

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

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10000/109/828
(VOL. IV)

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(VOL. IV)

MONTHLY REPORTS, AGRICULTURE SUB-COM.
APR. - NOV. 1945

246.

D/Ex Com.

Please see 245 On answer to 241.

W. Nord.

~~1-10-11~~ 2/11.

Ex. Com.

253.

Please see Agriculture monthly report for October at 248-251. Passages of interest are wanted.

19. 29/11.

~~1-10-11~~ 3/11.

254.

Please check Rice Amman in Nov. 1911.

P/A 1911.

1911/12/11.

640

As info see App 84 monthly report for. Any more
sentences & para underlined & underlined

22/9 4 21/5

240

Ex. Com.

CSO - Tables 223-237 monthly report of Agriculture
SIC for info. Report partly will covered
in summary of 238

Emu 22/10

22/10

CSO

P237

How many horses, mules etc have been so killed?

22/28/5

242

Ex Com.
CSO

Rev. min 241
Finance HC is still working on the receipts.
They expect to finish soon and start writing.
The Italian Government in the near future.
Will follow up and give you the data as
soon as available. Emu 29/10

1033

15

C80 - Jalsos 223-237 monthly report of summary
S/C for info. Report 237 will be covered
in summary of 238

Encl 22/10

Final 22/10

241

~~C80~~

P237

How many horses, mules etc have been so billed?

SS/28/10

242

Ex Com.
C80

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1033
15.

only 10000 affords for use.

Best Highland requested to provide info. 241

243

Ex Comm:

In approximate figures, the Italian Govt will be billed for about
10,000 animals captured by the British. The American forces have produced
shipping tickets for about 22,000; however, due to lack of receipts, only
about 10,000 will actually be billed to the Italian Government. He (11/10)

-5 NOV 1945

252

4203-470

C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

GR/111

24 November 1945

NOV 29 1945

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - OCTOBER

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SECTION II

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- c. Oleari del Popolo
- d. Agricultural Supplies
- e. Livestock

2. Forestry

3. Fisheries

SECTION III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - OCTOBER

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PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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1- French Rep. a

See M. 2534.

PA 15/2/2

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

During the month the drought, which had handicapped the seeding in Central and Southern Italy, was broken with heavy rains in the North and adequate rainfall elsewhere.

The harvest of a good crop of grapes was completed, and the harvest of a good crop of chestnuts began. The olive harvest began, with reports that the crop has been further reduced by the olive fly and drought conditions. The citrus crop improved with the fall of rains, but is still under-sized where irrigation was not available. Forage is still scarce but pastures are improving.

The rice crop, small in acreage, proved to be excellent and the harvest was completed and the crop began to move to collection warehouses.

Cereal crop data were reviewed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Allied Commission personnel working with agricultural officials in the field, in order to refine the earlier estimates.

At the end of October 922,493 metric tons of wheat had been collected in the Granai del Popolo, 537,017 metric tons in Northern Italy and 385,476 metric tons south of the Apennines. Deliveries during October were more than 10 per cent of the amount collected during previous months, in contrast to normal October deliveries as low as 2 per cent. Collections of other cereals through 31 October totalled 64,846 metric tons, equal to 52,383 metric tons of wheat. The Italian Government began to issue textiles in the North as an incentive to cereal collections.

Allied Commission representatives attended a conference at Brussels to represent Italian interests in the allocation of seeds. Seventy-eight thousand tons of nitrogenous fertilizers were allocated, and the shipment of phosphate rock was resumed after a delay of 4 months. Some production of domestic farm machinery, including a limited number of tractors, is becoming available. Thirty-two rebuilt Italian automobiles were allocated to the agricultural officials in Northern Italy.

High prices for meat and livestock, combined with the shortage of forage, continued to encourage the feeding of cereals, in the absence of any normal imported protein feedstuffs.

Forestry

Production of fuelwood showed a seasonal increase, and reports indicate that the total production will probably exceed that of the previous year.

Shortages of clothing and food for forest workers, and shortage of transportation, are the principal factors which limited the equitable distribution of wood. The fuelwood supply for Venezia Giulia was investigated and it was found that it will be necessary to obtain exceptionally heavy requirements from

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Fisheries

The fish catch continued to exceed expectations with markets in Rome receiving up to 450 quintals in a single day, equal to the prewar average. The industry reports that fuel allocations are still inadequate. Other supplies are being distributed to fishermen.

1037

SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Agriculture

a. Agricultural Production

During the early part of October the drought continued interrupted by scarce rainfall and lower temperatures. By the middle of the month the drought had been broken in Northern Italy; heavy rains fell in many areas of the North. In Central and Southern Italy the weather conditions were not favorable to cereals and horse beans already planted, especially in Tuscany, Umbria, Upper Lazio, Puglia, Lucania, Sicily and Sardegna. In addition the work on hard, cloddy land was difficult. During the latter part of October the drought was also broken in Central and Southern Italy, which greatly improved conditions for crops already planted. The additional moisture also facilitated fast preparation of land for sowing.

The harvest of grapes for wine was completed yielding an average crop of high quality grapes. Vines continued to be harvested during the month of October with prospects for a better than average crop. The olive harvest began and reports indicate further reduction in yield due to the olive fly and the drought. The recent rains have improved the citrus crop. The fruit is of good quality but small in size, especially in those areas where irrigation is not used.

Forage is still scarce. However, recent rains have improved the condition of growing hay crops, and pastures are improving. The late crop of potatoes and beans fell below normal due to dry weather in the earlier part of the year. Fall production of vegetables has increased substantially because of moisture and additional plantings made possible.

Rice has been harvested and the threshing, drying and processing are in progress. The rice crop was excellent in spite of fertilizer deficiency. The long, hot days of summer facilitated the full development of kernels and produced grain of good quality.

The Ministry of Agriculture initiated an investigation in the most important cereal-producing areas of Italy during the latter part of October for the purpose of securing more realistic figures on cereal acreage, yield, production and retentions. Teams of Italian officials were sent out to the producing areas. Two representatives of the Allied Commission joined the group investigating the Venetia Region. Preliminary discussions were held with the provincial inspector and with the UPBA representative with a view to checking the figures of each and determining upon a reasonable estimate of area, production, retention, and quantity to be assessed. A meeting was then held with the inspector, the UPBA director, and the Consorzio Agrario director in order to arrive at final estimates.

b. Grain del Popolo

At the end of October 92,428 metric tons of wheat had been delivered to

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b. Graini del Popolo

At the end of October 92,458 metric tons of wheat had been delivered to the "Graini del Popolo", of which 537,017 metric tons were collected in Northern Italy and 385,431 metric tons were assessed in Central, Southern and Sardinia Italy. Collections at the end of the month comprised 71 per cent of the quantities theoretically available for non-producers as estimated in the 15 July 1945 Grey Report of the Agriculture Sub-Commission. Data for each of the compartments are given in Appendix ...

d. Agricultural Supplies

Allied Commission representatives attended the Seed Conference, Economic Council of Europe, held in Brussels. At this meeting 30,000 metric tons of seed potatoes and 630 metric tons of other seeds were allocated to Italy. The other seeds include fiber flax, chick peas, red clover, red top, Kentucky bluegrass and meadow fescue. However, the Italian Government has cancelled its request for the miscellaneous seeds except 100 metric tons of fiber flax and has requested 300 metric tons of cotton seed.

The need for 30,000 tons of seed potatoes was confirmed by the Italian Government, provided they were the varieties requested. Should all the seed potatoes be procured in the U.K., the Italian Government would want only 17,500 tons. The Italian Government is making available 262,000 pounds sterling for the purchase of these seed potatoes. In addition UNRRA is procuring 10,000 tons of seed potatoes for Italy; 5,000 tons for shipment in January and 5,000 tons for shipment in February.

Arrangements also were completed for 3,000 tons of seed potatoes to be shipped from Holland before the end of the year. The Army has released about 8,000 tons of potatoes located in Avezzano Region, which is a good seed potato growing section. A part of the potatoes released may be used as seed.

There are available for export from Italy more than 8,200 tons of vegetable seeds with a germination of 30 to 85 per cent and purity of 95 per cent, and approximately 450 additional tons from the 1943-44 crop with a germination of less than 80 per cent.

Approval for allocation of 24,000 tons of ammonium nitrate has been obtained and shipments are expected to start in November. In addition 54,000 tons of nitrate of soda are in procurement and shipment from Chile probably will be started immediately. The price of domestic ammonium sulphate (20-21 per cent nitrogen content) was increased to 1200 lire per quintal. One plant was granted a price of 1500 lire per quintal due to special difficulties it is encountering. The price of calcium cyanamide (15-16 per cent nitrogen content) was advanced to 1000 lire per quintal. The shipment of phosphate rock has been resumed after a delay of 4 months.

The small production of Italian machinery, including tractors, is being continued and being made immediately available to the farmers. Thirty-two reconditioned Fiat cars have been delivered to agricultural officials in North Italy and an additional 10 automobiles are presently available for turnover to the Italian Government. The balance, approximately 52 to 55 cars, should be repaired and ready for distribution to the agricultural officials within the month of November.

A special study was made of agricultural supply requirements for Venezia-Giulia and Udine provinces in view of the continued military supply responsibility in these areas. The majority of the items can be obtained from Italian sources.

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e. Livestock

High prices for meat and livestock, combined with the shortage of forage, continued to encourage the feeding of cereals. The absence of normal imports of protein feedstuffs increased the pressure upon grains. The availability of protein feeds from indigenous resources has been cut down due to reduction in fava, alfalfa and other legumes. The by-products of oil extracting, which are important protein sources, have also been materially

Deliveries during October were more than 10 per cent of the amounts collected through September. Collections thus continued at a higher rate during October than is customary. For instance, in both 1941 and 1942 deliveries during October added only 2 per cent to the quantities amassed through September. Progress has been good, especially in the North due in part to the arrests that have been made. Deliveries have continued at a satisfactory rate in Marche, Tuscany and Abruzzi e Molise. In Sicily the quantities amassed to date have fallen far below expectations but during October wheat was still being delivered at approximately the same rate as in the preceding months. In other areas the rate of collection was definitely retarded. This statement includes Puglia which in normal years is an important amassing region, but this year has only collected 22,025 metric tons, having suffered severely from the drought.

Collections of rye and barley through October 1945 totalled 5,172 and 7,572 metric tons respectively. Through the close of the month only 13,070 metric tons of corn had been amassed, but the season had only started. In contrast, the above mentioned tonnages of rye and barley probably comprised the larger part of the quantities that will be amassed from the 1945 harvest.

Deliveries of rough rice at the end of October 1945 amounted to 38,232 metric tons. This was only 11 per cent of the quantity estimated to be amassable. However, the amassing season had just begun and large deliveries are anticipated for November and December.

The Allied and Italian authorities of Northern Italy announced a plan to provide clothing and other textiles to farmers who have effected their total deliveries of grain to the "Granai del Popolo". Producers who have properly delivered their grain will receive a 100 lire "buono" for each quintal of grain delivered. When this "buono" is presented to the provincial Comandante Agrario the farmer will receive clothing and other textiles. The producer thus receives a bonus which tends to offset the disparity between the controlled price of wheat and the cost of living. Arrangements are being made to secure and distribute in Northern Italy 1,500,000 kilograms of textiles. Through October 700,000 kilograms of textiles have been chosen and a small quantity has actually been delivered to farmers.

In Central, Southern and Insular Italy the value of the "buoni" has been changed to 500, 350 and 250 lire in each of the three areas respectively. Seven million meters of textiles for making underclothing and women's dresses have been allocated to the Consorzio Agrario for distribution. Of this quantity approximately 1,500,000 meters have been sent to the provinces and islands.

C. Granai del Popolo

1944-45 olive oil season ended on 31 October but complete returns have not been received. Collections during the early part of October added 954 metric tons to the quantity reported at the close of September. Total quantity of pressed olive oil amassed from 1 November 1944 through the early part of October 1945 now stands at 53,691 metric tons or 56 per cent of the estimated quantity amassable.

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C. Granai del Popolo

The 1944-45 olive oil season ended on 31 October but complete returns have not been received. Collections during the early part of October added 352 metric tons to the quantity reported at the close of September. Total quantity of pressed olive oil amassed from 1 November 1944 through the early part of October 1945 now stands at 53,691 metric tons or 56 per cent of the estimated quantity amassable.

In addition the latest information available on olive oil obtained by chemical methods from press residue (sursol) shows that, as of 30 September 1945, 7,325 metric tons of oil with low acidity and 5,678 tons with high degree of acidity had been produced. Of this quantity 3,854 metric tons had been rectified giving 1,878 metric tons of "rectified oil B", i.e., edible oil obtained through rectification of "sursol" oil.

reduced. Protein feeds are essential to obtaining maximum results in livestock feeding. Milk production especially has suffered and this has affected the development of young animals. The drought, earlier in the year, which cut down the quantity of grass, forage and grain has further aggravated the situation. Farmers expecting to increase their herds this year have been forced to sell some of their stock because of lack of feed.

Negotiations are proceeding for the transfer of 400 captured enemy horses to the Italian Government.

2. Forestry

Production of fuelwood continued to show seasonal increases during October, and reports indicate that the production of these fuels during the next few months will be larger than in the like period of last year. In contrast, charcoal production has decreased slightly. The principal factors retarding production are the lack of food and clothing for forest workers and a general shortage of truck and rail transportation. Equitable distribution of the current production is not being attained because of the ineffectiveness of enforcement agencies.

