was obolished as of 1 July, and consideration given to comparable action wherever the organization is to be perpetuated.

f. Livestock

The livestock situation is Sardinia became extremely critical due to the lack of forage, but aggravated by internal parasites and diseases. While sheep are not in condition to move for profitable slaughtering on the mainland, the movement of cattle will continue. The movement will be restricted to animals suitable for slaughter, owing to the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease which still precludes distribution of cattle and sheep for restocking mainland areas.

While large scale movement of livestock during the month of June was proposed as an emergency measure by the High Commissioner for Sardinia, no great availability developed. Investigation disclosed that the low market value of the animals, the high cost of transportation, and the difficulties of organizing the movement of large numbers of animals, were factors which will restrict the program. The forage situation is not less severe in Apulia, but there the livestock population is relatively smaller,

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The transfer of captured animals has been completed. Since the early part of May a total of 11,716 horses were moved from Austria and distributed by the 8th Army. Approximately 12,460 captured horses and mules were distributed by the 5th Army. All animals were turned over to farmers designated by the Ispettorati Agrari, who signed for the animals on behalf of the Italian Government. Animals originating in Italy were delivered in reasonably good condition, but many of the animals moved to Italy from Austria were badly handled, lost, stolen or illegally sold in transit.

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For operational reasons it was necessary to disperse the animals, yet at the same time neither military units nor transport could be spared to effect the transfers, hence partisan units were initially used to move the animals on foot. Later, Italian pack units were substituted for the partisan groups, and the situation was somewhat improved, but it will be necessary to take supplementary action to recover many animals now illegally held in Udine Province. A regional order was issued in Veneto requiring the declaration of all animals held, and their origin, in order to trace those obtained illegally.

2. Forestry

The desirability of reviewing military timber harvest procedures in order to eliminate cutting which is destructive under European forestry methods was presented to AFHQ for complaints regarding permanent damage to forest resources continued. The Ministry of Agriculture indicated their willingness to undertake to supply military requirement, wholly or in part, if that be practicable. Part of the Royal Forest Corps Area Commanders have submitted programs which indicate that considerable numbers of unemployed persons can be used in reforestation projects. Such a program may be of considerable assistance in reducing unemployment. Reports indicate that considerable stocks of fuelwood and charcoal are available for movement as soon as a coordinated program can be developed. Pending the arrival of the forestry specialist due 1 July, these urgent matters must be held in abeyance.

3. Fisheries

A program for the reactivation of the fishing industry which supplied both fresh and salt fish, partly from Turkey and the remainder from Italian fishermen operating in the Atlantic was prepared for the consideration of the Economic Section. It is based on private initiative, utilizing Italian-owned ocean-going trawlers, 3 of which were sunk in Italian waters near Leghorn, Marina di Carrara and Bari, which can be recovered and put to sea in their normal occupation. If 6 of these trawlers can be put back to work it is estimated that they would provide at least 10,000 tons of ocean fish. At least 9 such ocean-going trawlers operated before the war. In an effort to resume imports from Turkey, the Ministry of Food has been authorized to start negotiations with Turkey, and will probably send a fisheries expert to Turkey to make the necessary arrangements.

Equipment is being lost, and lives, because of the lack of information regarding mines and obstructions. A chart was prepared to help fishermen locate mines and obstructions, and the Captains of the Port were made responsible for the dissimination of information regarding the location of mines and obstructions. The chart has been approved by the Navy Sub-Commission and will be put in use at an early date.

Approval was obtained for the transfer to Rimini or Cervia, of boats normally operating from Cesenatico, Bellaria and Viserba, for fishing is prohibited in the zone between Rimini to Cervia. The boats can operate

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Approval was obtained for the transfer to Rimini or Cervia, of boats normally operating from Cesenatico, Bellaria and Viserba, for fishing is prohibited in the zone between Rimini to Cervia. The boats can operate outside that area, although all personnel operating out of Rimini and Cervia must be screened by security officials.

Eight officers of the Italian Royal Navy have been made available for assignment as fisheries liaison officers, and will be stationed in Allied Military Government areas, to work with the Regional Agricultural Officers. Additional Italian Navy Officers have been stationed at Palermo, Messina, Naples and Ancona, offices with the Captains of the Port, to act as fisheries coordinating officers.

Additional quantities of imported supplies arrived during the month, and the work of distributing supplies directly to fishermen in Liguria, Venezia, Ancona and Sicily areas continued through established channels.

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Preliminary plans were made for a national conference on fisheries during the month of September. The Ministry of Agriculture is considering a conference to bring together all the factors of the industry, including fishermen, canners, shipbuilders, etc. A Mediterranean conference on fisheries, to take place at some later date, was also proposed in order to develop policies which permit full exploitation of fishing areas regardless of their location, and the establishment of a Mediterranean Resource and Research Board, which would facilitate the utilization of available supplies, equipment and labor.

SECTION III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

In order to delegate the responsibility for initiating action, and to expedite the flow of work, the functions of the individual staff members were specified on 27 June, and information circulated to Sub-Commission and Regions concerned, as indicated in Appendix D.

The following personnel were assigned to the Sub-Commission during the month:

Mr. James M. Merritt, (FEA), Director, eff 27 May 45
Major C.A. Fronsman, (B), 16 June 45
Miss Emma Giniglieno, (FEA), 1 June 45
Pfc Rocco Germani, (A), 30 June 45

J M Merritt

JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

Distribution:
RCs and SCAOs, 5th and 8th Armies
Agricultural Officers, Field
Economic Section (45 copies)
Information Division (2 copies)
Public Relations Division (2 copies)
Commerce, Finance, Food, Industry, Labor,
Public Works, Transportation Sub-Commissions

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APPENDIX A

Italian Wheat Situation

a. Estimated Wheat Acreage			10,783,799 acres
b. Estimated Wheat Yield	2,052,00	north	
	2,375,000	south (including Islands)	4,427,000 metric tons
c. Estimated Amassing Target			1,500,000 " "
d. All Estimates Concurred in by Ministry of Agriculture			
e. Estimated Legal Retentions (same as in 1942-43)			2,865,000 " "
f. Actual Retentions in 1942-43			3,695,000 " "
g. Expected Actual Retentions in 1943			3,286,000 " "
h. Net Available after Legal Retentions	1,017,000	north	
	545,000	south (including Islands)	1,562,000 " "

Acreage reduction since last season 8% due largely to retirement from production of mountainous marginal and inter-planted grove areas and accumulated fertilizer shortage, but also reduced by flooding in Po Valley areas and general shortage of farming equipment.

Estimated yield sharply reduced due to reduced yield per acre because of widespread drought conditions prevailing which are reported worst since 1922, largely without relief since March, aggravated by fertilizer deficiencies which delayed maturing.

Estimated total amassable wheat is reduced by drought conditions in important producing areas, such as Foggia, but damage to high-producing plains areas is generally less than that to small holdings especially in mountainous areas, hence the amassable total is affected only in part with proportionately greater reduction to the amount available to small farmers who normally contribute little or nothing to the Amassi.

****

The above information was forwarded to AFHQ, G-5 Section, in signal 274 of 21 June 1943, for onward transmission to TROOPERS and AGWAR in reply to their WAT 100 of 2 June.

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e.	Estimated Legal Retentions (same as in 1942-43)			2,865,000	" "
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Agriculture Sub-Commission
22 June 1945

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

COPY

Appendix 1

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Tel.478209 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

LP/is

14 June 1945

AGR/81

SUBJECT: Price of Cereals for Northern Italy

TO : RC's - Venezia Region.
RC's - Emilia Region.
RC's - Liguria Region)
RC's - Lombardia Region (through
RC's - Piemonte Region) AMG Fifth
RC's - Venezia Giulia (Army
RCAO - Venezia Giulia
(for Agricultural Officers)

1. Reference signal No. 9633 dated 13 June 1945.

2. The Interministerial Price Committee of Rome, after having taken into consideration the proposals of the Commissariato per i Prezzi Alta Italia and the Commissariato per L'Agricoltura e le Foreste dell'Alta Italia, and assessing the facts presented by our Regional Agricultural Officers recommended that the prices of wheat be as follows:-

	Aggregate Price	Base Price	Cultivation Premium
Soft Wheat	750 L. per ql.	450 L. per ql.	300 L. per ql.
Hard Wheat	830 L. per ql.	500 L. per ql.	330 L. per ql.

3. The above Committee also recommended that the prices for Barley, Corn, Rye and Oats be the following:-

	Aggregate Price	Base Price	Cultivation Premium
Hulled Barley	583 L. per ql.	350 L. per ql.	233 L. per ql.
Hulless Barley	792 L. per ql.	475 L. per ql.	317 L. per ql.
Corn	542 L. per ql.	325 L. per ql.	217 L. per ql.
Rye	750 L. per ql.	450 L. per ql.	300 L. per ql.
Oats	542 L. per ql.	325 L. per ql.	217 L. per ql.

4. We are in complete agreement with the above recommendations especially in view of the fact that the differential between the price of soft wheat for the season 1942-1943 in North and South Italy was 16%, and in view of the present situation of things in the North.

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5. The above prices are effective in all Regions north of the former freeze line, including the provinces of Forli and Ravenna for all cereals consigned as from 13 June 1945.

6. In the case of payments of rent in kind the proprietor is to receive only the base price, as the cultivation premium [illegible] the cereals.

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

SCAO - Venezia Giulia (Army
(for Agricultural Officers)

1. Reference signal No. 9633 dated 13 June 1945.

2. The Interministerial Price Committee of Rome, after having taken into consideration the proposals of the Commissariato per i Prezzi Alta Italia and the Commissariato per L'Agricoltura e le Foreste dell'Alta Italia, and assessing the facts presented by our Regional Agricultural Officers recommended that the prices of wheat be as follows:-

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6. In the case of payments of rent in kind the proprietor is to receive only the base price, as the cultivation premium will be paid to the farmer producing the cereals.

By Command of Rear Admiral STONE:

/s/
JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

Distribution:
Economic Section
Price Office
Food Sub-Commission
SCAO 4th Corps
AFHQ
15th Army Group
SCAO 13th Corps

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

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WHEAT AMASSING SOUTH OF THE PISA-RIMINI LINE

Region	Average Dates of Reports	Collected at Latest Report (Qls.)	Agr.S/C Estimate (12 Sep. 1944) (Qls.)	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at		Per in
				Latest Report	Report Preceding Month	30 Sep
Calabria	18/6	194.350	280,000	69	69	87
Lucania	20/6	781,669	950,000	82	82	85
Puglia	20/6	1,587,919	2,170,000	73	73	94
Campania	26/6	276,167	250,000	110	110	84
Campobasso	23/6	256,740	300,000	86	85	79
SOUTHERN		3,096,845	3,950,000	78	78	88
Sicilia	23/6	1,338,916	2,000,000	67	67	88
Sardegna	22/6	282,250	300,000	95	95	96
Lazio-Umbria	20/6	1,716,298	1,600,000	107	105	91
Abruzzi-Marche	25/6	2,765,082	2,250,000	124	122	94
Toscana	20/6	1,945,913	1,500,000	131	128	92
TOTAL - CENTRAL, SOUTHERN & INSULAR ITALY		11,145,304	11,600,000	96	95	90

WHEAT AMASSING IN NORTHERN ITALY as of 20 June 1945

Region	Qls.
Piemonte	2,215,606
Liguria	5,586
Lombardia	4,689,290
Venezia Tridentina	2,559
Veneto	3,886,715
Venezia Giulia	49,066
Emilia	4,788,158
TOTAL - NORTHERN ITALY	15,636,980

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

WHEAT AMASSING SOUTH OF THE PISA-RIMINI LINE

	Average Dates of Reports	Collected at Latest Report (Qls.)	Agr.S/C Estimate (12 Sep. 1944) (Qls.)	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at		Percent of Total Amassed in 1942-43 Collected on		
				Latest Report	Report Preceding Month	30 Sep 42	30 Nov 42	31 Jan 43
	18/6	194.350	280,000	69	69	87	93	94
	20/6	781,669	950,000	82	82	85	94	95
	20/6	1,587,919	2,170,000	73	73	94	96	97
	26/6	276,167	250,000	110	110	84	90	93
	23/6	256,740	300,000	86	85	79	85	87
		3,096,845	3,950,000	78	78	88	93	9[illegible]
	23/6	1,338,916	2,000,000	67	67	88	95	97
	22/6	282,250	300,000	95	9[illegible]	86	94	9[illegible]
	20/6	1,716,298	1,600,000	107	105	91	94	9[illegible]
	25/6	2,765,082	2,250,000	124	122	94	95	97
	20/6	1,945,913	1,500,000	131	128	92	94	9[illegible]
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TOTAL - NORTHERN ITALY	15,636,980

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APPENIX D

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION
27 June 1945

		Room*	Telephone
Director	Mr. F. M. Merritt	39	262 - 478707
Deputy Director	Mr. J. A. Rudderham	70	248
Administrative Officer	Capt. H. M. Bergersen	41	262 - 478707
Crop Production	Mr. F. V. Burcalow (Lt. R. F. Germann)	43	263
Livestock Production	Mr. J. A. Rudderham (Major C. A. Froneman)	70	248
Commodity Requirements	Capt. H. M. Bergersen (Mr. F. V. Burcalow)	41	262 - 478707
Prices & Statistics	Miss L. Passerini	45	730 - 478209
Reclamation, Tenure, Credit	.....	74	215
Fisheries	Lt. Cmdr. B.C.F. Malleri	68	478208
Forestry	Mr. M. B. Dickerman (Mr. J. A. Rudderham)	66	277

* 2nd Floor Annex

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Distribution:
Economic Section (5)
All Sub-Commissions (5)
Regional Headquarters (10)

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Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Italy South of the Pisa - Rimini Line)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same Date in 1944-45
Up to 30 Nov.	3,338	3,338	3	28
1-31 Dec.	6,777	10,115	11	26
1-31 Jan.	10,232	20,347	21	32
1-28 Feb.	12,181	32,528	34	39
1-31 Mar.	10,364	42,892	45	44
1-30 Apr.	4,520	47,412	50	45
1-31 May	3,200	50,612	53	45
1-30 June	1,154	51,766	54	45

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A	Tar for Pl
Up to 30 Nov.	3,255	3,255	3	30	4	
1-31 Dec.	6,479	9,734	11	28	12	2
1-31 Jan.	9,936	19,670	23	34	24	4
1-28 Feb.	11,552	31,222	36	41	39	7
1-31 Mar.	9,191	40,413	47	45	50	10
1-30 Apr.	2,079	44,286	51	46	55	10
1-31 May	3,873	46,812	54	46	58	11
1-30 June	748	47,660	55	45	59	11

Note: Food Plan A requires 80,771 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan B requires 40,499 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan C requires 24,659 tons of Olive Oil

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

Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Italy South of the Pisa - Rimini Line) APPENDIX C

Tons Amassed in Liberated Italy during Period	Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same Date in 1944-45	1942-43 Season Percent of Total Amassing Completed
	3,338	3	28	10
	10,115	11	26	32
	20,347	21	32	53
	32,528	34	39	69
	42,892	45	44	91
	47,412	50	45	98
	50,612	53	45	94
	51,766	54	45	97

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only) APPENDIX C

Tons Amassed in Food Plan Italy during Period	Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A	Target B for Food Plan B	% of Target C for Food Plan C
	3,255	3	30	4	8	13
	9,734	11	28	12	24	39
	19,670	23	34	24	49	80
	31,222	36	41	39	77	123
	40,413	47	45	50	100	164
	44,286	51	46	55	109	180
	46,812	54	46	58	116	190
	47,660	55	45	59	118	193

Plan A requires 80,771 tons of Olive Oil
Plan B requires 40,499 tons of Olive Oil
Plan C requires 24,659 tons of Olive Oil

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

APPENDIX

WHEAT AMASSING IN ITALY as of 31 July 1945

1945 Harvest

Region	Average Dates of Reports	Quintals
Piemonte	23/7	49.371
Lombardia	23/7	222.079
Venato	23/7	182,350
Emilia	31/7	1,060,161
Northern Italy		1,513,961
Toscana	25/7	192.357
Marche	27/7	686,863
Umbria	27/7	250.229
Lazio	27/7	164,193
Central Italy		1,293,642
Abbruzzi	25/7	136.438
Campania	27/7	5.641
Puglie	27/7	119.275
Lucania	31/7	46.228
Calabrie	25/7	33.316
Southern Italy		340.898
Sicily	30/7	36.487
Sardegna	23/7	8.404
Insular Italy		44.891
TOTAL		3.193.392

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

APPENDIX J

WHEAT AMASSING IN ITALY as of 31 July 1945

1945 Harvest

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Lombardia	23/7	222.079
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Lazio	27/7	164,193
Central Italy		1,293,642
Abbruzzi	25/7	136,438
Campania	27/7	5.641
Puglie	27/7	119.275
Lucania	31/7	46,228
Calabrie	25/7	33,316
Southern Italy		340,898
Sicily	30/7	36.487
Sardegna	23/7	8,404
Insular Italy		44,891
TOTAL		3,193,392

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781

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

AGR/111 13 August 1945

AUG 14 1945

AGRICULTURE SUB COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - JULY

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

July was, as usual, a dry month, but the effect was more pronounced this year on account of the abnormal drought during the spring. Forage crops and cereals, except corn and rice, have been seriously damaged. Fruit and vegetable production is satisfactory, and there is some surplus of perishable fruits. The serious shortage of forage was investigated and 13,500 tons of hay made available for Apulia, Lucania and Sardinia.

The wheat crop will amount to a total of 4,188,588 metric tons and the quantity amassed at the end of July was 319,339 metric tons. Steps being taken to encourage and expedite amassing include the activation of the Ufficio Nazionale Statistico Economico dell'Agricoltura as a national organization, and a publicity campaign in the Roma press which is now being extended to the North. The Italian Government is giving vouchers for textiles to farmers in proportion to the amount of wheat brought to the ammassi. Requests, which have not yet been met, have been made for transport for officials supervising the ammassi.

The olive oil collection totalled 52,396 metric tons.

Chilean nitrate of soda was received, and copper sulphate, lead arsenate, white arsenic, and horseshoe nails. Some other equipment has been called forward for early delivery. In Northern Italy the distribution of domestic supplies continued.

The provisions of the present Slaughter Decree are being evaded, and the Italian Government is preparing a decree which provides for the compulsory slaughter of 15% by weight of all bovines, the meat to be sold through official channels. Similar action is taken in Northern Italy.

Forestry

It was decided that the Royal Forest Corps was not yet ready to assume the responsibility of providing military requirements of timber. Further discussions are proceeding.

Fisheries

982

The reactivation of fisheries continues and a national conference has been proposed for September with a view to maximizing the fish har-

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SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Agriculture

a. Agricultural Production

The effect of the extremely dry weather which normally prevails throughout Italy during July was accentuated this year by the abnormal drought that prevailed during the spring. The weather was not abnormal, there being scattered showers in most of the Po Valley; but the damage to the forage crops and cereals, except corn and rice, was fully as serious as previously forecast ("1945 Italian Wheat Crop Estimate," 15 June). Early planted corn is expected to approximate to normal production in most areas, but the yield was reduced by drought where planting was delayed, and the summer crop is suffering. Rice is also affected where normal irrigation was not possible. The fruit and fresh vegetable production has not been reduced to the same extent, since much is on irrigated land. Diseases have not been active in the dry period, and while reports indicate premature ripening and dropping, the production is adequate for local markets; surpluses, especially of perishable fruits, exist in the major producing areas.

Forage conditions were reported to be critical in Southern Italy and Sardinia, and a survey trip was made through Foggia, Bari, Potenza, Lazio, Umbria, Emilia, and Milan, to observe conditions there and to determine if exportable surpluses were available in Northern Italy. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Compartmental Inspectors concerned, with Sub-Commission personnel, made the trip in a station wagon loaned by PWB, and their timely observations resulted in a very worthwhile conference in Milan at the conclusion of the trip. Forage conditions were found to be critical in many areas, and Northern Regions agreed to make available a total of 13,500 tons of hay for export to Apulia, Lucania, and Sardinia, against a stated deficit of 20,000 tons to provide the minimum essential for the dairy and better breeding herds. Minutes of the conference are attached as Appendix B.

The over-all crop situation was treated in a report dated July 15, which contains the estimated production of the various field crops, and the condition of each. The wheat crop production estimate of June 15 was reduced by 238,412 matric tons, to a total of 4,188,588 metric tons. Appendices to the report indicate the situation in the several different areas, by crops, provide the latest data on the wheat crop, and outline the forage situation. The "1945 Italian Crop Report", as of 15 July 1945, less the appendices, is attached as Appendix A.

b. Granai del Popolo

Harvest of small grains was largely completed by the end of the month, [illegible] still underway, especially in northern Italy where reports

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spread showers in most of the Po Valley; but the damage to the forage crops and cereals, except corn and rice, was fully as serious as previously forecast ("1945 Italian Wheat Crop Estimate," 15 June). Early planted corn is expected to approximate to normal production in most areas, but the yield was reduced by drought where planting was delayed, and the summer crop is suffering. Rice is also affected where normal irrigation was not possible. The fruit and fresh vegetable production has not been reduced to the same extent, since much is on irrigated land. Diseases have not been active in the dry period, and while reports indicate premature ripening and dropping, the production is adequate for local markets; surpluses, especially of perishable fruits, exist in the major producing areas.

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b. Granai del Popolo

Harvest of small grains was largely completed by the end of the month, but threshing was still underway, especially in northern Italy where reports indicated serious local shortages of fuel. Throughout the country disputes over the division of the crop between landlord and tenant, concern over the short crop and prospect of food shortages, and reluctance of the local officials to actively enforce the collection, all contributed to make the deliveries to the "Granai del Popolo" a matter of general concern. Despite the multitude of problems facing the Government, effective action was initiated along several lines, and the collections at the end of July totalled 319,339 metric tons. Of this, 151,396 metric tons were collected in Northern Italy and 167,843 metric tons in the rest of the country. This latter figure is 13% less than the quantity collected by the same time a year ago although the crop is reported to be 28% less. (see Appendix F)

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Steps taken to expedite and encourage the Ammassi include the following:

(1) LLD Decree No. 367, dated 26 April 1945, was finally signed and published in the Gazette Ufficiale of 17 July, and action was taken to have it implemented in Northern Italy without delay. This Decree activates Ufficio Nazionale Statistico Economico dell'Agricoltura as a national organization to determine the production and to control the handling of wheat and other critical crops. The Decree permits the officials of UNSEA to plan their operations, staff development, financing, etc., and its implementation in Northern Italy will permit them to set up an organization superseding the Fascist Republican organizations now operating under severe political handicaps. (see Appendix C)

(2) The penalties for failure to deliver wheat and barley to the "Granai del Popolo" were extended to include failure to declare production thereof, by LLD Decree No. 354 of 8 June 45, published in the Gazette Ufficiale No. 82, of 10 July. Action was taken to have this implemented in AMG territory without delay, despite the fact that General Order 40 makes the same penalties applicable in either case. (see Appendix D)

(3) Action to implement the enforcement of these and other decrees has been less successful. The Ministry of Agriculture requested 800 Guardia Finanzia, received an allocation of 488, plus 400 Caribinieri, for Italian territory. Few are available in AMG areas due to the urgency of other assignments. The Ministry asked for a special allocation of 400,000-500,000 litres of petrol, but the Ministry of Industry will not grant it unless assured that the over-all allocation to them will be increased. Transportation for supervisory officials is almost entirely lacking, and the Ministry is asking the Prefects to requisition cars. UNSEA needs 162 cars in Italian Government territory, and the UNSEA and Ministry officials need 132 in AMG territory. Reconditioned captured civilian cars have been requested, and UNSEA has indicated their willingness to pay 100,000 lire each for serviceable cars when the release procedure is established. The Sub-Commission allocated 70 tires to UNSEA, 24 to the Federation of Consorzi Agrari, while the Ministry of Industry allocated 122 to the Ministry of Agriculture.

(4) The most effective action to date has been the excellent publicity program which has developed during the month. Both Agriculture and Food Ministries claim to have initiated the intensive press and radio programs that reflect the active interest of all parties and classes in the compliance with "ammassi" laws. This campaign is showing results in an increasing flow of grain to the warehouses, but it must be backed by enforcement and the incentive goods that are promised. The Government campaign is being supported by Regional Commissioners and by intensive coverage of the Regions by the Agricultural Officers concerned. Extracts from the Rome press are quoted in Appendix E, and the more applicable articles have been sent to the AMG Regional Headquarters for reprinting by Public Relations.

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(5) In addition the Italian Government, in order to compensate the greater cost of production for wheat in Insular, Southern, and Central Italy and as an inducement to amass, issued a Decree dated 23 July 1945 providing a premium to the set price for wheat. Vouchers for the purchase of cotton textiles at a special price are given on a basis proportionate to the amount of wheat brought to the ammasso.

c. Oleari del Popolo

Up to the end of July 52,396 metric tons of olive oil had been collect , i.e., 55% of the estimated amassable quantity. The olive crop is expecte t be considerably less than last year, especially since it is customary for large crop to be followed by a small one. The drought has affected the c , but it is too early for a firm prediction of the production, as sirocco i may yet reduce the crop materially. (see Appendix G)

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d. Agricultural Supplies

During the month 17,630 metric tons of Chilean nitrate of soda were received and off-loaded at Naples, Civitevecchia, Catania, Bari and Ancona for immediate distribution. (Several hundred tons, however, have been lost from fires at six different places as a result of the material getting wet during unloading.) In addition, 3,567 metric tons of copper sulphate, 26 metric tons of lead arsenate, and 18 metric tons of horseshoe nails were received for current distribution, and 42 metric tons of white arsenic for the 1946 locust control program. Other materials received were 15 metric tons of paint and 2 metric tons of fish hooks for fisheries work and 4 metric tons of leather belting and 3 metric tons of wire cable for forestry operations.

Information was received that 754 tractors, 350 tractor plows, 5,000 metric tons of machinery spare parts, 20,000 pitchforks, 200 metric tons of spray oil and 20 metric tons of zinc phosphide are being called forward for current delivery. Most of these items were requisitioned for distribution during the 1944-45 planting season, and will be distributed to meet those needs. Delivery is expected during August or early September, and distribution will be largely confined to Central and Southern Italy and the Islands.

Distribution of agricultural supplies continues in Northern Italy. Nitrogen fertilizer, machinery spare parts, small quantities of copper sulphate and copper sulphur mixtures, and some arsenicals were distributed from supplies which were found when the area was liberated. 3,200 meters of rubberized belting were obtained for distribution during the threshing season, and 2,600 metric tons of ground sulphur were shipped from Sicily to Venice for distribution in northeastern provinces.

e. Agricultural Organizations

Action was taken in Northern Italy to eliminate the provisional offices of agricultural organizations, and to abolish undesirable organizations. The Federation of Consorzi Agrari provisional office in Milan was closed, and full control of the organization placed in the hands of the main office in Rome. The Federation has, however, set up provisional offices to parallel the current structure of the Ministry of Food, with regional offices in each compartment and a coordinating staff in Milan, in order to handle food distribution. The Decree establishing UNSEA and abolishing various other agricultural organizations (Appendix C) was published by the Italian Government and action was taken to implement it in Northern Italy. However, considerable delays were encountered and the program is proceeding slowly due to the lack of cooperation and agressive action by the agencies concerned.

f. Livestock

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Owing to the drought and lack of forage, animals are being slaughtered in larger numbers than normal. Provisions of present Decree, which prohibits the [illegible] animals (except culls, or in an emergency) are being eyaded

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f. Livestock

973

Owing to the drought and lack of forage, animals are being slaughtered in larger numbers than normal. Provisions of present Decree, which prohibits the slaughter of all animals (except culls, or in an emergency) are being evaded and considerable quantities of meat are being offered for sale throughout the country. It has therefore become necessary to introduce further legislation and the Ministries of Agriculture and Food are drafting a Decree providing for the compulsory annual slaughter of 15% by weight of all bovines, the meat to be sold through official channels. Provision is to be made for the quota to be adjusted above or below 15% to allow for local conditions of food or agriculture.

When this Decree has been signed, it is intended to implement it in Allied Military Government territory; but in the meantime the intent of the Decree has been effected by Provincial Decrees. In this connection, the Italian Government has indicated some concern lest the present high rate of slaughter deplete the meat supply before winter, and will plan to adjust the compulsory rate with that

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problem in mind. However, the increased slaughter has caused meat prices to drop on the black market especially since the Army has ceased buying draft animals and released considerable numbers back to agriculture.

Action has been taken to register and re-allocate captured horses and mules, especially those which were moved into northeastern Italy from Austria. The number presently in Udine Province is causing some concern, because Patriot units moving the horses through that area released a considerable number illegally. The redistribution of such local surpluses is necessary to prevent their being slaughtered for meat, and action along those lines is being developed as rapidly as possible.

On 31 July, it was recommended to AFHQ that captured enemy horses be sold to the Italian Government for resale to the Italian farmers, and an early decision requested in view of the advisability of completing the transaction before the area is returned to Italian Government administration. The Regional Agricultural Officers, who observed the movement of captured animals through the various northern areas, expressed their opinion at a conference in Milan early in the month that the general condition of the animals was such as to warrant their sale to the Italian Government at an average price of $200 each, to be resold to the farmers at varying prices. Reports received indicate that until the animals are definitely in the hands of their final owners, there will be considerable illegal disposition of animals surplus to the needs of the various individuals who now have them in charge.

2. Forestry

The practicability of modifying timber harvest procedures, shifting the responsibility for acquisition and production of military timber requirements to the Ministry of Agriculture, was discussed with representatives of the Ministry and Royal Forest Corps. It is felt that if the production responsibility could be placed in their hands, and the cutting more widely distributed and therefore less destructive in any given area, destructive cutting could be eliminated. However, it is apparent that the Royal Forest Corps is not yet ready to assume full responsibility for timber production requirements, since they could not rely upon requisitioning and processing by military units. Rather, they would have to depend upon private contractors, with appreciably increased over-all cost for the timber produced. It was decided that the Royal Forest Corps would develop a detailed proposal for consideration by the Sub-Commission, which proposal must also take into consideration the cutting of pit props in Calabrian forests.

