

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

ACC

10000/109/836

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

10000/109/836

WHEAT COLLECTION, 1945
MAY 1945 - JAN. 1946

De

705A17

FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

CSO.

Reply should be sent to McFlee ADG
2/67.

182/15/2011

22

Major Holmes
12/21/71 Adm. Sec. for a copy of their reply.

If they have it send one tele in to copy as.

182/15/2011

Ex. 100.

77

CSO. Please see 73-76 opposite.

This is the reply to Big Lusk's letter of 5/20/60 (5/20/60)

Staff 22/12/65

182/15/2011

182/15/2011

182/15/2011

80.

CSO. Reference min 71-72 and folio 67.

Please see reply (folios 78+79) to above 182/15/2011

Staff 25/12/65

82.

CSO. Folio 81 for info.

Staff 24/1/46
JAN 25 RECD
153

12/21/71 Ask Econ. Sec. for a copy of their reply.
If they have it sent one tele in to copy as.

1-11-71
20/12

Ex. (on)

77

CSO. Please see 73-76 opposite.

This is the reply to Big Licks' letter of 5/16/40 (5/16/60)

W (27/100)

Ex-2

23/12

Stat

22/12/40

80

1/10/40/12/24/12

80.

CSO. Reference min 71+72 and folio 67.

Please see reply (folios 78+79) to above request and letter

Stat 13/12/40

25/12/45

for

82

CSO. folio 81 for info.

Stat

24/1/40

JAN 25 RECD

153

P.A.

(57F)

As a Ben Den. Kennedy, results of our talks with

LT COL Tossman

182/101x

(57C)

Unrecovered at for the meeting 18/10/12 22/10/12

APR 12/12

Also. Please see 61 for info. SPH 4/2/45

APR 12/12

Please see 63-67 on status of grain supplies.
Maj Hadfield Food 3/2 will notify me of action taken
in #7 - 65 SPH 13/2/45

|| H.A. Lewis in Col. P. - Apr |

to be submitted to him.

File to be submitted to

Ex-lam Lewis (SO) for info

To be by V.P. - event -

for review.

1323

18/12

(40)

|| Maj. H.A. Lewis talked to Col P about this matter ||

C.S.O. Please see 61 for info. SPH 4/12/45

SPH 14/12
 Please see 63-67 on status of grain supplies.
 Maj Haslam Food Sp will notify me of action taken
 in 77-65 SPH 13/12/45

|| H.C. Levin is Col. P. after ||

to be submitted to him.

File to be submitted to
 Ex-1000, Livi C.S.O. for info.

To be by V.P. meeting
 tomorrow. 1321

|| 12/12/45 ||

Maj Haslam talked to Col P about this matter
 and Maj Haslam familiarized him with the scheduled
 for Jan etc. It appears that everything that can
 be done, was done for the Mayles area. There is an
 increased allocation of grain in Jan. loadings, however
 the last two weeks in December may be tough.

|| Maj Haslam said that Col P cleared to withhold
 action on this letter temporarily.

SPH

CSO- ^{Trans 4/10} ^(57A) ^{57B} Enclosed letter from Food S/C for info.
 Encl 4/10

Chief Commissioner

(57C)

For information. We are back to the days of
 January 1945 in Sicily. No ammassi & no
 wheat. We helped them out before. I think
 this time we must leave the Italian Govt.
 to cope. You are almost bound to receive a
 letter soon from P.M. I hope you concur
 with position taken by A/V.P. Ecom-sec.

DS 4/10

E.C.

I think, to be sure of our ground, I think
 it might be wise for Toscani to make a
 quick trip to Sicily, & survey - as a ^{13:30} possible
 shooter - the situation on the ground

b
 10

P.A. I will speak to CC DS 6/10

GW
 CC

Agreed. ~~Final~~ 22/10. 54-

CSO- Folio 53 - addressed to the C.O. but is not deserving of a reply from him. It is suggested matter be left to E.O. who are awaiting expression of our desire before proceeding

Emu 27/9 E.O. 27/10

~~Final~~ 22/10.

56

CSO- Folio 55 for info

Emu 27/10

#6

Slo Plan
For info from 44 x 45ATC
S 2/9

H. 7/7

775L 8/5

2

50

CSO. For info Lulus 48 + 49.

Re para 8-4 farmer is to have privilege of selling a certain quantity. How will it be distributed from wheat he should have conferred but withheld. Won't control collapse because of the inability to distinguish between legal and illegal wheat. Will price of that farmer can retain and sell be higher than that amassed? If so, how will that work out. I suppose is to give farmer a greater return by letting him sell part of his crop at a higher price (this being passed on to the consumer) and it logical to increase the overall price and spread the burden evenly among consumers (undoubtedly this is not deemed politically feasible). These subsidies are not a countervailing force for an economical price for wheat.