The production and inventory situation as of 1 October was as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Sardinia & Sicily</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
(all data in thousands of quintals)				
<u>Fuelwood Production</u>				
Sept. 1945	739	173	167	1099
Aug. 1945	550	178	145	853
Sept. 1944	--	339	99	--
<u>Fuelwood Stocks</u>				
Oct. 1 1945	1000	266	121	1387
Sept. 1 1945	1075	236	137	1498
Oct. 1 1944	--	247	--	--
<u>Charcoal Production</u>				
Sept. 1945	225	117	34	406
Aug. 1945	237	116	37	420
Sept. 1944	--	119	20	--
<u>Charcoal Stocks</u>				
Oct. 1 1945	833	615	173	1671
Sept. 1 1945	641	624	194	1659
Oct. 1 1944	--	697	171	--

The fuelwood supply for Venezia Giulia was the subject of a special study. This analysis of requirements and scheduled production for the next six months indicated that plans must be made for obtaining an additional 10,000 tons of fuelwood if the requirements are to be met. In consultation with members of the Corps Foresters arrangements were worked out to 1035

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The forestry office for Northern Italy was closed early in October and its functions were transferred to Rome. During the period that this office was operating, the Forestry Corps was re-established in the four northern Regions, a training school for over 300 new recruits for the Forestry Corps was opened at Riva di Trento, transportation was arranged for each legion,

and progress was made in organizing the production of fuelwood and lumber so that best use would be made of the limited forest resources in the north.

3. Fisheries

The fish catch during October continued to exceed expectations. Markets in Rome, for instance, received shipments up to 450 quintals per day, which was equal to the average quantity shipped into the city immediately preceding the war. The press, with satisfaction, has pointed out this marked improvement in the supply of fish. Prices, unfortunately, are still high, in part because the fishermen are obliged to obtain fuel and lubricating oil in the black market.

The POL allocations are still insufficient, averaging not more than one third of the quantities requested. Another shipment of 20 tons of supplies has been assigned to the Venezia Region and presently are being distributed. Substantial quantities of cotton twine formerly blocked in North Italy by ALG have been released and assigned to the fishermen through F&P.

The Committee of Studies on Ocean Fishing has presented a detailed plan of their proposals for the reorganization of Atlantic fishing. This memorandum has been forwarded to the Economic Section of the Allied Commission and to the American and British Embassies.

SECTION III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Personnel changes occurred during the month as outlined below:

The following personnel reported for duty:

Capt. Clement H. Ault (A), transferred from the Milan forward office to Rome
 Capt. F.N. Stringer (B), transferred from Piemonte Region to Rome
 Mr. Frank Negeley (A) FEA, arrived from US to replace Mr. Burcalow
 Miss Eleanor L. Thompson (A) FEA, transferred from Price Control Office, Economic Section

The following personnel were relieved from duty:

Lt. Col. G.E. Riddell (A) Venezia Region, rel'd to return to US
 Lt. Col. H. McIlwain (B) HQ, transferred to Austria
 Mr. F.V. Burcalow (A) FEA HQ, rel'd to return to US
 Capt. Harold Koeller (A) HQ, rel'd for demobilization to go with UNFRA in London
 Lt. Marnaduke B. Morton (A) Lombardia Region, rel'd to return to US
 Miss Mildred Mary Carter (A) HQ, released to return to US
 Miss Elizabeth Hollister (A) FEA HQ, released to return to US
 Gdsm. E. Cooper (B) HQ, left on LIAP
 Pfc. Rocco Germani (A) HQ, transferred to Executive Commissioner's Office

Other personnel changes:

Capt. John A. Cottrell (B), transferred from Piemonte Region to Venezia Giulia
 Lt. Wendell M. Adamson (A) HQ, demilitarized to continue assignment in civilian status
 S/Sgt. Dominic Colaneri (A) HQ, demilitarized to continue assignment in civilian status
 Lt. Cmdr. Bruno C.F. Mulieri (A) was awarded the Legion of Merit, "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in Italy from 5 November 1943 to 1 August 1945".

DISTRIBUTION:

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 Commerce, Finance, Food, Industry, Labor.

J. M. Merritt
 JAMES M. MERRITT
 Director

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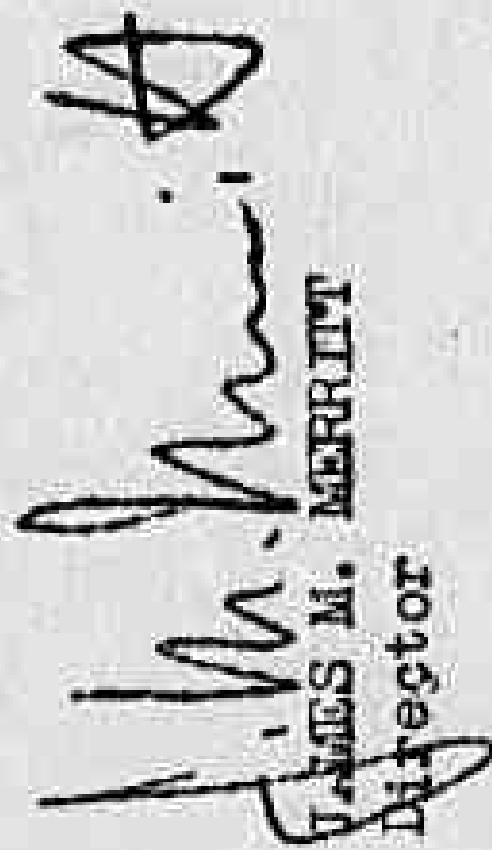
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Venezia Giulia
Lt. Wendell M. Adamson (A) HQ, demilitarized to continue assignment
in civilian status
S/Sgt. Dominic Colaneri (A) HQ, demilitarized to continue assignment
in civilian status

Lt. Cmdr. Bruno C.F. Mulieri (A) was awarded the Legion of Merit, "for
exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services
in Italy from 5 November 1943 to 1 August 1945".


JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

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WHEAT AMASSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1945

Append

Compartments	Collected at latest report m.tons	Average date of reports	Estimated available for non- producers* m.tons	Percent of availability collected
Piemonte	62,132	31/10	121,000	51
Liguria	167	31/10	4,000	4
Lombardia	137,915	31/10	244,000	57
Venezia Tridentina	18	15/10	1,000	2
Veneto	141,651	27/10	230,000	62
Venezia Giulia	1,116	29/10	8,000	14
Emilia	194,018	29/10	175,000*	111
Northern Italy	537,017		783,000	69
Toscana	83,586	28/10	96,000	92
Marche	114,939	29/10	100,000*	115
Umbria	56,375	31/10	65,000	87
Lazio	26,693	31/10	38,000	70
Abruzzi o Molise	26,640	31/10	12,000*	217
Campania	5,299	31/10	13,000	41
Puglia	22,025	31/10	55,000	40
Lucania	11,375	31/10	22,000	32
Calabria	7,024	31/10	18,000	39
Sicilia	20,187	30/10	93,000	21
Sardegna	6,938	31/10	4,000*	173
Total Central, South- ern & Insular Italy	385,481		521,000	74
ALL ITALY	922,498		1,304,000	71

* Estimate in 15 July 1945 Crop Report of the Agriculture Sub-Commission. These estimates are presently being revised.

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WHEAT AMASSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1945

Appendix "A"

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Venezia Giulia	1,116	29/10	8,000	14
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ITALY	922,498		1,304,000	71

Estimate in 15 July 1945 Crop Report of the Agriculture Sub-Commission. These estimates are presently being revised.

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AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - SEPTEMBER

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

September weather improved with showers alleviating the drought except in Sardinia and Southern Italy, although rain to date has been insufficient for fall planting except in the Po Valley.

Reports from the field continued to reflect concern over the poor harvest, with extremely high prices prevailing for forage. Fruits and vegetables continue in good supply. Grain collections at the end of September totaled 837,055 metric tons, representing 64 percent of quantities estimated available for non-producers in the 15 July Crop Report. Of this total 477,552 metric tons were collected in Northern Italy.

Olive oil collections to 30 September totaled 53,265 metric tons. The present estimates place the 1945-46 crop at 96,325 tons, 40 percent below last season. The Ministries of Agriculture and Food have issued a decree controlling olives and oil harvested during the coming season.

The extremely limited availability of fertilizer continues to restrict the agricultural program, with prices too high to permit its use on price-controlled products. No rock phosphate shipments have yet been scheduled, nor nitrogen fertilizer, although the Italian Government has indicated that some nitrogen fertilizer is scheduled for procurement, together with tractors and some other supplies.

A decree was issued by the Ministry of Food, permitting the unlimited slaughter of hogs conditional upon disposal as instructed by that Ministry. Work continues on the transfer of captured horses and mules to Italian ownership.

Forestry

A survey of the fuelwood and charcoal situation indicates that planned production is being met, and stocks on hand approximate those of last year. Nevertheless, large cities may face serious fuel shortages during the winter, especially since producers are holding stocks in anticipation of higher prices. A conference held in Milan provided for the administration of the Northern Legions of the Forestry Corps by the Rome Headquarters. Problems of epuration, production and organization were discussed. Epuration proceedings were clarified.

Fisheries

The fishing fleet is limited by its inability to obtain fuel, with allocations about 30 percent of the quantities requested. Other supplies are being distributed. Action was taken to resume the fishing along the coast of West Africa, and to permit fishing boats to use the Port of Leghorn.

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SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Agriculturea. Agricultural Production

During the month of September scattered showers alleviated the drought condition in most of Mainland Italy, although the situation remained unchanged in Sardinia. The quantity of rain received to date has not been adequate to prepare the land for fall planting, except in the Po Valley, nor has the forage position been corrected. With the majority of crops now harvested or reaching maturity, there is general concern over the total scarcity of production, and especially of feedstuffs, since the damage resultant from a hard winter will be severe.

The Rome radio broadcasts extremely high market prices for forage - even in the Po Valley - one quintal of hay is worth as much as two quintals of wheat, at official prices. This is not only due to the shortage of forage but to the fact speculators are exploiting the available forage. The situation is much less critical in regard to non-rationed foodstuffs, such as fruits and vegetables, with supplies continuing adequate to meet local demands for these commodities. Grapes, apples and tomatoes are apparently in especially good supply.

Reports from the field regarding production continue to reflect concern over the poor harvest. The estimates received are slightly down from those reported in the previous month, but there is also indication that original data under-estimated the harvest of cereals in several of the major producing areas, which will largely off-set the downward revisions from now on. There is considerable evidence that, with the price of meat uncontrolled, increased quantities of corn are being marketed through that channel. The olive oil crop appears to be unchanged from previous reports, since the conditions during September did not materially change the situation. The Ministries of Agriculture and Food issued a decree on 10 September to control the disposition of the sugar beet crop. A translation is attached as Appendix A.

b. Granai del Popolo

Grain collection during the month was slower and there remains an undesirable degree of variation between provinces in the effectiveness of the program. Some areas have been extremely successful, even exceeding expected collection, especially where the collection campaign was strengthened by AMG intervention. Others have not yet indicated adequate support of the program by local officials, as in the case of Sicily. At the end of September 937,055 metric tons of wheat had been collected, 477,552 metric tons of which were collected in Northern Italy, and 359,503 metric tons were collected in Central, Southern and Insular Italy. (See Appendix C.) Collections at that time totalled 64% of the quantities estimated available for non-producers in the 15 July Crop Report of the Agriculture Sub-Commission.

c. Oleari del Popolo

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c. Oleari del Popolo

On 30 September 1945, 53,265 metric tons of olive oil had been collected (in this figure are included 12 tons in Northern Italy). This represents 56% of the estimated ammassable quantity of oil. (See Appendix B)

Provisionally the olive production for 1945-46 is placed at 96,325 metric tons which is a reduction of 40% on the 160,240 tons crop of 1944-45. The reduction is partly due to the continued drought which has caused an abnormally large drop of olives and which has also prevented a normal development of the remaining olives, with an accompanying reduction in the oil content.

The Minister of Agriculture with the Minister of Food has issued a new decree to control all olives and oil harvested during the 1945-46 season.

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This very detailed decree, while it presumes very detailed enforcement that may not be realized, certainly provides timely and complete instructions to all concerned. (See Appendix D.)

d. Agricultural Supplies

The extremely limited availability of fertilizer continues to restrict the agricultural program. Manufacturers are operating at such a small production rate that the selling price must be extremely high in order to cover their operating costs, pending resumption of their normal volume. Both nitrogenous and superphosphate fertilizers are quoted at extremely high prices, and as planting season approaches the farmers' organizations are complaining that the income from the various agricultural products, especially price-controlled products, is inadequate to permit the farmers to use any fertilizers. The fertilizers which are issued will be used for crops such as potatoes, tomatoes, fruits, etc., which move in free market channels. The situation will not be corrected until larger quantities of fertilizers are available, and as the fall planting season is at hand, the majority of cereals will have been planted before the situation is corrected.

The discrepancies between the price of fertilizer, labor, etc., and the price of the resultant production is a factor which must receive fullest attention of the Italian Government, since either production will be restricted or distribution through controlled channels will be impossible. Appendix E outlines the trend of fertilizer prices since 1937, and newspaper comments on the current prices.