A preliminary survey of timber supplies in Northern Italy has been completed, and indicates that there are nearly 190,000 cubic meters of lumber and 1,000,000 cubic meters of logs currently available -- which material should relieve the present heavy drain on the Calabria and Toscana forests. The data, compiled by the Royal Forest Corps Legions, indicate the availability by provinces of logs and lumber, both softwood and hardwood.

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Consideration was given to the need to reclothe the Royal Forest Corps field personnel. The requirements of shoes and clothing were submitted, and possible sources of adequate equipment are being investigated. Since the present uniform carries the stigma of past Fascist affiliations, it is felt that new uniforms would help the effectiveness of the reorganized forestry corps; and the practicability of issuing new uniforms is being considered.

3. Fisheries

Practically all of Italy and Sicily received a share of the supplies and equipment imported from the U.S. which were distributed during the month. In addition to imported materials, fishermen also received distribution of hemp cordages and salt.

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A meeting was held in Milan with the Regional Agricultural Officer of Lombardia, a representative of the Fondazione Assistenza Rifornimenti Pesca (FARP), the Ministry of Agriculture's organization in charge of distribution, representatives of Milanese marine motor firms, and a representative of the Sub-Commission. The purpose of this meeting was to come to an agreement regarding the disposition of available motors manufactured in the North, so that they might be distributed in areas where the greatest return on production would be received. An inventory is being prepared of the available motors in Milan, and the sales, direct to the fishermen, will be made with the cognizance of FARP.

Essential fisheries supplies were blocked in Liguria and Venezia Regions in order to prevent speculation in the South, and inventories of available materials are being prepared.

The program for the reactivation of ocean fishing industry was approved by the Economic Section, who requested the Navy Sub-Commission to give assistance in the recovery of three Italian-owned ocean-going trawlers which had been sunk in Italian waters. Interest in this project spread through various regions. As Italy normally imported tremendous quantities of both frozen fresh fish and salted fish, resumption of ocean fishing will further alleviate food shortages.

Further plans were developed for an international conference, to be held in September, for the purpose of reactivating fishing in the Mediterranean in order to permit maximum harvest regardless of boundaries. Approval was given by AFHQ, G-5 Section, and the Ministry of Agriculture, in full accord with the Sub-Commission, contacted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with this matter.

Personnel made available by the Ministry of Marine were assigned as Fisheries Liaison Officers in various Allied Military Government areas, to remain at their posts even after the areas concerned are returned to the Italian Government, depending upon the Ministry of Agriculture for their official duties.

Regulations were released in the Naples area so as to permit unrestricted day and night fishing in that area, but fishermen were specifically warned that the mined area in the Bay of Naples was still most dangerous and that fishermen entered or fished in that zone at their own peril. Plans were initiated to provide an adequate dock for the motor fishing vessels of Livorno, and those that would be transferred there from other areas, in order to make more fish available in Leghorn, both for the civilian population and for hospitals.

The Fish and Wild Life Service of the U.S. Department of Interior agreed to furnish eggs to help repopulate inland waters with rainbow trout, and the Requisition Division was asked to make a formal request through channels.

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SECTION III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

At a meeting held in Milan on 2 and 3 July, the forward agricultural program in Allied Military Government area was discussed, and a correlated plan of action finalized.

Many changes are taking place in the personnel assigned to agricultural work, especially Regional Agricultural Officers, and several personnel changes affected the Sub-Commission itself. The changes which took place during the month are indicated below:

The following personnel reported for duty:

Mr. M. B. Dickerman (A), 20 July, Agriculture Sub-Commission, Forestry
Miss Margaret Smith (A), Stenographer, Agriculture Sub-Commission
Major R. Russell (B), Venezia Region
Capt. J. O. Woodmen (A), Piemonte Region
Capt. S. F. Crama (B), Venezia Region

The following personnel were relieved from duty:

Lt. Col. E. G. D. Kennedy (B), relieved for demobilization
Major G. W. Kreitler (A), Piemonte Region, Trnsfd. to UTCMD, Florence
Major R. Russell (B), Venezia Region, departed on leave
Capt. C. F. Pike (B), Venezia Region, relieved for demobilization
Capt. J. A. Cottrell (B), Piemonte Region, departed on leave

JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

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Major G. W. Kreitler (A), Piemonte Region, Trnsfd. to UTCMD, Florence
Major R. Russell (B), Venezia Region, departed on leave
Capt. C. F. Pike (B), Venezia Region, relieved for demobilization
Capt. J. A. Cottrell (B), Piemonte Region, departed on leave

JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO [illegible]
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

APPENDIX A

1945 ITALIAN CROP REPORT
15 July 1945

This report is based upon data supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture field organization, acting in AMG territory under the supervision of the AM Regional Agricultural Officers, and supplemented by observations made by Allied survey parties in Central and Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia during the last week of June and first two weeks of July 1945. The report revises the "1945 Italian Wheat Crop Estimate" of 15 June 1945, to the extent that it has been practicable to revise those data during the harvest period, and to evaluate the effect of the weather through 1 July. The Italian crop reporting organization is over-burdened and under-equipped, with the shortage of transportation restricting their ability to develop detailed information on relatively minor crops. Their efforts are further handicapped by disputes regarding the division of the crop between landlord and tenant, and general unrest in the producing areas which can be attributed to the reduction in the crop and the income of the farmers.

It has been possible to supplement the data developed by the Ministry of Agriculture with reports from survey parties, and thereby obtain an estimate of the situation regarding all of the important field crops. The estimates are of a general nature, except in instances where it has been practicable to carry out a detailed study. While the estimates are adequate for planning purposes, the figures submitted may be modified if an opportunity occurs for detailed study of an individual crop.

Quantitative estimates of agricultural production other than field crops, such as livestock and livestock products, are considerably more difficult to obtain. Normally, a census of livestock is taken on 20 July. Such a census has been scheduled in AMG territory, and the Italian Government has been advised of the desirability of such a census in the remainder of the country. However, the practicability of an accurate census is doubtful in view of the lack of transportation, the problem of controlling the current grain collection campaign, and abnormal factors such as the forage shortage which is increasing the slaughter, and the presence of captured livestock, stray livestock, etc. Accordingly, no data are submitted regarding livestock products, since the matter is not yet stabilized to a degree which will permit accurate evaluation. The situation is receiving attention, and reports will be developed at a later date.

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As of 15 July 1945, the general crop situation in Italy was not deteriorating, although damage to wheat and other cereal crops, except corn and rice, was essentially as forecast in the 15 June 1945 report. The damage has resulted from conditions prevailing in March, April and May, as previously reported. Unless fertilizers are available, both nitrogen and phosporous,

last week of June and first two weeks of July 1945. The report revises the "1945 Italian Wheat Crop Estimate" of 15 June 1945, to the extent that it has been practicable to review those data during the harvest period, and to evaluate the effect of the weather through 1 July. The Italian crop reporting organization is over-burdened and under-equipped, with the shortage of transportation restricting their ability to develop detailed information on relatively minor crops. Their efforts are further handicapped by disputes regarding the division of the crop between landlord and tenant, and general unrest in the producing areas which can be attributed to the reduction in the crop and the income of the farmers.

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As of 15 July 1945, the general crop situation in Italy was not deteriorating, although damage to wheat and other cereal crops, except corn and rice, was essentially as forecast in the 15 June 1945 report. The damage has resulted from conditions prevailing in March, April and May, as previously reported. Unless fertilizers are available, both nitrogen and phosporous, and the necessary tillage and harvest machinery, the succeeding crops can be expected to further decline. The weather during late June and July, normally the "dry" season, has not been abnormal. Scattered showers have covered most of the Po Valley, and certain other mountainous areas where summer rainfall is characteristic, but the majority of the country has not received rain, and will not until the rainy season starts in October. The situation with regard to each of the basic crops is summarized below, with more detailed presentation of the relative position in the various areas outlined in Appendix A, "Area Crop Report." The wheat situation is treated in Appendix B, with more detailed information and revised tabular presentation of all data. A recent survey of the forage situation is presented in Appendix C.

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Wheat, Barley and Rye

The wheat crop is now estimated at 4,188,588 metric tons, a reduction of 238,412 metric tons from the report of 15 June 1945. The revised data indicate a larger acreage but a smaller yield per acre. Drought damage ranged from slight to severe, due to the factors outlined in the above mentioned report. The barley crop is estimated to have totalled 138,000 metric tons, and rye totalled 86,400 metric tons. Factors which reduced the production of wheat are applicable to barley and rye as well.

Corn

The main crop of corn is estimated at 2,165,000 metric tons, to be supplemented by a summer corn crop, which may total 200,000 metric tons in the Po Valley. The acreage planted has been estimated at 120% of normal in Northern Italy, but no such increase is reported from other areas. The increased planting was due to the inability of the farmers to complete the planting of wheat in the fall of 1944, hence more land was planted to corn in the spring of 1945. Drought conditions threatened severe damage to the crop, but the damage in major producing areas has been largely limited to late planted fields. Detailed information as to acreage planted is not available, nor is the danger of drought damage past. However, the increased acreage warrants the assumption that the total crop will be not less than normal, although plantings south of the Apennines, especially in upland areas, will contribute little to the local food supply.

Rice

Since the production of rice is concentrated in Northern Italy, and not susceptible to drought damage, the present crop is estimated at 410,000 metric tons. The considerable reductions in acreage and yield are largely due to difficulties at planting time, when a great deal of migratory labor is required for seeding and transplanting.

Legumes

The legume crop has apparently suffered more damage than any other, since heavy fertilization is required to maintain the fava production in Southern Italy, and plantings last fall were reduced by the lack of fertilizer. Next, severe frosts in May damaged plantings in the heavy producing areas of Northern Italy. Finally, drought damage was severe, except in Northern Italy and irrigated plantings in the remainder, and eliminated the large surpluses normally produced in Foggia and other upland surplus-producing areas. Small plantings of legumes will provide for the requirements of many farmers, but quantities surplus to the requirements of the producer have largely disappeared, owing to the over-all scarcity in every area. The total yield of fava is estimated to have been 166,000 metric tons, and of all other legumes approximately 161,000 metric tons.

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Sugar Beets

The production of beets for sugar was drastically curtailed due to the lack of processing facilities, coal, etc., and the planting program was

in the Po Valley. The acreage planted has been estimated at 120% of normal in Northern Italy, but no such increase is reported from other areas. The increased planting was due to the inability of the farmers to complete the planting of wheat in the fall of 1944, hence more land was planted to corn in the spring of 1945. Drought conditions threatened severe damage to the crop, but the damage in major producing areas has been largely limited to late planted fields. Detailed information as to acreage planted is not available, nor is the danger of drought damage past. However, the increased acreage warrants the assumption that the total crop will be not less than normal, although plantings south of the Apennines, especially in upland areas, will contribute little to the local food supply.

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974

Sugar Beets

The production of beets for sugar was drastically curtailed due to the lack of processing facilities, coal, etc., and the planting program was planned for 9,633 acres in the then liberated areas, and combat operations in the North restricted planting there. The total area planted is estimated at 34,333 acres, and subsequent damage from the drought has sharply reduced the acreage under cultivation and the yield, except in irrigated areas, so that the total yield of beets is now estimated to be 275,000 metric tons. Most of the land in the Bologna and Naples areas was either unplanted, or the crop has failed owing to the drought. On the other hand, excellent fields of beets are to be found in irrigated areas, such as the Arezzano Valley.

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Hemp

The acreage of hemp is estimated to be 80% of normal, plantings in Emilia having been sharply reduced due to war damage. The crop has suffered from drought and lack of fertilizer. The total production is estimated to be 45,000 metric tons from 111,150 acres planted.

Hay, including Alfelfa

The damage to the hay crop ranges from moderate to extremely severe. Northern areas were frosted, but the over-all damage from the lack of spring rains is especially apparent south of the Apennines, becoming most severe in Apulia and Sardinia. Early cuttings were fairly successful, but the later cuttings yielded little. The total hay crop is estimated at 17,000,000 metric tons, 60% of normal. Hence, the over-all position is one of scarcity, reaching critical prospects in some areas. Permanent pastures are damaged to approximately the same extent. The situation requires redistribution of livestock, as well as forage, and transportation is so limited that slaughtering has already increased to bring the herds in line with the local availability of forage.

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

Fruit and fresh vegetable production, while less than normal, has been adequate to maintain a good supply in all of the major consuming centers. Quantitative information is not available, but the production has not suffered because the majority of plantings are on irrigated land. Approximately 50,000 metric tons of early fruit will be available in the North, and up to 80,000 metric tons of apples and pears. The difficulty of moving perishable fruit to distent markets, especially soft fruit, prevents fullest utilization, although producing areas will have an ample supply of cheap fruit. The grape crop is in excellent condition due to dry weather which prevents the spread of disease. Vegetable production is adequate to meet local requirements, even in Sardinia. However, the citrus crop is not in good condition, and insecticides, fumigants and fertilizers are required to maintain commercial production.

There is evidence of extensive tomato planting. Though the quality of the fruit is not up to par, there is promise of a good yield, probably 900,000 metric tons. The scarcity of good seed potatoes and fertilizer will reduce this year's crop. While only the early crop has been harvested, the main crop prospects are generally nearly normal. The current estimate for the total potato crop is 2,500,000 metric tons.

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Olives

The olive crop this year is expected to be less than last year. It is normal for a large crop to be followed by a smaller crop. Last year's was a large crop. The drought has caused some of the olives to fall from the trees. The crop varies somewhat but it is generally [illegible]

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Director

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AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION
MINUTES OF FORAGE CONFERENCE
MILAN, 28 JULY 1945

APPENDIX B

The forage inspection trip suggested to the Ministry of Agriculture in AGR/850 dated 14 July 1945 (copy attached) was conducted during the week of 23 July and concluded in the conference at Milan on 28 July 1945. Conferences were held en route with Ispettorati and Consorzi Agrari personnel at Foggia, Bari, Potenza, Naples, Rimini, Ravenna, Terrava and Bologna.

Those present at the Conference were:

*Mr. F. V. Burcalow, Chairman	Agriculture Sub-Commission
*Capt. J. F. Keim	Agriculture Officer, Lombardia Region
*Prof. Roberto Berna	Ministry of Agriculture
*Prof. Piero Bandini	Ispettorato dell'Agricoltura, Cagliari
*Mr. Giuseppe Puppini	Ispettorato dell'Agricoltura, Emilia
*Prof. Martelli	Ispettorato dell'Agricoltura, Bari
*Mr. Gerolamo Cardani	Agriculture Sub-Commission
Major J. R. Sutherland	Reg. Agric. Officer, Lombardia Region
Prof. Consolini	Ispettorato dell'Agricoltura, Lombardia
Sgt. Colaneri	Agriculture Sub-Commission, Milan
Major A. T. S. Lockwood	Reg. Agric. Officer, Piemonte Region
Prof. Esmenardi	Ispettorato dell'Agricoltura, Piemonte
Prof. Panichi	U.P.S.E.A., Piemonte
Capt. H. O. Koeller	Agriculture Officer, Emilia Region
Prof. Folloni	Ispettorato dell'Agricoltura, Emilia
Lt. W. E. Morgan	Agriculture Officer, Venezia Region
Prof. Montanari	Ispettorato dell'Agricoltura, Venezia
Capt. J. A. Taft	Agriculture Officer, Liguria Region

*Made the inspection trip

1. Purpose of Meeting

A forage inspection trip was made to investigate the emergency conditions which had been reported to exist throughout Italy and to give the agricultural officials of Northern and Southern Italy an opportunity to compare conditions in the respective regions. With this background these representatives sat down around a conference table and, based on the necessity of maintaining the national livestock economy, determined where surpluses exist and where such declared surpluses should be sent.

2. Summary of Forage Conditions

Apulia.—The situation as reported in Apulia is typical of most of Southern Italy. They can get by on available straw, but hay and oats are urgently needed for the maintenance of their dairy cattle and better breeding herds. Apulia has been offered some straw from Calabria if baling wire is made available. This will be needed if the Army keeps on purchasing straw in Apulia.

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Mr. F. V. Burdick, Chairman	Agriculture Sub-Commission
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Sardinia.—The situation in Sardinia is worse than it has been in years and is more critical than in Southern Italy. They can get by on straw, but hay and oats are needed for the maintenance of dairy cattle, horses and sheep of good breeding. Broad beans and barley would be acceptable substitutes for oats.

Sicily.—Conditions in Sicily are reported to be the same as in Southern Italy.

Central Italy.—It is agreed that supplies of forage in Central Italy are adequate to maintain the livestock population. Any local surpluses will be absorbed by adjoining provinces.

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Emilia.--Consensus of opinion is that 12,000,000 quintals are needed to meet all requirements for the entire year for their present livestock population. However, Emilia stated that if the Army ceases the purchase of hay they will be willing to permit some export from Ravenna even though it is badly needed in Emilia Region.

Liguria.--This is a deficit forage producing area. At present Liguria is consuming forage imported from Lombardia. They have a need for 225,000 quintals of hay and straw to carry the four provinces.

Piemonte.--The situation in Piemonte is much as that described in Emilia. In 1930 forage production was 31,000,000 quintals. The estimated production for 1945 is 13,000,000 quintals. In 1930 there were 4,000,000 quintals of live weight as compared with 2,700,000 live weight in 1945. There will be some surplus production of hay in Cuneo and other small localities. It is the feeling of the Piemonte group that it will be possible to get by with what there is by moving livestock from one area to another. Small quantities of forage could be found for export from Cuneo Province, but in general they will have a hard time to get by, without exporting anything beyond the boundaries of Piemonte.

Lombardia.--Forage and fodder should be viewed in terms of (1) mountainous areas (2) dry cultivation areas, and (3) irrigated areas. Lombardia would be willing to help national situation but they must take into consideration that grazing in the mountains will end 10 to 15 days earlier than normally, and in some instances forage will have to be imported into the valleys to maintain livestock. Production in the dry cultivation areas has been reduced about 60% depending upon depth of soil, and farmers in this area already buying hay. The prices range from 1200 to 2000 lire per quintal. In the irrigated areas green feed is used for 10 of the 12 months, depending on dry hay for only two months of the year. Estimated production in irrigated areas show a 20% reduction in 1945. The normal hay production is 32 million quintals for 1,500,000 head of cattle. In 1945 a hay production of 20-23 million quintals is estimated for 1,200,000 head of cattle. Below the Po and in some of the mountain areas there is a definite shortage. There has normally been some export of hay from Lombardia, especially from Brescia to other regions and to Switzerland. The reduction in the 1945 straw production is estimated at 40%. Any procurement would have to be compulsory.

Venezia.--(Exclusive of Venezia Giulia) The condition of the mountain posturage is similar to that described in Piemonte and Lombardia where cattle will have to come down from the mountains several weeks earlier. The first cut of hay on the plains was light, as is the second crop. If it rains in August it will make a great difference and such rains would adequately provide for winter requirements and 4,000 tons that could be exported. Without rain in August however, the situation will be extremely critical. The normal production of forage is given as 42,000,000 quintals compared with an estimated production in 1945 of 23,200,000 quintals. The normal population of bovines is given as 1,600,000 and it was stated that a livestock census is presently being taken. Present estimates are 1,300,000. Straw production in 1945 was approximately half of normal. The Army is presently buying forage. They are requesting 45 tons per day which cannot be met at the present time. It was also pointed out that if protein [illegible]

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3. Exportable Surpluses Available

All exportable surpluses declared at this meeting were based on the promise that the Army would cease purchasing hay in these areas. All surpluses herein indicated do not represent actual surpluses prevailing in the respective regions, but rather the amounts that the regions are willing to declare exportable in order to help maintain dairy and breeding herds in Southern Italy and Sardinia. At this point of the meeting a feeling of willingness to help the needy areas of the country was freely expressed.

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On this basis the following exportable surpluses were declared:

Emilia	5,000 tons of hay	100 tons of oats
Piemonte	2,000 " " "	600 " " "
Lombardia	2,500 " " "	-
Venezia	4,000 " " "	-
	13,500 " " "	700 " " "

The availability in Venezia was qualified by the statement that "if they have rains in August" even larger quantities will be available. Prof. Berna, Ministry of Agriculture, Declared that Sicily, even though deficit, will be able to take care of its own needs.

4. **Priority for Available Surpluses**

	Hay Requirements (tons)	Oats Requirements (tons)
Apulia	15,000	20,000
Sardinia	3,000	9,300
Lucania	2,000	12,500
Liguria	21,700*	800

These tonnages represent the minimum requirements necessary to carry producing dairy cattle and good breeding herds through the most critical period.

Liguria admitted that a large part of her needs is for draft horses and very little of it can be considered as being used to maintain good dairy or breeding herds. The Regions of the North which declared surpluses available made it very evident at this point that their surpluses were to be distributed in Southern Italy and Sardinia and were not for Liguria. On this basis needs totalling 20,000 tons of hay were considered.

5. **Prices**

Sardinia expressed a willingness to pay up to 1500 lire per quintal for hay for deliveries made to the port of agliari. Apulia stated they would pay 1500 lire par quintal, or even go as high as 1800 lire, for hay delivered at ports or stations in Apulia. These statements immediately brought out the point that many farmers in the areas in which it was planned to obtain surplus hay are already getting these prices or higher.

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6. **Method of Procurement**

The Ispettorati of the Northern Regions definitely stated that the only way surpluses could be amassed would be to (1) pay a very attractive price, and it was agreed that this price would have to be higher than the ready consumers could possibly pay, or (2) that a very rigid [illegible]

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973

6. **Method of Procurement**

The Ispettorati of the Northern Regions definitely stated that the only way surpluses could be amassed would be to (1) pay a very attractive price, and it was agreed that this price would have to be higher than the needy consumers could possibly pay, or (2) that a very rigid amassing order issued by AMG and backed by armed force would be necessary. The Chairman asked the group if it would not be possible to get available quantities amassed by a patriotic appeal based on the needs of all Italy and the importance of maintaining at least a skeleton livestock economy in Southern Italy and Sardinia. The consensus of opinion of the group was a definite "No." Several suggestions, more or less of a barter nature (olive oil, textiles, etc.) were made but it did not seem within the jurisdiction of this conference to initiate such action.

*Includes straw as well as hay

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7. Summary

The Chairman then stated that if it was the opinion of the group that the declared surpluses could not be procured without paying prohibitive prices or resorting to an AMG order which would do no good unless backed by armed force, that this would be so reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Allied Commission, and that Agriculture Sub-Commission would assume no direct responsibility in attempting to move forage from surplus to deficit areas.

The meeting was adjourned.

F. V. BURCALOW

Distribution
Economic Section
Ministry of Agriculture
Regional Commissioners,
Venezia, Venezia Giulia,
Emilia, Liguria, Lombardia,
and Piemonte Regions,
Attn: Agric. Officers
Ispett. dell'Agricoltura, Cagliari
Ispett. dell'Agricoltura, Emilia
Ispett. dell'Agricoltura, Bari
Ispett. dell'Agricoltura, Lombardia
Ispett. dell'Agricoltura, Piemonte
Ispett. dell'Agricoltura, Venezia
U.N.S.E.A.

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

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U.N.S.E.A.

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Tel. 489081
Ext. 263

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

FVB/mmc

AGR/850

14 July 1945

SUBJECT: Forage Inspection Trip

TO : Ministry of Agriculture

1. Because of the emergency forage situation which presently exists in Italy, it is deemed advisable that a group representing all sections of Italy be authorized to make a survey of the deficit areas, as well as those areas where a surplus may exist. It is desirable that representatives from both deficit and surplus areas have the opportunity to benefit from the over-all picture that can only be gained by seeing both areas. It is felt that if the people in the North, where surpluses may exist, can see for themselves the dire and critical situation of Southern Italy, they may be more willing to part with some of the forage which may be determined that they have. Likewise, if the people from the South can see at first hand that large surpluses of forage do not exist in the North, they will be more considerate in their requests for forege from the North. Such a survey and a mutual understanding of the mutual problem should also be of great value in determining what changes will be necessary in the slaughtering program, as well as an eventual restocking program for Italy's farms.

2. Therefore, it is recommended that Compartmental Ispettorati of Piemonte, Emilia, Sardinia, Puglia, a forage representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Capt. Keim of AMG, Lombardia, Mr. F. V. Burcalow and Mr. G. Cardani from Agriculture Sub-Commission, travel from Rome in a group from 23 to 30 July on the Itinerary listed below. The inspection trip will be concluded with a conference at Milano on 28 July, at which time the group will decide if any surpluses of forage exist which can be moved. Plans for the allocation and transportation of such surpluses of forage will also be worked out at this conference.

3. If the Ministry of Agriculture is agreeable to this suggestion, will you please contact the Ispettorato of Sardinia and of Puglia for the purpose of briefing them on the reason for the trip and request that Ispettorato of Sardinia be ready to leave Rome at 0800 hours 23 July. It is suggested that the Ispettorato of Puglia join the group at Foggia on the evening of the 23rd, or the morning of the 24th. Agriculture Sub-Commission will arrange to have the Compartmental Ispettorati of Piemonte and Emilia brought to Rome, and will provide transportation for the survey trip ending at Milano.

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Itinerary

Monday, 23 July - Leave Rome at 0800 hours for Foggia
Tuesday, 24 July - Leave Foggia 0800 hours for Bari-Potenza
Wednesday, 25 July - Leave Potenza 0800 hours for Salerno Pa...

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Itinerary

Monday, 23 July	-	Leave Rome at 0800 hours for Foggia
Tuesday, 24 July	-	Leave Foggia 0800 hours for Bari-Potenza
Wednesday, 25 July	-	Leave Potenza 0800 hours for Salerno-Rome
Thursday, 26 July	-	Leave Rome 0900 hours for Bologna
Friday, 27 July	-	From Bologna for Milano via Torino
Saturday, 28 July	-	Conference at Milano
Sunday, 29-30 July	-	Return to Rome

Distribution:
Economic Section

JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

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LIEUTENANT LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 367 OF 26 APRIL 1945 -APPENDIX-2

ESTABLISHING U.N.S.E.A. AND SUPPRESSING
ECONOMIC BODIES OF AGRICULTURE AND THEIR ASSOCIATION

HUMBERT OF SAVOY
Prince of Piedmont
Lieutenant General of the Kingdom

BY VIRTUE of the authority delegated to us;

BY VIRTUE of: Law No. 566 of 18 May 1942;
Art. 4 of L.L.D. No. 151 of 25 June 1944;

After due deliberation by the Council of Ministers; upon the proposal of our Minister Secretary of State for Agriculture and Forests, in accord with the Ministers of Treasury and of Grace and Justice;

We have sanctioned and hereby promulgate the following:

Art. 1

There is hereby established the National Office for Agricultural Statistics and Economy (U.N.S.E.A.)

The National Office for Agricultural Statistics and Economy is vested with public juridical personality and is subject to the vigilance of the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests.

Art. 2

The U.N.S.E.A. has the task;

(a) to gather, compile and disseminate statistical and economic data concerning agricultural production, with special regard for those agricultural products and by-products subject to collection or blocking;

(b) to collect and check agricultural production forms (denunzie);

(c) to assess and locate agricultural products and by-products subject to collection or blocking;

(d) to organize the delivery of agricultural products and by-products subject to collection or blocking;

(e) to control the fulfilment of delivery of agricultural products and by-products subject to collection or blocking;

(f) to give assistance to producers as to the application of the regulations concerning crop collection or blocking.

Art. 3

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(c) to assess and locate agricultural products and by-products subject to collection or blocking;

(d) to organize the delivery of agricultural products and by-products subject to collection or blocking;

(e) to control the fulfilment of delivery of agricultural products and by-products subject to collection or blocking;

(f) to give assistance to producers as to the application of the regulations concerning crop collection or blocking.

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Art. 3

U.N.S.E.A. has in each province an executive office named "Provincial Office for Agricultural Statistics and Economy" (U.P.S.E.A.).

The latter, within its province, fills the tasks mentioned in the above Art. 2, in accordance with the directives of U.N.S.E.A. and under the control of Provincial Agricultural Inspectorate.

In order to complete its field organization, U.N.S.E.A. is entitled to establish, under the U.P.S.E.A. zone offices, having jurisdiction over one or more communes, according to the agricultural importance of the same.

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APPENDIX-D

Translation of Lieutenant Legislative Decree No.354 of 8 June 1945, published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale No.82 of 10 July 1945

Penal Regulations concerning deliveries of wheat and barley.

HUMBERT OF SAVOY
Prince of Piedmont
Lieutenant General of the Kingdom

BY VIRTUE of the authority delegated to us;

BY VIRTUE of: The Decree of 28 April 1945 issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests to regulate the harvest and delivery of wheat and barley, published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 53 of 2 May 1944;

BY VIRTUE of Art. 4 of L.L.D. No. 151 of 25 June 1944;

BY VIRTUE of Art. 2 of L.L.D. No. 58 of 7 February 1945;

After the deliberation of the Council of Ministers; upon the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture and Forests, in agreement with the Ministers of Grace and Justice and of Finance

We have sanctioned and hereby promulgate the following:

Article I

The regulations set forth in the L.L.D. No. 153 of 4 July 1944, concerning the delivery of wheat and barley of the 1944 harvest, are applicable also to future harvests, up to one year after the cessation of the state of war.

Article II

Failure to declare the quantities of wheat and barley harvested is equivalent to failure to deliver.

In case of an incomplete or incorrect or tardy declaration, the penalty is diminished by two thirds.

The declaration is considered incomplete or incorrect in relation to the date of its filing.

Article III

This Decree will become effective as of the day after that of its publication in the Official Gazzette of the Realm; in the territories which have not yet been transferred to the Italian Government it will become effective on the

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In case of an incomplete or incorrect or tardy declaration, the penalty is diminished by two thirds.

The declaration is considered incomplete or incorrect in relation to the date of its filing.

Article III

This Decree will become effective as of the day after that of its publication in the Official Gazzette of the Reelm; in the territories which have not yet been transferred to the Italian Government it will become effective on the day on which it will be implemented by order of the Allied Military Government or failing this implementation, as of the date when the transfer will take place.