Para 4 indicating a further proposal will be submitted by Undersecretary

Lulus 27/9

1318

57

para 4 - if farmer is to have privilege of selling a certain quantity wheat will it be distributed from wheat he should have conferred but withheld. Won't control collapse because of the inability to distinguish between legal and illegal wheat. Will price of wheat farmer can retain and sell be higher than that ammassed? If so, wheat will that works out. If purpose is to give farmer a greater return by letting him sell part of his crop at a higher price (this being passed on to the consumer) and it logical to increase the overall price and spread the burden evenly among consumers (undoubtedly this is not deemed politically feasible). These subsidies are not a sound substitute for an economical price for wheat.

para 4 indicates a further proposal will be submitted by Undersecretary.

Lemus 22/9

1313

57

Exemplar
See 45. for information:

24/9
4/29

PA
For V.P.s meeting
52
25/9

PA 25/9

C.50 ¹⁹ See min 14. Action taken as per
folios 17 & 18 CRB 4/7/45
S. P.

C.S.O.:

Resume of Agriculture Subcommittee's 1945 Italian Wheat Crop Estimate.

This report is based upon data supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture field organization acting in AMG territory under supervision of AMG Regional Agricultural Officers and supplemented by observations made by Allied survey parties in Central and South Italy and Sicily during the first ten days of June 1945.

IMPORTANT POINTS:

Crop estimated at 4,427,000 metric tons as compared with 6,390,661 metric tons last season and a ten-year average of 7,103,000 metric tons.
Approx. 2000000 TONS LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Acres planted to wheat estimated at 10,783,799 as compared with 11,769,770 last year and a ten-year average of 12,572,300 acres.

It was observed that the grain threshed was smaller in size than under normal crop conditions. Over half of crop was yet to be cut at time of this survey and in mountainous regions the wheat was still immature.

In general, the crop was said to be approximately fifteen days late in maturing this year, with the following factors contributing to this lateness:

- a. Lack of spring rains which retarded growth
- b. Late seeding of the crop in some areas
- c. Lack of phosphate fertilizer which ordinarily hastens maturity.

Drought: Lack of moisture is estimated to be responsible for at least 30% of the 1945 wheat crop production. Small marginal farms suffered most. In Foggia area large farms were badly damaged.

Fertilizer Deficiency: Shortage of fertilizers estimated to cause 18% of crop production. Shortage of phosphate fertilizer and lack of nitrates.

Other Adverse Factors:

- a. Late seeding.
- b. Frosts
- c. Flooding and hot winds.

These are some other factors causing reduction in crop.

27 June 45

A. B. ARYOLDX
Capt, *Res.*

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These are some ~~other~~ factors causing reduction in crop.

27 June 45

14.

A. B. ARNOLD
Capt, ~~1st Regt~~

Chief Commissioner.

1. This is a very disturbing report which was brought out very well by Mr. Merritt at your Regional Commissioners' meeting yesterday. I will see that a copy is sent to G-5, ARHQ and will instruct Economic Section to take action as recommended in para 4.

2. I recommend that you sign the letter to the Prime Minister on the attached file. *see file*

29 June 45

11M 80 1057

1792
- Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

for *[Signature]* 4-7-45

Translation

10026.24/1.1.16

FO

The President of the Council of Ministers

Rome, 22 January 1946

Dear Admiral,

In relation with your proposal for the resumption of the publication of Italian agricultural statistics, as from your letter of November 30th, n. 45526/10026.24/1.1.16, President Parri expressed his point of view on the advisability of revoking all the regulations which previously suspended the publication of statistical data of an economic or financial character.

After I assumed the direction of the Government, I gave my personal attention to such a matter, and in agreement with the above mentioned opinion, in a decree dated 21 December 1945, I revoked all the regulations suspending or limiting the publication of acts and documents regarding the economic and financial life of the State.

I now inform you that the above mentioned decree has been published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno, n. 1, of January instant, and that it became in force at that date.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

B. De Gasperi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

e/c

E.C. DIST - 24 Jan

Action: Ec. Sec. (2)

Info: C.C.

E.C.

1316

PA

28/1

PA

SKH
24/1/46
(M.D.H.)

See M.B.2.

Rxt. 761

HH/ak

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FOOD & AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

91-1/FOOD

20 December 1945

SUBJECT: Grain Supplies

DEC 28 1945

TO : HQ. AMG., Naples Commune.
Attn. Commissioner.