Negotiations regarding the procurement of rock phosphate from North Africa continued, with no deliveries scheduled for processing in time to meet fall planting season needs. The Italian Government confirmed by letter of 29 August that 1,400 tracklaying tractors with plows, 20,000 tons of oil seed cake, and 200 tons of cynogas had been scheduled for procurement; and that 37,500 tons of ammonium nitrate, 600 tons of cotton twine for fisheries, and 97,000 meters of wire rope for forestry had already been included in the Transitional Programs for 1945. It was further indicated that no other agricultural, forestry and fisheries items of that nature would be procured with foreign credits at the disposal of the Italian Government.

Some 798 tons of miscellaneous supplies for forestry and fisheries were received against outstanding requisitions, during the month. Tractors, plows, machinery spare parts, pitch forks, spray oil and zinc phosphide indicated in the August report called forward for August delivery were not received during September. It is understood that loadings were delayed, but that FEA has undertaken supply responsibility.

e. Livestock

A decree prepared by the Ministry of Food was issued to control a disposition of pork and pork fats, which provided for the unlimited slaughtering of hogs subject to authorized retentions and the disposal of the remainder under instructions from the Ministry of Food. A copy of the decree is attached as Appendix F.

Arrangements are under way to transfer ownership of captured horses and mules now on loan to farmers in Northern Italy to the Italian Government. The majority of the receipts have been forwarded to the Allied Commission, where they were compiled in preparation for billing to the Italian Government by the Chief Accountant.

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2. Forestry

A survey of the fuelwood and charcoal situation in Northern Italy indicated that, although production has not been up to the goal set last summer, there is a general feeling that by the last of October production will be ahead of schedule. Even with this optimistic outlook, large cities such as Milan and Turin may face a serious fuel shortage. The situation in Milan may be alleviated by the importation of fuelwood from Switzerland. Some difficulty is being encountered in areas scheduled to export to fuel-deficient regions, since producers

are inclined to hold on to their stocks in anticipation of price increases during the winter months, or the opportunities to move fuel into black market channels.

In Central and Southern Italy and Sardinia fuelwood production is about the same as last year. In Sicily production has more than tripled. Stocks-on-hand of fuelwood in the South and in Sicily are equal to last year, but in Sardinia they are reported to be only about one-third of what they were a year ago.

Charcoal production in Southern regions and in Sicily and Sardinia is slightly above last year. Stocks-on-hand of charcoal in these areas are about the same as in August last year.

FUELWOOD AND CHARCOAL STATISTICS
(Exclusive of Northern Italy)
(in thousands of quintals)

Region	<u>AUGUST FUELWOOD PRODUCTION</u>		<u>AUGUST CHARCOAL PRODUCTION</u>	
	<u>1945</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1944</u>
Central	530	- - -	237	- - -
Southern	178	202	146	140
Sicily	85	26	28	18
Sardinia	60	68	9	9
	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL	853	- - -	420	- - -
	<u>FUELWOOD ON HAND</u>		<u>CHARCOAL ON HAND</u>	
	<u>1/9/45</u>	<u>1/9/44</u>	<u>1/9/45</u>	<u>1/9/44</u>
Central	1,075	- - -	841	- - -
Southern	286	281	624	680
Sicily	46	47	21	20
Sardinia	91	277	173	186
	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL	1,498	- - -	1,659	- - -

A two day forestry conference was held in Milan preparatory to turning over the northern Regions of the Forestry Corps to the administrative control of the Rome headquarters. The four Legion Commanders of the Northern Legions, head of the Forestry Corps, Col. Gangani, personnel officer Com. De Santis, Director of the Guard School, Col. Carloni, and representatives of A.C. attended. The principal topics of discussion were operation, the fuelwood and charcoal situation, the shortage of trained personnel, and future organization and plans. Separation seems to have been causing the greatest difficulty. Lack of uniformity between the various regions in handling separation was most evident and has been the cause of much misunderstanding. After clarification of some of the issues the anxiety of Legion Commanders was lessened considerably. Difficulties in administering the fuelwood and charcoal plan have centered largely around the shortage of

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3. Fisheries

A great deal of difficulty has been experienced in meeting the POL requirements of the fishing fleet, and the allocations, e. g. date have been

so small that the motor boats claim to have operated only 4-5 days during the month. Allocations of Diesel oil and gasoline were 25% of the requested quantities, and kerosene 66%. Distribution of fishing supplies continued in Venezia and Marene Region. Problems arose in distributing sail cloth and cotton twine, portions of which do not meet the specifications. An allocation of 2,000 tons of raw cotton has been requested in order to produce cotton twine and sail cloth requirements in domestic factories.

Owners of the ocean trawler "Ariga" have requested permission to resume fishing along the coast of East Africa, which would provide considerable additional quantities of fish. The matter has been referred to the Naval authorities, since the operation will necessitate provision for Italian ships to obtain coal in African ports. Action was taken to permit fishing vessels to enter the harbor of Leghorn, and to berth in order to discharge fish, and take on fuel. The Naval Officer in charge has indicated that berths will be available within the next 6-8 weeks.

The Italian Committee for Study of Ocean Fishing has presented a lengthy memorandum, outlining proposals designed to develop ocean fishing. The program is one of determining the condition of the fleet originally in that work, indicating the number of ships needed to achieve pre-war level, and to consider technical and financial problems involved in reactivating Italy's normal ocean fishing program.

SECTION III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Personnel changes occurred during the month, as outlined below:

Lt. Cmdr. B.C.F. Mulieri, USCGR (A) held to return to U. S.
 Major R. Russell (B) Venezia ret'd from LIAP
 Capt. R.E.L. Beddington (B), Lombardia, held for demobilization
 Capt. R. H. Cobb (B) Venezia, held for demobilization
 Capt. S. F. Crane (B) Venezia, ret'd from LIAP
 Lt. Wendell M. Adamson (A) trfd AFHQ, G-5, to AC, Agr. S/C
 PFC John Farlow (A) HQ, held for demobilization

Lt. Ralph F. Germann (A) was awarded the Bronze Star, "for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations in Italy from 5 December 1943 to 25 August 1945."

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 Director

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APPENDIX ATRANSLATION

Ministerial Decree of 10 September 1945,
Published in Official Gazette No. 111 of
15 September 1945.

Granting a quantity of sugar as a premium to sugar beet producers who have delivered their produce to the sugar mills;

The Minister of Agriculture and Forests in agreement with the Minister of Alimentation;

By virtue of para. 2, art. 3 and para. 2, art. 13 of the L.I.D. No. 411 of 28 December 1944;

By virtue of the L.I.D. No. 477 of 2 August 1945, concerning the organization and tasks of the Ministr. of Alimentation;

By virtue of the Ministerial Decree of 24 March 1945 concerning the price of sugar beets and of sugar;

Due to the advisability of granting the sugar beet cultivators quantities of sugar as a premium in relation to the quantities of product delivered to the sugar mills during the 1945 season;

Hereby Decrees:

Art. 1

To the producers of sugar beets (operators, share tenants and share croppers) who deliver to the sugar mills the entire produce achieved in the 1945 season is granted, in addition to the ration fixed for the normal consumers, a quantity of 900 grams of sugar per each ten quintals of sugar beets delivered and up to a maximum of 5 kilograms for each producer and for each cohabitant dependent.

To avail themselves of this concession, producers must present to the field offices of the National Association of Beet Growers, in whose jurisdiction their farms are situated, the Family Record Certificate issued by the Commune on whose Food Board they are recorded; they must also state the area cultivated, place of cultivation and produce achieved.

Art. 2

Sugar mills are bound to send to the proper field offices of the National Association of Beet Growers the list of the producers who have delivered beets, with the indication of the total quantity delivered by each one of

The Minister of Agriculture and Forests in agreement with the Minister of Alimentation;

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To the producers of sugar beets (operators, share tenants and share croppers) who deliver to the sugar mills the entire produce achieved in the 1945 season is granted, in addition to the ration fixed for the normal consumers, a quantity of 900 grams of sugar per each ten quintals of sugar beets delivered and up to a maximum of 5 kilograms for each producer and for each cohabitant dependent.

To avail themselves of this concession, producers must present to the field offices of the National Association of Beet Growers, in whose jurisdiction their farms are situated, the Family Record Certificate issued by the Commune on whose Food Board they are recorded; they must also state the area cultivated, place of cultivation and produce achieved.

Art. 2

Sugar mills are bound to send to the proper field offices of the National Association of Beet Growers the list of the producers who have delivered beets, with the indication of the total quantity delivered by each one of them.

Art. 3

On the basis of the data contained in the Family Record Certificate submitted by the producer and of the list mentioned in the above art. 2, the field offices of the National Association of Beet Growers fix the amount of sugar which, as per foregoing art. 1, is granted to the producer himself and to each of his cohabitant dependents.

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APPENDIX A (Cont'd.)

- 2 -

The field offices must compile a nominative list of the producers entitled to the concession; this list must indicate for each producer the commune in which he has his residence, the site of the cultivation, the area cultivated, the amount of beets delivered to the sugar mill, the total quantity of sugar granted and the number of the members of the family entitled to receive it.

The above list must be transmitted, in two copies, by the field offices to the proper Provincial Food Section (Serpel), which will return one of the copies after having placed on it its endorsement.

The field offices are responsible for the correctness of the data supplied to the Provincial Food Sections, to which authority is given to effect controls whenever they deem it fit.

Art. 4

The sugar mills, on the basis of the endorsed lists forwarded to them by the field offices, grant the person entitled the amount of sugar allocated and issue appropriate certificates to be used as justifications for its transport; the certificates must indicate the date of delivery of the product, place of destination and date of expiration of the certificates themselves.

Art. 5

Sugar granted to beet producers, as per this decree, is paid for by them at the price fixed by the State, which comprises the manufacturing tax.

Art. 6

All regulations howsoever conflicting with the ones contained in this decree, are hereby repealed.

Art. 7

Offenses to the provisions of this decree are punishable under the R.I.L. No. 245 of 22 April 1945 and successive modifications.

Art. 8

This decree shall become effective as of the day after the one of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom.

Rome, 10 September 1945

The Minister of Agriculture & Forests

signed: GULLO

The Minister of Alimentation

signed: MOIR'

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The Minister of Alimentation

signed: MOIE'

OLIVE OIL AMASSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945

(A) Total Italy

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amas- sable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing massed by same Date in 1944-45
	Amassed dur- ing Period	Progressive Total to Date		
Up to 31 Dec.	10,115	10,115	11	26
1-31 Jan.	10,232	20,347	21	32
1-28 Feb.	12,131	32,520	34	39
1-31 Mar.	10,364	42,392	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
1-31 August	554	52,950	55	44
1-30 September	303	53,253	56	44

(B) Food Plan Portion of Italy Only

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amas- sable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target for Food Plan
	Amassed dur- ing Period	Progressive Total to Date			
Up to 31 Dec.	9,734	9,734	11	23	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	3,073	46,812	54	46	58
1-30 June	748	47,660	55	45	59
1-31 July	516	48,176	56	45	60
1-31 August	460	48,636	56	45	60
1-30 September	200	48,916	57	45	61

Note: Food Plans A, B and C require 80,771; 40,499 and 24,659 tons of olive oil respectively.

OLIVE OIL AMMASSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945

APPENDIX B

(A) Total Italy

	Tons Amassed		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amas- sable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same Date in 1944-45	1942-43 Season Percent of Total Amassing Completed
	Amassed dur- ing Period	Progressive Total to Date			
1945					
Dec.	10,115	10,115	11	26	32
Jan.	10,232	20,347	21	32	53
Feb.	12,181	32,528	34	39	69
Mar.	10,364	42,892	45	44	81
Apr.	4,520	47,412	50	45	88
May	3,200	50,612	53	45	94
June	1,154	51,766	54	45	97
July	630	52,396	55	44	99
August	554	52,950	55	44	100
September	303	53,253	56	44	100

(B) Food Plan Portion of Italy Only

	Tons Amassed		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amas- sable 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 dur- ing Period	Progressive Total to Date					
1945							
Dec.	9,734	9,734	11	28	12	24	39
Jan.	9,936	19,670	23	34	24	49	80
Feb.	11,552	31,222	36	41	39	77	123
Mar.	9,191	40,413	47	45	50	100	164
Apr.	2,079	44,286	51	46	55	109	180
May	3,073	46,812	54	46	58	116	190
June	748	47,660	55	45	59	118	193
July	516	48,176	56	45	60	119	195
August	460	48,636	56	45	60	120	197
September	200	48,916	57	45	61	121	198

Plans A, B and C require 80,771; 40,499 and 24,659 tons of olive oil respectively.