We order that this Decree, with the seal of the State, be inserted in the Official Collection of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and that order whomever concerned to comply and to cause compliance with it as the law of the State

Rome, 8 June 1945

Humbert of Savoy

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Art. 4

The Administration of U.N.S.E.A. is headed by a commissioner who is assisted by a vice-commissioner, both appointed by decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Forests.

The vice-commissioner substitutes for the Commissioner in case of his absence or impediment, and performs all other duties that are expressly delegated to him by the commissioner.

Art. 5

The Administration of U.N.S.E.A. is under the control of a board of auditors of accounts formed of three effective and two substitute auditors. Two of the effective members, one of whom will have the functions of president of the board, and one of the substitutive are appointed by the Minister of Treasury; one effective and one substitutive are appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests. The auditors will stay in office three years; at the expiration of this period they can be appointed again.

Art. 6

The operating expenses of U.N.S.E.A. are provided for by means of funds to be deducted from the receipts of collecting centers on the basis of graduated percentages which will be levied against the purchase price of the products subject to collection or blocking, according to the rules that will be fixed by decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Forests in accord with the Minister of Treasury.

Art. 7

Rules concerning the administrative and accounting management and the organization of the services of U.N.S.E.A. as well as those concerning the hiring, number, juristic status, salaries of the personnel needed for the functioning of central and field offices will be set forth in the regulations regarding the application of this legislative decree, which will be issued upon recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture & Forests in accord with the Minister of Treasury.

Art. 8

The Economic Bodies of Agriculture (Cerealicoltura, Fibre Tessili, Olivicoltura, Ortoflorofrutticoltura, Pastorizia, Viticoltura, and Zootecnica) and the Association of the above-mentioned Bodies established by law No. 566 of 18 May 1942 are suppressed.

By Decree of the Minister of Agriculture & Forests one or more Commissioners will be appointed for liquidating the assets of the above-mentioned Bodies. The destination of assets left over after liquidation will be fixed by successive law issued by the Minister of Agriculture & Forests in accord with the Minister of Treasury.

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By Decree of the Minister of Agriculture & Forests one or more Commissioners will be appointed for liquidating the assets of the above-mentioned Bodies. The destination of assets left over after liquidation will be fixed by successive Law issued by the Minister of Agriculture & Forests in accord with the Minister of Treasury.

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The Board of Auditors of the Economic Bodies of Agriculture formed of three members, one appointed by the Minister of Treasury, who will perform the functions of President, one by the Minister of Agriculture & Forests and one by the Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor, shall control the liquidation and remain in office for its duration.

The provisions of L.L.D. No. 213 of 17 September 1944 regarding the Economic Body of textile fibers remain unchanged.

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Art. 9

Contributions set forth in Art. 13 of Law No. 566 of 18 May 1942, as well as those set forth in Articles 15, 16 and 17 of Law No. 987 of 18 June 1931 are hereby abolished.

However, the Minister of Agriculture & Forests in accord with the Minister for Treasury, upon the proposal of the competent Liquidating Commissioners, is authorized to permit their temporary, partial or total application so as to cover the liabilities of the respective balance sheets of the Bodies and of that which may ensue after their liquidation.

Save and except for the provisoes set forth in Art. 2 a successive Law will indicate if and which tasks formerly committed to the suppressed Bodies shall be transferred to the Provincial Inspectorates of Agriculture.

Up to the time of the issuance of this Law the tasks indicated under letters b) and c) of Art. 8 of Law No. 566 of 18 May 1942 are committed to the above-mentioned Inspectors.

Art. 10

Persons who, on the date upon which this decree becomes effective are employed with any one of the Economic Bodies of Agriculture or with their Association and of whom the U.N.S.E.A. should deem to avail itself, can be kept in service until the Regulations mentioned in the foregoing Art. 7 become effective, maintaining their juristic status and continuing to receive the same salaries as they received from their original Body.

Maintaining in service is only provisional and will not entitle these persons to be engaged as effective employees among the staff of U.N.S.E.A. in compliance with the regulations thereof.

The liquidation of the personnel of the Economic Bodies of Agriculture and of their Association who are not kept in service by U.N.S.E.A. shall be carried out according to the following criteria:

(a) as to the personnel formerly in service with the Bodies which were incorporated in the National Federation of Provincial Consortia among Agricultural Producers, in the Sectors, Consortia and branches thereof and who were afterwards maintained in service also by the Economic Bodies of Agriculture or their Association, the indemnity of dismissal will be calculated in compliance with the regulations governing their respective original Bodies;

(b) as to the personnel hired by the National Federation of Provincial Consortia among Agricultural Producers, by their Sectors, Consortia and Sections, who were dismissed on the date upon which these agencies were dissolved and who were successively engaged by the Economic Bodies of Agriculture or their Association, the indemnity of dismissal will be calculated, for the period of time prior to the issuance of the Law No. 566 of 18 May 1942, on the

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indicate if and which tasks formerly committed to the suppressed Bodies shall be transferred to the Provincial Inspectorates of Agriculture.

Up to the time of the issuance of this Law the tasks indicated under letters b) and c) of Art. 8 of Law No. 566 of 18 May 1942 are committed to the above-mentioned Inspectors.

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Maintaining in service is only provisional and will not entitle these persons to be engaged as effective employees among the staff of U.N.S.E.A. in compliance with the regulations thereof.

The liquidation of the personnel of the Economic Bodies of Agriculture and of their Association who are not kept in service by U.N.S.E.A. shall be carried out according to the following criteria:

(a) as to the personnel formerly in service with the Bodies which were incorporated in the National Federation of Provincial Consortia among Agricultural Producers, in the Sectors, Consortia and branches thereof and who were afterwards maintained in service also by the Economic Bodies of Agriculture or their Association, the indemnity of dismissal will be calculated in compliance with the regulations governing their respective original Bodies;

(b) as to the personnel hired by the National Federation of Provincial Consortia among Agricultural Producers, by their Sectors, Consortia and Sections, who were dismissed on the date upon which these agencies were dissolved and who were successively engaged by the Economic Bodies of Agriculture or their Association, the indemnity of dismissal will be calculated, for the period of time prior to the issuance of the Law No. 566 of 18 May 1942, on the basis of the provisions of art. 42 of this law and, for the successive period, by complying with the provisions set forth in R.L.D. No. 1825 of 13 November 1924, converted into the law No. 562 of 18 May 1926, and successive modifications;

(c) as to the personnel directly hired by the Economic Bodies of Agriculture or their Association the indemnity of dismissal will be liquidated in compliance with the provisions of the mentioned R.L.D. No. 1825 of 13 November 1924 and its successive modifications.

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Art. 11

Pending the issuance of the regulations mentioned in Art. 6 it is authorized that an appropriation of 200,000,000 lire be inserted in the extraordinary part of the estimated budget of the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests for the performance of the institutional tasks of UNSEA. Furthermore an appropriation of 100,000,000 lire is authorized to meet the necessities in the liquidation of the Economic Bodies of Agriculture and of their Association.

The Minister of Treasury is hereby authorized to issue a Decree providing for the relative variations in the Budget. The Ministry of Agriculture & Forests is authorized to order that sums in advance be paid out of the above-mentioned appropriations to UNSEA and to the Liquidating Commissioners of the suppressed Economic Bodies of Agriculture and their Association disregarding limitations now in effect.

Art. 12

The payments in advance mentioned in Article 11 granted to carry out the institutional tasks of UNSEA will be reimbursed by the Crop Collecting or Blocking Managements of agricultural products of the 1944 and following seasons and the payments made in advance granted to the Economic Bodies of Agriculture and to their Association will be recorded in the liabilities of their respective liquidation accounts.

Art. 13

No attachment, distrainment, opposition or impediment whatever is allowed on the advances granted as per art. 11 of this decree.

Art. 14

The credit of the State ensuing from the advances granted for the liquidation of the dissolved Economic Bodies of Agriculture and of their Association is granted privilege on the real estates, plants, machines and pieces of furniture of the Bodies themselves.

This privilege is granted priority before all other title of preference with the exception of the privilege concerning judicial expenses, but it does not prevail over the rights of preference ensuing from privileges, pledges or mortgages existing prior to the recording mentioned in the following paragraph, which will maintain their priority with respect to the above-mentioned privilege.

Privilege in regard to real estate, plants, and machines can be enforced against third purchasing parties provided it is recorded, upon request of the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests and free of expense except for the fees due to the Registrar of Real Estates, respectively in the special register mentioned in the third paragraph of Art. 7 of L.L.D. No. 367 of 1 November 1944 and in the register mentioned in Art. 1524 of the Civil Code.

This privilege will be made known by publication in the Bulletin of Legal Notices of the province.

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Economic Bodies of Agriculture and their Association disregarding limitations now in effect.

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The payments in advance mentioned in Article 11 granted to carry out the institutional tasks of UNSRA will be reimbursed by the Crop Collecting or Blocking Managements of agricultural products of the 1944 and following seasons and the payments made in advance granted to the Economic Bodies of Agriculture and to their Association will be recorded in the liabilities of their respective liquidation accounts.

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This privilege will be made known by publication in the Bulletin of Legal Notices of the province.

Art. 15

In order to recover the amounts advanced for the liquidation of the suppressed Economic Bodies of Agriculture and their Association, the Ministry of Agriculture is authorized to avail itself of the regulations and privileges set forth for the collection of direct taxes.

As the collections are made they will be deducted from the amount owed to the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests until the advances granted for the above-mentioned purpose will have been completely paid off.

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Art. 16

All other provisions of the law No. 566 of 18 May 1942 which are not conflicting with those of this Legislative Decree will remain in effect.

Art. 17

This Decree will be effective as of the day after that of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Realm.

We hereby order that this Decree with the Seal of the State be inserted in the Official Collection of Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy and order that all parties concerned shall comply with it and have it complied with as a law of the State.

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APPENDIX E

DAILY DIGEST OF ROME PRESS

EXTRACTS OF ARTICLES ON AMASSING

* * * *

The High Commissioner for Sardinia made a detailed statement of the tragic condition of the Island which, apart from the consequences of war, has also suffered from an invasion of grasshoppers, which destroyed what little crops had survived the terrible drought. The Council promised to take the necessary measures to help the Island.

Several decrees concerning the "amassi" were approved.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat) - 20 July 1945

Some producers refuse to give the wheat to the "ammassi". But those who do not do their duty are certainly not the big landowners, because, controlled as they are by Communist and Socialist unions and syndicates and what nots, they would not dare do anything but the absolutely right thing. So those who don't do their duty must evidently be small farmers; and it is generally known that small farmers are very fond of red, whether under the form of flags or of handkerchiefs to tie round their necks. (Babouf)

CAPITALE - N.N.

AVANTI (Socialist) - 20 July 1945

It is true that crops have been scarce this year, owing to drought and to damage caused by war; but all the same much more should have been handed over to the "ammassi". How can Italians expect help from other nations, if they don't begin by helping themselves? Our efforts, says Avanti, must aim at organizing the social life of the Nation so that the little there is be equally distributed among the whole population. Only if all producers do their duty will it be possible to avoid the danger of famine and the necessity of using repressive measures which would, at the present moment, only increase the crisis instead of solving it.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - 20 July 1945

The chronicle of internal policy does not sound very encouraging. There is complete lack of discipline in the question of "ammassi"; the Government, which claims to be of national union, is quite incapable of creating such union. The strike of the Neapolitan Landlords is another proof of indiscipline. Lizzadri's article in 'Il Lavoro' also proves that the Government is disintegrating.

[illegible]OCA (Independent Leftist) - 20 July 1945

Landowners and farmers refuse to hand over what they should to the 'ammassi'. The Government will have to take strong action, and ask for the Allies' help, but unfortunately the Allies won't be able to send us much.

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Landowners and farmers refuse to hand over what they should to the "ammassi". The Government will have to take strong action, and ask for the Allies' help, but unfortunately the Allies won't be able to send us much.

LAVORO (C.G.I.L.) - 21 July 1945

The C.G.I.L. is backing up sharecroppers, but they, on their turn, must show solidarity towards other workers by handing over all the wheat to the ammassi. The amount of wheat allotted to small farmers and farm hands is unsufficient, and big landowners are making the most of this to obtain the complicity of the farmers and farm hands and keep more wheat. Such offences must be denounced by the peasants. (G. Di Vittorio)

Speaking about the wheat situation, he pointed out the various reasons owing to which the production was scarce this year, and said that, though very serious, the situation is not tragic; that the Allies will help us in spite of all the difficulties they too have to face; and added how important it is that all peasants and producers do their duty and hand over to the "ammassi" all they possibly can.

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Molo' sent an appeal to peasants and producers, urging them not to keep wheat from the "ammassi" but to show their good will and hand over to the Gover - ment all they should. The Allies will give us some help, he said, but we need much more, and we urge therefore all those who have been carrying on a criminal campaign against the "ammassi", to immediately stop it. He ended by appealing to the nation's solidarity.

On Sunday Nenni will speak in Milan on "the loan, the 'ammassi' and the political situation."

23 July 1945 - General

Italian prefects to meet in Rome on the 24th to study the question of the "ammassi".

GLOBO (Economic) - 24 July 1945

The causes of the failure of the "ammassi", says P.R., are, first of all the scarcity of the production, and secondly the impatience of peasants against all sorts of impositions. It is easy to control the big landowners, but it is almost impossible to exercise any form of even mild control over the innumerable small farmers. The Government, having ordered that also cereals be handed over to the "ammassi", has now the duty to take the necessary steps to enforce that order.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) - 24 July 1945

Manlio Rossi Doria writes too on the question of the "ammassi" and says that, to face the tragic situation, it is not sufficient to make appeals to the patriotic sense of duty of producers unless producers can realize that the leaders are worth trusting. Three of the main reasons for the failure of the "ammassi" are: drought, the low price paid to producers and inefficiency of offices, controls and police agents.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat) - 24 July 1945

Scrutator examines the complete failure of the campaign for the "ammassi". We were ready for any surprise when this new Government came to power, but we did not think that peasants would refuse to obey the orders given by a Government presided by one of the leaders of the insurrection in the north and "vice-presided" by the leader of the Socialist party. We now have the impression that this Government doesn't really know how to make itself or its orders respected.

Nenni spoke on Sunday in Milan; several thousand workers and the local authorities were present. He stressed the importance of the Public Loan and, owing to the tragic condition in which the whole of the country finds itself, of handing in all the wheat to the "ammassi". He then spoke about the three claims which the Socialists will address to the Costituente: republic, agrarian reform and socialization of industries.

25 July 1945 - General

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25 July 1945 - General

Parri finally urged the members of the C.L.N. to help in every way the "ammassi".

GLOBO (Economic) - 25 July 1945

Figures on the quantity of wheat which will probably be given to the "ammassi" this year.

GLOBO (Economic) - 26 July 1945

Figures on the "ammassi" in various provinces of Central and Southern Italy.

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UNITA' (Communist) - 26 July 1945

Interview with Gullo. He thinks the current problems connected with the mezzadria system could be settled if landowners acted more independently, without always referring to their central organization. The only way to make the peasants deliver the wheat to the "ammassi", continued Gullo, in view of the inadequacy of the price offered, and which it is impractical to raise, is to distribute clothing, household goods, necessary implements in exchange. The agricultural organizations in the north fully realize the importance of the matter and are doing their best to encourage delivery of wheat to the "ammassi".

26 July 1945 - General

In the presence of Parri, Molè and Gullo, the prefects of Central Italy examined problems concerning the food situation and the "ammassi." Plans for distributing a certain amount of textiles to producers were also discussed.

Poletti spoke on the radio to Italian peasants and farmers on the question of the "ammassi", urging them to "do all their duty".

GIORNO (Economic) - 27 July 1945

The institution of a special agency to enforce the decrees on the "ammassi" has been decided at a meeting of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture.

INDIPENDENTE - 28 July 1945

Commenting on the question of the "ammassi", Mario Vinciguerra points out that it is really too late now for the Government effectively to start tightening up controls. In the peasants' houses the police will only find the amount of wheat which peasants have the right to keep for their own use; the rest has already disappeared through numerous illegal channels. But we cannot blame Molè for this state of affairs, says M.V., because when he became Minister of Food the situation had already gone beyond control; what he can do now, however, is to keep a strict rein on all farmers' activities.

31 July 1945 - General

Parri, speaking on radio Milan on Sunday, said that though Italy's international situation had greatly improved lately and in spite of the British Labour victory, Italians should not forget that they would still have to pay a high price for Fascism. He then warned Italians not to be impatient with the Allies and to bear in mind that the elections must be held without any coercion so as to express the absolutely free will of the people. He deplored the recent happenings at Sohio and elsewhere, and stressed the importance of the "ammassi". (ANSA)

Molè made another appeal on the radio to farmers to give all wheat to the "ammassi"; not to do so, he said, would mean committing a crime against the nation.

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GLOBO (Economic) - 31 July 1945

Only 5,000 tons of cereals will be handed in to the "ammassi".

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APPENDI

WHEAT AMASSING IN ITALY as of 31 July 1945

1945 Harvest

Region	Average Dates of Reports	Quintals
Piemonte	23/7	49.371
Lombardia	23/7	222.079
Veneto	23/7	182,350
Emilia	31/7	1,060,161
Northern Italy		1,513,961
Toscana	25/7	192.357
Marche	27/7	686,863
Umbria	27/7	250.229
Lazio	27/7	164,193
Central Italy		1,293,642
Abbruzzi	25/7	136.438
Campania	27/7	5.641
Puglie	27/7	119.275
Lucania	31/7	46,228
Calabrie	25/7	33,316
Southern Italy		340,898
Sicily	30/7	36.487
Sardegna	23/7	8.404
Insular Italy		44,891
TOTAL		3,193,392

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Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Italy South of the Pisa - Rimini Line)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same Date in 1944-45	[illegible] Am
Up to 30 Nov.	3.338	3.338	3	28	
1-31 Dec.	6.777	10.115	11	26	
1-31 Jan.	10.232	20.347	21	32	
1-28 Feb.	12.181	32.528	34	39	
1-31 Mar.	10.364	42.892	45	44	
1-30 Apr.	4.520	47.412	50	45	
1-31 May	3.200	50.612	53	45	
1-30 June	1.154	51.766	54	45	
1-31 July	630	52.396	55	44	

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target ▲ for Food Plan ▲
Up to 30 Nov.	3.255	3.255	3	30	4
1-31 Dec.	6.479	9.734	11	28	12
1-31 Jan.	9.936	19.670	23	34	24
1-28 Feb.	11.552	31.222	36	41	39
1-31 Mar.	9.191	40.413	47	45	50
1-30 Apr.	2.079	44.286	51	46	55
1-31 May	3.813	46.812	54	46	58
1-30 June	748	47.660	55	45	59
1-31 July	516	48.176	56	45	60

Notes: Food Plan A requires 80.771 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan B required 40.499 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan C requires 24.659 tons of Olive Oil

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Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Italy South of the Pisa - Rimini Line) APPENDIX C

Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Amassed during period	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same Date in 1944-45	1942-43 Season Percent of Total Amassing Completed
338	3,338	3	28	10
777	10,115	11	26	32
232	20,347	21	32	53
181	32,528	34	39	69
364	42,892	45	44	81
520	47,412	50	45	88
200	50,612	53	45	94
154	51,766	54	45	97
630	52,396	55	44	99

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only) APPENDIX

Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Amassed during period	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A	Target B for Food Plan B	% of Target C for Food Plan C
255	3,255	3	30	4	8	13
479	9,734	11	28	12	24	39
936	19,670	23	34	24	49	80
552	31,222	36	41	39	77	123
191	40,413	47	45	50	100	164
079	44,286	51	46	55	109	180
873	46,812	54	46	58	116	190
748	47,660	55	45	59	118	193
516	48,176	56	45	60	119	195

Food Plan A requires 80,771 tons of Olive Oil
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB COMMISSION

AGR/111

13 June 1945
JUN 15 1945

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - MAY

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

Crop estimates were revised downward due largely to the extensive drought, aggravated by the shortage of fertilizer during recent years. Special survey parties investigated the situation, and plans were made for detailed investigation as threshing progresses.

Frost in the northern areas, and the general drought, have reduced essentially all crop yields, except fruits and vegetables in the South. The forage situation isparticularly bad in Sardinia, where locust outbreaks were only partially controlled due to the lack of poison baits.

Imported supplies of binder twine arrived in time to provide for the needs of the North. Supplies of pesticides were not delivered as scheduled, interrupting the crop production program in many areas.

The 1944 Granai del Popolo collections reached 1,165,857 metric tons of wheat. A Decree controlling the 1945 harvest in Italian Government area, and General Order No. 40 carrying out the terms of that Decree in Military Government territory, were published.

Redistribution of livestock continued, with emphasis on the distribution of captured draft animals in Northern Italy.

Developments during the month indicated that there will be no critical shortage of agricultural labor during the harvest season.

A survey of all Northern Italy regions indicated physical damage to land reclamation areas was relatively slight.

Forestry

A survey of the forest areas of Northern Italy indicated that they were not damaged excessively, and that the most urgent changes in the Royal Forest Corps personnel have been made.

Fisheries

For the first time in many years the fishing industry reported a large catch in all areas. Relaxation of regulations, and reactivation of the Northern areas have resulted in extensive fishing operations.

Personnel and Administration

Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh (A) Director was recalled to the United States, and Mr. John A. Rudderham (B) joined the Sub-Commission as Deputy Director.

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SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Agriculture

a. Agricultural Production

During the month crop estimates were revised, in view of the continued drought, which has necessitated most careful study of the probable yields. For three successive months, the shortage of rainfall has been such as to prevent the crop from maturing properly in almost all areas of Italy, with the important Foggia area especially hard hit. Two factors aggravated the drought condition during the month of May. Wet weather which delayed planting has resulted in many fields of late wheat, and hence more subject to drought. Secondly, the shortage of fertilizer during recent years has made the crop more susceptible to drought, and prevented the production of wheat in the less favorable locations - in olive groves, etc.

Accordingly, special survey parties travelled throughout Italy and Sicily to analyze the situation, especially in regard to the reduced yield per hectare. Contacts were made with provincial officials, and field studies were made in representative areas in order to insure that a fair estimate of the crop can be prepared to substantiate the need for supplemental imports. An effort was made to reconcile the estimated yield with the local officials, whose estimates tended to be somewhat lower than those of the survey parties - and the final data will have the concurrence of the Ministry of Agriculture. Arrangements were made for supplemental reports at 10-day intervals throughout the harvest period, by which means the Ministry of Agriculture normally obtains its most accurate crop estimate.

In the Piemonte area a severe frost on 2 and 3 May damaged wheat, beans and tree and vegetable crops. Another unfavorable report indicates planting of less than one-half the planned area of sugar beets, apparently due to difficulties inherent in resuming production after the plants had been closed down for two seasons.

Locust outbreaks are reported, as customary during dry seasons, with the grain and forage crops in Sardinia especially hard hit. Localized infestations in Campania and Apulia are causing damage. The Ministry of Agriculture has taken all possible emergency measures, but in view of the shortage of poison baits at the critical time the infestation will result in considerable damage to this season's crop, and will necessitate a large scale control program next season.

Forage crops have likewise been damaged by the drought, and diversion of all possible grains to human consumption prevents supplementing the short forage crop. The situation is particularly serious on the Islands and in Southern Italy, especially where the locust problem has aggravated the drought in Central Sardinia and on the tablelands of Apulia, for all such areas are normally susceptible to drought.

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b. Agricultural Supplies

Deliveries of copper sulphate ceased in early May, and the absence of this, and other pesticides, throughout the remainder of the month, interrupted the crop protection program during a critical period. Early fall rains this season will result in a repetition of the heavy damage to the fruit crop experienced last season, for supplies were inadequate to insure protection against the initial infection during the spring. Additional supplies are programmed, for delivery during early June, and their arrival as scheduled will provide protection to the main crop of potatoes.

40 tons of white arsenic requisitioned for early spring delivery [illegible] lied upon to provide locust control, and this small quantity would have been adequate had it been available for treatment of the breeding areas in accordance with the established procedures of the Ministry of Agriculture. The failure of this material to arrive during March, April or May will necessitate a much larger control program next season, although the quantity en route will tend to prevent a repetition of the situation this year when no poison or any adequate substitute was available for distribution.

Adequate supplies of binder twine for use in Northern Italy were delivered, and despite transportation problems plans have been made for its distribution in time for the harvest season. Limited quantities of various other supplies were found in Northern Italy, where they were distributed in accordance with plans developed by the Northern Italy Central Economic Council, and approved by Allied Military Government. 11,553 tons of sulphate plus 5% copper, and 26,290 tons of nitrogen fertilizer, were the principal materials located, according to reports, and the principal shortages were sulphur, copper sulphate and salt.

c. "Granai del Popolo"

Collection of the 1944 wheat crop will end by the 30th of June. The total collected at the end of May was 1,165,857 metric tons (Appendix A), and in Central and Southern Italy 95% of the original estimated goal has been collected.

During the month a Decree was published by the Italian Government establishing the "Granai del Popolo" for the 1945 harvest, with prices continuing in Southern Italy at the same levels as for last season, but with all cereals included in the Decree, instead of only wheat and barley. A comparable Order, General Order No. 40, was prepared for control of the collection of cereals in Northern Italy, reflecting the provisions of the Italian Decree but reserving for Allied Military Government for action or approval the final decisions as to prices, retentions, etc. Copies of these are attached as Appendices B and C.

d. "Oleari del Popolo"

The quantity of olive oil collected on the Mainland totalled 50,612 metric tons (Appendix D) at the end of May. Very little additional olive oil will be collected, for the active season is past, and Northern Italy does not produce any considerable quantity of olive oil.

e. Livestock

Distribution of captured draft animals continues in Northern Italy, under the supervision of an Agricultural Officer. To date, incomplete returns indicate that 15-20,000 animals have been distributed to farmers in order to decentralize the problem of feeding and housing. Animals are being loaned to the farmers upon recommendation of the Provincial Agricultural Inspectors, who are accountable to the [illegible]

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Both surplus and cast draft animals were distributed as rapidly as they became available to the Ministry of Agriculture, although the numbers are relatively small in relation to the captured animals.

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f. Agricultural Labor

Developments during the month have indicated that adequate agricultural labor is available in all of the critical areas, even during the harvest season. Earlier estimates of considerable requirements in the Foggia area have proven unnecessary, especially since military requirements have been reduced. A problem exists near the large industrial areas of the North, where farm laborers have transferred to industrial payrolls, where they are maintained by Decree though not actually employed. However, the Ministry of Agriculture has indicated that no German POWs will be required, except 10,000 whom the Italian Government proposes to use on mine clearance work.

g. Land Reclamation

In the course of a survey of all Northern Italy regions, the situation regarding land reclamation was found to be far better than anticipated. Reports indicate 40,000 hectares in Ferrara Province, and 26,000 hectares in Venezia, flooded with fresh water, and 9,200 flooded with salt water in those Provinces. There has been considerable damage to the canals and neglect has resulted in clogging of others. However, the equipment in the North was little damaged, and as soon as fuel is made available pumping of flooded lands can largely be resumed. Full reports were obtained for further action.

2. Forestry

a. Surveys

The situation with regard to production in the forests in Northern Italy was surveyed by a Specialist Officer, and information subsequently made available to the Ministry of Agriculture. Preliminary reports indicate that the forests are not excessively damaged. The necessary initial changes in the personnel of the Royal Forest Corps have been made. There was urgent need of charcoal bags, and shoes for the forest workers, such as prevailed throughout the country.

The situation in the rest of Italy remains essentially unchanged, with continuing problems in connection with the harvest operations, of movement of charcoal and matters relating to requisitioned forests, etc.

3. Fisheries

a. Surveys

Surveys were completed, including both coasts of Northern Italy, in order to obtain information as to the status of the fishing industry, and to organize the distribution of needed supplies. At the same time, the "Captains of the Port" were advised of the way in which they should work with the Allied Military Government officials in supervising the fishing fleet. Restrictions were quickly lifted so that fishing was permitted in practically all of the areas, with considerable supplies going to Venezia and Milano. Plans were made for the movement of boats out of the restricted areas to areas where they can op-

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indicate 40,000 hectares in Ferrara Province, and 26,000 hectares in Venezia, flooded with fresh water, and 9,200 flooded with salt water in those Provinces. There has been considerable damage to the canals and neglect has resulted in clogging of others. However, the equipment in the North was little damaged, and as soon as fuel is made available pumping of flooded lands can largely be resumed. Full reports were obtained for further action.

2. Forestry

a. Surveys

The situation with regard to production in the forests in Northern Italy was surveyed by a Specialist Officer, and information subsequently made available to the Ministry of Agriculture. Preliminary reports indicate that the forests are not excessively damaged. The necessary initial changes in the personnel of the Royal Forest Corps have been made. There was urgent need of charcoal bags, and shoes for the forest workers, such as prevailed throughout the country.

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The fishing industry in the North is dependent upon certain other industries for boat construction and supplies - raw materials and coal are limiting the availability of marine motors, etc. Distribution of imported supplies in Northern Italy was initiated.

The fishing fleet in Southern Italy reported large catches in all areas, and 30-35 tons per day arrived in Rome, from the surrounding area and from special boats bringing fish from the Island of Lampedusa. As the production increased prices dropped in practically all areas, with sardine processing active, and

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Naples sending fish by truck to Rome. Hence, for the first time in many years the supply of fish approached normalcy.

SECTION III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Ieland G. Allbaugh, the Director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, was recalled to the United States during the month, leaving Italy on 27 May. Under his guidance significant progress was made in establishing sound relationships among the Italian agricultural officials and agencies, and in defining the agricultural supply requirements situation.

Mr. John A. Rudderham joined the Agriculture Sub-Commission as Deputy Director.