1. Reference your letter C/1730 of 10 December, 1945, and conversation (Col. Pennycuik/Maj. Hayden) of 17 December, 1945.

2. It is understood that a brief outline of the present critical situation with regard to grain supplies for Italy as a whole was given during the above-mentioned conversation. Future prospects of grain arrivals during the remainder of December and throughout January were also mentioned. It should, however, now be added that most recent information received from Washington indicates that, owing to various uncontrollable factors, most of the December loading programme has been concentrated in the last part of December and the beginning of January; and consequently there will be no real improvement in the overall supply position for Italy until the beginning of February.

3. This Office letter 50-2/Food of 26 November 1945 is merely an indication as to the tonnages which would be put through Italian ports in January in the event of the total programmed amount actually arriving in that month.

4. This Sub-Commission agrees that such a reserve as you suggest should be built up. Yet, the fact must be faced that, in spite of every effort made by this Headquarters, it has been found impossible to maintain loadings ex U.S. sources at the rate shown in the FEA Interim Supply Programme for the last quarter of this year. Accordingly, the whole of Italy has at the moment to be maintained on, at the best, a week-to-week basis, and, at the worst, on a day-to-day basis.

5. For your information, the following ships have recently been diverted for discharge at Naples:

		<u>Estimated arrival</u>	<u>Tons</u>
ssBROWN	Castellammare/Salerno	21 Dec., 1945	6906
TRANCHERE	Castellammare	22 " "	8309
HUGER	Castellammare	1 Jan., 1946	6737

1315

-2-

You will, of course, appreciate that the wheat from these ships is intended for the maintenance of all the deficient areas served from Naples port. According to records held in this office, after allowing for the wheat ex the above-mentioned ships, the under-mentioned regions will be maintained up to the dates stated:

Campania until 30 January
Calabria " 5 January
or if grain is transferred from Calabria to Campania, Calabria and Campania until 22 January.

W. L. Legg
JAMES M. LEGG
Director

Distribution

Executive Commissioner
Economic Section
Economic Section (Supply Group)

785017

Tel. 478209

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

LP/ob

AGR/220.13

SUBJECT: Wheat Amassing in Liguria Region
TO : Executive Commissioner

1. Reference is made to the attached letter (LIG/HQ/161), and the report, both in connection with the grain collection campaign in Liguria Region.

2. The situation appears to be clearly summarized in paragraph 4 of the Regional Commissioner's letter. The prevalence of very small farms reduces the collections in bad years. The Ministry of Agriculture on 17 November, in agreement with UNSEA, estimated the wheat production for Liguria at 177,310 quintals. This figure was arrived at after a series of discussions with the Inspectors of Agriculture and the URSEA officials of Liguria, and it is believed that it should stand firm.

3. The estimated amassable as of 15 September, which totaled 4,300 quintals, was reduced to 2,600 quintals on 29 November by the Ministry of Agriculture. This latter figure is very near the figure, i.e., 2,350 quintals, indicated by the URSEA officials. To date 1,881 quintals of wheat have been amassed in Liguria.

4. The situation indicated in paragraph 3 of Colonel Selby's letter appears to exist no longer, for the production and amassable figures were arrived at in agreement with the Provincial Inspectors of Agriculture and the URSEA Offices of Liguria.

Harlan Cleveland
HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President

Enclosures:
Ltr. LIG/HQ/161 and report

Distribution:
Economic Section

1314

(MAJ H) 5/24/45
22/12/45

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LIGURIA REGION

LIG/HQ/161

17th November 1945

NOV 20 1945

SUBJECT : Wheat Amassing in LIGURIA RegionTO : Headquarters, Allied Commission (Att Executive Commissioner)

1. Reference your ES/10.03 dated 5 Nov 45 which was received here on 13 Nov 45.

2. I forward herewith a report on amassing of 1945 wheat in LIGURIA Region. I have had no Agriculture Officer here since September but every effort has and is being made to amass as much wheat as possible. My Commerce Officer has visited all the Provinces and been into the matter very fully.

3. In addition to his remarks it would appear that there has been a complete lack of co-operation between the Government Official, Il Capo del Ispettorato Provinciale dell' Agricoltura who is the Official who makes the estimate of amassable wheat to the Ministry of Agriculture, and the local Provincial Official, the Commissario dell' Ufficio Provinciale Statistica Agricoltura, with the result that in all cases the estimate of amassable wheat has been too optimistic. I have instructed the Prefects to take more interest in this matter.

4. I do not think that in this mountainous country forcible methods of amassing on the part of the Carabinieri etc will have much effect and it is a fact that owing to the presence of mines, particularly in SAVONA Province, drought and the unsettled state of the Region during the season when wheat was being planted, has all resulted in less production than was estimated.