WHEAT AMASSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945

Compartments	Collected at latest Report	Average Date of Reports	Estimated Available for Non- Producers *	Percent of Availability Collected
	m. tons		m. tons	
Piemonte	50,690	30/9	121,000	42
Liguria	139	22/9	4,000	3.5
Lombardia	118,297	29/9	244,000	48
Venezia Tridentina	8	30/9	1,000	1
Veneto	128,820	29/9	250,000	56
Venezia Giulia	898	25/9	8,000	11
Emilia	178,700	30/9	175,000 **	102
Northern Italy	477,552	-	783,000	61
Toscana	81,734	28/9	96,000	85
Marche	109,225	29/9	100,000 **	109
Umbria	55,893	30/9	65,000	86
Lazio	25,338	29/9	38,000	67
Abruzzi e Molise	24,264	30/9	12,000 **	202
Campania	3,940	30/9	13,000	30
Puglia	20,295	30/9	55,000	37
Lucania	11,161	30/9	22,000	51
Calabria	6,641	30/9	18,000	37
Sicilia	16,164	30/9	98,000	16
Sardegna	4,848	30/9	4,000 **	121
Total Central, South- ern and Insular Italy	359,563	-	521,000	69
ALL ITALY	837,055	-	1,304,000	64

* Estimate in 15 July 1945 Crop Report of the Agriculture Sub-Commission
 ** Production estimates are being reviewed.

WHEAT AMASSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945

APPENDIX C

Provinces	Collected at latest Report m. tons	Average Date of Reports	Estimated Available for Non- Producers *	Percent of Availability Collected
			m. tons	
	50,690	30/9	121,000	42
	139	22/9	4,000	3.5
	118,297	29/9	244,000	48
Argentina	8	30/9	1,000	1
	128,820	29/9	230,000	56
Alia	898	25/9	8,000	11
	178,700	30/9	175,000 **	102
Italy	477,552	-	783,000	61
	81,734	28/9	96,000	85
	109,225	29/9	100,000 **	109
	55,893	30/9	65,000	86
	25,338	29/9	38,000	67
Poland	24,264	30/9	12,000 **	202
	3,940	30/9	13,000	30
	20,295	30/9	55,000	37
	11,161	30/9	22,000	51
	6,641	30/9	18,000	37
	16,164	30/9	98,000	16
	4,848	30/9	4,000 **	121
1, South-	359,503	-	521,000	69
lar Italy	837,055	-	1,304,000	64

15 July 1945 Crop Report of the Agriculture Sub-Commission
estimates are being reviewed.

MINISTERIAL DECREE OF 6 SEPTEMBER 1945

Dispositions regarding the Oil Campaign 1945-46

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE & FORESTS

together with

THE MINISTER FOR ALIMENTATION

BY VIRTUE of the Law 2 December 1940, No 1392 containing provisions for the collection of olive oil and husks;

BY VIRTUE of the Ministerial Decree 7 September 1944, published in the Official Gazette of 12 September 1944, No 54, containing the procedure for the regulation of the production and utilization of the olive oil and husks in the 1944-45 campaign;

BY VIRTUE of the Ministerial Decree 16 October 1944, published in the Official Gazette on 20 October 1944, No 71, concerning the embargo of by-products of the olives and the regulation of the distribution of said by-products and of sulphur-oil;

BY VIRTUE of the Ministerial Decree 4 January 1945, published in the Official Gazette on 16 January 1945, No 7, containing the provisions relative to the exemptions and release of collected oil in favour of the producers and other authorized persons;

BY VIRTUE of the Lieutenant Law-Decree 26 April 1945, No 367, which established the National Statistical Economic Agricultural Office;

BY VIRTUE of the Royal Law-Decree 22 April 1943, No 245, containing penal provisions for the regulation of the residue and subsequent amendments;

DUE TO THE NECESSITY of guaranteeing for the national needs the availability of the olive production of olive oil and husks of the 1945-46 campaign;

HEREBY DECREES:

1- Fixing of the Olives and designation of the Produce

Art. 1

All the olives produced in the 1945-46 season are hereby embargoed and must be designated by the respective producers or whoever has the right to dispose of the

THE MINISTER FOR ALIMENTATION

BY VIRTUE of the Law 2 December 1940, No 1992 containing provisions for the collection of olive oil and husks;

BY VIRTUE of the Ministerial Decree 7 September 1944, published in the Official Gazette of 12 September 1944, No 54, containing the procedure for the regulation of the production and utilization of the olive oil and husks in the 1944-45 campaign;

BY VIRTUE of the Ministerial Decree 16 October 1944, published in the Official Gazette of 20 October 1944, No 71, concerning the embargo of by-products of the olives and the regulation of the distribution of said by-products and of sulphur-oil;

BY VIRTUE of the Ministerial Decree 4 January 1945, published in the Official Gazette of 16 January 1945, No 7, containing the provisions relative to the exemptions and release of collected oil in favour of the producers and other authorized persons;

BY VIRTUE of the Lieutenant Law-Decree 26 April 1945, No 367, which established the National Statistical Economic Agricultural Office;

BY VIRTUE of the Royal Law-Decree 22 April 1943, No 245, containing penal provisions for the regulation of the residue and subsequent amendments;

DUE TO THE NECESSITY of guaranteeing for the national needs the availability of the entire production of olive oil and husks of the 1945-46 campaign;

HEREBY DECREES:

1- Blocking of the Olives and designation of the Produce

Art. 1

All the olives produced in the 1945-46 season are hereby embargoed and must be designated by the respective producers or whoever has the right to dispose of the oil, according to the provisions as in article 9 for oil extraction excepting for table olives the different designation for which is provided for in the present decree.

All the oil obtained from the olives intended for oil extraction must be delivered to the Collection Centres with the exception of the quotas due, as retentions, to the producers according to the regulations as in article 17 and 18,

All those are considered as producers who, as proprietors, or leaseholders, or usufructuaries, or renters, these last also if only for olives, manage farms; as well as in cases of holdings operated as half-share tenancies and share-tenancies, the half-share tenants and share tenants.

2 - Declaration and consignment of the oil

Art. 2

All the oil derived from the olives must be declared according to the regulations established by the Ufficio Nazionale Statistico Economico dell'Agricoltura (UNSEA).

Obligation of declaration devolves on those who as proprietors or leaseholders, or usufructuaries or renters these last if only of olives, conduct olive farms, as well as those having the right to dispose of olive oil.

The managers of oil mills are firmly responsible, together with all those who are subject to obligation of declaration, for the compilation of the production reports for each individual quantity obtained.

Art. 3

The consignment of the oil to the Collection Centres must be carried out according to the regulations which will be established by the UNSEA by means of its provincial offices, in agreement with the Consorzi Agrari, and on advice of the provincial Committees of Agriculture.

The managers of the oil mills are responsible for the safekeeping and storage of the oil produced in their own mills until such time as it is taken away for consignment to the Collecting Centres by authorized persons.

3- Blocking of the olive husks and residuum and regulation of the production of "Sansa" and rectified oils.

Art. 4

The residuum of the pressing of the olives commonly called "Sansa" (obtained from drupes, crushed kernels, fragments of the stones) and the residuum remaining after processing the husks - for further extraction of the oil - be it of national production or imported from abroad is blocked in the oil mills and levigation plants with the regulations established by the Ministerial Decree 16 October 1944, No 71.

All by-products commonly called "Sansa" and "marc" are also blocked at the producers of whatsoever category.

Art. 5

All the oil derived from the olives must be declared according to the regulations established by the Ufficio Nazionale Statistico Economico dell'Agricoltura (UNSEA).

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Art. 4

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All by-products commonly called "Sansa" and "marc" are also blocked at the producers of whatsoever category.

Art. 5

Solvent oils are blocked at the disposal of the competent Ministries and are subject to the regulations contained in the previously mentioned Ministerial Decree 16 October, 1944.

Art. 6

The oils obtained from the processing of lamp, washed, scalded and inferior oils, as well as solvent oils and oil of low acidity, are blocked at the production plants at the disposal of the Ministry of Alimentation and must be declared on the first and the 15th of each month by the National Consorzio of Industrialists producers of Semea oil to the Ministry of Alimentation, to the Uffici Provinciali Statistici Economici dell'Agricoltura and to the competent Consorzi Agrari.

4 - Assessment and location of olive and oil products.
Organization and execution of assessing operations.

Art. 7

The UNSEA and its provincial and communal offices, according to Art. 2 of Legislative Lieutenant Decree 26 April 1945, No 367, must see to the assessment and location of the olives and the oil to the checking of the declaration as in article 2, to the organization of the operations concerned with the delivery of the oil to the Olcari del Popolo and to the fulfilment of the obligations deriving from the application of the present decree.

All the attributions provided for by the law 2 December 1940, No 1792, which are not included in the preceding paragraph devolve on the Consorzi Agrari and their Federation.

Art. 8

After assessment of the olive and oil production of each farm, the UNSEA and its provincial and communal offices must keep account of the number of olives in production, of the average yield in olives per tree and of the average yield of the olives to the olive mill. The average yield per hectare of olives and the average yield in oil are established by the provincial Committees of Agriculture approved by the Communal Committees of Agriculture.

The UNSEA notifies the individual producers of the quantities of olives and of oil assessed as above as well as the quantity of oil which net of the amounts due as retentions must be delivered to the Collection Centres.

The assessment thus notified becomes definite should the producer within ten days of the receipt of the notification not appeal to the Communal Committee of Agriculture which decides with incontestable measures, in the maximum term of fifteen days.

The notification of delivery for a quantity possibly inferior to the right amount, or lack of notification do not exempt the producer or whoever has the right to dispose of the oil, from the obligation of total delivery of the produce to the "Olcari del Popolo" as per article 1 of the present Decree.

4 - Assessment and location of olive and oil products.
Organization and execution of assessing operations.

Art. 7

The UNSELA and its provincial and communal offices, according to Art. 2 of Legislative Decree 26 April 1945, No 367, must see to the assessment and location of the olives and the oil to the checking of the declaration as in article 2, to the organization of the operations concerned with the delivery of the oil to the Oleari del Popolo and to the fulfillment of the obligations deriving from the application of the present decree.

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Art. 8

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The UNSELA notifies the individual producers of the quantities of olives and of oil assessed as above as well as the quantity of oil which net of the amounts due as retentions must be delivered to the Collection Centres.

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The notification of delivery for a quantity possibly inferior to the right amount, or lack of notification do not exempt the producer or whoever has the right to dispose of the oil, from the obligation of total delivery of the produce to the "Oleari del Popolo" as per article 1 of the present Decree.

5 - Regulations covering processing of and trade in olives.

Art. 9

The purchase of olives intended for oil extraction is prohibited to persons who cannot provide directly for their processing in the oil mill under their management and without any operating permit as according to art. 12 further on. The producers of olives for oil extraction who do not provide directly for

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crushing at own mills or at those of third parties and who instead sell the said olives are held responsible for the consignment to the Collection Centres of the oil obtained from the same olives until they have declared to the territorially competent UCSEA the following particulars:

- a) the quantities of olives sold;
- b) name, age, address, etc. of purchaser;
- c) price paid;
- d) locality of oil mill at which the olives will be processed.

This communication must be made within two days after that of the stipulation of the contract, by verbal declaration of the producer who will be given a receipt by the UCSEA or by registered letter with return receipt.

In the case of buying and selling of the olives intended for oil extraction the juridical blocking as in article 1 will be transferred from the producer to the purchaser who assumes the obligation of designating the purchased olives to the oil mill and of delivering the produce to the Collecting Centre, without any right to retentions.

The UCSEA of the territory where the olives were produced will see that the purchaser, having proved his identity as manager of the oil mills with authority to work, receives the way bill and in case of transference outside the Commune, that he informs the UCSEA of the locality of the plant where the olives will be processed the particulars (name, age, etc.) of the purchaser and the locality of the oil-mill at which the processing will take place.

Art. 10

In cases where the oil mill is in a different Commune from that of production all transport of olives intended for oil extraction effected by the producer or for him from the place of production to the mill must be provided with the way-bill issued by the UCSEA on request.

Said office on issuing the way-bill will inform the UCSEA of the Commune in which the processing plant is situated as to the particulars (name, age, etc.) of the producer and the quantity of olives transferred.

The way-bills as in the previous paragraph, as well as those spoken of in article 9 on consignment of the produce to the oil mill must be handed over to the manager of the oil mill who will return them to the UCSEA together with the documents as in article 15 below.

Art. 11

For the 1945-46 season authorization for the pickling of olives, solely insofar as the "Ascolana" variety is concerned is limited to the territories pertaining to the Marche, while pickling of the "Cerignola", "Spagna", "Agostino" and "Andria" varieties is restricted to the provinces of Bari and Foggia.

The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry together with the Ministry of Alimentation for pickling of quantities of

This communication must be made within two days after that of the stipulation of the contract, by verbal declaration or the producer who will be given a receipt by the UCSEA or by registered letter with return receipt.

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The Ministry of Agriculture & For its together with the Ministry of Limitation is empowered to authorize the employment for pickling of quantities of other varieties of table olives than those indicated above on the suggestion of the Agricultural Inspectors of the producing provinces who on advice of the respective provincial committees of agriculture must indicate before the 15th of October, the quantities of every single variety of table olives for which it is considered that authorization may be granted for pickling.

The producers of the table olives as in paragraph 1 of this article and restricted to the quantities established the producers of olives of the

quantities established, the producers of lives of the varieties as in paragraph 2, who intend to effect the pickling for subsequent sale, must be previously authorized by the UPSEA to which application will have to be made before 15 November specifying:

- a) name, age, address, etc. of the applicant
- b) the Commune and origin of olives and locality of processing.
- c) the variety and quantity of the olives.