The following additional personnel changes were effected:

Miss Olga Benecchi, Stenographer (FEA) - assigned Agriculture S/C
Sgt. Dominic Colaneri - assigned Agriculture Sub-Commission, attached Lombardia Region
T/5 Charles P. Fossum - relieved Agriculture Sub-Commission, assigned Venezia Region
I/C Alfred Cartmell - relieved Agriculture Sub-Commission
Gdsn. Emrys Cooper, Welsh Guardsmen - attached Agriculture Sub-Commission

JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

Distribution:
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WHEAT AMASSING SOUTH OF THE PISA - RIMINI LINE

Region	Average Dates of Reports	Collected at Latest Report (Qls.)	Agr. S/C Estimate (12 Sep. 1944) (Qls.)	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at		P
				Latest Report	Report Preceding Month	30 Se
Calabria	28/5	194,203	280,000	69	68	87
Lucania	31/5	781,659	950,000	82	82	85
Puglia	26/5	1,585,456	2,170,000	73	73	94
Campania	29/5	275,165	250,000	110	109	84
Campobasso	23/5	254,460	300,000	85	84	7
SOUTHERN		3,090,943	3,950,000	78	78	33
Sicilia	29/5	1,337,796	2,000,000	67	67	88
Sardegna	23/5	281,426	300,000	95	93	86
Lazio-Umbria	21/5	1,695,786	1,600,000	105	105	91
Abruzzi-Marche *	27/5	2,737,534	2,250,000	122	120	94
Toscana	30/5	1,926,816	1,500,000	128	125	92
TOTAL - CENTRAL, SOUTHERN & INSULAR ITALY		11,070,301	11,600,000	95	94	90
Emilia (3 Provinces)	23/4	588,269	-	-	-	91
GRAND TOTAL	-	11,658,570	-	-	-	91

* Not including Campobasso.

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WHEAT AMASSING SOUTH OF THE PISA - RIMINI LINE

APPENDIX A

	Average Dates of Reports	Collected at Latest Report (Qls.)	Agr. S/C Estimate (12 Sep. 1944) (Qls.)	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at		Percent of Total Amassed in 1942-43 Collected on		
				Latest Report	Report Preceding Month	30 Sep 42	30 Nov 42	31 Jan 43
	28/5	194,203	280,000	69	68	87	93	94
	31/5	781,659	950,000	82	82	85	94	95
	26/5	1,585,456	2,170,000	73	73	94	96	97
	29/5	275,165	250,000	110	109	84	90	93
	23/5	254,460	300,000	85	84	79	35	87
		3,090,943	3,950,000	78	78	33	93	95
	23/5	1,337,796	2,000,000	67	67	88	95	97
	23/5	281,426	300,000	95	93	86	94	95
	21/5	1,695,786	1,600,000	105	105	91	94	96
	27/5	2,737,534	2,250,000	122	120	94	95	97
	30/5	1,926,816	1,500,000	128	125	92	94	96
ULAR ITALY		11,070,301	11,600,000	95	94	90	94	96
	23/4	588,269	-	-	-	91	94	96
	-	11,658,570	-	-	-	91	94	96

so.

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G3

APPENDIX B

Ministerial Decree 28 April 1945

PROVISIONS FOR THE DELIVERY OF WHEAT AND OTHER CEREALS OF THE 1945 SEASON TO THE "PEOPLE'S GRANARIES".

The Minister of Agriculture and Forests
in agreement with
the Food High Commissioner

By Virtue of R.L.D. No.397 dated 10 May 1943, concerning the regulations of the harvests and destination of cereals and horse-beans;

By Virtue of the M.D. 19 June 1944, concerning the regulations for the blocking of cereals and dry seeds;

By Virtue of the Law No.566, dated 18 May 1942 concerning the reorganization of the Economic Bodies of Agriculture and by virtue of the regulations issued later on for the organization of agriculture and crop collections;

By Virtue of R.L.D. No.245, dated 22 April 1943 concerning penal provisions about the regulations of consumptions, amended by L.L.D. No.442 of 28 December 1944;

Due to the necessity to assure the availability of the quantities of cereals produced in the 1944/45 season for the supplying of the Armed Forces and Civilian population;

Hereby Decrees:

Art.1

Wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye and rough rice are subject to the regulations on blocking and delivery to the "People's Granaries" as from the moment of their separation from the soil, by whomever and by whatever title held, save for the exceptions set forth in the following article.

Art.2

Products destined for seed, for family consumption by producers and agricultural dependents and similar categories and for animal feed are not subject to blocking, as per this decree.

Quantities of products that can be retained from the harvest for the use indicated in the foregoing paragraph are shown in the attached table which forms an integral part of this decree. They may not be subject of purchase and sale dealings nor may be disposed of.

951

Incidental surplus must be entirely delivered to the "People's Granaries".

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951

Incidental surplus must be entirely delivered to the "People's Granaries".

Art.3

Producers and holders of the products mentioned in Art.1 are responsible for their custody and shall comply with the blocking regulations up to the time they are delivered to the "People's Granaries".

The products which are blocked cannot be removed from the places of production and preservation except in the case of authorized destinations. They

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are subject to the control of the organs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, of the Food High Commissioner and bodies that these administrations may delegate.

Art.4

The National Office for Agricultural Statistics and Economy (UNSEA) through its field offices will ascertain the crop situation of each farm with special regard to the acreages cultivated with the crops mentioned in Art.1 and will assess the outputs actually achieved.

The assessment of the actual output is made on the basis of the declarations that will be made by the operators of the farms to the Communal Office for Agricultural Statistics and Economy within the time limit that the Prefect will fix for each Commune by his own decree, after hearing the Provincial Committee of Agriculture. 029

In order to check these declarations both Central and Field Offices of UNSEA are entitled to effect, according to legal ways and means, investigations at the producing farms and at the premises used for depositing and preserving the products and to oblige each producer to present himself to the same offices.

To effect a more precise assessment of the outputs achieved the UNSEA, whenever it may think it fit, may order that threshing and hulling operations be controlled, according to a procedure previously approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Art.5

As soon as the whole production, according to the procedure set forth in the foregoing article, will have been assessed, the UCSEA will inform each producer of the quantities of cereals which, net of the retentions allowed, they are obliged to deliver to the "People's Granaries".

If this assessment is not accepted by the person concerned, the UNSEA will notify the quantity to be delivered.

The assessment thus notified becomes definite if the producer, within five days of notification, does not appeal to the Communal Committee of Agriculture, which issues an indisputable decision within the maximum time limit of 15 days.

Appeal to the Communal Committee does not exonerate the farmer from the obligation of delivering all his produce net of the retentions allowed.

Art.6

Confutations, acceptentions and decisions as per the preceding articles 4 and 5 do not release the producers or holders from the obligations as per Art.3.

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Confutations, acceptantions and decisions as per the preceding articles 4 and 5 do not release the producers or holders from the obligations as per Art.3.

The quantities of products subject to compulsory delivery must be delivered to the "People's Granaries" within the terms fixed by the Prefect, after hearing the Provincial Committee of Agriculture.

The delivery is rendered complete by issuing the relative voucher, even if the product remains temporarily in deposit with the producers or holders themselves, instead of materially being transferred to the warehouses of the "People's Granaries".

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Art.7

The delivery, effected in the way indicated in the preceding article, releases the producers and holders from every obligation ensuing from the blocking set forth in Art.1 regarding the quantities delivered and the risk of any eventual loss, be it total or partial, of the products, now falls upon the management of the collecting center, except for the responsibility of taking care of them by the Consorzi Agrari Provinciali which are in charge of the "People's Granaries" or of the depositeries.

Art.8

The provisions contained in R.L.D. No.1272 of 11 June 1936 and in M.D. 28 July 1936 concerning selected seed wheat remain in being.

With the authorization of UNSEA the farms specialized for production of seed wheat can deliver the produce to the firms which carry out the selecting work. In this case they will be entitled to retain the wheat selected for seed and to supply themselves from the ammasso with that necessary for family requirement within the limits of the retentions allowed.

Producers of cereals are obliged to retain, upon harvesting, the quantities needed for sowing with absolute priority over those for alimentation and livestock.

It is allowed to exchange the products retained for sowing with selected products issued by authorized plants.

Art.9

For the supplementing of the food to be given to day-wage laborers, hired by cereal-farms for the execution of the most important season works, the operators are entitled to retain wheat in the measure set forth under letter h) of the attached table.

Art.10

The quantities of wheat, corn, barley and rye retained for family consumption are subject to the regulations on milling which will be issued by the Food High Commissariat.

The quantities of wheat, corn, barley and rye retained for human alimentation and livestock must bear justification through the milling vouchers released according to the prescribed regulations, by the proper authority.

Art.11

On the delivery to the "People's Granaries" of the products as referred to in Art.1, the Provincial Agrarian Consortium hands to the deliverers a voucher as provided for in the last paragraph of Art.6 containing the indication of quantities, qualities and characteristics of products deliv-

950

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The Consortium is held responsible for the quantities delivered and their good preservation as well as for providing security regarding fire and theft by insurance.

Art.12

The products delivered are immediately paid for according to the price of each product as set out in the proper tables approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

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These prices refer to sound, dry, true marketable products and for goods delivered in sacks, free at the warehouse entrance, at the nearest collecting centre, sacks to be returned.

Art.13

As soon as the sale of the products is over and in any case not after one month from the termination of the management, whose term will be fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, the Provincial Agrarian Consortium shall compile for each product separately the final account and forward it to the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari which shall send it to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests for approval,

Art.14

The regulations for the distribution of rough rice to the rice-mills are entrusted to the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari.

Art.15

All other provisions regarding the regulations on cereal ammassing as specified in Art.1 remain unchanged provided they are not in conflict with those contained in this Decree.

Failure to comply with the regulations of this Decree will be punished according to R.L.D. of 22 April 1943, No.245 and subsequent modifications.

The present Decree will be effective as of the day after the one of its publication in the Officiel Gazette of the Kingdom.

* * *

RETENTIONS OF WHEAT, CORN, BARLEY, RYE, OATS AND ROUGH RICE FOR FAMILY AND FARM REQUIREMENTS ALLOWED ON THE 1945 HARVEST.

1 - Wheat retentions for family consumption.

Under the exemption from crop collection obligations the following maximum amount of wheat per person may be retained by the categories hereunder indicated, it being understood that no one person may retain more than one quota:

a) non-manual operators of cereal farms of which they are owners or "enfiteuti" or usufructuaries or tenants, including parish-priests operating "benefici parrocchiali" (operator with hired labor, or on a half-share tenancy basis or on a share-tenancy or share crop-

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a) non-manual operators of cereal farms of which they are owners or "enfiteuti" or usufructuaries or tenants, including parish-priests operating "benefici parrocchiali" (operator with hired labor, or on a half-share tenancy basis or on a share-tenancy or share cropping basis) who directly and continuously attend to the management of the farm "even if not permanently residing on the place of production"; 1,50 quintals of wheat for the operator and for each member of his family cohabitant with and depending on him and for each cohobitant dependent including not more than two servants;

b) manual operators of cereal-farms of which they are owners, or "enfiteuti" or usufructuaries, or tenants (personal operators): 2,00 quintals for the operator, for each cohabitant dependent member of his family;

c) share-tenants who share in the production of cereal-farms: 2,00 quintals for each laborer, for each cohabitant dependent member

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of his family and for each member of his household help;

d) communities and parishes operating cereal-farms as owner or "enfiteuti", or usufructuaries or tenants: 2,00 quintals per person for members who manually and permanently attend to the cultivation of the land; and 1,50 quintals for those who directly attend to it in a directing capacity.

Parish priests and religious orders may retain, on the quantities obtained for tithe and almsgiving, up to 1,50 quintals for each cohabitant member;

e) gleaners: up to 1,50 quintals of wheat for each gleaner previously authorized by the U.C.S.E.A.

Furthermore, operators of cereal farms who are obliged under wage contracts to make deliveries of cereals to laborers may retain the following on the produce achieved:

f) for share-tenants, share-croppers, permanent and semi-permanent wage-laborers and day-wage laborers steadily employed in such farms, within the limits and according to the procedure fixed in the wage-contract in force as on the date on which this Decree becomes effective, up to 2,00 quintals for each laborer and for each co-habitant dependent member of his family.

Operators of cereal-farms may retain also:

g) for managers and employees of the same who work exclusively and continuously thereon in a technical, administrative, managerial or clerical capacity: 1,50 quintals for each manager or employee and for each cohabitant dependent member of his family;

h) to supplement the food to be given to the day-wage laborers hired by cereal farms for the execution of the most important seasonal works producers are authorized to retain the following quantities of wheat on the entire produce, which has been agreed on or notified to be delivered as per Art.5 of this decree:

for the quantities up to 200 quintals:	5 kilos per quintal;
for the quantities over 200 quintals and up to 500 quintals:	3.5 kilos per quintal;
for the quantities over 500 quintals:	2 kilos per quintal.

2 - Limit of self-sufficiency.

The limit of self-sufficiency as to wheat supply for the people entitled to retain this product for family consumption is fixed in 1,50 quintals per person for the group of people entitled to a maximum retention of 2,00 qls per person and in 1,20 quintals per person for the group of people entitled to a maximum retention of 1,50 quintals. Therefore if

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Operators of cereal-farms may retain also:

g) for managers and employees of the same who work exclusively and continuously thereon in a technical, administrative, managerial or clerical capacity, 1,50 quintals for each manager or employee and for each cohabitant dependent member of his family;

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3.- Retentions of Corn, Barley, Rye, and Rough Rice for Family Consumption.

As a total or partial substitute for wheat there may be retained the following amounts of other cereals that are produced on the same farm:

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1.50 quintals of corn for each quintal of wheat;
1.30 quintals of barley for each quintal of wheat;
1.10 quintals of rye for each quintal of wheat;

Up to a maximum of 75 kilos of rough rice for each person entitled to retain as a substitute for 50 kilos of wheat.

It is permitted that the quota of cereals to which discharged soldiers are entitled be unblocked from the "People's Granaries" provided that the same quota has been previously delivered to the Granaries.

Regulations concerning the procedure of transferment of the quotas retained for family use to provinces and communes different from those where the products are obtained will be subsequently issued by the Food High Commissariat.

4 - Retentions for Seeding.

Maximum amounts of cereals that may be retained by producers for seeding under the exemption from crop control collection obligations, are set out as follows for each hectare to be cultivated:

Early Wheat	2.00 qtls.
Late Wheat	1.80 "
Barley for production as grain	1.50 "
Barley for grass-shed	1.80 "
Rye, for production as grain	1.60 "
Oats, for production as grain	1.50 "
Oats, for grass-shed	1.80 "
Corn, for production as grain	0.60 "
Rough Rice	1.60 "

5 - Retentions for animal feed.

Producers are entitled to retain for animal feed, under exception from crop control collection obligations, the following maximum amounts:

Corn:

a) for each adult hog (including young feeders) to be fattened in a stable 3.00 qtls.

b) for each adult hog (including young feeders) to be fattened on a pasture or stable-pasture 2.00 "

c) for each sow, stable-fed, including the requirements for [illegible] 5.00 "

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be unblocked from the "People's Granaries" provided that the same quota has been previously delivered to the Granaries.

Regulations concerning the procedure of transferment of the quotas retained for family use to provinces and communes different from those where the products are obtained will be subsequently issued by the Food High Commissariat.

4 - Retentions for Seeding.

Maximum amounts of cereals that may be retained by producers for seeding under the exemption from crop control collection obligations, are set out as follows for each hectare to be cultivated:

Early Wheat	2,00 qtls.
Late Wheat	1,80 "
Barley for production as grain	1,50 "
Barley for grass-shed	1,30 "
Rye, for production as grain	1,60 "
Oats, for production as grain	1,50 "
Oats, for grass-shed	1,80 "
Corn, for production as grain	0,60 "
Rough Rice	1,60 "

5 - Retentions for animal feed.

Producers are entitled to retain for animal feed, under exemption from crop control collection obligations, the following maximum amounts:

Corn:

a) for each adult hog (including young feeders) to be fattened in a stable	3.00 qlts.
b) for each adult hog (including young feeders) to be fattened on a pasture or stable-pasture	2.00 "
c) for each sow, stable-fed, including the requirements for suckling pigs	5.00 "
d) for each sow on a pasture or stable-pasture, including the requirements for suckling pigs	3.00 "

Oats:

1) for each stallion	10 "
2) for each race-horse recognized as such by the U.N.I.R.E.	12 "

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3) for each work-horse or mule:

Marche, Umbria, Toscana (excluding the province of Grosseto)	3 qtls.
Abruzzi (excluding the province of Campobasso)	4 "
Lazio, Campania, provinces of Grosseto & Campobasso	7 "
Puglia, Calebria, Lucania	11 "
Sicilia and Sardegna	11 "

4) for each breeding equine in the provinces of Grosseto and Livorno, in Lazio Campania, Calabria, Lucania, Sicilia & Sardegna 2.5 qtls

5) for donkeys destined to reproduction 3 "

6 - Owners of land leased or leased for long term (enfiteusi).

No retentions of cereals neither for personal and family use nor for farm use are allowed to the owners of land leased or leased for long term (enfiteusi) even if the contracts thereof provide for rent in kind.

THE FOOD HIGH COMMISSIONER
BERGAMI

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS
GULLO

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COPY

APPENDIX C

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY

GENERAL ORDER NO. 40

COLLECTION OF CEREALS

WHEREAS in the present emergency it is essential that farmers together with all other Italian citizens should undertake their full responsibilities for provision of vital supplies for the population of Italy

AND WHEREAS it is essential that regulations be established for a prompt delivery of grain to the Granaries of the People

NOW THEREFORE, I, ELLERY WHEELER STONE, Rear Admiral, USNR, Chief Civil Affairs Officer, for and on behalf of the Supreme Allied Commander and Military Governor, hereby order as follows:

ARTICLE I

All wheat, rye, barley, corn and rough rice held by any person at the effective date of this Order shall within 45 days of the said effective date, and all of the said cereals harvested by any person during 1945 shall, save and except such quantities as are by this Order authorized to be retained or as may be lawfully distributed in accordance with the rationing laws, be consigned to the Granaries of the People.

ARTICLE II

All producers and holders of wheat, rye, barley, corn and rough rice shall within 20 days after the said effective date make to the office of the local Sindaco a written declaration of the balance held of the said cereals harvested during 1944 or previous years. Failure by any person to make such declaration will render the premises of that person liable to search and any of the said cereals found upon such premises liable to forfeiture.

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ARTICLE III

All producers and holders of wheat, rye, barley, corn and rough rice shall within 20 days after the said effective date make to the office of the local Sindaco a written declaration of the area of the said cereals sown for the 1945 harvest, and on or before 31 August 1945, unless subsequently varied by [illegible] Military Government, a further

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ARTICLE IV

The Consorzio Agrario is hereby declared to be the sole agent for the purchase, on behalf of the Allied Military Government, of any of the cereals mentioned in this Order and no producer or other holder of any of such cereals may sell or otherwise dispose of the same save to the said Consorzio. Any person other than the said Consorzio who buys or accepts delivery of any of the said cereals from a producer or holder thereof is guilty of an offence.

The Consorzio Agrario is hereby authorised to purchase any and all of the said cereals either at the Consorzio Warehouse or in Magazzini Fiduciari or on the premises of the producer or holder thereof.

The holders of all the said cereals shall after making declaration thereof retain custody of and responsibility for the same until they have been duly delivered to the Consorzio Agrario. The said cereals shall be so delivered by the holders thereof immediately upon receipt of instructions from the Consorzio Agrario to that effect.

It is expressly forbidden for any producer or holder to move from his premises any of the said cereals save for the purpose either of delivering the same to the Consorzio Agrario or if duly in possession of a milling certificate of transporting the same to the mill.

Any of the said cereals which are delivered to the Consorzio Agrario and which are declared by the Ispettorato Agrario or the Ufficiale Sanitario to be unfit for human consumption may be released by the Consorzio Agrario for animal feeding.

ARTICLE V

The prices for all quantities of the said cereals as have since liberation from the enemy of the area concerned been consigned or may hereafter be consigned to the Consorzio Agrario shall be those which were payable on April 3, 1945, unless subsequently varied by notice issued under authority of Allied Military Government. The said prices which shall be paid to the consignors upon consignment are for genuine, dry real marketable products delivered free at the nearest collecting center, without sacks, excluding any expenses arising from the organization or management of the Granaries of the People. The said prices shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the standard tables.

ARTICLE VI

Producers of any of the cereals mentioned in Art. 1 of this Order are hereby authorized to retain quantities of such cereals on the basis of and in proportion to the yearly quantities which are set out in the following schedule, unless subsequently varied by notice issued under authority of Allied Military Government.

3.48

SCHEDULE OF RETENTIONS FOR FOOD AND FEED

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SCHEDULE OF RETENTIONS FOR FOOD AND FEED

1. WHEAT:

a) Non manual operators, of every class, at cereal farms, personally and continuously attending to the management of such farms and their cohabitant dependents ..... 1.50 qtl per person

b) Manual operators, of every class, at cereal farms and their cohabitant dependents ..... 2.00 qtl per person

c) Share tenants on cereal farms and their cohabitant dependents ..... 2.00 qtl per person

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d) Members of communities and parishes operating cereal farms in any legal capacity whatsoever:

aa) manual operators ..... 2.00 qtl per person

bb) non manual operators, personally and continuously attending to the management of the farm ..... 1.50 qtl per person

e) Parish priests and members of religious Orders for right of tithe and almsgiving ..... 1.50 qtl per person

f) Fixed salary employees and task-labourers on cereal farms whose contracts specify compensation in kind, for themselves and each member of their family, up to ..... 2.00 qtl per person

g) Share-tenants, share croppers, fixed salary employees and permanent labourers of farming enterprises whose contracts specify compensation in kind ..... 2.00 qtl per person

h) Technical, administrative, managerial or clerical employees who are permanent residents of and are continuously and exclusively employed on cereal producing farms, for themselves and each member of their families, up to ..... 1.50 qtl per person

i) Gleaners, up to ..... 1.50 qtl per person

2. RYE, BARLEY, CORN AND ROUGH RICE:

a) As a total or partial substitute there may be retained for each quintal of wheat 1.10 qtl of rye, or 1.30 qtl of barley, or 1.50 qtl of corn, or a maximum of 75 kilos of rough rice which may be substituted for 50 kilos of wheat.

b) Corn may be retained for animal feed as follows:

(1) Adult hogs to be stable fattened ..... 3.00 qtl

(2) Adult hogs to be pasture fattened ..... 2.00 qtl

(3) Sows, stable fed ..... 5.00 qtl

(4) Sows, pasture fed ..... 3.00 qtl

3. NO WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY OR ROUGH RICE MAY BE RETAINED FOR ANIMAL FEED.

SCHEDULE OF RETENTIONS FOR SEED
(For Each Hectare to be Cultivated During the 1945-46 Season)

1. WHEAT

a) Early wheat ..... 2.00 qtl
b) Late wheat ..... 1.80 qtl

2. RYE

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g) Share-tenants, share croppers, fixed salary employees and permanent labourers of farming enterprises whose contracts specify compensation in kind ..... 2.00 qtl per person

h) Technical, administrative, managerial or clerical employees who are permanent residents of and are continuously and exclusively employed on cereal producing farms, for themselves and each member of their families, up to ..... 1.50 qtl per person

i) Gleaners, up to ..... 1.50 qtl per person

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3. NO WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY OR ROUGH RICE MAY BE RETAINED FOR ANIMAL FEED.

SCHEDULE OF RETENTIONS FOR SEED
(For Each Hectare to be Cultivated During the 1945-46 Season)

945

1. WHEAT

a) Early wheat ..... 2.00 qtl
b) Late wheat ..... 1.80 qtl

2. RYE

a) For production as grain ..... 1.60 qtl
b) For production as forage ..... 1.80 qtl

3. BARLEY ..... 1.50 qtl

4. CORN (MAIZE)

a) For production as grain ..... 0.60 qtl
b) For production as forage ..... 0.60 qtl

5. RICE, rough (risone) ..... 1.80 qtl

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ARTICLE VII

Any person failing to conform to or otherwise violating any of the provisions of this Order or making an untrue or incomplete declaration thereunder shall, upon conviction, by an Allied Military Court, be liable to such lawful punishment as the said Court may determine.

ARTICLE VIII

This Order shall come into operation in any province or part thereof within the Allied Military Government Territory on the date of its first posting therein.

FOR THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER AND MILITARY GOVERNOR:

Signed: ELLERY WHEELER STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

Date

944

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live Oil Amassing Data (Total Italy South of the Pisa - Rimini Line)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same Date in 1944-45
Up to 30 Nov.	3,338	3,338	3	28
1-31 Dec.	6,777	10,115	11	26
1-31 Jan.	10,232	20,347	21	32
1-28 Feb.	12,181	32,528	34	39
1-31 Mar.	10,364	42,892	45	44
1-30 Apr.	4,520	47,412	50	45
1-31 May	3,200	50,612	53	45

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A	T... f... P...
Up to 30 Nov.	3,255	3,255	3	30	4	
1-31 Dec.	6,479	9,734	11	28	12	
1-31 Jan.	9,936	19,670	23	34	24	
1-28 Feb.	11,552	31,222	36	41	39	
1-31 Mar.	9,191	40,413	47	45	50	1
1-30 Apr.	2,079	44,286	51	46	55	1
1-31 May	3,673	46,812	54	46	58	1

Note: Food Plan A requires 80,771 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan B requires [illegible] tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan C requires 24,359 tons of Olive Oil

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APPENDIX

Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Italy South of the Pisa - Rimini Line)

Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same Date in 1944-45	1942-43 Season Percent of Total Amassing Completed
Amt. during Period	Progressive Total to Date			
38	3,338	3	28	10
77	10,115	11	26	32
92	20,347	21	32	53
31	32,528	34	39	69
64	42,892	45	44	81
20	47,412	50	45	88
00	50,912	53	45	94

APPENDIX D

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A	% of Target B for Food Plan B	% of Target C for Food Plan C
Amt. during Period	Progressive Total to Date					
55	3,255	3	30	4	8	13
79	9,734	11	28	12	24	39
96	19,670	23	34	24	49	80
52	31,222	36	41	39	77	123
91	40,413	47	45	50	100	164
79	44,286	51	46	55	109	180
73	46,812	54	46	58	116	190

Food Plan A requires 30,771 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan B requires 15,479 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan C requires 24,359 tons of Olive Oil

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

AGR/111

19 May 1945

AGRICULTUTE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - APRIL MAY 14 Rec'd

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

The third Joint Agricultural Conference was held in Rome 16-18 April 1945 at the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests. The conference was planned and executed by the Italian officials of the Ministry and was distinguished by intense interest of all parties concerned and a large representation of farmer groups. The conference was devoted mainly to agricultural production, amassing and agricultural experimentation.

Continued progress in domestic production of materials and equipment required for agriculture is noted. With the opening of the North, a survey by a member of this Sub-Commission in conjunction with the Industry Sub-Commission is contemplated in order to ascertain possible domestic production in the North for use as a guide toward the preparation of future requisitions for the newly liberated territory. Distribution of both imported and domestic supplies continues.

General Order No. 40 for the Collection of Cereals was approved and has been distributed to all the Northern Regions for the RCs, PCs and Agricultural Officers.

Wheat consignment to the "Granai del Popolo" reached a total of 11,423,583 quintals or 94 percent of the estimated goal with current consignments small. Olive Oil collection has reached 474,120 quintals.

Procedure was worked out for the Sale by the Army of cast animals in agreement with the Allied Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Forestry

Plans have been made for the necessary operations for the production and distribution of charcoal and fuelwood in the newly liberated north. Other problems concerning transportation, Royal Forest Corps personnel and reforestation were discussed at the Agricultural Conference and recommendations made concerning problems affecting the same.

A proposal was made for the setting up of a Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Forest in Italy to be planted both with American and Italian trees and dedicated to the memory of the late President.

Fisheries

941

A report on fishing regulations in force and suggested modifications which will contribute to the greater production of fish urgently needed to supplement the available meat supply were made to AFHQ, G-5 Section, and a reply is awaited. Problems concerning the establishment and restoration of experimental Institutes

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Personnel and Administration

Two members of the Headquarters Staff have returned to the United States. Major Merritt has left for the United States on temporary duty in connection with requisitions submitted for agricultural supplies by this Headquarters.

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SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Agriculture

a. Joint Agricultural Conference

The third Agricultural Conference as planned by the Ministry of Agriculture took place from 16-18 April, 1945. The program consisted of discussions concerning the 1945-46 Crop Production Program for Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and suggested long time rehabilitation problems and plans for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, including experimental work. The Wheat Amassing Program for 1945 was discussed by the Agriculture Inspectors. At the conclusion of the meeting recommendations were made which have been translated and passed on to all Field Officers for information and perusal.

b. Agricultural Production

Recent reports from the Provincial Ispettorati clearly indicate that there will be serious reductions in the 1945 production of wheat, fava, and forage crops. Preliminary estimates on a percentage basis show reductions in wheat of from 6 - 40% and even greater reductions for fave in comparison with the 1944 crop. Many provinces are also reporting deficit forage production.

Contracts have been negotiated between S & T and with Federazione Consorzi Agrari acting as agent for Allied Armies for the production of potatoes in specified areas around Avezzano. The United States Army contract has not yet been signed.

Sugar Beets. - Acreage planted far from that anticipated. Delays in making definite statements as to when plants would operate are largely responsible for the situation, lack of fertilizer also given as a reason. Some planted acreages already ploughed up because of drought.

c. Agricultural Supplies

Less than 5,000 tons of the promised 17,000 tons of copper sulphate which were requisitioned and called forward have arrived but domestic production has failed to materialize in the quantities anticipated. Distribution plans were originally developed on the basis of 17,000 tons of imported material and 5,000 to 6,000 tons domestic production. Total availability for distribution to date, however, is less than 5,000 tons and AFHQ is investigating delays in delivery.

940

Promised deliveries of imported lead arsenate, and white arsenic have also failed to materialize.

A serious reduction in 1946 wine production as well as permanent injury to

fisheries, and suggested long time rehabilitation problems and plans for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, including experimental work. The Wheat Assessing Program for 1945 was discussed by the Agriculture Inspectors. At the conclusion of the meeting recommendations were made which have been translated and passed on to all Field Officers for information and perusal.

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940

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A serious reduction in 1946 wine production as well as permanent injury to vines will result from the failure of providing these materials.

The fertilizer picture has not changed since the March report.

A limited amount of ground sulphur is being distributed in Central Italy and at long last modest amounts of ground sulphur have been declared available in Sicily and schooner bids for this movement have been placed, but it is again mainly a story of too little and too late.