1313

See 74

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1313

JGS/gch

See 74
J. G. Selby
J. G. SELBY,
Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

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



1114
21

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LIGURIA REGION
Agriculture Division

Ref.LIG/AGR/7023

16 November 1945

REPORT ON AMASSING OF 1945 WHEAT
IN LIGURIA REGION

1...

The Director of Agriculture Sub-Commission informed this Headquarters on 25th. September that on 15th. September the Ministry of Agriculture, Rome had prepared the following estimates for 1945:-

	<u>Production</u> (Estimates as of 15 Sept.) <u>QUINTALS</u>	<u>Amassable</u> (Estimates as of 15 Sept.) <u>QUINTALS</u>
Genoa Province	65.000	300
Imperia "	10.000	"
LaSpezia "	40.000	4.000
Savona "	48.000	"
	<u>163.000</u>	<u>4.300</u>

2...

On enquiry at the local Provincial Agricultural Offices (UPSEA), the following estimates have been received:-

	<u>Production</u> <u>QUINTALS</u>	<u>Amassable</u> <u>QUINTALS</u>
Genoa Province	35.000	300
Imperia "	5.000	50
LaSpezia "	36.000	1.000
Savona "	38.000	1.000
	<u>114.000</u>	<u>2.350</u>

3...

It will be seen that there is a big difference between estimates by Ministry of Agriculture and by local Provincial Agricultural Officials and as the latter may be expected to be better acquainted with the conditions prevailing in their provinces it would seem that the Ministry of Agriculture has overestimated both the total crops and the total amassable for the Region.

4...

The drought experienced during the Spring and early Summer together with the lack of fertilizers contributed principally to the low yield of wheat. There were, of course, other factors such as lack of seed, shortage of farm workers, the general alarm and feeling of insecurity caused by the approach of active combat operations and the incursions into the areas of irregular bands; the partial breakdown of administrative institutions; the aversion of farmers to grow wheat for which they will not receive an economic return and their lack of a sense of responsibility and obedience towards the law.

1312

Genoa Province	65.000	300
Imperia "	10.000	-
LaSpezia "	40.000	4.000
Savona "	48.000	-
	<u>163.000</u>	<u>4.300</u>

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5...

The Region of Liguria comprises a narrow mountainous coastal strip where cultivation is carried out in small holdings. The official acreage available for wheat growing under the most favourable conditions total 26.000 hectares in Liguria and this is divided over 90.000 farms.

Assuming (a) the total area were cultivated, and (b) a yield of 7 quintals per hectare, there would result 182.000 quintals, but after the legal retentions have been made for the farmer and his dependants from this production there will in general be no grain available for handing over to the ammassi. The only exception to this is in the southern extremity of La Spezia province where, near SARZANA there are two large farms at Marinella and Casano owned by the Banking Institution Monte dei Paschi and it is from these two farms that the greater

13

part of the amassable wheat has been received in the Region. Unfortunately, the Germans had used this district as the Southern end of their last defence system and it suffered severely during the ensuing fighting, the land was extensively mined and the workers evacuated. From this comparatively favourable province for wheat amassing the wheat collected in 1942/43 which was the peak year for wheat amassing only totalled 5,000 quintals.

6...

The total of grain amassed in the Region to date totals 1,705 quintals, approximately 40% of the quantity estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture on 15th. September. The collections are not yet completed and it is hoped that as a result of measures taken that another 500 quintals will be brought in, so that the total quantity finally collected will not be far short of the amount estimated by the local Provincial Agricultural Officers.

Low St. John.
Cap.

1311

785017

HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE

APC. 394

CONFIDENTIAL

C/1730

10 December, 1945

SUBJECT : Grain Supplies.
TO : HQ. A. C.
(Att. Food Sub-Commission).

1. The stock and supply of grain to Naples area has been the subject of anxiety as there has been danger that the basic ration of bread might not be maintained and this report is to provide information on this position.
2. Harvests - Returns for the 1945 harvest now reveal the failure of the Italian authorities to get in the grain grown in the country - see appendix "A" attached which shows the position of the provinces for which this office has liaison responsibilities. These figures are the more disastrous because the grain producing province of Foggia (not included in the table as it is not one of Naples Commune Liaison provinces) upon which South and Central Italy depends - has only shown a return of 20,246 Tons up to 15th November as against 118,913 Tons amassed by 15th November 1944.
3. Reasons for failure - The reasons for the failure of the harvest are given as drought and lack of fertilizers. When I look back, however, on the energetic measures taken up by A.M.G. HQ. in Naples in the Spring and early Summer of 1944, with the provisions of Italian soldier labour in Foggia, vigorous action in law courts, etc., I feel sure that it is also the lack of this drive that has contributed to the position that has arisen. The result, whatever the cause, is that South West and Central Italy must rely on grain imported from elsewhere to maintain even the Allied Commission basic ration, local grain is lacking.