The producers of the olives as in paragraph 1 and the producers of the varieties as in paragraph 2 who intend to sell their product in the natural state restricted to the quantities fixed must be previously authorized by the UPSEA to which the application must be forwarded before 15 November specifying:

- a) name, age, address of the producer
- b) commune and locality of production
- c) identify of the purchaser and indication of the interest where the olives will have to be prepared for direct consumption
- d) variety and quantity of the olives

Should the applications for employment of the olives for pickling as in paragraph 2 exceed altogether the quantity fixed the UPSEA will allot the said quantity equally amongst the individual applicants.

For the olives which are to be processed in provinces other than those of production the manager of the processing plant must apply for a transport permit from the UPSEA of the producing province. The said office will grant a permit which has to accompany the product from the producing zone to the processing plant and which has to be immediately withdrawn and cancelled by the managers of the aforesaid plants. This permit will have to be sent within 48 hours of the day on which it was withdrawn to the UPSEA of the province where the processing plant is situated.

6 - Regulations affecting operation of Oil Mills

Art. 12

The operation of oil-mills, by whomsoever managed, depends on the granting of a permit to be issued by the Prefect which is based on the suggestions advanced by the Provincial Agricultural Committee, in agreement, for those of an industrial nature, with the Inspectorate of Industry, following advice of the territorially competent Communal Agricultural Committees.

In applications for operating licences, which will be written on unstamped paper, and presented within 15 days, of the publication of this Decree to the Provincial Agricultural Committee, the following details must be given:

- a) christian name, surname, father's name and address of applicant

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- ing:
- a) name, age, address of the producer
 - b) commune and locality of production
 - c) identify the purchaser and indication of the interest where the olives will have to be prepared for direct consumption
 - d) variety and quantity of the olives

Should the applications for employment of the olives for pickling as in paragraph 2 exceed altogether the quantity fixed the UPSEA will allot the said quantity equally amongst the individual applicants.

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Art. 12

The operation of oil-mills, by whomever managed, depends on the granting of a permit to be issued by the Prefect which is based on the suggestions advanced by the Provincial Agricultural Committee, in agreement, for three of an industrial nature, with the Inspectorate of Industry, following advice of the territorially competent Communal Agricultural Committees.

In applications for operating licences, which will be written on unstamped paper, and presented within 15 days, of the publication of this Decree to the Provincial Agricultural Committee, the following details must be given:

- a) christian name, surname, father's name and address of applicant
- b) average hourly and daily potential output of the oil mill
- c) whether the oil mill is operated by mechanical or animal power
- d) number and type of presses
- e) whether processing is effected on personal account, for other persons or both
- f) storage capacity of olives, expressed in quintals

- g) storage capacity of oil, expressed in quintals, and the type and number of storage receptacles (tanks, barrels, stone jars, etc.).

Art. 13

In granting permits as according to the previous article, account has to be taken for each zone of the amount of production to be processed and of the workable capacity of the equipment, in order to ensure, with the authorized enterprises, the speedy and complete processing of the olives.

Licence may be refused when:

- a) the manager of the oil mill has been guilty, in the preceding seasons of breach of the rules regarding regulation of the oil mills;
- b) owing to the situation of the oil mill, there is no possibility of effective technical and administrative control of the processing of the olives, or of the storage and delivery of the oil;
- c) that the technical equipment of the mill be not adequate to the rational processing of the olives;
- d) the quantity of olives to be processed is not adequate to the working of the oil mill.

License will be revoked when the manager of the oil mill is found guilty of the following infringements:

- a) a non-existent or inaccurate registration of quantity received and that dispatched as according to article 14 below;
- b) declaration of production as according to Article 15 below, wanting or inaccurate;
- c) inobservance of the rules as according to Articles 15 and 16 below.

If necessary, the Prefect may entrust the management of the oil-mills from which the licence has been withdrawn, to the Provincial Consorzio Agrario. The Prefect may order the mill to work in shifts, should that not impede the speedy processing of the olives, forbidding the working of the mills at night.

Art. 14

Every oil mill of any category whatsoever has to keep a register with numbered pages indicating consignments received and deliveries of the olives processed and the oil and olive marc produced. Said register must be provisionally visced by the Prefect.

The manager of the oil mill is responsible for the regular maintenance of the register, which should show daily the different single lots of olives brought to the mill for processing, the names of the proprietors, the date and

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 - c) that the technical equipment of the mill be not adequate to the rational processing of the olives;
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The manager of the oil mill is responsible for the regular maintenance of the register, which should show daily the different single lots of olives brought to the mill for processing, the names of the proprietors, the date and quantity of olives processed daily and the quantity of oil and olive marc produced.

At the end of each week, from beginning of processing, the manager of the oil mill is required to give the UCSEA two copies of the complete list of the registrations made.

To the copies of the list must be attached the production reports as according to Article 15 below.

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Delivery of information as according to this Article constitute in every respect the fortnightly report as provided for in the second paragraph of Article 2 of Law No. 1792 of 2 December 1940.

Art. 15

As soon as every consignment of olives has been milled, the manager of the oil mill sees to the compilation of production reports made by the producers or whomsoever has the right to dispose of oil, and keeps these reports, noting on the receipt and dispatch register all information regarding identity documents presented and giving to the possessor acknowledgment by way of a receipt.

Said reports will be forwarded by the manager of the oil mill at the end of each week to the UCSEA together with the list of the registrations made in the receipt and dispatch register.

The manager of the oil mill is not allowed to bring into the mill olives from another Commune, unless provided with the prescribed way-bill.

Art. 16

The manager of the oil mill is not allowed to consign to the producer the oil from the olives brought to the mill for processing without first showing:

- a) the exemption permit for the amount of oil due to him for family and farm uses;
- b) the permit to withdraw the amount of oil designated to be transferred directly from the oil mill to the Collection Centres.

The permits as in the previous letters c) and b) are issued to the producer by the UCSEA in double copy one of which must be kept by the manager of the oil mill for the legitimate outgoing of the oil and the consignment of the oil to those to whom it is due, while the other must be used by the producer as authorization for transporting the oil, and the detention of the amount of the product intended for the Collection Centres in cases where the producer's warehouse has been established as an official storehouse.

On the above said permits the manager of the oil mill must note the day and the hour of the outgoing of the produce from the mill under his management.

Said permits must be returned to the UCSEA by the manager of the oil mill together with the production reports as in paragraph 2 of the preceding Art. 15, by the producer on the day following that of the transportation of the oil and in the case of the existence of an official storehouse, as soon as this has been emptied of the product.

7) - Exemptions and Releases.

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Said reports will be forwarded by the manager of the oil mill at the end of each week to the UCSEA together with the list of the registrations made in the receipt and dispatch register.

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7) - Exemptions and Releases.

Art. 17

The quantities of oil which from the 1945-46 crop can be retained or withdrawn from the oil mill, as exemption from compulsory contribution to the Collection Centre are established at the following maximum rates for each of the categories indicated below:

- a) manual operators in olive growing enterprises whether owners or holders, usufructuaries or tenants (personal operators), 15 kg. of oil capite and for each member of the family and for each dependent maintained by him;

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b) operators in olive growing enterprises, whether owners or leaseholders, usufructuaries or tenants (operators with hired labour, half-share tenants, share-tenants or share-croppers) who personally and continuously run the enterprise (even if not permanent residents in the producing centre): 13,500 kg. of oil for the operator and each member of his family and each dependent maintained by him;

c) half-share tenants, share tenants and share-croppers in olive growing enterprises: 15 kg. per capita; and for each member of the family and each dependent maintained;

d) permanent wage-labourers and semi-permanent wage-labourers in olive growing enterprises if according to their work contract first payment is given in oil: 15 kg. of oil for each labourer and for each member of his family dependent on him.

The operators of olive growing enterprises may retain:

e) managers and employees at olive growing enterprises residing there permanently and who are employed continuously and exclusively in a technical administrative managerial or clerical capacity: 11 kg. of oil for each manager or employee and for each member of the family and for each dependent maintained, including not more than one household servant.

Art. 18

For communities which directly operate olive growing enterprises as owners, leaseholders, usufructuaries or tenants, the following quantities of oil can be retained or taken from the oil-mill, being exempt from compulsory contribution to the Collection Centre:

- a) for community members who work permanently and manually at cultivating the land: 15 kg. per capita;
- b) for community members who work in administrative capacity: 11 kg. per capita;
- c) for all other community members: 7,500 kg. per capita.

Art. 19

The supply limit of oil for these enterprises to retain said product, personal and family use is fixed at 11 kg. per capita for those pertaining to the categories as in article 17, letters a) b) c) and as in article 18, letter a).

Consequently the persons authorized as in above paragraph on having produced and retained a quantity of oil to the extent of 11 kg. per capita, or between 11 and 15 kg. have to consider themselves as supplied in fats for the entire year, losing all right to the 12 months ration coupons for oil, ordinary and supplementary ration

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- a) for community members who work permanently and manually at cultivating the land: 15 kg. per capita;
- b) for community members who work in an administrative capacity: 11 kg. per capita;
- c) for all other community members: 7.500 kg. per capita.

Art. 19

The supply limit of oil for those authorized to retain said product for personal and family use is fixed at 11 kg. per capita for those pertaining to the categories as in article 17, letters a) b) c) and as in article 18, letter a).

Consequently the persons authorized as in above paragraph on having produced and retained a quantity of oil to the extent of 11 kg. per capita, or between 11 and 15 kg. have to consider themselves as supplied in fats for the entire year, losing all right to the 12 months ration coupons for oil, butter and pork fat. (This applies to both ordinary and supplementary ration cards).

Art. 20

The supply limit of oil for those who according to articles 17, 18, 21 last paragraph and 23, are authorized to retain said product for family use, and who in the 1945-46 season have slaughtered or are slaughtering pigs for family consumption, or are authorized to retain butter, is reduced, according to each case, from 15 kg. to 11 kg. from 13.500 kg. to 10 kg. from 11 kg. to 9 kg., and from 7.500 kg. to 6 kg.

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Solely insofar as regards rationing, according to this article, the persons authorized must declare to the UCSEA whether they have slaughtered or are about to slaughter pigs for family consumption, during the 1945-46 season.

The Communal Food Rationing Offices must furnish the UCSEA on the 1st and 15th of each month with a list of the names of those who have slaughtered pigs in the 1945-46 season, so that the UCSEA may grant exemption and release of the oil for family use to the 'mixed producers' or see to the consignment to the Collection Centres of the greater quantity of oil already exempt or released, in the case where pig-slaughtering took place after the granting of exemption or release of the oil.

Art. 21

No exemption from compulsory contribution or of release of the oil is made in the case of the following:

- a) owners of land under olives rented or leased even if the relative contracts provide for payment in kind;
- b) persons who have not effectively participated in the production of the said product in any of the capacities as provided for in paragraphs a), b) and c) of Article 17, previous to June 30 1945;
- c) persons who lease the olive trees but not the land on which they are cultivated, where usually no such system of operation is in force;
- d) persons who produce oil by purchasing olives from third parties and having them milled on their own account;
- e) those who receive oil in payment of any service whatsoever or obtain it in any manner not provided for by articles 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Exemption from compulsory contribution of oil to the Collection Centres is not granted to limited liability companies operating agricultural enterprises comprising olive crops; in this instance only the manager of the company is considered as on the same footing as the producer.

Art. 22

When the agricultural enterprise with olive crops operated by religious institutions or organizations in general, usually furnishes oil to communities directly connected with these institutions oil can be released for the members of the said communities to the extent allowed according to the rationing system in force in the province where the community resides.

Art. 23

Tenants and half-share tenants on olive-growing enterprises composed of more than one productive unit, who, owing to adverse seasonal conditions have

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Art. 23

Tenants and half-share tenants on olive-growing enterprises composed of more than one productive unit, who, owing to adverse seasonal conditions have obtained from one particular productive unit, an output below normal and at all events insufficient to cover retention requirements for themselves and family members and dependents maintained by them, to the amount according to paragraph c) of article 17, can be granted a sufficient quantity of oil released from the farm production to make up to 11 kg. per capita. When, however, it is a question of tenants and half-share tenants on an agricultural enterprise where the productive units normally do not yield a sufficient oil output to cover family requirements, enough oil can be released from the total farm production to make up the 7,500 kg. for each operator and each member of his family and

each dependant maintained by him.

This release of oil to half-share tenants who do not produce sufficient oil for their requirements naturally involves withdrawal of the oil, butter and pork fat coupons of their ration cards for the next 12 months.

Art. 24

The mill overseers and mill workers who are allotted oil according to their collective work contracts, are recognized as having the right to 6,900 kg. of oil for every week worked at the mill up to a maximum of 15 kg. in all, limited to mill overseers and mill workers.

Insofar as regards the withdrawal of the oil, butter, and pork fat coupons of the ration cards, the amount of oil allotted to the mill workers is calculated as half.

Oil

When the said amount of/ reaches the supply limit of 11 kg., the mill overseers and the mill workers must consider themselves as supplied in fats for a whole year, losing the right of use of the oil, butter and pork fat coupons of the ration cards.

Art. 25

Herders on agricultural enterprises where olives are grown are recognized as having the right to 13,500 kg. of oil, for themselves only, and on cancellation of the oil, butter, and pork fat coupons on their cards.

Art. 26

Workers (males and female) who harvest the olives and who are allotted oil according to their work contract, are recognized as having the right to obtain 6,900 kg. of oil for every week's work up to a total maximum of 15 kg. said quantity being restricted to the workers only.