Limited supplies of nicotine and nicotine sulphate of domestic production are now being distributed. Horse shoe nails and baling wire are also being distributed.

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Binder twine is the only bright spot in the Agriculture Supply picture. At present, adequate supplies to meet the needs of all Italy are available and will be distributed in time for harvesting.

Spare parts for farm machinery are also being distributed from Ravenna due to help from 5th Army Agricultural Officers.

d. "Granai del Popolo"

Wheat amassing is practically at its end save for amounts which will be brought in from the recently liberated northern areas about which we have no exact information. At the end of April 1945, 11,423,583 quintals had been amassed (Appendix B). The amount amassed in Central, Southern and Insular Italy represents 94% of the Agriculture Sub-Commission September estimates.

e. "Olegri del Popolo"

The Olive Oil Officers on Olive Collection ceased operating on 15th of April 1945. It was due to their incessant work that 44,286 tons of olive oil were collected by the end of April in the area producing for the "Food Plan". In Insular Italy 3,125 tons were collected up to the end of April, thus making a total of 47,412 tons. Olive Oil Collection figures for the month of April are indicated in Appendix C.

f. Livestock

Movement of horses from Sardinia continues, but the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease has prevented the movement of cattle and sheep for some weeks.

Copy of Procedure for Sale of Cast Animals as worked out in agreement with the Allied Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture is attached as Appendix A.

In connection with the disposal of captured livestock, two officers have been attached on temporary duty to each of the 5th and 8th Armies to coordinate the distribution in cooperation with the Regional Agricultural Officers. The scheme provides for the sale to needy farmers at fixed prices, through the Ministry of Agriculture.

Some difficulty is being experienced by various provinces in fulfilling their quotes of male lambs for the Indian Troops and also cattle for slaughter for the preparation of the vaccines.

933

2. Forestry

a. Charcoal and Fuelwood

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e. "Oleari del Popolo"

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Plans have been made for the necessary operations for the production and distribution of charcoal and fuelwood in the newly liberated North. Other problems concerning transportation, Royal Forest Corps personnel and re-forestation were discussed at the Agricultural Conference and recommendations made concerning problems affecting the same.

b. Roosevelt Memorial Forest

H.E. Fausto Gullo, Minister for Agriculture, has warmly approved the proposal made by this Sub-Commission for a forest area in Italy to be planted with both American and Italian trees and to be dedicated to the memory of President Roosevelt. The proposed forest will be approximately 500-1,000 acres

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in area and suitably located with reference to accessibility to both Italians and Americans who may be interested in visiting the forest in later years. The project will not be initiated for at least a year as trees must first be grown in tree nurseries.

3. Fisheries

a. Fishing Regulations

A report on fishing regulations in force and suggested modifications which will contribute to the greater production of fish urgently needed to supplement the available meat supply were made at AFHQ, G-5 Section, and a reply is awaited. Problems concerning the establishment and restoration of experimental institutes were discussed at the Conference and recommendations submitted.

If the proposed changes in the regulations are approved it is believed that the catch could be increased from a total estimate of 25-30,000 tons in 1944 to 50-60,000 tons in 1945.

b. Inspection of Equipment

With the sudden collapse of the German Armies in the North of Italy and the opening of that territory it is believed that fishing equipment and installations as well as the factories producing such equipment might still be available or in operation. In this connection the Chief of the Fisheries Division of this Sub-Commission will leave very soon to investigate the situation.

SECTION III

Personnel and Administration

The following members of the headquarters staff have returned to the United States and as yet no replacements have been secured.

Mr. James S. Heiser
Mr. Nelson C. Brown

Major James M. Merritt has returned to the United States on temporary duty to meet with United States Government officials on matters concerning requisitions submitted for agricultural supplies by this headquarters. His return is expected in early June.

The following persons attached to this Sub-Commission for duty were called forward with the opening of the North. 938

Pfc Cesar Ornati

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Pfc Oscar Grnati

J. A. RUDDERHAM
Deputy Director

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T&L. 478707

APPENDIX A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

HSB/mmc

AGR/851.

1 May 1945

SUBJECT: Procedure for Sale of Cast Animals

TO : Colonel Plunkett, D.D.W. & R.S., AFHQ

I. METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION

The following plan has been worked out and agreed to by Allied Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture:

1. WMD Sub-Commission, DDW & RS, AFHQ or Office of Quartermaster, PBS, will notify Agriculture Sub-Commission as to the number, kind, location and date of delivery of cast animals to be disposed.

2. Agriculture Sub-Commission will notify the designated representative of the Ministry of Agriculture (Prof. Vittorio De Simone) as to the number, kind, date and place of delivery of cast animals.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture through its designated representative will sign a receiving voucher upon signature of which the responsibility for the care, feeding, disease, theft, etc. of the animals becomes that of the Ministry.

4. The disposition of the animals will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture through its Compartmental and Provincial Ispettorati and their appropriate communal committees. The intent is that these animals will be disposed of to breeders that have had their livestock numbers reduced as a direct result of war and that these cast animals should be kept out of the hands of dealers and that all necessary precautions will be taken to prevent any speculation out of their disposal.

II. ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

1. Upon receipt of these animals the responsible representative of the Italian Government will sign copies of issue vouchers or shipping tickets for the Remount Depot releasing the animals. The Remount Depot in turn will send one copy of the issue voucher or shipping ticket (showing value of the animals sold) to the Chief Accountant, HQ, Allied Commission for direct billing to the Italian Government. There will be no financial transactions between the organization receiving the animals and the Remount Depot.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture will also be responsible for the preparation and signing of receiving reports in quintuplicate showing the exact number and type of animals received, three copies of which shall be sent to the Chief Accountant, HQ, Allied Commission, one to the Agriculture Sub-Commission and one to be retained by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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3. In AMG territory it will be the responsibility of the Regional Agricul-
[illegible] to see that these receiving reports have been properly prepared and

and the Ministry of Agriculture:

1. WMD Sub-Commission, DDY & RS, AFHQ or Office of Quartermaster, NBS, will notify Agriculture Sub-Commission as to the number, kind, location and date of delivery of cast animals to be disposed.

2. Agriculture Sub-Commission will notify the designated representative of the Ministry of Agriculture (Prof. Vittorio De Simone) as to the number, kind, date and place of delivery of cast animals.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture through its designated representative will sign a receiving voucher upon signature of which the responsibility for the care, feeding, disease, theft, etc. of the animals becomes that of the Ministry.

4. The disposition of the animals will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture through its Compartmental and Provincial Ispettorati and their appropriate communal committees. The intent is that these animals will be disposed of to breeders that have had their livestock numbers reduced as a direct result of war and that these cast animals should be kept out of the hands of dealers and that all necessary precautions will be taken to prevent any speculation out of their disposal.

VI. ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

1. Upon receipt of these animals the responsible representative of the Italian Government will sign copies of issue vouchers or shipping tickets for the Remount Depot releasing the animals. The Remount Depot in turn will send one copy of the issue voucher or shipping ticket (showing value of the animals sold) to the Chief Accountant, HQ, Allied Commission for direct billing to the Italian Government. There will be no financial transactions between the organization receiving the animals and the Remount Depot.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture will also be responsible for the preparation and signing of receiving reports in quintuplicate showing the exact number and type of animals received, three copies of which shall be sent to the Chief Accountant, HQ, Allied Commission, one to the Agriculture Sub-Commission and one to be retained by the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. In AMG territory it will be the responsibility of the Regional Agricultural Officer to see that these receiving reports have been properly prepared and forwarded by the representative of the Italian Government.

For the Chief Commissioner:

LELAND C. ALLBAUGH
Director

Distribution:
Hqs. Southern Dist., NBS, Office of QM,
Salvage & Reclamation Div., APO 782
Attention: Capt. Vaughn
WMD and IPCT Sub-Commission
Finance Sub-Commission, Att. Chief Accountant
All Northern Regional Agricultural Officers
Ministry of Agriculture, Att: Prof. De Simone

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WHEAT MISSING SOUTH OF THE PISA - RIMINI LINE

Region	Average Dates of Reports	Collected at Latest Report (Qls.)	Agr. S/C Estimate (12 Sep. 1944) (Qls.)	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at	
				Latest Report	Report Preceding Month
Calabria	29/4	192,992	280,000	68	68
Lucania	30/4	731,741	950,000	82	82
Puglie	28/4	1,584,527	2,170,000	73	73
Campania	30/4	273,303	250,000	109	107
Campobasso	28/4	253,030	300,000	84	84
SOUTHERN		3,035,593	3,950,000	78	78
Sicilia	23/4	1,333,545	2,000,000	67	66
Sardegna	15/4	280,645	300,000	93	93
Lazio-Umbria	25/4	1,679,323	1,600,000	105	104
Abruzzi-Marche *	25/4	2,690,320	2,250,000	120	117
Toscana	23/4	1,937,573	1,500,000	125	121
TOTAL - CENTRAL, SOUTHERN & INSULAR ITALY		10,957,439	11,600,000	94	93
Emilia (3 Provinces)	23/3	466,094	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	-	11,423,583	-	-	-

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* Not including Campobasso.

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WHEAT A'ASSING SOUTH OF THE PISA - RIMINI LINE

APPENDIX B

	Average Dates of Reports	Collected at Latest Report (Qls.)	Agr. S/C Estimate (12 Sep. 1944) (Qls.)	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at		Percent of Total Amassed in 1942-43 Collected on		
				Latest Report	Report Preceding Month	30 Sep 42	30 Nov 42	31 Jan 43
	29/4	192,992	280,000	68	68	87	93	94
	30/4	781,741	950,000	82	82	85	94	95
	28/4	1,534,527	2,170,000	73	73	94	96	97
	30/4	273,303	250,000	109	107	84	90	93
	23/4	253,030	300,000	84	84	79	85	87
		3,035,593	3,950,000	78	78	88	93	95
	23/4	1,333,545	2,000,000	67	66	88	95	97
	15/4	280,635	300,000	93	93	86	94	95
	25/4	1,679,323	1,600,000	105	104	91	94	96
	25/4	2,690,820	2,250,000	120	117	94	95	97
	23/4	1,937,573	1,500,000	125	121	92	94	96
ULAR ITALY		10,957,439	11,600,000	94	93	90	94	96
	23/3	466,094	-	-	-	91	94	96
	-	11,423,583	-	-	-	91	94	96

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Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Italy South of the Pisa - Rimini Line)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	1942 Perce Amass
Up to 15 Nov.	1,421	1,421	1	-	
16-30 Nov.	1,917	3,338	3	28	
1-15 Dec.	3,328	6,666	7	-	
16-31 Dec.	3,489	10,115	11	26	
1-15 Jan.	4,576	14,731	15	-	
16-31 Jan.	5,616	20,347	21	32	
1-15 Feb.	6,130	26,477	28	-	
16-28 Feb.	6,051	32,528	34	39	
1-15 Mar.	4,545	37,073	39	-	
16-31 Mar.	5,819	42,892	45	44	
1-15 Apr.	2,050	44,942	47	-	
16-30 Apr.	2,470	47,412	50	45	

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A	T f
Up to 15 Nov.	1,401	1,401	2	-	2	
16-30 Nov.	1,854	3,255	3	30	4	
1-15 Dec.	1,648	4,903	7	-	6	
16-31 Dec.	4,831	9,734	11	28	12	
1-15 Jan.	4,528	14,262	17	-	18	
16-31 Jan.	5,408	19,670	23	34	24	
1-15 Feb.	5,882	25,552	30	-	32	
16-28 Feb.	5,670	31,222	36	41	39	
1-15 Mar.	4,227	35,443	41	-	44	
16-31 Mar.	4,964	40,413	47	45	50	
1-15 Apr.	1,794	42,207	49	-	52	
16-30 Apr.	2,079	44,286	51	46	55	

Note: Food Plan A requires 80,771 tons of olive oil
Food Plan B requires 40,499 tons of olive oil
Food Plan C requires 24,659 tons of olive oil

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Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Italy South of the Pisa - Rimini Line) APPENDIX C

Amassed Liberated Italy - Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	1942-43 Season Percent of Total Amassing Completed
1,421	1	-	-
3,338	3	28	10
6,666	7	-	-
10,115	11	26	32
14,731	15	-	-
20,347	21	32	53
26,477	28	-	-
32,528	34	39	69
37,073	39	-	-
42,892	45	44	81
44,942	47	-	-
47,412	50	45	88

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only) APPENDIX C

Amassed Plan Italy - Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A	% of Target B for Food Plan B	% of Target C for Food Plan C
1,401	2	-	2	3	6
3,255	3	30	4	8	13
4,903	7	-	6	12	20
9,734	11	28	12	24	39
14,262	17	-	13	35	58
19,670	23	34	24	49	80
25,552	30	-	32	63	104
31,222	36	41	39	77	123
35,443	41	-	44	88	144
40,413	47	45	50	100	164
42,207	49	-	52	104	171
44,286	51	46	55	109	180

A requires 80,771 tons of olive oil
B requires 40,499 tons of olive oil
C requires 24,659 tons of olive oil

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

AGR/111

13 April 1945

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - MARCH APR 14 REC'D

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

The situation with regard to agricultural production was surveyed in Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana and Emilia Regions, and 5th and 8th Army areas, by the Director and other members of the staff. Crop production prospects continue satisfactorily although some lack of rainfall has been noted, and fertilizer distribution has been handicapped. Seed potato distribution was completed, with supplies definitely limited. Plans for the production of 10-20,000 tons of potatoes for Army consumption were drafted, the Army to supply certain essential transport, and to utilize this production in lieu of allocations from civil tonnage. The sugar beet production program was finalized with 7,100 hectares to be planted for essential requirements.

Agricultural supplies, principally agricultural chemicals, were received and distribution initiated, although delays have been encountered in handling and transportation. Sulphur is adequately available except in Sardinia and Central Italy, where supplies from Sicily have not been received.

Inspection of land reclamation work in the Littoria-Pontinia area indicates that drainage is proceeding satisfactorily. A reporting system has been set up to accumulate information of this nature. The movement of livestock from Sardinia to mainland points has been curtailed owing to outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease although the demand continues.

Wheat consigned to "Granai del Popolo" totals 1,125,306 tons, although only 16,800 tons were collected in March. Central Italy goals have been surpassed by 14%, and collection has practically ceased in Southern Italy. Olive oil collection was satisfactory, 9,191 tons being collected in mainland provinces, practically fulfiling "Food Plan B". Allied personnel will support the program until the 15th of April.

Forestry

Production of timber for military requirements, and fuelwood and charcoal production continue to be satisfactory, with stocks on hand increasing, although questions regarding prices remain to be solved. Inspection trips developed information as to current practices in several areas.

Fisheries

Additional supplies were received during the month, and distribution under Fondazione Assistenza Rifornimenti (FARF) proceeded satisfactorily. Canning supplies required for the tuna season could not be delivered as required, and were cancelled.

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Personnel and Administration

Instructions received to reduce the staff of the Sub-Commission were complied with, four officers being transferred to the field, and required reductions in Italian civilian personnel were effected, with 10 employees released during the month.

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SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Agriculture

a. Agricultural Production

Surveys were made by the Director of the Sub-Commission in Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana, and Emilia Regions, and in 5th and 8th Army areas, to discuss problems relating to agricultural production and requirements, and land reclamation projects, with the Regional Officers and Italian officials. Other members of the staff visited Southern and Abruzzi-Marche Regions, obtaining specific data with reference to prices of agricultural crops, requirements, etc. These trips are in accordance with policy established to maintain regular contact with the field organization, to the mutual advantage of Headquarters and Field staff members.

Crop production prospects appear to be satisfactory, although reports do not indicate normal rainfall during the month, which may later result in some reduction in the cereal crops. The distribution of fertilizer, because of transportation and handling problems, continues to be so local and irregular that less production per hectare this spring and summer will result, although all fertilizer is being distributed to areas in which it will return several times its weight in foodstuffs.

The final distribution of imported seed potatoes was completed. The Ministry of Agriculture undertook to increase the movement of seed potatoes from the Avezzano Valley area to points in Lazio-Umbria Region by increasing the price and modifying terms of the decree governing the movement thereof, but, while the quantity increased, the hope for a movement totalling some 5,000 tons of seed potatoes was not realized.

Plans to arrange for the production of potatoes for Army consumption were developed and forwarded to AFHQ for consideration, in order to utilize seed resources in the Avezzano Valley, and land available through inability of the Avezzano sugar beet factory to operate. It was agreed that AC would undertake to facilitate a program adequate for the production of 10-20,000 tons of potatoes from certain farms in that area, provided the Allied Military Forces would supply transport for the necessary fertilizer, and providing further that the allocation of this area for potato production would eliminate the necessity for allocation of potatoes from other areas, such as Naples, where the anticipated crop will be too small to supply more than the urgent civil requirements.

Distribution of sugar beet seed was effected from stocks in Emilia Region. The sugar beet production program, as finally developed, is primarily limited to production of 7,100 hectares of beets for processing by six plants, which will be required to produce molasses necessary to meet yeast requirement essential to the Allied Military Forces, and minimum civil needs. However, certain other plants may operate on a limited scale, with such plantings as may be practicable.

b. Agricultural Supplies

Supplies of agricultural chemicals, principally nitrogenous fertilizer for

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b. Agricultural Supplies

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Supplies of agricultural chemicals, principally nitrogenous fertilizer for use on hemp, and copper sulphate, were delivered at Naples. 4,500 tons of ammonium sulphate were delivered in lieu of 9,000 tons of ammonium nitrate, but owing to scarcity of rail wagons, less than 1,500 tons were delivered direct from ship side. An additional 2,000 tons of ammonium nitrate was cancelled, due to procurement difficulties. 3,000 tons of copper sulphate, representing about 20% of the basic requirement, were received in time to meet the needs of nearby areas, but delays in delivery have been encountered, which may cause some damage to fruit crops in the more distant regions. An additional 1,000 tons of copper sulphate are scheduled for early arrival.

The distribution of sulphur continues to be satisfactory in Southern Italy, although no Sicilian sulphur has yet been made available to meet the requirements of Sardinia and Central Italy. Action was taken to grind sulphur coming from the Ancona area, in various small plants in Tuscany and in a plant near Civitavecchia that was converted especially for this work. These stocks, with small stocks of

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ground sulphur found in Emilia, are being used to meet the basic requirements as far as possible - but the situation will not be remedied unless Sicilian sulphur is made available.

c. "Granai del Popolo"

The amount of wheat collected during March was only 16,800 tons (Appendix A). The bulk of this was collected in Central Italy, where Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche and Toscana Regions, by delivering 16,531 tons, have surpassed by 14% the estimate goals set on 12 September 1944, in contrast to Southern Italy and the Islands, in which areas the collection has practically ceased with only 75% of the estimated quantity collected. In the Provinces of Bologna, Forli and Ravenna the amount reported is still based on partial data, and presently stands at 44,829 tons. The total amount of wheat collected in liberated areas of Italy amounts to 1,125,306 tons, according to current records.

d. "Oleari del Popolo"

A considerable quantity of olive oil was collected during the month, 9,191 tons being collected in the mainland provinces included in the "Food Plan", and a total of 10,352 tons in Liberated Italy, including the Islands. The total collected is appreciably smaller than that collected during March 1942-43, but the quantity, nevertheless, was greater, percentagewise, than is normally collected in March. The total collected in mainland provinces has reached 40,413 tons, almost fulfiling "Food Plan B" (40,499 tons). Olive oil collection data through 31 March are indicated in Appendix B.

It was decided that, owing to the effective support given to the olive oil collection program by Allied personnel engaged in this work, the personnel would not be withdrawn from territory under Italian Government jurisdiction until 15 April, and plans were made for continuing the work despite closing of Regional headquarters.

e. Land Reclamation

An inspection trip was made to the Littoria-Pontinia land reclamation area by the Chief of the Italian Division, FEA, the Chief Engineer of the Consorzium, and a representative of this Sub-Commission. Extremely satisfactory progress has been made in draining this area, for of the original 13,900 hectares in the flooded zone less than a year ago only about 2,000 remain undrained, and all the remaining emergency draining work should be completed by 15 May. The Ministry of Agriculture is taking all possible action to assure tools, seed and fertilizer required for the planting of the reclaimed areas. A program of canal and ditch clearance is being drafted, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Interior, Public Health Department, with consideration being given to sharing the cost of malaria control work.

The reporting system was prepared and distributed to regions concerned, by

quantity collected. In the Provinces of Bologna, Forli and Ravenna the amount reported is still based on partial data, and presently stands at 44,829 tons. The total amount of wheat collected in liberated areas of Italy amounts to 1,125,306 tons, according to current records.

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It was decided that, owing to the effective support given to the olive oil collection program by Allied personnel engaged in this work, the personnel would not be withdrawn from territory under Italian Government jurisdiction until 15 April, and plans were made for continuing the work despite closing of Regional headquarters.

e. Land Reclamation

An inspection trip was made to the Littoria-Pontinia land reclamation area by the Chief of the Italian Division, FEA, the Chief Engineer of the Consorzium, and a representative of this Sub-Commission. Extremely satisfactory progress has been made in draining this area, for of the original 13,900 hectares in the flooded zone less than a year ago only about 2,000 remain undrained, and all the remaining emergency draining work should be completed by 15 May. The Ministry of Agriculture is taking all possible action to assure tools, seed and fertilizer required for the planting of the reclaimed areas. A program of canal and ditch clearance is being drafted, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Interior, Public Health Department, with consideration being given to sharing the cost of malaria control work.

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The reporting system was prepared and distributed to regions concerned, by which method the Regional Agricultural Officers and Italian agricultural inspectors will forward information each month regarding the progress made in reactivation of reclamation areas. This will provide a basis for specific assistance from time to time, and will be of further value in the work of the Ministry of Agriculture. Action was taken to compile all data concerning Italian land reclamation, for reference purposes in planning and programming reactivation work.

A Land Tenure Commission was appointed in June 1944, by the Ministry of Agriculture to study current problems in this field. In view of the fact that the Commission has ceased to function, action was taken to have the matter reconsidered by the Ministry of Agriculture, as being one warranting immediate and thorough consideration, especially in the field of agricultural contracts and related subjects.

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f. Livestock

In order to facilitate the procurement of mules required for Allied Military Forces, [illegible] a minimum of damage to the agricultural crop production on the farms from which the animals must come, a study of the present population was made to determine relative surpluses and deficiencies. In general, the provinces of Central Italy show a greater deficiency (roughly 15%) than those of Southern Italy and Sicily (roughly 6%), but only Sardinia shows any appreciable surplus. The deficiency is by no means uniform from province to province. The data prepared and subsequently forwarded to AFHQ should permit the procurement officers to be guided by the total population of mules in each province, and the percentage of the normal population that remains.

The movement of livestock from Sardinia to mainland deficiency areas continued, with about 400 head of horses, etc., 1,200 head of cattle and 4,000 sheep were moved. While the original program called for the movement of 1,500 horses, 4,000 cattle and 60,000 sheep, outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have curtailed the program of sheep and cattle movement. Although the initial plan was to aid in restocking devastated areas in Littoria and Frosinone, requests have been received to expand the program to help restock other areas in Toscana and Marche. The matter is receiving consideration, although serious handling and transportation problems are anticipated. The Ministry of Agriculture has designated the "Association for Restocking of Italian Livestock Population" of Rome as the authorized representative for the Government in the program of movement of livestock from Sardinia to mainland points, that appointment taking effect 1 April.

2. Forestry

a. Military Cuttings

Southern Region reports that about 150,000 tons of timber have been cut from the Calabria Region since September 1943, where 58 sawmills have been steadily producing lumber. Payment, at the rate of 90 lire per cubic meter, has been to the account of the Italian Government, not to the growers, and the output is reported to be slowing down because of dissatisfaction. Many of the mountain communes in Calabria receive their entire income from the sale of standing timber. The cuttings are being done entirely in accordance with the rules of the local forestali staff, with one out of five trees of merchantable size left standing. The timber is largely pine, silver fir and beech. Some of the pine trees are up to 30-35 inches in diameter.

b. Fuelwood and Charcoal Production

Production, consumption, inventories on hand and shipment out of provinces during February (reported in March) were most satisfactory. The production of charcoal increased 58,000 quintals in February over January, and the stocks on hand increased in spite of the consumption during the cold weather. The production of fuelwood increased 214,000 quintals despite the increased consumption of 226,000 quintals, so stocks on hand showed an increase. To date the Interministerial conference has failed to approve the prices recommended for charcoal and fuelwood at the general agricultural meetings held on 23-25 January 1945, though in Toscana prices were set not materially different from those agreed upon at the January meeting.

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c. Inspection Trips

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and 50,000 sheep, outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have curtailed the program of sheep and cattle movement. Although the initial plan was to aid in restocking devastated areas in Littoria and Frosinone, requests have been received to expand the program to help restock other areas in Toscana and Marche. The matter is receiving consideration, although serious handling and transportation problems are anticipated. The Ministry of Agriculture has designated the "Association for Restocking of Italian Livestock Population" of Rome as the authorized representative for the Government in the program of movement of livestock from Sardinia to mainland points, that appointment taking effect 1 April.

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c. Inspection Trips

Inspection trips were made to reforestation operations, timber cuttings, teleferic movement of fuelwood in and about Rieti, Cittaducale, Pediglione, Grotaferrata, etc. The forest school at Cittaducale was inspected. Cuttings of war damaged chestnut timber near Frascati and of oak forests near Anzio beachhead were inspected. Very short rotations of timber cuttings are in practice, namely 9-year cycles in the oak forest of Pediglione and 20-25 years in the chestnut forests in the Albano hills. These cuttings are made under a management plan known as "coppice under standards" and apparently are very successful in producing maximum quantities of fuelwood and charcoal from the oak forests and railroad cross ties, construction lumber, vineyard stakes and posts and poles from chestnut forests.

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d. Future Planning

The long range forestry program has been translated into Italian and discussed with a number of officials, all being in general agreement with the recommendations set forth. The importance of the six large nurseries designed to turn out the necessary trees for reforestation, which must be established at the earliest possible moment, has been considered. The program will be the subject of further discussions at the next conference of Forestry officials, on 16 April.

3. Fisheries

a. Distribution of Fisheries Supplies

Supplies were received during the month, and distribution under the supervision of the Fondazione Assistenza Rifornimenti Pesca (FARP) continued during the month. Arrangements have been made for movement of supplies to the fishing areas around Ancona, and further distribution to other areas.

Tin plate and other canning supplies requisitioned in order to provide for the tuna canning season starting about 15 April were cancelled, as information was received indicating that shipment of the necessary tin plate could not be effected in time for use during the current season. While the lack of canning materials will prevent the accumulation of large stocks of tuna for later distribution, it is expected that the harvest will be consumed in the fresh state, in the areas near the fishing grounds. Plans were made for release of supplies and craft required for the tuna fish harvest, especially in connection with areas around Lampedusa and Pantelleria Islands, where certain regulations have been relaxed.

SECTION III

Personnel and Administration

In accordance with instructions received to reduce the Headquarters staff to limits imposed by Manpower Committee ceilings, all personnel attached for duty were transferred to regional staffs. Further adjustments in field personnel were effected in order to provide for the reactivation of northern regions and for the closing of Regional Headquarters in Italian Government territory. The following personnel were transferred:

Lt. Col. F. S. Fuller	Major J. R. Crawford
Lt. Col. J. G. Watts	1st Lt. R. F. Germann

Reductions in Italian civilian personnel were effected in accordance with directives received, reducing to a minimum the technical and clerical personnel employeed by this Sub-Commission. The following employees, therefore, were released:

Miss Iris Fagerstrom	Miss Helen Calandrini
Miss Maria DeRegel	Dr. Francesco Pironti
Miss Eleanor MacDonald	Miss Emma Giuffrida
Mr. Julius Lombardo	Mr. Pasquale DeFinis
Miss Evelina Giuffrida	

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Director

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WHEAT AMASSING IN LIBERATED ITALY

Region	Average Dates of Reports	Collected at latest Report (Qls.)	Agr. S/C Estimate (12 Sep. 1944) (Qls)	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at: Latest Report	Report Preceding Month	Percent of in 1942-4 30 Sep 42	30
Calabria	31/3	191,062	280,000	68	68	87	
Lucania	27/3	777,432	950,000	82	82	85	
Puglie	23/3	1,583,030	2,170,000	73	73	94	
Campania	30/3	268,382	250,000	107	106	84	
Campobasso	31/3	252,230	300,000	84	84	7?	
SOUTHERN		3,072,136	3,950,000	78	77	88	
Sicilia	29/3	1,329,165	2,000,000	66	66	88	
Sardegna	23/3	279,693	300,000	93	93	86	
Lazio-Umbria	30/3	1,667,256	1,600,000	104	102	91	
Abruzzi-Marche*	25/3	2,630,386	2,250,000	117	114	94	
Toscana	25/3	1,826,131	1,500,000	121	117	92	
TOTAL - CENTRAL, SOUTHERN & INSULAR ITALY		10,804,767	11,600,000	93	92	90	
Emilia (3 Provinces)	28/2	448,290	-	-	-	91	
GRAND TOTAL		11,253,057	-	-	-	91	

*Not including Campobasso

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WHEAT AMASSING IN LIBERATED ITALY

APPENDIX A

Average Dates of Reports	Collected at latest Report (Qls.)	Agr. S/C Estimate (12 Sep. 1944): (Qls)	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at: Latest Report	Report Preceding Month	Percent of Total Amassed in 1942-43 Collected on: 30 Sep 42	30 Nov 42	31 Jan 43
31/3	191,062	280,000	68	68	87	93	94
27/3	777,432	950,000	82	82	85	94	95
23/3	1,583,030	2,170,000	73	73	94	96	97
30/3	268,382	250,000	107	106	84	90	93
31/3	252,230	300,000	84	84	79	85	87
	3,072,136	3,950,000	78	77	88	93	95
29/3	1,329,165	2,000,000	66	66	88	95	97
23/3	279,693	300,000	93	93	86	94	95
30/3	1,667,256	1,600,000	104	102	91	94	96
25/3	2,630,386	2,250,000	117	114	94	95	97
25/3	1,826,131	1,500,000	121	117	92	94	96
	10,804,767	11,600,000	93	92	90	94	96
28/2	448,290	-	-	-	91	94	96
	11,253,057	-	-	-	91	94	96

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Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Liberated Italy)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45
Up to 15 Nov.	1,421	1,421	1	-
16-30 Nov.	1,917	3,338	3	28
1-15 Dec.	3,328	6,666	7	-
16-31 Dec.	3,489	10,115	11	26
1-15 Jan.	4,576	14,731	15	-
16-31 Jan.	5,616	20,347	21	32
1-15 Feb.	6,130	26,477	28	-
16-28 Feb.	6,051	32,528	34	39
1-15 Mar.	4,545	37,073	39	-
16-31 Mar.	5,819	42,892	45	44

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A
Up to 15 Nov.	1,401	1,401	2	-	2
16-30 Nov.	1,854	3,255	3	30	4
1-15 Dec.	1,648	4,903	7	-	6
16-31 Dec.	4,831	9,734	11	28	12
1-15 Jan.	4,528	14,262	17	-	18
16-31 Jan.	5,408	19,670	23	34	24
1-15 Feb.	5,882	25,552	30	-	32
16-28 Feb.	5,670	31,222	36	41	39
1-15 Mar.	4,227	35,443	41	-	44
16-31 Mar.	4,964	40,413	47	45	50

Note: Food Plan A requires 80,771 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan B requires 40,499 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan C requires 24,659 tons of Olive Oil

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ATTENDIX B

Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Liberated Italy)

Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	1942-43 Season, Percent of Total Amassing Completed
Amassed during Period	Progressive Total to Date			
1,421	1,421	1	-	-
1,917	3,338	3	28	10
3,328	6,666	7	-	-
3,489	10,115	11	26	32
4,576	14,731	15	-	-
5,616	20,347	21	32	53
6,130	26,477	28	-	-
6,051	32,528	34	39	69
4,545	37,073	39	-	-
5,819	42,892	45	44	81

ATTENDIX C

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A	% of Target B for Food Plan B	% of Target C for Food Plan C
Amassed during Period	Progressive Total to Date					
1,401	1,401	2	-	2	3	6
1,854	3,255	3	30	4	8	13
1,648	4,903	7	-	6	12	20
4,831	9,734	11	28	12	24	39
4,528	14,262	17	-	18	35	58
5,408	19,670	23	34	24	49	80
5,882	25,552	30	-	32	63	104
5,670	31,222	36	41	39	77	123
4,227	35,443	41	-	44	88	144
4,964	40,413	47	45	50	100	164

Food Plan A requires 80,771 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan B requires 40,499 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan C requires 24,659 tons of Olive Oil

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

AGR/101

13 March 1945

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AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY

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PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

Surveys made of Sicily, Campania, Emilia and Toscana areas furnished information upon which to base action in regard to crop production requirements and land reclamation. Crop production prospects continue to be encouraging, with seed needs in general well provided for and requirements of imported materials scheduled for early arrival and distribution. Of the 4,334 tons of imported seed potatoes scheduled for import against spring requirements, approximately 3,500 tons were received and distributed. Domestic materials are moving where surpluses have been located in AFT, 8th Army area. Sulphur distribution is satisfactory except in Sardegna and Central Italy. Preliminary crop and livestock production estimates for 1945 were furnished to Food Sub-Commission.

Wheat consigned to the 'Granai del Popolo' reached a total of 10884.76 quintals, or 92% of the estimated goal, with current consignments small. Olive oil collection, at 325,281 quintals, continues satisfactorily, with evidence indicating that the total may reach 45,000 tons.

Action was taken to clarify procedures for procurement of livestock for military, to prepare plans for the April conference of the Ministry of Agriculture and their field staff, and to prepare procedural information for officers entering newly liberated areas.

Forestry

Production of fuelwood and charcoal continues to slightly exceed the consumption. Allocation of imported supplies will be handled by Industry Sub-Commission. The forward forestry program received consideration by the Ministry of Agriculture, action being taken to establish a long-time program.

Fisheries

Fisheries supplies received to date permitted a distribution program to be started under FAPP, and that organization has stationed a representative at the warehouse to inventory and take over all fisheries supplies. Additional production of fish is anticipated as a result of restrictions relaxed during the month.

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and land reclamation. Crop production prospects continue to be encouraging, with seed needs in general well provided for and requirements of imported materials scheduled for early arrival and distribution. Of the 4,334 tons of imported seed potatoes scheduled for import against spring requirements, approximately 3,500 tons were received and distributed. Domestic materials are moving where surpluses have been located in AMG, 8th Army area. Sulphur distribution is satisfactory except in Sardegna and Central Italy. Preliminary crop and livestock production estimates for 1945 were furnished to Food Sub-Commission.

Wheat consigned to the 'Granai del Popolo' reached a total of 10884,736 quintals, or 92% of the estimated goal, with current consignments small. Olive oil collection, at 325,281 quintals, continues satisfactorily, with evidence indicating that the total may reach 45,000 tons.

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Personnel and Administration

Plans were drafted for modifications in the staff, and civilian employees, in accordance with the current program for reducing the personnel of the Sub-Commission.

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SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Agriculture

a. Agricultural Production

Surveys were made by members of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, including Sicily, points in the Naples area, and the 5th and 8th Army areas to discuss the problems relating to agricultural production and requirements, and land reclamation projects, with the Regional Agricultural Officers and Italian officials. Some very stimulating discussions were held to obtain information on these phases, and for guidance of the forward program of crop production and collection. More trips of this nature will be encouraged because of their mutual advantage to the field and Headquarters staff members.

Crop production prospects continue to be encouraging. Except for flooded and mined areas the land is being cropped; without the normal application of fertilizer, however, that may result in lower than average production per hectare. Fall crops for the most part came through the winter in good shape, with ample to heavy rainfall reported, especially in Sicily.

Seed needs for spring use have been well provided on the whole. Spring varieties of wheat for some of the mountain communes were unobtainable, but seedsof substitute crops have been provided so that no hectarage will remain idle because of lack of seed. Imported seed beans have been distributed and Food Sub-Commission also released 30 tons of field peas, which had a germination of 99%, for use as seed in Toscana. Plans were completed for distribution of sugar beet seed, and the distribution of Greek clover, alfafa and sulla is nearing completion. Imported potato seed has been distributed (~~see Agricultural Supplies~~), and domestic seed continues to move out of the Avezzano Valley, although in limited quantities. The only remaining demand of a general nature is for seed potatoes, especially on the part of larger farmers. It is believed that most of the small farmers have carried over enough for their own needs even though it may not be choice seed stock.

b. Agricultural Supplies

Some domestic agricultural supplies continue to become available. Arrangements were completed for the distribution of machinery repair parts from a stock located in Ravenna Province, with prices being established by AMG 8th Army. Likewise, surplus machinery from that area has been shipped to Rome for distribution in Central and Southern Italy, from some limited stocks which were found upon liberation of the area. The distribution of sulphur is proceeding satisfactorily in Sicily and Southern Italy, although Central Italy and Sardegna, dependent upon Sicilian sulphur, have as yet no assurance that the necessary quantities will be made available from Sicilian ports in time to meet early requirements. Every effort is being made to expedite action.

Pesticides previously confirmed for delivery in February, March and April did not arrive in February. Plans have been developed for prompt distribu-

and collection. More trips of this nature will be encoureged because of their mutual advantage to the field and Headquarters staff members.

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Pesticides previously confirmed for delivery in February, March and April did not arrive in February. Plans have been developed for prompt distribution of these supplies, currently scheduled for late March and early April delivery, so that a minimum of delay will be involved. Information as to distribution plans has been circulated to all regions. The imported seed potato program was fulfilled essentially as programmed, with nearly 3,000 tons distributed in the Naples area, 100 tons shipped to Apulia, and 900 tons shipped to Toscana Region. The distribution was made to producing areas near large consuming centers, so that the resultant harvest will not require an "amassi" program, nor a great deal of transportation.

The agricultural production requirement program developed in December was reviewed and requisitions were drafted providing for the imported requirements which must be delivered during the last half of 1945 to insure crop

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production essential to the prevention of disease and unrest. Consideration was also given to items in excess of these minimum requirements, the provision of which may be advisable during that period through an Italian Government import program if supplies and transport permit.

c. "Granai del Popolo"

By the end of February, 92% of the estimated collection of wheat for Liberated Italy had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo." Detailed figures are given in Appendix A. Deliveries in all regions are very slow. Up to the end of February 25,797 tons of wheat are reported delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" in the Provinces of Bologna, Forli and Ravenna - but information has been forwarded indicating that the total quantity consigned, including areas immediately behind the lines, is 59,000 tons. This will be shown on later reports.

Information on 1945 cereal crop production estimates, retentions for seed and family use, and estimated available cereal, meat and livestock product tonnages for food was prepared from data submitted by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, and forwarded to the Food Sub-Commission to permit drafting plans for imported supplies.

d. "Oleari del Popolo"

The olive oil collection campaign has proceeded with fair results during the month. Transportation for control officials has improved in certain areas but is still far from satisfactory. A considerable quantity of oil remains at the Frantoi for lack of means of delivering it to the ammassi centers.

Reports that the Italian legal officials are not giving the necessary cooperation in prosecuting violators of the Olive Oil Decree have come from practically all sections. Specific instances of such failure have been requested and will be passed to the Italian Government for necessary action.

A total of 11,552 tons of oil was amassed in February in that portion of Italy devoted to the Food Plan, bringing the total for that area for the season to 31,222 tons, and the total for the whole of Liberated Italy to 32,528 tons.

The indications are that if the "Oleari del Popolo" continues during the month of March as satisfactorily as during February, Plan "B" will be exceeded slightly. Appendix B reflects the status of the olive oil collection through 28 February.

e. Land Reclamation

An inspection trip to the Emilia and Northern Tuscan Regions was made to view the reactivation work being done on Bonifiche. In spite of severe handicaps emergency reactivation work was found to be proceeding relatively satisfactorily in most flooded sections. (In the Emilia Region alone approximately 10,000 hectares of land are being drained or will soon have their pumps operating. A full-time member of the Emilia Regional AMG agricultural staff has proved the desirability or necessity of having at least one officer in each important reclamation area to coordinate reactivation work. The inevitable obstacles of lack of equip-

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[illegible] 39,000 tons. This will be shown on later reports.

Information on 1945 cereal crop production estimates, retentions for seed and family use, and estimated available cereal, meat and livestock product tonnages for food was prepared from data submitted by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, and forwarded to the Food Sub-Commission to permit drafting plans for imported supplies.

d. "Oleari del Popolo"

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(Progress reports from other areas indicate that 6,700 hectares have been drained in Lazio. It is expected that substantial progress will be made in draining the 20,000 hectares which are still under water during the next sixty days.) Lower Volturno area still has 10,000 hectares which are flooded and another 10,000 which are poorly drained. Two of the four pumps in the major pumping station had been reactivated and were functioning satisfactorily until recently when the base of the station sank, thereby immobilizing operations. Reconstruction work has been undertaken, but until it is completed no pumping can be resumed.

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f. Livestock Procurement

Procurement of livestock by the military forces continues to be a problem, with complaints frequently received from interested Italian agencies. Hence, the matter of procurement was studied in an effort to develop procedures that will facilitate the actual work of procurement. By obtaining complete statistics on the population of mules, sheep and goats, the principal types included in the Army purchase program, it is planned to make available information upon which to base the soundest possible procurement program, and then to make every effort to utilize the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture and its provincial agencies in the actual work of procurement. By correlating the purchase with the types and numbers available, and avoiding critical deficient areas, it is believed that many of the present complaints can be avoided, for they relate to overbuying, removal of breeding stock and, in general, upsetting the agricultural economy of certain communes through lack of planning. Therefore, action has been taken to provide allocating and procurement agencies with the fullest possible information, and they have been requested to coordinate their programs with this Sub-Commission so that the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture can be obtained.

g. Joint Agricultural Conference

Ministry of Agriculture officials have presented plans for their April conference on agriculture, forestry and fisheries to this Sub-Commission for advice and suggestions. The program as prepared will feature (a) the 1945-46 Crop Production Program for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and (b) suggested long time rehabilitation problems and plans for agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The wheat amassing program for 1945 will be presented to the agricultural inspectors for further consideration and exchange of viewpoints as to methods which might be used in maximizing the amount of wheat to be collected.

h. Standard Operating Procedure, Forward Areas

A "Temporary Supplement" to the green booklet "Reactivation of Italian Agriculture" has been prepared for the use of SCAOs and Agriculture Officers in Northern Regions. This supplement includes an index of all important Italian Government Decrees relating to Agriculture in AMG Areas and copies of such Decrees, Government Circulars and Agricultural Directives as have been released since the Green Booklet was printed, and provides guidance for officers concerned.

2. Forestry

a. Fuelwood and Charcoal Production

Production of fuelwood and charcoal continued relatively high during the month of January, according to figures prepared during February. In each instance, production exceeded consumption, and stocks on hand remained adequate, on the basis of data compiled by the Royal Forest Corps. Production has been maintained through the winter at higher than normal levels by harvesting certain areas earlier than normal, that is, areas located below the snow line have been cut before reaching full maturity, sacrificing these plantings to maintain an adequate supply of fuel. An inspection trip was made by the Head of the Royal Forest Corps to Perugia, where personnel problems have been restricting the pro-

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b. Distribution of Forestry Supplies

The distribution of imported sawmill and forestry supplies which are now being received has been provided for. Allocations will be handled by the Industry Sub-Commission, and all matters pertaining to the receiving, distribution, and further requisitioning of supplies for sawmill use will be handled by that Sub-Commission. Conferences during the month covered the details incidental to handing over this responsibility. Discussions were held at AFHQ in connection with requisitioning and disposition of sawmill supplies. Accordingly, all supplies on hand are being passed to the control of Industry Sub-Commission, and will be handled by them in the future.

c. Future Planning and Conference

Several discussions have taken place regarding the enlarged postwar forestry planning program for Italy. This contemplates an extended and long continued reforestation plan with the establishment of 6 large nurseries and the general stepping up of the planting program with both domestic and exotic species of trees. General agreement has been reached on the basic objectives and recommendations, and Colonel Gangemi expects to include these points, after such further study and consideration as may be necessary, in the program to be drafted by the Royal Forest Corps. It is planned to have additional conferences with various officials of the Royal Forest Corps in Rome as well as with those at the National Forestry School in Florence and at the Royal Forestry Experiment Station at Florence. It is believed that such men as Colonel Merendi of the Legion Command and Professors Aldo Pavari and Serpieri of the Royal Forest Experimental Station at Florence will be very helpful in consultation about the content and recommendations of a forestry planning program.

(Initial plans were made for the agriculture and forestry conference to be held in April. It has been made clear that the arrangements for the program and the conduct of the conference were entirely the responsibility of the Royal Forest Corps.) Formerly, details of the program have been worked out jointly with Col. Gangemi of the Royal Forest Corps. The Forestry Division will continue to advise with Ministry personnel.

3. Fisheries

a. Distribution of Fisheries Supplies

Additional fishing equipment was delivered during the month, adequate for a satisfactory distribution of several items. Representative of the Fondazione Assistenza Rifornimenti Pesca (F.A.R.P.) has been stationed at the warehouse near Naples where the stock of supplies is maintained, and arrangements have been made for him to inventory the material on hand and, upon completion of the inventory, take over the materials and supervise distribution to fishermen. Special attention will be given to the distribution, so as to avoid waste and transportation and excessive charges. Arrangements have been made so that materials arriving at Leghorn for distribution by F.A.R.P will be stored in the warehouses of the local Consorzio Agrario for distribution to the fishing centers of Central and Northern Italy.

The demand for hemp and hemp products continues, with requests exceeding the quantities released. The practicability of supplementary releases is being investigated, in order to meet minimum needs.

b. Fishing Restrictions

Further relaxation of fishing restrictions has been approved by the naval authorities as a result of proposals made by this Sub-Commission. Authority has been granted for fishing, around Antellira Island, within 7 miles of the coast, and for night fishing in the area around Lampedusa Island. The ban on night

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Additional fishing equipment was delivered during the month, adequate for a satisfactory distribution of several items. Representative of the Fondazione Assistenza Rifornimenti Pesca (FARP) has been stationed at the warehouse near Naples where the stock of supplies is maintained, and arrangements have been made for him to inventory the material on hand and, upon completion of the inventory, take over the materials and supervise distribution to fishermen. Special attention will be given to the distribution, so as to avoid waste and transportation and excessive charges. Arrangements have been made so that materials arriving at Leghorn for distribution by FARP will be stored in the warehouses of the local Consorzio Agrario for distribution to the fishing centers of Central and Northern Italy.

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Further relaxation of fishing restrictions has been approved by the naval authorities as a result of proposals made by this Sub-Commission. Authority has been granted for fishing, around Antellira Island, within 7 miles of the coast, and for night fishing in the area around Lampedusa Island. The ban on night fishing with underwater lights in the coastal areas around Sicily has been withdrawn. Other modifications in the regulations governing fishing in the area around Sardinia and off the west coast of Italy have been effected, improving the fishing situation in those areas.

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SECTION III

Personnel and Administration

Consideration was given to reduction of the staff of this Sub-Commission, with a view toward releasing the maximum number of officers for assignment in the field. Plans were developed for elimination of certain functions no longer necessary and modifications and procedure in accordance therewith.

At the same time, plans were made to reduce the Italian clerical staff, so that the functioning of the Sub-Commission would not be effected, but a reduction in personnel could be achieved. Certain qualified personnel will be absorbed by the Ministry of Agriculture to carry on functions now delegated to them, as rapidly as practicable.

Leland G. Allbaugh

LELAND G. ALLBAUGH
Director

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WHEAT ARRIVING IN LIBERATED ITALY

Region	Average Dates of Reports	Collected at latest Report (Qls.)	Agr. S/C Estimate (12 Sep. 1944) (Qls.)	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at latest Report	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at Report Preceding Month	Perce in 1 30 Sep 42
Calabria	23/2	190,327	280,000	68	67	87
Lucania	20/2	775,297	950,000	82	81	85
Puglie	23/2	1,580,844	2,170,000	73	73	94
Campania	25/2	266,217	250,000	106	105	84
Campobasso	28/2	251,116	300,000	84	82	79
SOUTHERN		3,063,801	3,950,000	77	77	88
Sicilia	25/2	1,325,677	2,000,000	66	65	88
Sardegna	25/2	278,826	300,000	93	92	86
Lazio-Umbria	25/2	1,638,176	1,600,000	102	101	91
Abruzzi-Marche*	25/2	2,557,751	2,250,000	114	109	94
Toscana	25/2	1,762,532	1,500,000	117	111	92
TOTAL - CENTRAL, SOUTHERN & INSULAR ITALY		10,636,763	11,600,000	92	90	90
Emilia (3 Provinces)**	23/1	257,973	-	-	-	91
GRAND TOTAL		10,884,736	-	-	-	91

*Not including Campobasso.

**Current data not received.

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APPENDIX A

WHEAT AMASSING IN IRRIGATED ITALY

Average Dates of Reports	Collected at latest Report (Qls.)	Agr. S/C Estimate (12 Sep. 1944) (Qls.)	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at latest Report	Percent of Agr. S/C Estimate Collected at Report Preceding Month	Percent of Total Amassed in 1942-43 Collected on 30 Sep 42	Percent of Total Amassed in 1942-43 Collected on 30 Nov 42	Percent of Total Amassed in 1942-43 Collected on 31 Jan 43
23/2	190,327	280,000	68	67	87	93	94
20/2	775,297	950,000	82	81	85	94	95
23/2	1,580,844	2,170,000	73	73	94	96	97
25/2	266,217	250,000	106	105	84	90	93
28/2	251,116	300,000	84	82	79	85	87
	3,063,801	3,950,000	77	77	88	93	95
25/2	1,325,677	2,000,000	66	65	88	95	97
25/2	278,826	300,000	93	92	86	94	95
25/2	1,638,176	1,600,000	102	101	91	94	96
25/2	2,557,751	2,250,000	114	109	94	95	97
25/2	1,762,532	1,500,000	117	111	92	94	96
	10,636,763	11,600,000	92	90	90	94	96
23/1	257,973	-	-	-	91	94	96
	10,884,736	-	-	-	91	94	96

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Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Liberated Italy)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45
Up to 15 Nov.	1,421	1,421	1	-
16-30 Nov.	1,917	3,338	3	28
1-15 Dec.	3,328	6,666	7	-
16-31 Dec.	3,489	10,115	11	26
1-15 Jan.	4,576	14,731	15	-
16-31 Jan.	5,616	20,347	21	32
1-15 Feb.	6,130	26,477	28	-
16-28 Feb.	6,051	32,528	34	39

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% Target for Food Plan
Up to 15 Nov.	1,401	1,401	2	-	2
16-30 Nov.	1,854	3,255	3	30	4
1-15 Dec.	1,648	4,903	7	-	6
16-31 Dec.	4,831	9,734	11	28	12
1-15 Jan.	4,528	14,262	17	-	18
16-31 Jan.	5,408	19,670	23	34	24
1-15 Feb.	5,882	25,552	30	-	32
16-28 Feb.	5,670	31,222	36	41	39

Note: Food Plan A requires 80,771 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan B requires 40,499 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan C requires 24,650 tons of Olive Oil

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Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Liberated Italy)

Appendix B

Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	1942-43 Season, Percent of Total Amassing Completed
1,421	1,421	1	-	-
1,917	3,338	3	28	10
3,328	6,666	7	-	-
3,489	10,115	11	26	32
4,576	14,731	15	-	-
5,616	20,347	21	32	53
6,130	26,477	28	-	-
6,051	32,528	34	39	69

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Appendix C

Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A	% of Target B for Food Plan B	% of Target C for Food Plan C
1,401	1,401	2	-	2	3	6
1,854	3,255	3	30	4	8	13
1,648	4,903	7	-	6	12	20
4,831	9,734	11	28	12	24	39
4,528	14,262	17	-	18	35	58
5,408	19,670	23	34	24	49	80
5,882	25,552	30	-	32	63	104
5,670	31,222	36	41	39	77	123

Note: Food Plan A requires 80,771 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan B requires 40,499 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan C requires 24,659 tons of Olive Oil

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

Tel. 262
AGR/101

15 February 1945

FEB 14 1945

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - JANUARY

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g. Livestock Redistribution

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

The second joint agricultural conference was held in Rome 23-25 January, devoted largely to prices, bonifica and livestock problems. It is distinguished by the assumption of a greater responsibility by the Italian participants, representation of farmer groups, and intensified interest of all the interested parties. The resultant recommendations have been implemented satisfactorily, and the conference contributed materially to the forward agricultural, forestry and fisheries production program.

Continuing progress in domestic production of materials required for agriculture is noted, and requisitions being prepared for the necessary complementary imported supplies are drafted to reflect fullest utilization of the domestic production. Requisitions are being forwarded for materials essential to the program during the next crop season. Distribution of both imported and domestic supplies continues, with imports scheduled for early arrival, to cover pesticide requirements for the area south of the Pisa-Rimini Line, with minor exceptions.

Production during the current season will be somewhat restricted by the shortage of nitrogenous fertilizer but seed needs are being met in large measure except for seed potatoes. Sugar beet production is being programmed to total 9,100 hectares, the price being currently considered.

Wheat consigned to the "Granai del Popolo" has passed 90% of the estimated goal, with deliveries in the liberated provinces of Emilia Region proceeding satisfactorily. Olive oil collection is improving under the Italian/Allied cooperative program, with satisfactory publicity being released.

Forestry

During the joint agricultural conference, considerable attention was given to problems relating to the production of fuelwood and charcoal. Production is proceding satisfactorily in the main, although problems exist in connection with reorganization of the Royal Forest Corps in some areas. Considerable quantities of charcoal available for shipment from Calabria to Sicily are awaiting completion of arrangements regarding price, with transportation already available. The responsibility for distribution of sawmill and forestry supplies is receiving careful consideration. Future planning on a long range basis is being developed.

Fisheries

Fullest discussion of the fishing industry took place during the agricultural conference, with considerable activity developing in connection with the coming tuna season, and the packing and handling of stocks. Supplies are being received for fisheries requirements, and the Ministry of Agriculture has set up an organization to control their distribution so as to avoid speculation, in

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SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Agriculture

a. Joint Agricultural Conference

The second conference of Allied and Italian Agricultural officials was held in Rome from 23 January through 25 January. The opening session consisted of addresses by the Minister of Agriculture, the Undersecretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, and the Chairman of the Price Committee of the Allied Commission. One day's sessi on was then devoted to each of the three principal topics of discussion: prices, bonifica and the livestock situation.

This conference can be said to have been distinguished by three impressive characteristics:

(1) Compared with the first session, the Italian Government assumed even greater responsibility for the proceedings and the Allied Commission less. Allied officers, with few exceptions, spoke very little and in most cases simply to back up statements of the Compartmental Inspectors.

(2) Representatives of farmers' groups were present at the meetings and participated in the discussions. Included were representatives of wheat growers' and breeders' associations, as well as of the Direct Cultivators' Union and the President of the newly-formed Confederation of Italian Agriculturalists. Their presence showed the interest of the Government and the farmers in learning each other's point of view. One official from the Ministry called attention to the marked lack of expression of the viewpoint of farm laborers and consumers. Nevertheless, the presence of some farm representatives was a step in the right direction.

(3) Italian officials and representatives of farmers' groups took intensified interest and increased participation in the proceedings with sometimes four or more people engaging in a spontaneous debate. Officials expressed their reactions to the speeches of other Italian officials (and to remarks of Allied officers) much more readily than during the previous conference. Discussions were opinionated and not strictly reportorial as was true last time. This was a result, in part, of the controversial nature of such problems as price ontrol and livestock transfer, but there was nevertheless a marked change of spirit in the assembly. The chairman often found difficulty in limiting the discussions. Yet he managed to do this without appearing to stamp out any effort at free expression of opinion, though accomplishing the business on hand within the allotted time. Many more recommendations came out of this conference than from the last, and are another index of the increased interest in the proceedings manifested by the Italian officials.

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This conference can be said to have been distinguished by three impressive characteristics:

(1) Compared with the first session, the Italian Government assumed even greater responsibility for the proceedings and the Allied Commission less. Allied officers, with few exceptions, spoke very little and in most cases simply to back up statements of the Compartmental Inspectors.

(2) Representatives of farmers' groups were present at the meetings and participated in the discussions. Included were representatives of wheat growers' and breeders' associations, as well as of the Direct Cultivators' Union and the President of the newly-formed Confederation of Italian Agriculturelists. Their presence showed the interest of the Government and the farmers in learning each other's point of view. One official from the Ministry called attention to the marked lack of expression of the viewpoint of farm laborers and consumers. Nevertheless, the presence of some farm representatives was a step in the right direction.

(3) Italian officials and representatives of farmers' groups took intensified interest and increased participation in the proceedings with sometimes four or more people engaging in a spontaneous debate. Officials expressed their reactions to the speeches of other Italian officials (and to remarks of Allied officers) much more readily than during the previous conference. Discussions were opinionated and not strictly reportorial as was true last time. This was a result, in part, of the controversial nature of such problems as price ontrol and livestock transfer, but there was nevertheless a marked change of spirit in the assembly. The chairman often found difficulty in limiting the discussions. Yet he managed to do this without appearing to stamp out any effort at free expression of opinion, though accomplishing the business on hand within the allotted time. Many more recommendations came out of this conference than from the last, and are another index of the increased interest in the proceedings manifested by the Italian officials.

A number of the recommendations have already been translated into Government policy and a careful follow-up is being made to assure that those others which require or deserve affirmative action are being accorded such recognition.

The appendix includes the general program for the conference, as well as the recommendations which resulted from the meetins of the respective sections, agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

b. Agricultural Production and Requirements

Continuing progress can be reported in the reactivation of domestic production facilities which materially affect the import program of requirements for agricultural production. Requisitions now being prepared for the last half of 1945 and the first half of 1946, for the area south of the Pisa-Rimini Line in-

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cluding Sicily and Sardinia, show a marked reduction from the minimum essential import requirements for the first half of 1945. Requisitions now being prepared reflect the difference between minimum essential requirements and presently indicated domestic production possibilities. They are being forwarded subject to reductions as additional domestic production facilities come into operation. During January the program for agricultural sulphur requirements and distribution was prepared and passed to the Industry Sub-Commission for allocation, and to the Transportation Sub-Commission for movement. 3089 tons of fertilizer were sent out for use in the 1945 spring production program. Baling wire was also distributed and 10 tons of steel plate were received for use in repairing plows and other farm machinery. Binder twine in stock was distributed and the balance of needed twine will be taken care of by domestic production and imported twine. Additional horse shoe nails which cannot be produced domestically because of lack of materials will be delivered shortly.

Requisitions for imported pesticides and insecticides have been confirmed for delivery in February, March and April. With the exception of copper oxychloride, confirmed imports plus domestic production will be sufficient to take care of the minimum essential requirements for the provinces south of the Pisa-Rimini Line, as listed in Appendix E of the 1944-45 Production Program for Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Spring needs for the liberated provinces of Emilia can be taken care of from stocks on hand and domestic production.

Nitrogen fertilizer will be in very limited supply for the spring season of 1945. From the limited supply of both imported and domestic production of nitrogen fertilizer, hemp and vegetable production will have to get first priority. The Ministry of Agriculture has been asked to prepare a "priority program" for the distribution and use of available fertilizers. The Ministry is also preparing plans for expanding hemp production in the Naples area from the originally planned 12,000 tons to 20,000 tons of fiber.

Vegetable and grass seeds are moving to take care of local needs. Very low germination has shown up in some of the imported seed beans. The low germinating seed beans will be traded for the food beans if germination tests prove they are satisfactory for seed.

The seed potato movement has been further complicated by deep snow and blocked roads in the Avezzano area and the mountain passes leading out of Avezzano. A windfall of 1,300 tons of imported seed potatoes originally scheduled for Greece but diverted to Italy will be distributed in February. 800 tons of these will be distributed in high production areas around some of the larger cities in Tuscany. Another 3,000 tons of imported seed are scheduled for arrival in February for use in the Naples area. The original seed distribution program was based on an availability of 27,000 tons. Present indications are that not more than a total of 4,000-7,000 tons of seed potatoes will be moved for spring planting to supplement such quantities as may be available on the farms. This seed shortage, combined with limited fertilizer supplies, is bound to result in a drastic reduction of food potatoes.