Insofar as regards the withdrawal of the oil, butter and fat coupons of the ration, the amount of oil allotted to the aforesaid workers is calculated at half.

When the said amount of oil reaches the supply limit of 11 kg. the workers (male and female) who harvest the olives, must consider themselves as supplied with fats for a whole year, losing the right of use of the oil, butter and pork fat coupons of the ration cards.

The number of weeks worked will be checked by the UCSEA.

Art. 27

The operator of olive growing enterprises having the right of exemption and who resides in a province other than that of production can be given authorization by the UCSEA to transport into the province where he resides the oil due to him or else if desired he may receive authorization from the Collect-
ion Centre in the province where domiciled, where this exists, and there is
Centre of the producing pro-

Insofar as regards the withdrawal of the oil, butter, and pork fat coupons of the ration cards, the amount of oil allotted to the mill workers is calculated as half.

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Workers (males and female) who harvest the olives and who are allotted oil according to their work contract, are recognized as having the right to obtain 0,900 kg. of oil for every week's work up to a total maximum of 15 kg. said quantity being restricted to the workers only.

Insofar as regards the withdrawal of the oil, butter and fat coupons of the ration, the amount of oil allotted to the aforesaid workers is calculated at half.

When the said amount of oil reaches the supply limit of 11 kg. the workers (male and female) who harvest the olives, must consider themselves as supplied with fats for a whole year, losing the right of use of the oil, butter and pork fat coupons of the ration cards.

The number of weeks worked will be checked by the UCSEA.

Art. 27

The operator of olive growing enterprises having the right of exemption and who resides in a province other than that of production can be given authorization by the UPSEA to transport into the province where he resides the oil due to him or else if desired he may receive authorization from the Collection Centre in the province where domiciled, where this exists, and there is the availability, contributing to the Collection Centre of the producing province the oil due to him for family use.

Art. 28

This Decree covers:

- a) Exemption of the oil which the producer, following documentation of right of exemption from contribution to the Collection Centre, is able, on authorization granted by the UCSEA, to withdraw or ret in from the total quantity of oil product:

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b) releasing of the oil which the persons having the right thereto as according to this Decree may obtain from the collection centre following regular contribution and payment of the price fixed for sale by the Collection Centre to the contributor?

Requests for exemption and release should be presented by the parties concerned to the UPSEA within a period which will be established by the aforesaid office and for which notice will have to be given at least 15 days beforehand.

The UPSEA must forward on the 1st and 15th of every month, to the provincial sections of Alimentation of the provinces where those who have received exemption and release of oil reside a list of the names of said persons, indicating the amount of oil exempt or released for each case.

8 - Vigilance and Sanctions

Art. 29

The Central and Field Offices of the UNSEA are empowered with legal means to carry out investigations at the producing enterprises and oil mills as well as at the establishments for extraction of solvent and rectified oil.

Art. 30

All infractions of the provisions contained in this Decree are punishable according to the terms and conditions of Law No. 245 of April 2, 1945, and subsequent amendments.

Art. 31

All other provisions relating to the collection of oil which are not in opposition to those contained in this Decree remain unaltered.

The present Decree will be in force the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom.

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TRANSLATIONAPPENDIX E

IL GLOBO - September 16, 1945

PRICE FOR FERTILIZERS

The setting of the price for domestically produced fertilizers was the object of a lively discussion during a meeting held at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce - Domestic Trade Division.

Present at the meeting were the representatives of Montecatini of Terni, of Federazione Italiana Consorzi Agrari, of Confida, of Confindustria and of the Confederazione Italiana Coltivatori Diretti.

The brisk exchange that occurred can be explained by the opposite interests involved in this field between the producers and the farmers.

The former stated the necessity for an increase of price due to higher prices and shortage of raw materials, the increases in wages, and as a consequence of the damage caused to the plants during the war. The latter objected to the big effect that fertilizer prices already have on the prices of farm products, which often are not remunerative, as in the case of wheat from cereal farms. Hence prices will have to be increased again if the prices of fertilizers are increased.

The Ministry tried to level differences by fixing the following prices:

Calcium cyanamide - 20% -- 1000 lire per ql.
Ammonium Sulphate - 20% -- 1500 lire per ql.

Another meeting will be held next Wednesday to fix the price of super-phosphates for the present season, and it is foreseen that it will also be controversial.

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ITALIAN NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER PRICES
(Prices in Lire for 100 Kg. in Bulk. FOB Destination)

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.		APPX
	1937-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45		1945-46		Aug
						North	South*	North	South	N
Ammonium Sulphate 20-21%	77	83	91	103	143	133	405	230	645	5
Ammonium Nitrate 15-16%	69	81	84	94	153	113	394	190	550	4
Calcium nitrate 13-14%	69	31	34	95	- - -	113	- -	190	- -	4
Calcium Nitrate 15.50	78	91	94	105	163	123	399	200	570	4
Calcium Cyanamide 15-16%	62	72	82	94	154	142	327	200	514	-

*Prices for 100 Kg. Bagged, FOB Destination

The increasing cost of production of nitrogenous fertilizer caused sharp increase in prices, first when the Italian Government fixed the prices (Col. 5) for the 1943-44 season. Allied Commission raised these prices by 77.4% (FOB factory) and 37.4% (for distribution), effective 23 October 1944.

Upon liberation of Northern Italy, fertilizer prices were within reasonable limits. Industry obtained an increase of 56.3% in May. This proved to be inadequate, and pending a full study the industry submitted provincial prices in June, an increase of 139% over the May prices, which were approved in August. The study of production cost has since been completed by the industry and the approval of prices in Column 9 has been requested.

APPENDIX E

ITALIAN NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER PRICES
(Prices in Lire for 100 Kg. in Bulk. FOB Destination)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.		8.	9.
					1944-45		1945-46		Approved in	Request in Sept.
					North	South*	North	South	August 1945	Pending Approval
1937-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44					North	North
77	83	91	103	148	133	405	230	645	550	1,162
69	81	84	94	153	113	384	190	550	454	- - -
69	31	84	95	- - -	113	- -	190	- -	454	337
78	91	94	105	163	123	399	200	570	473	- - -
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APPENDIX F

TRANSLATION

THE MINISTER FOR ALIMENTATION

BY VIRTUE of D.L.L. of 2 August 1945, No. 477, concerning the organization and tasks of the Ministry of Alimentation;

IN CONSIDERATION of the necessity of making provision for the supply of fats and pork to the civil population.

HEREBY DECREES

Art. 1

Free slaughter of swine is permitted, subject to the regulations hereinafter contained.

Art. 2

For family consumption swine may be slaughtered in the following measures:

- a) One swine per year for every six members of the family or fraction thereof, up to and not exceeding 4 swine;
- b) One swine for every six cohabitant persons living in private asylums, hospitals, sanatoriums, charitable institutions, religious communities, and boarding schools.

For each swine slaughtered the amounts of cured fats specified in the attached table must be delivered.

Art. 3

As to swine slaughtered for commercial or industrial purposes, such slaughter is subject to the delivery of the following amounts of fats and cured pork meat for each head slaughtered:

- 1) 20 kilos of pork fats (fatback, bacon, jowl) and 5 kilos of seasoned cured pork, at least half of which must be made up either by "coppa" or ham, in the provinces which at present have been returned to the administration of the Italian Government, except the provinces of Emilia;
- 2) 25 kilos of swine fats (fatback, bacon, jowl) and 7 kilos of seasoned cured pork, half of which must be made up by "coppa" or ham, in the provinces of Emilia and in those which will later be returned to the administration of the Italian Government.

Art. 4

Before the slaughter takes place each slaughterer must inform the competent authorities of the slaughter, exhibiting in cases as

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- 2) 25 kilos of swine fats (fatback, bacon, jowl) and 7 kilos of seasoned cured pork, half of which must be made up by "coppa" or ham, in the provinces of Emilia and in those which will later be returned to the administration of the Italian Government.

Art. 4

Before the slaughter takes place each slaughterer must inform UCSEA of the number of swine to be butchered, exhibiting in cases as provided for in Article 2, the documents relating to the co-habitant members and the declaration by the Communal Ration Card Office, stating that the coupons for oil and fats have been withdrawn.

The aforesaid UCSEA then grants authorization for the slaughter specifying whether it is for family purposes or for commercial or industrial purposes.

The Ministry of Alimentation has the authority to establish, by separate provisions, the quantities of oil to be distributed to individuals who are duly supplied with pork fats, as per Article 2.

APPENDIX F (Cont'd.)

Art. 5

Whenever quantities of beef for making salami have been assigned by the Ministry of Alimentation to laboratories or industrial establishments, said laboratories and establishments must deliver seasoned products in such quantities as shall be established by later regulations of the Ministry of Alimentation. Such delivery does not exempt them from the obligations set forth in Articles 3 and 6.

Art. 6

The UPSEA in accordance with regulations issued by the Ministry for Alimentation and reported by the Provincial Food Sections are entrusted with the distribution of feed. The assignees are however under obligation to deliver a correspondent amount of fats and pork or of live animals, according to the regulations which shall be established by the aforesaid Ministry.

Art. 7

The processing of the swine must be carried out by the industrial establishments and laboratories authorized by the Provincial Food Sections as per regulations set out by the Ministry for Alimentation. The aforementioned establishments and laboratories must keep a daily record of the number of swine and cattle butchered with their relative weight, as well as the amount of beef and pork received, and must send to the competent Provincial Food Section a fortnightly report of the quantities of products obtained, and to be delivered in accordance with the provisions of this decree.

Provincial Food Sections must forward the list of the authorized firms to the Regional Inspectorates of Alimentation.

Art. 8

All quantities of fats and pork subject to compulsory delivery remain at the disposal of the Ministry of Alimentation, which decides the quantities to be assigned to the provinces of delivery and the amount destined for export to the assignee provinces, regulating the transfers thereof.

Art. 9

Trade and transport of swine for slaughter are free as long as effected within each area as mentioned in the attached table and on condition that the purchaser is furnished with a proper authorization issued by the Food Section of the province of destination or that of purchase.

To render valid the transfer of livestock purchased, each purchaser in possession of the authorization as per the preceding paragraph, each and every time transport is necessary, shall request from the Provincial Food Section of the province of destination or that of purchase a proper transport document on which is stated the number of head to be transported.

Art. 6

The UPSEA in accordance with regulations issued by the Ministry for Alimentation and reported by the Provincial Food Sections are entrusted with the distribution of feed. The assignees are however under obligation to deliver a correspondent amount of fats and pork or of live animals, according to the regulations which shall be established by the aforesaid Ministry.

Art. 7

The processing of the swine must be carried out by the industrial establishments and laboratories authorized by the Provincial Food Sections as per regulations set out by the Ministry for Alimentation. The aforementioned establishments and laboratories must keep a daily record of the number of swine and cattle butchered with their relative weight, as well as the amount of beef and pork received, and must send to the competent Provincial Food Section a fortnightly report of the quantities of products obtained, and to be delivered in accordance with the provisions of this decree.

Provincial Food Sections must forward the list of the authorized firms to the Regional Inspectorates of Alimentation.

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All quantities of fats and pork subject to compulsory delivery remain at the disposal of the Ministry of Alimentation, which decides the quantities to be assigned to the provinces of delivery and the amount destined for export to the assignee provinces, regulating the transfers thereof.

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Trade and transport of swine for slaughter are free as long as effected within each area as mentioned in the attached table and on condition that the purchaser is furnished with a proper authorization issued by the Food Section of the province of destination or that of purchase.

To render valid the transfer of livestock purchased, each purchaser in possession of the authorization as per the preceding paragraph, each and every time transport is necessary, shall request from the Provincial Food Section of the province of destination or that of purchase a proper transfer certificate on which is stated the number of head to be transported, the place of departure and arrival within the area indicated in the aforesaid authorization, as well as the slaughter house.

Art. 10

The Provincial Food Sections will affect the necessary controls to ensure the compliance of the regulations contained in this Decree regarding delivery of fats and pork.

In accordance with the regulations of the Ministry for Alimentation, the prefects are entrusted to issue in each province the regulations regarding prices and rules concerning compulsory delivery as well as those concerning the withdrawal of the coupons of the ration cards from the slaughterers.

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APPENDIX F (Cont'd.)

Art. 11

Any violation of regulations herein contained shall be punishable in accordance with R.L.D. 22 April 1943 No. 245 and successive modifications.

The M.D. of 16 June 1943 and all other provisions in any way conflicting with this decree are hereby abrogated.

Art. 12

This Decree shall enter into force seven days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom.

Rome, 9 September 1945

Signed: THE MINISTER: Mole

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

This Decree shall enter into force seven days after its publication
in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom.

Rome, 9 September 1945

Signed: THE MINISTER: Mole

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APPENDIX P (Cont'd.)

AREAS WITHIN WHICH TRANSFER OF SWINE DESTINED FOR ALAUGHTER

MAY BE EFFECTED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

1st Zone: Marche, Umbria, Lazio and Abruzzi (excluding Chieti)

2nd Zone: Toscana

3rd Zone: Campania, Molise, Calabria and Chieti

4th Zone: Puglia and Lucania

5th Zone: Emilia and the regions of Northern Italy which still have to be returned to Italian Administration.

Signed: THE MINISTER: Mola

and Zone: Toscana

3rd Zone: Campania, Molise, Calabria and Chieti

4th Zone: Puglia and Lucania

5th Zone: Emilia and the regions of Northern Italy which still have to be returned to Italian Administration.