Some wheat hectarage that was not ready for seeding last fall will be seeded with spring wheat or other spring grains. Supplies of Mexicale seed wheat

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Some wheat hectarage that was not ready for seeding last fall will be seeded with spring wheat or other spring grains. Supplies of Marzuola seed wheat, needed for spring seeding in the mountain communes of northern Tuscany, cannot be located. However, shortage of seed wheat in Liberated Italy as a whole will not result in large reductions in the planned wheat hectarage. Beans and corn will be substituted in areas where wheat is not available.

c. Sugar Beet Production Program

During the month the Ministries of Agriculture and Forests, and Industry, Commerce and Labor, along with the Sub-Commissions of Industry, Agriculture and Transportation and representatives of Sugar Beet Producers and Processors, have attempted to reach decisions that would make possible a definite production program for 1945.

Present plans call for the reactivation of the sugar beet factories at Cesena, Granaiolo, Rieti, Foligno, Capua and Avezzano. Sugar beet acreages in these areas are planned to total approximately 9,100 hectares with a possible

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sugar production of 27,600 tons. The Italian Ministry of Agriculture also desires to reactivate, in addition to those listed above, factories of Santa Eufemia, Battipaglia and Cecina, involving an additional sugar beet acreage of 2,600 hectares to yield approximately 5,200 tons of sugar. There is considerable question regarding the feasibility of operating these last 3 named factories this year because of necessity for obtaining maximum production from existing equipment, critical supplies and short transport. Movement of sugar beet seed to planting areas has been ordered. Fertilizer for sugar beets will be limited in quantity because of short supplies, high priority on other crops and distribution problems.

Price establishment for sugar beets is under consideration and a decision will be reached early in the month of February.

d. "Granai del Popolo"

By the end of January, 90% of the estimated collection of wheat for Liberated Italy had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo." Detailed figures are given in Appendix A. Four Regions, Campania, Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche and Toscana, have surpassed their goals. Deliveries in the other regions are very slow. Up to the end of January, 25,797 tons of wheat had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" in the Provinces of Bologna, Forli and Ravenna.

e. "Olearii del Popolo"

Activation of plans developed with the Italian Government to aid in the collection of olive oil is going forward. Italian and Allied personnel are working together in the field and the flow of oil to the "Olearii del Popolo" is increasing somewhat. Out of a total of 60 officers to be supplied for specific assignment to the olive oil program, 42 are now actually on that work. An additional 15 have been designated for such duties but due to illness, withdrawals, failure to be released for duty, etc., have not reported for work as yet.

200 tires and tubes for use in the Olive Oil Campaign are being delivered to the areas needing them most.

Publicity by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests included radio speeches by the Undersecretary of Agriculture and the Director of the UNSEA. The Italian newspapers have also carried considerable publicity. PWB posters relating to the program have been distributed to the major olive oil producing areas. Appendices "B" and "C" indicate the status of olive oil collection through 31 January.

f. Land Reclamation

The conference on Italian Agriculture was the high light of this month's activity, insofar as land reclamation was concerned. One full day was devoted to a discussion of bonifiche problems and in retrospect the results are considered reasonably gratifying. The significant accomplishments are considered to be: first, the Compartmental Inspectors developed and filed with the conference the most compete reports which have yet been available on agricultural conditions, war damage, mine fields, and Consorzi financial conditions; second, Compartmental Inspectors were brought to a fuller realization of their responsibility in the

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In the Pontine area it is hoped that by early summer flood conditions can be remedied through the cannibilization of local pumps and motors and the supply of new sources of electric power.

g. Livestock Redistribution

Redistribution of livestock began during the month of January with the shipments of cattle sheep and horses moving from Sardinia to restock areas in Lazio-Umbria Region. A total of 749 head moved in the initial shipments and plans were made for movement of 1,000 head in the month of February. The redistribution of livestock was discussed in detail during the agricultural conference in

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in Rome and plans laid for inter-provincial movement on the Mainland. Because of the high market value, it has been proven necessary to arrange for personal inspection by the buyer, wherever possible, in order to facilitate transfers on the Mainland.

2. Forestry

a. Conference

A three day conference was held in Rome, 23, 24 and 25 January 1945, on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Those in attendance at the forestry meeting were officials of the Central Command of the Royal Forest Corps at Rome, the eight Legion Commanders, the Prefects of Bari, Naples, Aquila and Florence, and seven producers of fuelwood and charcoal, representatives of AC and the forest officer of Emilia Region. At the discussion of transportation problems the Transportation Sub-Commission furnished three officers as follows: schooner transport, rail transport, truck transport.

A schedule of maximum prices by provinces for fuelwood and charcoal was presented by the representatives of each Legion. These prices were presented to the Minister, for transmission to the Interministerial Price Committee and the AC Price Office.

A copy of the recommendations on Forestry presented at the Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Conference is attached.

b. Fuelwood and Charcoal Production

Notwithstanding expectations to the contrary, production of charcoal and fuelwood in December 1944, as compared with November 1944, was relatively well maintained, although production at the present time is below normal. Emphasis which has been placed on increased production by this office and by the Royal Forest Corps is believed to have had a beneficial effect.

The comparative figures for the three months of 1944 are shown below:

Production Figures in Quintals in 32
Provinces of South Italy, Including Sicily and Sardinia

	Oct. 1944	Nov. 1944	Dec. 1944
Charcoal	277,301	229,888	228,219
Fuelwood	735,072	746,807	735,072

Every effort will be made to increase production for the reason that as soon as transportation approaches more nearly normal conditions, present stocks could be entirely inadequate. Also, prices for fuelwood are now exorbitant and with adequate stocks built up prices will seek lower levels. The Italians are now burning green wood which is wasteful and uneconomical.

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The unsatisfactory production of fuels in Perugia Province is believed to be due particularly to the suspension of practically the entire provincial Corps by local AMG Officers. It has been pointed out to the Regional Commissioner that production will not be resumed on a satisfactory scale until the Corps begins to function. The Region reports that steps are being taken to hasten necessary action by the Italian Epuration Committee.

c. Movement of Charcoal from Calabria to Sicily

As stated in the December report, the location of large amounts of charcoal available for shipment from Calabria to Sicily was obtained. Transportation Sub-Commission prepared a schedule for shipments and designated schooners for this work. It was found that it could not be moved as rapidly as had been expected, due to the fact that the sellers and purchasers had not, in many cases, arrived at firm prices. Consequently, the schooner program has been temporarily suspended. The "freezing" of 10,000 quintals of charcoal at the above location has been discussed with the Third District Command and AFHQ. It is hoped within a short time that a large part of these available supplies will be released

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for civilian use and may be shipped to Crotone for schooner shipment to Sicily. This will release a considerable quantity of material badly needed at the latter location.

d. Distribution of Sawmill Equipment

The distribution of sawmill and forestry supplies now being received from overseas has been the subject of many conferences during the month. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industry, Labor and Commerce are at present discussing the responsibility and methods for distribution. When a proper program is developed and the entire responsibility accepted by one of these Ministries, details of distribution can be satisfactorily worked out.

e. Future Planning

The Forestry Division last fall prepared a 1945 program for the Royal Forest Corps which dealt largely with immediate emergencies resulting from the occupation.

Much time has been devoted lately to the preparation of a long-range program for the rehabilitation of Italian Forestry commensurate with the economic needs for the post war years. This has involved a number of conferences with Ministry of Agriculture representatives.

A preliminary outline for this program includes such subjects for development as the necessity for an improved program, basic Italian forestry data, inadequacies of present policies and organizational structure, fundamental elements in a progressive forestry program and policy for Italy.

3. Fisheries

a. Fish Production

As a result of the recent three day conference on agricultural, forestry and fisheries matters, the High Commissioner of Alimentation has been able to make contracts for the delivery of fresh fish from the Island of Lampedusa to large consuming centers on the Mainland. The tuna fish industry representatives who attended the conference, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Alimentation, have called an important meeting on 15 February 1945 at Palermo to discuss and set prices on tuna. The Fisheries Division of this Sub-Commission will send a representative to the meeting. Reports reaching here are to the effect that a quantity of tuna canned last year can be made available to the Mainland. The tuna last year was packed with tin available from old stocks and with that salvaged from Army dumps. A requisition for new tin for this year's catch has been approved by the G-5 Section of AFHQ and has been forwarded to Washington.

Italian tuna industry representatives who own nets in Tripolitania have requested approval of one of their men going to Tripoli to make preparations for this year's catch. The Economic Section of the Allied Commission approved the request. This Sub-Commission will send a representative to make an immediate

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b. Fishery Supplies

Several conferences have been held between a representative of this Sub-Commission, one from the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Commissario of the Istituto Nazionale Commercio Estero regarding the distribution of imported supplies for the fishing industry. The Ministry of Agriculture has named a Captain of the Italian Royal Navy as Commissario of the Fondazione Assistenza Rifornimenti Pesca (FARP). FARP is an organization under the direct control of the Ministry charged with the responsibility of getting the supplies direct to the fishermen so as to avoid speculation. With concurrence with the Finance Sub-Commission, and the Istituto Nazionale Commercio Estero, FARP will accept the imported supplies and begin immediate sales to the fishermen. Fishermen in the AMG areas will send their request for supplies through their Regional Commissioners and/or Provincial Commissioners to the Agriculture Sub-Commission. With the approval of Regional Commissioners of AMG territories, FARP will be able

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to make the direct distribution in those areas also. An experiment to distribute hemp cordage by FARP in the Pescara-Teramo-Chieti Provinces turned out successfully.

In cooperation with the Industry Sub-Commission, 20 quintals of borax were made available for the Ministry of Agriculture. The material will go to a glass factory in Naples for the manufacture of globes for the night fishing lamps.

c. Miscellaneous

The Senior Naval Officer, Northern Adriatic, has extended daylight fishing - 800 yards from the shore - from the mouth of Esino River to Cattolica. He also extended fishing to the three-mile limit during daylight hours only, as far north as Porto Nuovo.

A representative of a private salvage firm was sent to Pescara to survey the port area which is blocked by several sunken vessels. Fishing activities there have been impeded by the failure to clear the port channel.

Due to naval restriction in Emilia Region, three boats will be transferred to San Benedetto del Tronto but the harvest will be ear-marked for Emilia Region.

The Flag Officer, Northern Mediterranean Area, Flag Officer Taranto Liaison Italy and Vice Admiral Malta have been requested to make revisions of existing restriction in Southern Italy.

A conference was held in Naples between the Zone Commissioner, a representative of this Sub-Commission, and the Prefect on the marketing of fish. For the lack of control, most of the fish harvest in the Naples area goes to the black market at exorbitant prices.

A request was made to Commerce Sub-Commission and the Supply and Resources Division of the Economic Section to allocate the salvage clothing to fishermen in areas most severely hit by the war.

This Sub-Commission secured permission from the Italian Royal Navy to use its generator in the daytime at Gaeta for a shipyard engaged in the construction of fishing boats.

SECTION III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Personnel Changes

During the month the following American civilian employed by FEA was assigned for duty with this Sub-Commission:

916

Nelson C. Brown

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Major, Cavalry
Acting Director

Distribution:
RCs and SCAOS, 5th and 8th Armies
Agricultural Officer, Agriculture S/C, HQ, AC
Agricultural Officers, Field
Economic Section (45 copies)
Information Division (2 copies)
Public Relations Division (2 copies)
Commerce, Finance, Food, Industry, Labor,
Public Works, Transportation Sub-Commissions

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3 - PRB.

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

Conference on Italian Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
under the Presidency of H. E. The Minister of Agriculture

To be held at the Ministry of Agriculture in Rome
23-25 January 1945

PROGRAM

OPENING SESSION - GENERAL

Tuesday, 23 January 1945, at 10 a.m.

Address by H. E. Fausto Gullo, Minister of Agriculture

Address by H. E. Antonio Segni, Undersecretary of Agriculture

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

Address by Dr. Henry H. Bakken, Price Committee, Allied Commission

******

Program Chairman: Prof. Aurelio Carrante, Director General of Agricultural Production

SECTIONAL MEETINGS

I **Agriculture** - Chairman: Prof. Aurelio Carrante
Co-Chairman, Lt. Col. John G. Watts, Chief, Agricultural Division, Agriculture Sub-Commission, Allied Commission

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

Conference Room, 4th 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

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Conference Room, 3rd Floor

CLOSING SESSION - GENERAL

Thursday, afternoon, 25 January 1945, at 4 p.m.

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Conference:

a. Agriculture
   i. Prices
   ii. Land Reclamation
   iii. Livestock

b. Forestry

c. Hunting & Fisheries

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I. AGRICULTURE

Tuesday, 23 January 1945

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

10:30 - 11:00 a.m. - Report of Dr. Henry H. Bakken, Economic Section, Allied Commission, on price coordination and control, and the principal factors entering into the formation of a price policy.

11:00 - 11:30 a.m. - Report of Dr. Luigi Giannini, of the Ministry of Agriculture, on the results of the survey made by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission in various provinces regarding causes and factors effecting the price of certain agricultural products.

11:30 - 1:30 p.m. - Reports of the Compartmental Agricultural Inspectors and Allied Regional Agricultural Officers on the price situation in the various compartments.

3:30 - 5:30 p.m. - Summary of principal factors reported by Agricultural Inspectors and Regional Agricultural Officers.

Discussion, proposals and recommendations regarding the measures which should be adopted to improve the present situation of the prices of principal agricultural products.

5:30 - 7:00 p.m. - Suggestions of the conference for a price policy for agricultural products (national or regional price; economic or political, i.e. subsidized price; ceiling or fixed price; stricter control of distribution, etc.)

Wednesday, 24 January 1945

LAND RECLAMATION

9:00 - 9:30 a.m. - Dr. Ugo Muzzarini, General Inspector, Acting Director of the "General Direction of Bonifiche and Colonization" will speak for the Ministry of Agriculture on:-

1. Special importance of the Land Reclamation problems for Italy.

2. Aims of the Conference and statement of the various problems which will be dealt with at the Conference.

3. Technical agrarian problems with particular

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9:00 - 9:30 a.m. - Dr. Ugo Muzzarini, General Inspector, Acting Director of the "General Direction of Bonifiche and Colonization" will speak for the Ministry of Agriculture on:-

1. Special importance of the Land Reclamation problems for Italy.

2. Aims of the Conference and statement of the various problems which will be dealt with at the Conference.

3. Technical agrarian problems with particular reference to the re-activation of the works damaged by war.

4. Administrative and financial problems.

9:30 - 9:40 a.m. - Mr. James S. Heizer will speak, for the Agriculture Sub-Commission, on:-

1. Economic importance of Land Reclamations.

2. Necessity to have a new technique and new procedures.

3. Is it desirable that the ordinary administration of "Consorzi di Bonifica" be re-established?

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Wednesday, 24 January 1945 (Cont.)

9:40 - 9:50 a.m. - Ing. Antonio Buongiorno, General Inspector of 'Genio Civile' will speak for the Ministry of Public Works on:-

1. Importance of the Land Reclamation works both for the allotment of materials and for the employment of labor (ex-prisoners included).

2. Coordination of the discipline of the water-ways with land-reclamation works.

3. Survey of damages suffered by Bonifiche.

9:50 - 10:00 a.m. - Dr. Prof. Giovanni Alberto Canaperia of the General Direction of Public Health will speak, for the Ministry of Interior, on:-

1. Importance of the sanitation problem concerning the struggle against malaria within the 'compensoria of bonifica' and its coordination with the technical general plan of the struggle against malaria.

2. Minor bonifica works and applications against larvae and malaria mosquitoes.

3. Welfare problems.

10:00 - 10:15 a.m. - General O. Crivaro will speak for the War Ministry, on:-

1. Importance of the problems of mines.

2. In what way the problem has been followed up.

3. Results.

4. Forecasts and proposals.

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10:15 - 11:45 a.m. - AGRARIAN COMPARTMENTAL INSPECTORS. Reports on:

1. Local situation of Land Reclamation in connection with Agriculture.

2. Mines.

3. Situation of the Consorzi di Bonifica.

11:45 - 1:00 p.m. - 'Provveditori alle Opere Pubbliche' and Superior Compartmental Inspectors of Genio Civile.

3. Survey of damages suffered by Bonifiche.

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3. Situation of the Consorzi di Bonifica.

11:45 - 1:00 p.m. - "Provveditori alle Opere Pubbliche" and Superior Compartmental Inspectors of Genio Civile.

Reports on the local situation of Land Reclamation in relation with the means of reconstruction and of functioning.

3:00 - 5:00 p.m. - Meeting of the Coordinating Committee

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Wednesday Afternoon, 24 January and Thursday forenoon, 25 January 1945

LIVESTOCK

5:00 - 5:30 p.m. - Report by Prof. Vittorino DeSimone of the Ministry of Agriculture.

1. Situation of livestock population on September 15, 1944, compared with July 20, 1943. Most important variations in different zones.

2. Action necessary for re-stocking the livestock population in the most damaged zones.

   a. Interprovincial transfers of livestock for breeding and work.

   b. Regulation of slaughter.

   c. Artificial Insemination.

   d. Infectious diseases, control and prevention.

   e. Government intervention on some general questions.

5:30 - 7:00 p.m. - TRANSFERS OF LIVESTOCK FOR BREEDING AND WORK.

1. Assessment of the effective availability in each exporting province of livestock to be transferred.

2. Assessment of the minimum needs of livestock of importing provinces, with special regard to livestock necessary for work.

3. Eventual fixation of an annual compulsory quota of livestock to be consigned by provinces.

4. Prices of livestock for breeding and work in case of compulsory consignments.

5. Improvement of the organization of purchases, transfers and allotments with special regard to transportation problem.

6. Granting of credits on favorable terms for the purchase of animals by needy breeders who have suffered excessive losses of animals during the war.

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6. Granting of credits on favorable terms for the purchase of animals by needy breeders who have suffered excessive losses of animals during the war.

9:00 - 11:00 a.m. - REGULATION OF SLAUGHTER

1. First results of the Ministerial Decree of November 3, 1944.

2. Eventual re-establishment of a national regulation on compulsory consignment of cattle for meat supply on the basis of the 1944 livestock census.

3. Eventual regulation of slaughter of swine, sheep, goats and horses.

4. Prices of livestock for slaughter and need for their coordination.

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Thursday forenoon, 25 January 1945

9:00 - 11:00 a.m. - REGULATION OF SLAUGHTER (Cont.)

5. Procedures for the application of measures regarding the compulsory consignment of livestock.

11:00 - 11:30 a.m. - ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

Encouragement of artificial insemination in some zones, to make up for the deficiency of bulls and also to overcome some forms of sterility.

11:30 - 1:30 p.m. - GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION ON SOME GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Penalties against violations of regulations on consignment and transfers of livestock for breeding and work and on slaughter.

2. Periodical census of livestock.

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II. FORESTRY

Tuesday, 23 January 1945

11:00 - 1:00 p.m. - Prices of fuelwood and charcoal.

3:00 - 6:00 p.m. - Prices of fuelwood and charcoal.

Wednesday, 24 January 1945

9:00 - 1:00 p.m. - Transportation of fuels.

Production of fuelwood and charcoal during six months period (1 November 1944 - 30 April 1945).

3:00 - 6:00 p.m. - Production of construction lumber during the period of 1 July to 30 June 1945.

Re-forestation.

Improvement of grazing lands, communal and others.

Thursday, 25 January 1945

9:00 - 1:00 p.m. - Recommendations.

Wednesday, 24 January 1945

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Thursday, 25 January 1945

9:00 - 1:00 p.m. - Recommendations.

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III. FISHERIES

Tuesday, 23 January 1945

11:00 - 12:00 a.m. - COLLECTION CENTERS

Present difficulties in connection with the operation of Collection Centers.

What points of the Ministerial Circular for the establishment of Collection Centers need to be revised.

What are the physical deficiencies of the present set-up in connection with the Centers. How can they be remedied?

12:00 - 1:00 p.m. - Percentage of harvest to be set aside for Rome by the Collection Centers of Ponza, Gaeta, Terracina, Anzio, Fiumicino, Civitavecchia, Orbetello, Porto S. Stefano, Porto Ercole, Manfredonia, Lesina and Cagnano Varano.

3:00 - 4:00 p.m. - FISH MARKETS

The re-activation of all community markets. Fixed price on fish at the production centers and at the retail markets.

4:00 - 5:00 p.m. - Adequate transportation means from the community markets and Collection Centers to the retail markets. The institution of a special organization for this. Discipline of trucks carrying fish without Annona's authorization.

5:00 - 6:00 p.m. - Discipline oversales at retail markets (Mercatini Rionali). Price signs which also indicate quality (first, second, third grade).

Wednesday, 24 January, 1945

9:00 - 10:00 a. m. - THE SALE OF FISH

An eventual rationing of fish distribution by means of a ration card - scheme which would permit daily sales at certain indicated retail markets.

10:00 - 11:00 a.m. - The sale of fish restricted only at licensed retail markets and at Cooperatives' stores. Use of stores run by Provvida and those formerly operated by Genepesca.

Sale of fish (in turns) to Consumers' Cooperatives to the "People's Messes."

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11:00 - 12:00 a.m. - CANNING INDUSTRY

Price of fresh tuna and transportation difficulties to the consuming centers.

12:00 - 1:00 p.m. - Price discipline of fish packed in oil and salt. Set prices at the production and consuming centers.

Organization of fish carriers by sea.

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Wednesday, 24 January 1945 (Cont.)

3:00 - 4:00 p.m. - HIGH SEA FISHING

Fishing at Lampedusa banks to supply the larger inland cities.

4:00 - 5:00 p.m. - The unloading of fish either at Anzio or Civitavecchia. A distribution organization.

5:00 - 6:00 p.m. - Possibility to import fresh and salted fish from Sardinia.

Importation of lobsters.

Thursday, 25 January 1945

9:00 - 1:00 p.m. - Final Session. (Preparation of Reports and Recommendations).

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

LGA/eam

Tel. 262
AGR/38

28 January 1945

SUBJECT: Recommendations of Conference Committees to H. E. the Minister of Agriculture

TO : Economic Section

1. The attached recommendations are the result of a three-day conference held in Rome, January 23, 24, 25, 1945, on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The conference was planned by the Ministry of Agriculture with such help as our Sub-Commission could give them. The various meetings of the conference were attended by Compartmental Inspectors of Agriculture, farm organization and association representatives, Legion Commanders of the Forestale, Prefects, wood producers, fishermen, representatives of the tuna and canning industries, municipal authorities, and representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Works, Interior and War.

2. These recommendations are translations of those prepared by Committees composed of field and central staff personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture with Allied Officer personnel sitting in to give whatever assistance they might. The recommendations represent viewpoints of Ministry of Agriculture representatives based upon discussions held during the conference on:

A. Forestry
B. Fisheries
C. Agricultural Product Prices
D. Livestock
E. Bonificas and Land Reclamation (5 Committees)

3. Now that the recommendations have been presented to the Minister, further action in regard to them will be his responsibility with whatever assistance the Agriculture Sub-Commission can give him.

Leland G. Allbaugh
LELAND G. ALLBAUGH
Director

Enclosures:
Recommendations (5 sets)

Distribution:
As per Monthly Report List

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

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Distribution:
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND 785013

A. F O R E S T R Y

RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED AT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES CONFERENCE - MINISTERY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME
JAN 25, 1945

P R I C E S:

Wood and charcoal prices have increased markedly over the past year. These prices must be high enough to encourage desperately needed production, yet sufficiently low so as not to encourage inflationary tendencies. To encourage this end the following recommendations covering the price and sale of firewood and charcoal are submitted:

1. That the sale price be controlled.

2. That this control be established individually by each province to meet its particular conditions.

3. That a maximum price be set on charcoal and wood delivered along a roadside accessible to trucks, since transportation difficulties make it impractical to establish one definite provincial price at the point of consumption.

4. That the prices, as recommended by each provincial forester for the consideration of the inter-ministerial price committee, be accepted,

5. That the practice of establishing maximum prices for wood sales from Communal forests and of bidding in secret be re-established in accordance with normal and legal Italian procedure.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N:

1. ANIMALS. That an allotment of hay and grain for mules used to transport fuels be made by SEPRAL in all Regions.

2. TRUCKS. a) That Ministry of Transportation allow trucks belonging to charcoal and wood producers to be utilized solely for the movement of these fuels.

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2. TRUCKS. a) That Ministry of Transportation allow trucks belonging to charcoal and wood producers to be utilized solely for the movement of these fuels.

b) Derequisition of charcoal trucks in Calabria now used for hauling lumber for the Army.

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3. RAILWAY CARS. We ask for a larger allotment of railway cars for charcoal and wood and at least 18 cars per day in Calabria.

Monthly estimates of transportation needs will be given to transportation S/C from a plan to be prepared by Forestali.

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4. WAREHOUSES. That Consorzi Agrari establish warehouses at Vibovalenzia, Crotone and Reggio Calabria for amassing charcoal for shipment to Sicily.

F O R E S T P R A C T I C E S:

We recommend:
1. That the forests operated for the Allied Armies be cut according to the rules established by the Royal Forest Corps in order to prevent excessive cutting.
2. Too intensive cutting should be avoided by spreading operations over larger areas.

R E F O R S T A T I O N:

Extensive cuttings in excess if annual growth during the war have caused the denuding of large areas and has cut deeply into Italy's already inadequate wood supply.

This action seriously jeopardizes future wood production, improverishes the soil and will be the cause of wide spread unemployment after the war. To alleviate this condition, the following recommendations are submitted.

1. That an expanded reforestation program be planned immediately for post-war action.

2. That an immediate survey of forest nursery conditions and their production be undertaken. As many as possible of the 256 forest nurseries at present established should be reactivated so as to increase their annual production of seedlings for reforestation to the maximum extent possible. Millions of new trees must be ready for planting at the conclusion of the war.

3. That in addition to reforesting bare lands, the productive improvement of existing forests, wherein conditions have deteriorated thru excessive cutting during the war, be undertaken as rapidly as possible.

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3. That in addition to reforesting bare lands, the productive improvement of existing forests, wherein conditions have deteriorated thru excessive cutting during the war, be undertaken as rapidly as possible.

4. That in order to realize the above mentioned aims the laws requiring public and private landowners to cooperate, be strictly enforced.

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B FISHERIES

RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED AT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES CONFERENCE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE - JAN 25, 1945

The Fisheries Section dealt with the following problems:

Need for the organization of collection centers.
Fish supply for big consuming centers.
Discipline of fish markets.
Eventual rationing of fish products.
Sale of fish in special shops (spacci di paregone) or cooperatives.
Prices and the sale of fresh and canned tunna.
High sea fishing on the fishing banks of Lampedusa for the supply of big mainland towns
The following recommendations were made:

Absolute necessity of establishing collection centers at all fishing centers
The attention of the Prefects is called to the need of a strict discipline of all fishermen in seeing that they take all the catches to the collection centers and to provide sanctions, such as the suspension of nafta (diesel oil) and of equipment, against those who do not comply.

Collection centers should be disciplined and controlled by respective communes through an adequate Commission presided by the Sindaco and assisted by the Maritime Authorities and local Police as well as by representatives of the Cooperatives concerned.

The Director of the collection center to be appointed by the Sindaco with the approval of His Excellency the Prefect.

A percentage table of the amounts of fish to be shipped to large consuming centers is being developed as a guide for the collection centers.

Community markets destroyed or damaged must be reactivated and provision for financial assistance is being made with private banks. In some extreme cases special contribution might be made by the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is recommended that maximum regional prices be established and that they be revised periodically. Prevailing auction dues at Community markets are to be eliminated.

That the Police forces assigned to the job of surveillance be paid a more remunerative salary so as to do their work with the maximum efficiency. That the "middlemen" responsible for the continuous rise in prices be eliminated.

...tion Centers and Community

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That the Police forces assigned to the job of surveillance be paid a more remunerative salary so as to do their work with the maximum efficiency. That the "middlemen" responsible for the continuous rise in prices be eliminated.

The transportation of fish from the Collection Centrs and Community markets to the consuming centers will be made by means available at the place of production and where this is not possible the consuming centers will furnish the transportation. This system will go in effect when ENAC starts operating. 909

The annona will furnish its own transports to deliver fish to Rome from the various collection centers serving the Capital.

The following recommendations were made in regard to distribution and sales to consumers:

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and that the remainder be made available to the packing industry for canning.

c) The catches at the Islands of Favignana and Formica be reserved for canning industry.

c) Maximum efforts be made to secure olive oil, tin plate and rubber rings for the canning industry.

d) That the prices of tunna be examined and determined on the basis of the materials which can be made available to the tonnaras.

It is recommended that part of the Sardinian lobster production be made available to the mainland.

It is recommended that fishing at the Lampedusa banks be encouraged so that the production can be made available to the consuming centers.

The fisheries meeting concluded by expressing the need for a return of morality in this and other important sectors of Italian alimenta-

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C. AGRICULTURAL PRICES

RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED AT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES CONFERENCE - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME - Jan. 25, 1945

The problem of prices for farm commodities was previewed in the conference held on 23 January 1945.

Professor Bakken, Head of the Price Office, Economic Section, Allied Commission, and Dr. Giannini, Acting General Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, addressed the meeting and the Agricultural Compartimental Inspectors, Agricultural Field Officers of AC, and other officials participated in the discussion.

Following the discussion, the Coordinating Committee here summarizes some of the main conclusions.

Preface to these Conclusions

The problem of fixing and administering prices of agricultural products was recognized to be closely tied to problems of a larger sphere which project beyond the scope of the present conference, since it concerns a general governmental policy involving Finance, Economics and Supply.

The Committee points out, however, that in the course of discussion there came to light elements of a general nature arising directly from the effects of war:

Inflation - It is necessary to "hold the line" and put a stop to the present price trend by adopting a well-defined monetary policy and controlling the issue of currency.

Taxes - The necessity of revising the tax system in relation to the increased incomes.

Control of Distribution, Price Coordination, Enforcement - It is essential to provide by means of a concomitant and authoritative action for an overall control and coordination of prices applicable to the production and distribution of agricultural and industrial goods, as well as services.

Transportation - The importance of more transportation is critical since its present deficiencies paralyze the whole economic life of the country.

The reports of Professor Bakken and Dr. Giannini, together with data collected by a committee which undertook a recent survey in several provinces, should be referred to the Interministerial Price Committee of the Italian Government.

Recommendations

This Committee submits the following specific points gleaned from the Price Session. It was recommended that immediate and effective action be taken to avert the continual rise in prices by eliminating the causes and factors which have determined and are still influencing this upward trend.

a. Control limited to only a few key products cannot be considered efficacious for stabilizing prices and the value of the lira. These elements affect the cost of production with subsequent repercussions on prices to consumers, since prices to producers are sensitive to both psychologic

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a. Control limited to only a few key products cannot be considered efficacious for stabilizing prices and the value of the lira. These elements affect the cost of production with subsequent repercussions on prices to consumers, since prices to producers are sensitive to both psychologic- as well as economic consideretions because of the instability of prices charged consumers for those products which are not controlled, particularly, industrial goods.

b. It is necessary to provide for a minimum but sufficient ration of foodstuffs as well as manufactured goods, even resorting to importations from abroad to provide for the needs of consumers. To achieve this, it is necessary to invoke a more efficient and complete control of distribution particularly in large centers of population.

c. The prices of the individually controlled products are to be economic prices.

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d. The technical and cultural exigencies are to be taken into consideration in the eventual determination of national prices. This rule shall apply especially to those areas where the yield is lower than normal. In this manner, prices will be fixed in relation to the relative costs of production, to preclude disparities which may arise between competing crops with resultant dislocations in agricultural production.

e. Capital goods required to satisfy the most elemental needs of rural life such as machines, equipment, seeds, fertilizers, and consumer goods should be supplied at prices in line with the costs of production.

f. It is necessary to stimulate and facilitate the increase of agricultural production with all technical and economical means available.

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D. L I V E S T O C K

RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED AT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES CONFERENCE - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME - JAN 25, 1945

Regarding the discipline of the slaughtering of cattle, the Convegno recommends that the quota of conferment will have to be determined, with the co-operation of the breeders, for every province on the supply of data on the cattle censorship 1944, and of the particular conditions of every single farm. The prices will have to be based on the costs of production and assembled in a list for the consideration of the valuation Commission. The organization for the conferment, the valuation and the assignation must be as simple as possible and have an essentially provincial character. Thus eliminating all intermediaries of the central organisms. The rules must be determined with the co-operation of the breeders and of the purchasing firms. The assignations to the provinces will be made by the Alto Commissariato dell'Alimentazione according to the number having right. The delivery to every province will be made to the Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione which will have the responsibility of ensuring the transfer of the cattle to the slaughter houses. Control of consumption and of prices must be exercised, protecting the consumer, and with regard to the discipline of conferment, while the application of the regulations will be equal and simultaneous all over liberated Italy. The Alto Commissariato dell'Alimentazione giving orders in agreement with the AC.

Regarding the discipline of the slaughtering of horses it is essential that a rigid control be exercised over the right of slaughtering horses that might be used in agricultural work or for transport. For pigs, the need is observed to increase breeding to the maximum, and to maintain the right of family slaughtering provided that this will allow the availability of a certain number of animals necessary for the alimentation of the big centers. For conferment, prices, estimates and assignation of pigs the same rules are to be observed as for cattle and sheep. For the slaughtering of the latter, discipline of a national character is required as for cattle, keeping in mind the peculiar characteristics of mutton and lamb.

As to the transfer of breeding cattle, it is considered essential to formulate a plan setting forth the minimum needs of the lacking provinces, the exportation possibilities of the producing provinces, keeping in mind the disponibility of Calabria and Sardinia, the coupling of the deficient and the producing provinces and the need for transport in case it is not possible to transfer by ordinary means.

For the important transport problem, help is asked of the qualified authorities. It is thought preferable to continue the exchange of livestock by means of free barter giving greater development to the special markets, wishing to avoid as much as possible clandestine slaughtering. If the results should not be as desired, the possibilities will be examined of co-active lifting of the breeding live-stock according to the availabilities of the farms.

The prices never-the-less must always be fixed on remunerative bases. It is also essential that the assignations of livestock be dobewith the utmost rigour and controlled by the Inspectorates of agriculture. It would also be advisable to help financially the most needy breeders with their purchasing of cattle. It is also requested that the quadruped Supply Centers

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The questions of Sanctions, census, etc. were likewise discussed.

Regarding the artificial fecundation of the animals in relation to the sterility of cattle, this problem was confronted by the representative of the Ministry for Internal Affairs also with respect to the institution & functioning of the artificial fecundation establishments, whose management is entrusted to veteran technicians specialized in the struggle against the infections of the genital apparatus. It is requested that specialised veteran technicians, already appointed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs should go as soon as possible to the various provinces with the object of giving up-to-date courses to the veterinaries on the spot. Furthermore a Special Commission composed of Italian and Allied elements, will hold an investigation in order to determine the zones which will be considered useful for the re-establishment of artificial fecundation centers, as well as surgeries for fighting livestock sterility, and the establishing and organizing of other institutes

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of the kind. All this in order to increase and improve rapidly the national zootechnic industry.

Regarding the infections diseases of cattle, it was referred to the present out-standing infections and to the measures taken to combat them. Epizootic, ematic carbuncle, brucellosi, glanders, mal rossino, swine plague, sheep smallpox, sheep-scab, poultry infections were mentioned. The necessity was pointed out of conceding a number of cattle for the production of vaccine against the zootechnic-aptha also in consideration of the fact that the meat would be intended for the sick and especially for the tuberculous. Another point is the necessity that the sheep needed by the Italian troops should be drawn from Italy rather than from Africa, in order to avoid the very serious danger of importing the sheep-plague which would cause incalculable damage to the zootechnic industry of our country.

The collaboration offered by Major Rushmore of the AC was very much appreciated especially for the importation from America of immunization products, & for the production in Italy of the vaccine against aptha epizootica. It was noted also the active part taken by the zooprofilactic stations as well as the Istituto Superiore di Sanita' (Veterinary Service).

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E. LAND RECLAMATION - BONIFICAS.

RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED AT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES CONFERENCE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME-JAN 25,1945

COMMITTEE No.I - On Reactivation of War damaged Works and Coordination with Agricultural Production Program.

The rapid review of the situation that has been carried out in the Conference has pointed out the tremendous importance of the destructions accomplished in the Bonificas. Large areas of land have lost their prewar productivity; large areas are full of mines which forbid not only their cultivation but also the probability to attend to the reactivation of the Bonifica works; some other have been deprived of the most essential roads or will be deprived of them if they will not be immediately repaired; populations have been turned back to "malaria" conditions.

From these facts it is clear that it is necessary to resume the reclaiming activity in consideration of the economic and social benefits that it involves where Bonifica was in full efficiency and the war damages are relatively not serious, it is indispensable that the immediate reactivation of the damaged works be carried out.

Conversely where the transformation was not finished or the war damages are very serious it is impossible to completely reorganize them both because of the lack of availability of the necessary means and because of the fact that the future economy, which will be based on open markets rather than controlled ones as to-day, will create new and different opportunities for the growing of different crops.

This is made possible by the large variety of types of Italian agricultural land. Therefore also the Bonifica works should now be repaired having these facts in mind. But also this temporary arrangement of Bonifiche should be carried out according to over-all coordinated plans of works which respect the following points:

1. Group Bonifiche together into efficient, related catego- 905

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This is made possible by the large variety of types of Italian agricultural land. Therefore also the Bonifica works should now be repaired having these facts in mind. But also this temporary arrangement of Bonifiche should be carried out according to over-all coordinated plans of works which respect the following points:

1. Group Bonifiche together into efficient, related categories which will guarantee maximum results from the materials and supplies available. 305

2. That the works be not exactly restored according to the old design when the experience of the past suggests the desirability of their modification, which ensure a degree of hydraulic reclamation such as is possible to achieve now from a technical and economic standpoint adapting to them new appropriate crop combinations and new means of defense against malaria.

Thus in particular:

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- in the areas most heavily mined, covered with holes caused by explosions and filled with water, where there are destroyed houses and temporary shelters in which no efficient mechanical action can be taken, it will only be possible for the moment to supply sanitation assistance and to take measures against malaria.

- in the flooded areas, which cannot be drained even during next summer, it will be profitable to organize and well regulate temporary fish-culture;

- in the other areas it will be useful to take measures intended to favor, to the maximum extent, spring crops. It is considered that it would be desirable to this end:

-that careful reconnaissances be carried out by the Agrarian Inspectorates with the assistance of the Consortia of Bonifica to choose works, crops and to give an approximate forecast of hydraulic conditions that will exist in spring and summer:

- that contributions, subsidies and special prices be granted so that even single small farmers be enabled to perform a large and immediate reclaiming activity, specially as to levelling of fields , digging new ditches upset by explosions in order to eliminate dangerous stagnant water.

It would be, furthermore, advisable so as to carry on the fight against malaria:

a) to reactivate sanitary motor-cars, required to assist and cure malarious patients in the areas where sanitary organizations have been destroyed;

b) that, to make easier the recruitment of workers for the fight of malaria, these laborers be given the same food rations granted to laborers engaged in very heavy work and that, to make possible for them to reach their places of work, they be provided at least with bicycles.

Finally, it would seem desirable, in order to appraise in a coordinate way the usefulness of the reconstruction plant of Bonifica, that some technical bodies be re-constituted, formed of agrarian economists, engineers, hygiene specialists and others to advise on the general reconstruction plans; while regional and compartmental bodies of the same composition

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Finally, it would seem desirable, in order to appraise in a coordinate way the usefulness of the reconstruction plant of Bonifica, that some technical bodies be re-constituted, formed of agrarian economists, engineers, hygiene specialists and others to advise on the general reconstruction plans; while regional and compartmental bodies of the same composition would act in substitution of the present provincial technical committees and express their advice on the particular plans and on the operational projects.

COMMITTEE No. 2 - Technical Requirements

After having examined the problems concerning technical requirements for the drainage of flooded areas and the effects of blocked materials on reactivation construction work; due to the necessity to supply immediately the said technical requirements in order to obtain rapid reactivation Bonifica works. the Committee expresses the opinion that:

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I. When problems involving the Army, such as permits, rights of way, materials, etc. are concerned, the Bonifica Organization will present a concise picture of the problem with a proposed solution and justification. These will be presented to the Army, for consideration, by the proper Allied A.C. Officer.

II . A Committee of engineers from the Ministry of Public Works and AC set up a table of standard pump and motor, sizes and types, in order that a few sizes will do all work with reasonable efficiency thus requiring fewer numbers of units and permitting an exchange of parts.

Each Bonifica give thorough consideration to substitution of Diesel motors for electric.

III. The appropriate Ministry summarize electric power needs for entire liberated areas, summarize areas involved with possible agricultural production, and importance from standpoint of public health as justification.

These data be presented to the proper authorities for consideration.

The Committee wishes to stress the importance of presenting a carefully prepared justification.

IV. The Ministry is requested to ask each Consorzio to submit a brief report on:

1. Number of electric motors for which Diesel motors can be substituted as an emergency measure.
2. Total number of Diesel motors that can be used for this purpose.

For each of above points the size of motors should be listed.

These reports to be summarized by the Ministry and a request submitted by the Ministry to Allied Military Authorities for assignment of Diesel motors from war machines to fill the above needs.

V. In so far as material for reconstruction is concerned, it will be necessary to utilize chiefly the materials existing on the spot exchanging them among different Agencies and minimizing requests for new material because its allot-

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For each of above points the size of motors should be listed.

These reports to be summarized by the Ministry and a request submitted by the Ministry to Allied Military Authorities for assignment of Diesel motors from war machines to fill the above needs.

V. In so far as material for reconstruction is concerned, it will be necessary to utilize chiefly the materials existing on the spot exchanging them among different Agencies and minimizing requests for new material because its allotment depends upon the regulations issued by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and such allotment must take into consideration the needs of the other types of reconstruction.

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As to structures it is not considered practical to fix in advance the various types to be used for the repairs of the main works; because they will adapt themselves as to type according to the availability of materials existing in place or eventually from the recovering of those used by the Germans for the construction of the water ways.

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COMMITTEE No. 3 - On Mines

POINTS OUT TO THE MEETING THAT:

1. If a rapid solution is not found to this very important problem, vast agricultural areas will be left uncultivated. Further the lack of proper and careful cultivation would be the cause of great damage to such plantings as fruit orchards, olive orchards, citrus groves, vine-yards, etc.

2. Various difficulties hinder the rapid solution of this problem:

CONSIDERING

that the problem can be solved only in the event a sufficient and qualified labor and adequate transportation facilities are made available

THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE:

1. That the labor question be faced by supporting and encouraging the organization that has already been set up by the Ministry of War which can provide the specialized workers who are needed;

2. that adequate wages be paid to ensure continuity of work;

3. that steps be taken to obtain the necessary technical and financial means in the shortest time possible in view of the emergency bonifica nine problem;

4. that full coordination of effort be assured by the central and provincial State, Public and Private Administration interested in the execution of the program looking to the Ministry of War for leadership.

COMMITTEE No. 4 - Reorganization and Reinstitution of Self-Government.

Having examined the questions connected with the re-establishment of ordinary administration of land reclamation consortia;

due to the necessity of entrusting the management of consortia to administrators elected by the members of the consortia, in keeping with the statutes of the latter;

due to the fact that a commissarial management is con-

problem:

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COMMITTEE No. 4 - Reorganization and Reinstitution of Self-Government.

Having examined the questions connected with the re-establishment of ordinary administration of land reclamation consortia;

due to the necessity of entrusting the management of consortia to administrators elected by the members of the consortia, in keeping with the statutes of the latter;

due to the fact that a commissarial management is considered by the legislation now in force as a very exceptional device, which should be resorted to only in case of very grave non-performance of the institutional aims of the consortia;

due to the fact, though, that it is not advisable to proceed in this moment, in a general way, to the reconstitution of the ordinary administration in those comprensoria in which the reconstruction of war damaged works has to be carried out, as this is a very urgent problem whose solution might be hindered by the electoral procedure to be followed in the selection of the ordinary administrators and by the change of directives;

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The Committee therefore expresses the opinion:

that the ordinary administration of consortia in the above-mentioned comprensoria should be re-established in all those cases in which the mentioned hindrances may not be expected;

that in those cases in which, owing to the above said reasons, a commissarial management should be maintained, the commissioner should be assisted by a consultative board formed of representatives of the landowners, members of the consortia;

that the appointment of commissioner should be made for a pre-established period or for specific purposes, immediately after the achievement of which ordinary administration should be re-established;

that the Ministry should immediately and then periodically review all commissarial management to hasten the gradual re-establishment of self-government of consortia.

COMMITTEE No. 5 A - Ordinary Financing of Bonifica Works and of the Consortia.

After having examined the question of the financing of Bonifica works and of the Consortia, to assure the availability of financial means for the execution of the Bonifica works and for the reconstruction of those damaged or destroyed by war expresses the opinion:

a) that in so far as the reconstruction or the repair of Bonifica works damaged or destroyed by war are concerned the competent State offices undertake to arrange that the Institutes of Credit, and particularly the local ones, agree to make available to Consortia temporary financing for the reconstruction of public works, respecting the principle that the whole burden be considered part of the cost of the works;

b) that in so far as the normal regular financing of construction of the public works already granted is concerned, should the Ministry of Treasury be no longer willing, as in the past, to continue to discount annuities of state contributions, the financing Institutes, particularly those of "Previdenza" and insurance should assume this discounting function, without charge to the Consortia, in order that the consortia be enabled to resume the activity of constructing works;

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c) that the Financing Institutes entitled to make long

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that the appointment of commissioner should be made for a pre-established period or for specific purposes, immediately after the achievement of which ordinary administration should be re-established;

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b) that in so far as the normal regular financing of construction of the public works already granted is concerned, should the Ministry of Treasury be no longer willing, as in the past, to continue to discount annuities of state contributions, the financing Institutes, particularly those of "Previdenza" and insurance should assume this discounting function, without charge to the Consortia, in order that the consortia be enabled to resume the activity of constructing works;

c) that the Financing Institutes entitled to make long term loans be included to grant quickly and satisfactorily those loans which represent that part of the expense falling on the landowners;

d) that public works of Bonifica projects be granted to Consortia under the system of one final liquidation covering both the cost of the works as well as the general expenses;

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e) that, to the interest of the State in the preservation of Bonifica works that maintenance works be granted even though the works have not been declared.

f) that, in order to save the technical-administrative personnel of the Consortia where public works of Bonifica have not been carried out, the State should in unusual cases provide them with a contribution.

COMMITTEE No. 5 B - Unblocking of the Consortial Contributions

In view of the financial difficulties in which almost all the Consortia of Bonifica and of land improvement find themselves as a result of the increased cost of material and labor especially for the ordinary maintenance and for the operation of the works, and in consequence of the blocking of consortial contributions set forth by Art. 17 of the R.D.L. No.589 of April 4,1939, notwithstanding the amendment included in the successive law No.616 of 11 May 1942;

because the consortial contributions are different in nature from the normal communal and provincial taxes in that they are used by the same landowners to amortize the cost of their works, and to maintain and operate them;

due to the necessity of the Consortia resuming rapidly their activity and also due to the increased potential revenue producing capacity of the land areas not damaged by war; the Committee expresses the following opinions:

1) that as soon as possible the special commission established by the law No.616 of 11/5/1942 be re-established in order to examine the unblocking applications;

2) that the pending applications be decided with the greatest speed;

3) that the "Intendenze di Finanze" be authorized to approve the rolls of contributions without blocking the excess over the amounts fixed in 1938;

4) that the unblocking of any amounts deposited with the Bank of Italy as excess over the amounts of the 1943 contributions be authorized;

5) that the desirability of amending the law No.589 of 4/4/1939 so as to exclude from the blocking set forth in Art. 17, contributions of the Consortia of land improvement be looked into.

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COMMITTEE No. 5 C - <u>Unblocking of the State Debts fallen due to the Consortia.</u>

After having examined the question concerning the unblocking of the State debts fallen due to the Consortia of Bonifica:

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Due to the necessity that the Consortia of Bonifica, resume as soon as possible their reclaiming activity and be enabled to pay the amount that they owe to their financing institutes and to their contractors the Committee expresses the opinion that:

the competent offices of the State proceed as soon as possible with the complete unblocking of the State debts fallen due to those Consortia which have carried out public works of Bonifica.

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REGION	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept.1944) (qls)	Percent of Agri.S/C estimate collected at		Per in
				latest report	report preceding month	31 Oct 1942
Calabria	25/1	189.513	280.000	68	67	9
Lucania	31/1	774.621	950.000	82	80	9
Puglie	26/1	1.578.165	2.170.000	73	73	9
Campania	31/1	263.195	250.000	105	104	8
Campobasso	31/1	248.090	300.000	83	82	8
SOUTHERN		3.[illegible]	3.950.000	77	77	9
Sicilia	30/1	1.317.518	2.000.000	66	64	93
Sardegna	29/1	275.788	300.000	92	91	93
Lazio-Umbria	29/1	1.615.679	1.600.000	101	99	93
Abruzzi-Marche (*)	29/1	2.474.068	2.250.000	110	106	95
Toscana	30/1	1.679.392	1.500.000	112	109	93
GRAND TOTAL		+ 10.416.029	11.600.000	90	89	93

(*) Not including Campobasso

\+ In addition deliveries in Bologna, Forlì and Ravenna provinces amount to 257.973 qls, thus bringing the total of wheat amassed to 10,674,002 qls.

LELAND G. ALLBAUGH,
Director.

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ge of rts	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept.1944) (qls)	Percent of Agri.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
	189.513	280.000	68	67	91	93	94
	774.621	950.000	82	80	93	94	94
	1.578.165	2.170.000	73	73	95	96	96
	263.195	250.000	105	104	88	90	91
	248.090	300.000	83	82	84	85	86
	3.[illegible].501	3.950.000	77	77	92	93	94
	1.317.518	2.000.000	66	64	93	95	96
	275.788	300.000	92	91	93	94	94
	1.615.679	1.600.000	101	99	93	94	95
	2.474.068	2.250.000	110	106	95	95	96
	1.679.392	1.500.000	112	109	93	94	95
	+10.416.029	11.600.000	90	89	93	94	95

basso
es in Bologna, Forlì and Ravenna provinces amount to
ringing the total of wheat amassed to 10,674,002 qls.

LELAND G. ALLBAUGH,
Director.

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APPENDIX 4-1

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

Liberated provinces	1941 crop	1942 crop	1943 crop *	1944 crop	
	Collected to 31 January qls			Collected qls	Date of report
Bologna	1.026.055	822.289	1.808.247	3.271	11/
Forli'	908.004	411.687	586.563	43.165	29/
Ravenna	929.371	496.048	887.036	211.537	31/
EMILIA	2.863.430	1.730.024	2.781.846	257.973	-
Arezzo	163.015	289.560	195.856	224.033	31/1
Firenze	221.357	310.982	334.074	142.663	31/1
Grosseto	580.842	573.440	370.582	409.752	31/1
Livorno	168.545	184.441	117.154	112.566	31/1
Lucca	11.842	28.856	12.773	2.115	31/1
Pisa	232.156	266 342	189.047	191.068	15/
Pistoia	18.134	48.743	26.549	2.331	29/1
Siena	512.058	562.563	190.580	594.864	31/1
TOSCANA	1.907.949	2.264.927	1.675.615	1.679.392	-
Ancona	875.706	660.139	737.133	562.154	29/1
Ascoli Piceno	537.895	452.964	498,811	427.387	31/1
Macerata	828.287	670.096	747.610	722.833	31/1
Pesaro	760.933	501.726	605.430	275.298	31/1
MARCHE	3.002.821	2.284.925	2.588.384	1.987.672	-
Perugia	688.197	874.870	811.617	856.273	23/1
Terni	195.374	225.689	165.095	250.484	30/1
UMBRIA	883.571	1.100.559	976.712	1.106.757	-
Frosinone	31.875	47.648	13.929	11.862	15/1
Littoria	122.783	195.010	189.700	12.957	31/1
Rieti	50.269	61.337	61.300	89.653	23/1
Roma	346.956	359.061	349.313	146.129	31/1
Viterbo	521.195	419.822	324.081	248.322	23/1
LAZIO	1.073.078	1.082.878	938.323	508.923	-

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					Report
Bologna	1.026.055	822.289	1.808.247	3.271	11/
Forli'	908.004	411.687	586.563	43.165	23
Ravenna	929.371	496.048	887.036	211.537	31
EMILIA	2.863.430	1.730.024	2.781.846	257.973	-
Arezzo	163.015	289.560	195.856	224.033	31/1
Firenze	221.357	310.982	234.074	142.663	31/1
Grosseto	580.842	573.440	370.582	409.752	31/1
Livorno	168.545	184.411	117.154	112.566	31/1
Lucca	11.842	28.856	12.773	2.115	31/1
Pisa	232.156	266 342	189.047	191.668	15/-
Pistoia	18.134	48.743	26.549	2.331	23/1
Siena	512.058	562.563	130.580	594.864	31/1
TOSCANA	1.907.949	2.264.927	1.675.615	1.679.392	-
Ancona	875.706	660.139	737.133	562.154	29/1
Ascoli Piceno	537.895	452.964	498.811	427.387	31/1
Macerata	828.287	670.096	747.610	722.833	31/1
Pesaro	760.933	501.726	605.430	275.298	31/1
MARCHE	3.002.821	2.284.925	2.588.384	1.987.672	-
Perugia	688.197	874.870	811.617	856.273	23/1
Terni	195.374	225.689	165.095	250.484	3a/1
UMBRIA	883.571	1.100.559	976.712	1.106.757	-
Frosinone	31.875	47.648	13.929	11.862	15/1
Littoria	122.783	195.010	189.700	12.957	31/1
Rieti	50.269	61.337	61.300	89.653	23/1
Roma	346.956	359.061	349.313	146.129	31/1
Viterbo	521.195	419.822	321.081	248.322	23/1
LAZIO	1.073.078	1.082.878	939.323	508.923	-
Aquila	53.084	55.622	38.153	42.734	29/1
Campobasso	407.663	251.441	143.000	248.090	29/1
Chieti	229.671	106.486	99.889	68.407	23/1
Pescara	170.331	117.615	108.032	94.341	31/1
Teramo	385.734	303.217	286.191	280.913	28/1
ABRUZZI E MOL.	1.246.483	834.381	675.565	734.485	-

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Liberated provinces	1941 crop	1942 crop	1943 crop	1944 crop	
	Collected to 31 January qls			Collected qls	Date of report
Avellino	99.925	114.977	51.705	[illegible]	31/1
Benevento	107.875	166.064	49.285	96.040	31/1
Napoli	90.352	125.845	64.773	42.221	31/1
Salerno	53.715	95.145	41.610	39.594	23/1
CAMPANIA	351.867	500.831	207.374	263.195	-
Bari	359.955	269.401	169.642	219.491	23/1
Brindisi	52.656	26.029	64.564	19.700	15/5
Foggia	1.809.248	1.417.603	885.678	1.202.627	20/1
Taranto	165.208	97.528	69.760	118.488	31/1
Lecce	35.979	17.623	75.833	17.859	23/1
PUGLIE	2.423.046	1.828.184	1.265.677	1.578.165	-
Matera	496.833	454.516	169.857	478.663	31/1
Potenza	338.593	287.969	94.519	295.958	31/1
LUCANIA	835.426	742.485	258.376	774.621	-
Catanzaro	280.541	249.134	90.393	110.594	31/1
Cosenza	178.734	134.873	12.507	75.344	15/1
Reggio C.	14.749	9.875	2.089	3.575	15/1
CALABRIE	474.024	393.882	104.989	189.513	-
Agrigento	530.610	180.895	195.097	179.457	15/1
Caltanissetta	583.022	231.484	238.222	297.803	31/3
Catania	180.177	233.748	117.581	210.106	"
Enna	422.128	217.570	139.533	196,063	"
Messina	33.691	28.124	315	17.591	"
Palermo	444.524	146.755	121.720	183.473	"
Ragusa	113.879	52.137	30.388	75.730	"
Siracusa	117.751	95.202	55.582	95.073	"
Trapani	130.911	77.048	46.257	62.222	"
SICILIA	2.556.693	1.262.963	944.695	1.317.518	-
Cagliari	220.902	198.993	143.570	187.199	23/1
Nuoro	35.883	28.889	8.770	25.534	23/1
Sassari	144.430	138.910	-	63,455	31/1
[illegible]	401.215	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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Bari	359.955	269.401	169.642	219.491	23/1
Brindisi	52.656	26.029	64.564	19.700	15/5
Foggia	1.809.248	1.417.603	885.678	1.202.627	20/1
Taranto	165.208	97.528	69.760	118.488	31/1
Lecce	35.979	17.623	75.833	17.859	23/1
PUGLIE	2.423.046	1.828.184	1.265.677	1.578.165	-
Matera	496.833	454.516	163.857	478.663	31/1
Potenza	338.593	287.969	94.519	295.958	31/1
LUCANIA	835.426	742.485	258.376	774.621	-
Catanzaro	280.541	249.134	90.393	110.594	31/1
Cosenza	178.734	134.873	12.507	75.344	15/1
Reggio C.	14.749	9.875	2.089	3.575	15/1
CALABRIE	474.024	393.882	104.989	189.513	-
Agrigento	530.610	180.895	195.097	179.457	15/1
Caltanissetta	583.022	231.484	238.222	297.809	31/3
Catania	180.177	233.748	117.581	210.106	"
Enna	422.128	217.570	139.533	196.063	"
Messina	33.691	28.124	315	17.591	"
Palermo	444.524	146.755	121.720	183.473	"
Ragusa	113.879	52.137	30.388	75.730	"
Siracusa	117.751	95.202	55.582	95.073	"
Trapani	130.911	77.048	46.257	62.222	"
SICILIA	2.556.693	1.262.963	944.695	1.317.518	-
Cagliari	220.902	198.993	143.570	187.199	23/1
Nuoro	35.883	28.889	8.770	25.234	23/1
Sassari	144.430	138.910	-	63.155	31/1
SARDEGNA	401.215	366.792	152.340	275.788	-
GRAND TOTAL	18.019.603	14.392.831	11.261.449	10.674.002	-

x In many provinces amessing figures regarding the 1943 crop cover only part of the period under review.

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Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Liberated Italy)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassed by same date in 1944-45
Up to Nov. 14	1,421	1,421	1	-
16-30 Nov.	1,917	3,338	3	28
1 -15 Dec.	3,328	6,666	7	-
16-31 Dec.	3,489	10,115	11	26
1 -15 Jan.	4,576	14,731	15	-
16-31 Jan.	5,616	20,347	21	32

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Amassed During Period	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-1945	% Tar for PI
Up to Nov. 15	1,401	1,401	2		
16-30 Nov.	1,854	3,255	3	30	
1 -15 Dec.	1,648	4,903	7		
16-31 Dec.	4,831	9,734	11	28	
1 -15 Jan.	4,528	14,262	17		
16-31 Jan.	5,408	19,670	23	34	

Note: Food Plan A requires 80,771 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan B requires 40,499 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan C requires 24,659 tons of Olive Oil

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Olive Oil Amassing Data (Total Liberated Italy) — Appendix B

Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Amassed during Period	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45
1,421	1,421	1	-
1,917	3,338	3	28
3,328	6,666	7	-
3,489	10,115	11	26
4,576	14,731	15	-
5,616	20,347	21	32

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only) — Appendix C

Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Amassed During Period	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy: Progressive Total to Date	% of Estimated 1944-45 Amassable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-1945	% of Target A for Food Plan A	% of Target B For Food Plan B	% of Target C for Food Plan C
1,401	1,401	2		2	3	6
1,854	3,255	3	30	4	8	13
1,648	4,903	7		6	12	20
4,831	9,734	11	28	12	24	39
4,528	14,262	17		18	35	58
5,408	19,670	23	34	24	49	80

Food Plan A requires 80,771 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan B requires 40,499 tons of Olive Oil
Food Plan C requires 24,659 tons of Olive Oil

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