Signed: THE MINISTER: Molo

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No.

785017

APPENDIX

TABLE FOR DELIVERY OF COINED BILLS BY BRANCHES AND HAVE STANDARD BILLS FOR FAMILY COINAGE

[illegible]

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OR DELIVERY OF CURED BATS BY HANDS OF TWO SLAUGHTERED SWINE FOR FAMILY CONSUMPTION

1st Group				2nd Group				3rd Group			
Piemonte - Lombardia - Venezia Euganea - Emilia - Marche				Umbria - Lazio - Campania - Abruzzi - Liguria - Toscana				Venezia Giulia e Tridantina - Puglie - Lucania - Calabria - Sicilia - Sardinia			
For 1 swine slau. kg.	For 2 swine slau. kg.	For 3 swine slau. kg.	For 4 swine slau. kg.	For 1 swine slau. kg.	For 2 swine slau. kg.	For 3 swine slau. kg.	For 4 swine slau. kg.	For 1 swine slau. kg.	For 2 swine slau. kg.	For 3 swine slau. kg.	For 4 swine slau. kg.
12	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
8	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
6	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
4	16	--	--	3	14	--	--	2	12	--	--
4	14	--	--	3	12	--	--	2	10	--	--
4	12	--	--	3	10	--	--	2	8	--	--
4	10	22	--	3	8	19	--	2	6	16	--
4	10	20	--	3	8	17	--	2	6	14	--
4	10	18	--	3	8	15	--	2	6	12	--
4	10	16	28	3	8	13	24	2	6	10	20
4	10	16	26	3	8	13	22	2	6	10	18
4	10	16	24	3	8	13	20	2	6	10	16
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 39:
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

AGR/111

13 September 1945

SEP 17 1945

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - AUGUST

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

August continued hot and dry in Central and Southern Italy. Showers occurred in Northern Italy too late to materially affect production of food crops. Fall pasture and forage crops are improving in the North. Hail damage has been reported in Treviso Province.

Reports from the field reduced wheat production estimates to 4,090,500 metric tons for all Italy. Revision of the July 15 Crop Report is being planned.

The anticipated low olive production that normally follows a good year has been further reduced by the drought. Vines also have suffered from drought in Southern Italy, but wine production is expected to exceed 18,900,000 hectoliters in Central and Southern Italy.

At the end of August 694,102 metric tons of wheat had been collected in "Granai del Popolo", 388,216 metric tons in North Italy and 305,887 metric tons south of the Apennines. These collections represent 60% of the quantities theoretically available for non-producers of wheat. Collection is presently more uniform in Southern Italy than in North Italy, largely because political considerations have impeded the progress in the latter area.

During the month a few agricultural supplies were received. However, 754 tractors, 350 tractor plows, 3000 tons of machinery spare parts and other supplies called forward for August delivery have not yet been received. Procurement of rock phosphate from North Africa is still stalemated and no word has been received of allocation or shipment on outstanding requisitions.

Procedures have been established for transfer of title of captured horses and mules, now on loan to Italian farmers, to the Italian Government which will then be in position to sell them to individual farmers. General health of livestock in Italy is fairly good at this time.

Forestry

On 1 August the new training school for forest guards opened at Piazzatorre with three hundred and sixteen students, mostly Partisans. Arrangements were made to cut timber for 150,000 "sleepers" for Military Railway Service from the Foreste del Circeo of Sabaudia. In northern regions there is indication that expiration of Royal Forest Corps personnel is being held up and this is having an unfortunate effect on morale of the Corps.

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During the month a few agricultural supplies were received. However, 754 tractors, 250 tractor plows, 3000 tons of machinery spare parts and other supplies called forward for August delivery have not yet been received. Procurement of rock phosphate from North Africa is still stalled and no word has been received of allocation or shipment on outstanding requisitions.

Procedures have been established for transfer of title of captured horses and mules, now on loan to Italian farmers, to the Italian Government which will then be in position to sell them to individual farmers. General health of livestock in Italy is fairly good at this time.

Forestry

On 1 August the new training school for forest guards opened at Piazzatorre with three hundred and sixteen students, mostly Partisans. Arrangements were made to cut timber for 150,000 "sleepers" for Military Railway Service from the Foreste del Circeo of Sabaudia. In northern regions there is indication that expropriation of Royal Forest Corps personnel is being held up and this is having an unfortunate effect on morale of the Corps.

Fisheries

A survey of fisheries of Venezia Giulia has been completed and recommendations given the SCAC. An allocation of 35,000 trout eggs are scheduled to arrive by air in November to repopulate Italian lakes and rivers. The Allied Commission has invited the Italian Government to sponsor an International Conference of Fisheries Representatives of the Mediterranean countries.

SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Agriculturea. Agricultural Production

The weather during the month of August was for the most part nearly normal, continuing dry and hot in Central and Southern Italy. Shower, which served to break the drought in most of the Po Valley during July, continued during August through the Apennines and Northern Italy. However, these summer rains came too late to materially affect the production of essential food crops. Fall pasture and forage crops, although rapidly improving in the North, are below normal throughout the area, especially in Sardinia. Preparation for the fall planting is also handicapped in the areas where the drought continues. On the other hand, considerable hail damage has been reported from Treviso Province, where heavy storms on the 8th and 19th of August resulted in considerable damage to corn, forage, grapes and other fruits.

Reports coming in from the field continued to change production estimates as reported in July, indicating a considerable net reduction. The estimates of wheat produced in Central, Southern and Insular Italy have been cut to 2,072,700 metric tons and for all Italy 4,090,500 metric tons, based on estimates prepared since threshing operations have been completed. According to current information total barley production may not exceed 130,000 metric tons, oats 270,000 metric tons, corn 1,600,000 metric tons, rice 394,100 metric tons and legumes 269,000 metric tons. These reports are being verified, and the changes as finally established will be contained in a revision of the July 15 Crop Report, which revision will be prepared as of 15 September. Prospects for production of tobacco, potatoes, tomatoes and late beans, especially where the crop is irrigated, continue favorable.

The olive oil production is expected to be low. The fact that a poor crop usually follows a good crop such as was experienced in 1944 is further accentuated by drought which is causing a premature drop of the olives, and the olives still remaining on the tree are not developing normally.

Vines are also suffering from heat and drought in Southern Italy, although the production of wine in Central and Southern Italy is expected to reach 18,900,000 hectoliters. (The drought is also affecting roadside trees and shrubs, with considerable leaf scorch and premature defoliation.)

b. Cranai del Popolo

Grain collection increased during the month, although there is an

which served to break the drought in most of the Po Valley, continued during August through the Apennines and Northern Italy. However, these summer rains came too late to materially affect the production of essential food crops. Fall pasture and forage crops, although rapidly improving in the North, are below normal throughout the area, especially in Sardinia. Preparation for the fall planting is also handicapped in the areas where the drought continues. On the other hand, considerable hail damage has been reported from Treviso Province, where heavy storms on the 8th and 19th of August resulted in considerable damage to corn, forage, grapes and other fruits.

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b. Granai del Popolo

Grain collection increased during the month, although there is an undesirable degree of variation between Provinces in the effectiveness of the program, some areas have been extremely successful, even exceeding expected collection, while others have not indicated adequate support of the program. At the end of August 694,103 metric tons of wheat had been collected, 388,216 metric tons of which was collected in North Italy, and 305,887 metric tons was collected in Central, Southern and Insular Italy. (Appendix A) Collections at that time totaled 60% of the quantities theoretically available for non-producers. Wheat collection is presently more uniform in Southern Italy than in North Italy, largely because political considerations have impeded the progress in the latter area. Toward the reorganization of UNSEA probably the greatest handicap. Toward the close of the month all areas reported a greater uniformity in compliance with the program, and improvement in almost all of the delinquent Provinces.

The Italian Government continues to encourage amassing through an extensive propaganda campaign, and the enforcement program improved during the month.

c. Olcari del Popolo

On 31 August 1945, 52,963 metric tons of olive oil had been collected. This represents 55% of the estimated amassable quantity of oil. (See Appendix B)

No definite figures are as yet available on the estimated production for 1945-46. However the production will be less than 1944-45 due to the continued drought which has caused an abnormally large drop of olives and which has also prevented a normal development of the remaining olives, with an accompanying reduction in the oil content.

d. Agricultural Supplies

During the month a few agricultural supplies were received, many of which consisted of remnants of requisitions which had been partially delivered previously. A total of 2,076 tons of ammonium nitrate, four tons of Bordinette, seven tons of copper oxychloride, and sixteen tons of fish hooks, seven tons of leather belting and 168 tons of paint were delivered against fisheries requisitions. Eight tons of steel cable and 7,643 lbs. of saws were delivered against outstanding forestry requisitions. These supplies being distributed according to outstanding allocation programs.

Procurement of rock phosphate from North Africa is still stalemated and no word has been received of allocation or shipment of nitrogen on outstanding requisitions. Italian agricultural production in 1945-46 campaign will be seriously handicapped by the delay in procurement and delivery of these essential fertilizers.

Seven hundred fifty-four tractors, 350 tractor plows, 5,000 metric tons of machinery spare parts, 20,000 pitch forks, 200 metric tons of spray oil and twenty metric tons of zinc phosphide, called forward for August delivery, have not yet been received. Distribution of agricultural supplies in AMG territory still continues.

e. Implementation of Decrees

In anticipation of the transfer of additional areas of Northern Italy to the Italian Government jurisdiction, the Ministry of Agriculture was requested to indicate which decrees, now effective only in Southern Italy, should be extended to Northern Italy. As a result of the discussions, it was decided to implement without delay three ministerial decrees, copies of which are attached as Appendix C.

f. Livestock

Apparently because of the continued drought and shortage of forage, livestock continues to be slaughtered at a greater rate than at any time

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f. Livestock

Apparently because of the continued drought and shortage of forage, livestock continues to be slaughtered at a greater rate than at any time since before liberation. The fall rains, alleviating the presently critical shortage of forage, may result in a sharply reduced availability of meat.

Procedures have been established for transfer of title of captured horses and mules, now on loan to Italian farmers in North Italy, to the Italian Government. Subsequently, the Italian Government will be in a position to sell the animals to the individual farmers. The procedure established provides for the transfer of title to the Italian Government, based on receipts executed by the Italian officials when American and British Army units turned the animals over to them, at an average charge of \$100 per animal. However, resale to the farmers can be effected at a lower price, at the discretion of the Italian Government. The livestock census continues in many provinces of the North, in order to

identify animals on loan, stray animals, etc., and provide a basis for transfer of ownership from the Italian Government to the farmers concerned.

Very few cases of foot and mouth disease have been reported during the month which indicates that the critical season for this disease is past. General health of livestock throughout Italy is fairly good at this time. However, an unusual type of venereal disease affecting horses and donkeys has been reported in Venezia. This disease, commonly known as Cover Disease, had been previously reported in Hungary and Yugoslavia, and it is thought that it has been introduced by enemy animals. It has been brought to the attention of the veterinarian department in Rome and steps have been taken to prevent its spread.

2. Forestry

On 1 August the new training school for forest guards opened at Piazzatorre. Three hundred and sixteen students, mostly all Partigiani, were enrolled and after four months training in elementary forestry they will be assigned to the Forestry Corps. All of the present enrollees are from the Northern provinces and will probably be placed in that zone. Discussions are now under way as to the possibility of continuing the school next year at the same location. It is hoped that students from Central and Southern Italy can be selected for the next session as there is an acute need for forest guards in these sections, too. To some extent this guard school will relieve the shortage of forestry personnel, but until more students can be put through university forestry courses the losses of competent foresters caused by the war and epuration will not be replaced.

Arrangements were made to obtain for the Military Railway Service 150,000 "sleepers" from the Foreste del Circeo of Sabaudia. A summary of the forest inventory showed that to obtain the 150,000 "sleepers" it will be necessary to cut about 21,000 cubic meters of timber. This is equivalent to the annual growth for a five-year period; or, if only the large diameter trees are considered, the proposed cut will be equivalent to about 20 years growth. It is believed that by the application of sound forestry practices much more timber of like quality could be obtained without impairing permanently the productivity of the Italian forests.

Arrangements were completed to turn over a number of automobiles to the Forestry Corps in Northern Italy. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests agreed to purchase these cars at prices to be determined at a later date and to pay cash for the repairs.

Epuration continues to be one of the principal handicaps to the Forestry Corps in the North. In Liguria Region 42 out of 48 of the forest guards have been temporarily suspended. Many of these suspensions are not valid, and there are indications that action on epuration is being held up. This is having an unfortunate effect on the morale of the Royal Forest Corps.

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3. Fisheries

A complete survey of the fisheries of Venezia Giulia has been completed and recommendations have been made to the S.C.I.O. The proposed general orders to set up an effective organization are now being studied by the legal division of Venezia Giulia.

As a result of the request made by this Sub-Commission to the U. S. Department of Interior for a shipment of rainbow trout eggs to repopulate Italian lakes and rivers, an allocation of 35,000 trout eggs will be sent by air late in November. The Italian Ministry of Agriculture has been informed.

A meeting has been held at the Ministry of Alimentation to discuss the allocation of POL for fishing, as the allocation for the month of September had been so reduced that the motorized craft would be able to operate at the most only four days during the month. Commerce Sub-Commission was requested to increase the allocation from 7,500 to 15,000 quintals.

Three Italian motor fishing vessels, from Molfetta, Bari and Mola di Bari were seized by an armed Yugoslav boat while fishing in the waters of the islands of Pelagosa, La Cazza and Lagosta. The Commander in Chief Mediterranean has been requested to investigate and obtain release of these vessels.

Proceeding in the development of the project for the resumption of ocean fishing, as outlined in previous reports, the Ufficio Centrale della Pesca of the Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with this Sub-Commission has invited a group of nationally known civilians, all experts in their field, to study and sponsor the rehabilitation of ocean fishing. On 29 August this group decided to create first a Committee for the study of the resumption of ocean fishing. A complete plan of action will be presented by 15 September. The Allied Commission has formally invited the Italian Government to sponsor an International Conference of Fisheries Representatives of the Mediterranean countries.

Hunting season was opened on 15 August after the majority of the Provinces requested such a date. The decree issued by the Italian Government has been implemented in the AMG areas.

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SECTION III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Changes continue to take place in the personnel assigned to agricultural work, especially in the field. The changes which took place during the month are indicated below:

The following personnel reported for duty:

Capt. J. A. Cottrell (B) Piemonte Region, returned from leave.
Capt. H. K. Koeller (A) returned from Hq. 5th Army
Miss Elizabeth A. Hollister (A), Stenographer, Agriculture S/C

The following personnel were relieved from duty:

Major A. H. Hough (B) Venezia Giulia Region, rel'd. for demobilization.
Major J. R. Crawford (B) Liguria Region, rel'd for demobilization.
Capt. J. A. Taft (A) Liguria Region, rel'd for demobilization.
Major C. A. Froneman (SA) rel'd for demobilization
Capt. R. N. Cobb (B) Venezia Region, rel'd for demobilization
Capt. T. J. D. Canham (B) Lombardia Region, rel'd. for demobilization.
Capt. R. Sive (SA) relieved for demobilization
Miss Emma Gimigliano (A) Stenographer, transferred.

Distribution:

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SCAO, Venezia Giulia
Agricultural Officers, Field

J. M. Merritt
JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

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Capt. J. A. Taft (A) Liguria Region, reld for demobilization.
Major C. A. Froneman (SA) reld for demobilization
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WHEAT MASSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1945

Compartments	Collected at Latest Report	Average Date of Reports	Quantity Considered massable (3 August 1945)	Percent of massable Collected
	Qls.		Qls.	
Piemonte	259,261	29/8	1,227,000	21
Liguria	1,131	3/9	6,300	13
Lombardia	879,993	23/8	1,750,000	50
Venezia Tridentina	998	21/8	3,000	33
Veneto	1,013,061	6/9	1,531,500	64
Venezia Giulia	5,670	25/8	10,000	57
Emilia	1,722,047	30/8	2,330,000	74
Northern Italy	3,332,161	-	6,707,300	56
Toscana	632,822	30/8	914,300	69
Marche	982,223	5/9	1,025,000	96
Umbria	500,830	31/8	630,000	74
Lazio	231,173	31/8	359,000	64
Abruzzi e Molise	212,573	3/9	311,000	68
Campania	24,719	29/8	86,000	29
Puglie	190,848	31/8	231,000	33
Lucania	91,185	31/8	300,000	30
Calabrie	56,568	31/8	98,000	58
Sicilia	108,504	31/8	545,000	20
Sardegna	27,422	31/8	45,000	61
Total Central, South- ern and Insular Italy	3,058,867	-	4,594,300	67
ALL ITALY	6,941,028	-	11,502,100	60

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WHEAT MASSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1945

APPENDIX A

ments	Collected at Latest Report	Average Date of Reports	Quantity Considered Massable (3 August 1945)	Percent of Massable Collected
	Qls.		Qls.	
	259,261	29/8	1,227,000	21
	1,131	3/9	6,300	13
Argentina	879,993	23/8	1,750,000	50
	998	21/8	3,000	33
Alia	1,013,061	6/9	1,531,500	64
	5,670	25/8	10,000	57
	1,722,047	30/8	2,330,000	74
ely	3,382,161	-	6,707,300	56
	632,822	30/8	914,300	69
	982,223	5/9	1,025,000	96
	500,830	31/8	600,000	74
lise	231,173	31/8	359,000	64
	212,573	3/9	311,000	68
	24,719	29/8	86,000	29
	190,848	31/8	231,000	83
	91,185	31/8	300,000	30
	56,568	31/8	98,000	58
	108,504	31/8	545,000	20
	27,422	31/8	45,000	61
, South-				
lar Italy	3,058,867	-	4,594,300	67
	6,941,020	-	11,502,100	60

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

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amas- sable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same Date in 1944-45
	Amassed dur- ing Period	Progressive Total to Date		
Up to 31 Dec.	10,115	10,115	11	26
1-31 Jan.	10,232	20,347	21	32
1-28 Feb.	12,131	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
1-31 August	554	52,950	55	44

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

Period 1944-45	Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amas- sable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same date in 1944-45	% of Target A for Food Plan A
	Amassed dur- ing Period	Progressive Total to Date			
Up to 31 Dec.	9,734	9,734	11	23	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	3,873	46,812	54	46	58
1-30 June	748	47,660	55	45	59
1-31 July	516	48,176	56	45	60
1-31 August	460	48,636	56	45	60

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 B

Tons Amassed Total Liberated Italy		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amas- sable Amassed	% of 1942-43 Amassing Amassed by same Date in 1944-45	1942-43 Season Percent of Total Amassing Completed
Amassed dur- ing Period	Progressive Total to Date			
10,115	10,115	11	26	32
10,232	20,347	21	32	53
12,101	32,528	34	39	59
10,364	42,892	45	44	31
4,520	47,412	50	45	33
3,200	50,612	53	45	94
1,154	51,766	54	45	97
630	52,396	55	44	97
554	52,950	55	44	100

Olive Oil Amassing (Food Plan Portion of Italy Only)

APPENDIX B

Tons Amassed Food Plan Italy		% of Estimated 1944-45 Amas- sable 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 dur- ing Period	Progressive Total to Date					
9,734	9,734	11	28	12	24	39
9,936	19,670	23	34	24	49	30
11,552	31,222	36	41	39	77	123
9,191	40,413	47	45	50	100	164
2,079	44,286	51	46	55	109	180
3,873	46,812	54	46	58	116	190
748	47,660	55	45	59	118	193
516	48,176	56	45	60	119	195
460	48,636	56	45	60	120	197

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

APPENDIX C

MINISTERIAL DECREES

1. Ministerial Decree of 14 November 1944, making the Federazione Italiana Consorzi Agrari responsible for provincial and inter-provincial transportation of wheat;
2. Ministerial Decree of 28 April 1945, regulating delivery of wheat and other cereals of the 1945 season to the "People's Granaries";
3. Ministerial Decree of 30 May 1945, establishing prices for clipped and pulled wool.

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and other cereals of the 1945 season to the "People's Granaries";

3. Ministerial Decree of 30 May 1945, establishing prices for clipped and pulled wool.

Ministerial Decree 14 November 1944, published in the Official Gazette No. 83 of 18 November 1944, making the Federazione Italiana Consorzi Agrari responsible for provincial and inter-provincial transportation of wheat.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS
in agreement with
the Minister of Treasury

DUE TO The urgent necessity, pending the issuance of final regulations governing the supplies and distribution of wheat and of milled products, to regulate provincial and inter-provincial transportation of wheat as well as inter-provincial transportation of the flours, to the end of having a regular functioning;

DUE TO the fact that such transportations are executed as a matter of fact mostly by the provincial Agrarian Consortia, but with different criteria because no precise provisions govern this matter;

DUE TO the advisability of committing temporarily to the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari the task of supervising the handling of the wheat from the People's Granaries to the mills and of the flours from province to province, in order to regulate the functioning and to provide for the financing thereof;

BY VIRTUE of the L.I.D. No. 167 of 3 August 1944;

DECREES:

To the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari is temporarily committed the charge, effective as of the beginning of the 1944-45 management of the "People's Granaries", to provide, both direct and through the provincial Agrarian Consortia, for the regulation of provincial and inter-provincial transportation of wheat from the "People's Granaries" to the mills, as well as for the regulation of inter-provincial transportation of flours.

For the fulfillment of this task the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari is authorized to procure for itself the financial means required with the procedure and under the conditions which govern the financing of products subject to crop collection.

The provisions of this decree are applicable to all the Italian

in agreement with
the Minister of Treasury

DUE TO The urgent necessity, pending the issuance of final regulations governing the supplies and distribution of wheat and of milled products, to regulate provincial and inter-provincial transportation of wheat as well as inter-provincial transportation of the flours, to the end of having a regular functioning;

DUE TO the fact that such transportations are executed as a matter of fact mostly by the provincial Agrarian Consortia, but with different criteria because no precise provisions govern this matter;

DUE TO the advisability of committing temporarily to the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari the task of supervising the handling of the wheat from the People's Granaries to the mills and of the flours from province to province, in order to regulate the functioning and to provide for the financing thereof;

BY VIRTUE of the L.I.D. No. 167 of 3 August 1944;

DECREES:

To the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari is temporarily committed the charge, effective as of the beginning of the 1944-45 management of the "People's Granaries", to provide, both direct and through the provincial Agrarian Consortia, for the regulation of provincial and inter-provincial transportation of wheat from the "People's Granaries" to the mills, as well as for the regulation of inter-provincial transportation of flours.

For the fulfillment of this task the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari is authorized to procure for itself the financial means required with the procedure and under the conditions which govern the financing of products subject to crop collection.

The provisions of this decree are applicable to all the Italian provinces liberated up to date, including those subject to the jurisdiction of the Allied Military Government, and to the other provinces as they are liberated.

Cullo

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 block-
ing of cereals and dry seeds;

By Virtue of the Law No.566, dated 13 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 regula-
tions 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 agri-
cultural 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.

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

10.03

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 13 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.

Incidental surplus must be entirely delivered to the "People's Granaries" **100%**

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

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.

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 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 UNSEA 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, acceptations and decisions as per the preceding articles 4 and 5 do not release the producers or holders from the obligations as per

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.

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Art.5

As soon as the whole production, according to the procedure set forth in the foregoing article, will have been assessed, the UNSEA 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, acceptations 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".

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 Consorzio Agrari Provinciali which are in charge of the "People's Granaries" or of the depositories.

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 UNSEAL 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 amasso 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 delivered.

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.

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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 table, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

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 amassing 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 Official 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 quote:

- a) non-manual operators of cereal farms of which they are owners or "enfiteuti" or usufructuaries or tenants, including parish-priests, operating "benefici parroccchiali" (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, if not permanently residing on the place of

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 amassing as specified in Art.1 remain unchanged provided they are not in conflict with those contained in this Decree.

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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 cohabitant 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

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

- d) communities and parishes operating cereal-farms as owner 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 cohabitant 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

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 the entitled people will have produced and retained an amount of wheat respectively equal to 1.50 quintals and 1.20 quintals per person or comprised between 1.50 and 2.00 quintals or 1.20 and 1.50 quintals, they shall be considered as being supplied with cereals for a whole year, and they will lose the right to use for 12 months the coupons for bread and soup ingredients of food cards both normal and supplementary.

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:

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	1.30 "
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 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 suckling pigs 5.00 "
- d) for each sow on a pasture or

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	1.30 "
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 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 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 "

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, Calabria, Lucania 11 "
Sicilia and Sardegna 11 "

4) for each breeding equine
in the provinces of Gros-
seto and Livorno, in Lazio
Campania, Calabria, Luca-
nia, 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
BERGAMINI

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS
GULLO

1002

MINISTERIAL DECREE 30 MAY 1945, PUBLISHED
IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE No. 70 OF 12 JUNE
1945, ESTABLISHING PRICES FOR CLIPPED AND
PULLED WOOL

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

BY VIRTUE of the Ministerial Decree 21 April 1945 containing provisions for the regulation of production and utilization of clipped and pulled wools of the 1945 campaign;

DUE TO the necessity of setting the prices for the clipped and pulled wools of the 1945 campaign to be delivered to the Collecting Centers;

BY VIRTUE of the determination of the Interministerial Committee of Prices dated 20 May 1945;

HEREBY DECREES

Art. 1

The basic price of clipped wools to be paid to the consignor, net of collection expenses, is fixed for the 1945 campaign at 443.50 lire per kilo for the quality "Marche I" thoroughly washed.

The prices of the other types and qualities of clipped and pulled wool will be determined from the above basic price by applying the fixed ratio of 9.585 to the prices of the Ministerial Table, published in the supplement to the Official Gazette of the Kingdom No. 69 of 25 March 1943.

Art. 2

The percentage set forth in Art. 16 of the R.L.D. No. 521 of 8 March 1937 will be limited, for the current year, to 0.10 lire for each kilogram of wool delivered to the Collecting Center.

Art. 3

The price set forth in Art. 1 must be paid to the consignor on delivery of the wool to the Collecting Centers and refers to net product, free on the platform-scale of the Collecting Center closest to the place of production. In case of wools delivered during the current campaign, before this Decree has become effective, the adjustment between the prices or advances previously paid and those shall be effected upon request of the

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Art. 4

This Decree will become effective the day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom.

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