9
(P.H.H.)

SKH
13/12/45

See M. 68-70-71

- (66)
4. Present Position of Imports - Unfortunately stocks have been allowed to fall to a very low level and in November a period occurred when there was less than 2,000 Tons of grain in the Castellammare Silos and (apart from an UNRRA stock of 2,600 Tons) less than 500 Tons of flour in the Naples Depots. Since then ships with nearly 23,000 Tons of grain have arrived. Part of this grain, though milled in Naples, is sent out to Rome, Frosinone, Latina, etc. besides the southern provinces of Potenza, Cosenza, Catanzaro, etc. From the above shipments over 15,000 Tons of flour have in fact to be sent North, viz.

to Rome	12,000 Tons	+ 500 for pasta
" Frosinone	1,000	" + 600
" Latina	1,000	" + 500

Monthly requirements for the 8 South West provinces are given in Appendix "B", and Naples alone requires about 17,000 Tons a month.

5. Shipping - Shipping in sight provides for a total of 51,000 Tons to Naples and satellite ports in December and 48,000 Tons in January 1946 (see 50-20000 of 20th and 26th November 1945). Although this will meet essential requirements I recommend that it be augmented to permit the building up of a reserve and in view of the failure of the harvest consider we require a reserve of 50,000 Tons of grain in the Castellammare silos as the present position is not too secure.

6. Distribution - Rail cars have not been forthcoming in sufficient quantities from the Italian State Railways and distribution in Naples has been slow and faulty. I have reported separately on the depots and owing to poor distribution; sugar, powdered milk, dried vegetables, etc. have been allowed to accumulate unduly. The distribution of pasta is also behind hand. It is most important that the distribution should be effected smoothly now as weather conditions may shortly produce delays and difficulties to aggravate the position.

APPENDIX "A".

For the 8 Southern Provinces (Caserta still not being shown separately) figures of grain in quintals amassed on 15th November were:

PROVINCE	15 Nov.1945	15 Nov.1944
NAPLES	10,888	39,981
AVELLINO	26,307	76,767
BENEVENTO	20,291 +	92,107
CAMPOBASSO	66,849	203,966
CATANZARO	96,751	107,198
COSENZA	11,860	72,974
REGGIO CALABRIA	3,584	2,828
SALERNO	13,590	36,938

+ This figure to 31st October only.

APPENDIX "B".

(63)

Approximate grain requirements for South West Italy:

Province	Population	Approx. monthly requirements	remarks
NAPLES	3,000,000	17,000 Tons	
AVELLINO	470,000	3,000 "	
BENEVENTO	360,000	2,000 "	Normally self-supporting
CAMPORASSO	420,000	2,500 "	do do
CATANZARO	606,000	4,000 "	
COSENZA	580,000	4,000 "	
REGGIO CALABRIA	600,000	4,000 "	
SALERNO	760,000	5,500 "	

Reserves of grain in Naples and satellite ports fell to less than 2,000 Tons in November 1945. Flour stocks on 30th November were about 500 Tons only with in addition 2,000 Tons of UNRRA flour.

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

49526/10026.21/1.1.16

Rome, 30 November 1940

My dear Admiral,

In relation with your proposal of October 9th AGR 331 to have the regulation prohibiting the publication of agricultural statistics revoked, I want you to know that, from a more general point of view, I realized the advisability of revoking such regulations as concern the suspension of the publication and spreading of all statistical data with an economic or financial character. A regulation will therefore shortly be drafted on such a matter.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery A. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
A. O. N. O.

trans. e/c

EC DIST. A. D. C.

ACTION RECH SEC (3)

INFO EXCOMINT

CHIEF COMINT

1305

Ref: ES/10.03

5. November 1945.

SUBJECT: Wheat Amassing in LIGURIA Region.

TO : Regional Commissioner,
LIGURIA REGION.

I refer to your letter Lig/ES/161 of 24 Oct 45.

In spite of paucity of staff the importance of amassing is so great that you should have been able to reply to my letter 10.03/ES of 16 Oct 45 from information in your possession without further reference to the Provinces. I await your further report with some impatience.

For the Chief Commissioner:

MSL/JG.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

1303

I refer to your letter Ldg/ES/161 of 24 Oct 45.

In spite of paucity of staff the importance of amassing is so great that you should have been able to reply to my letter 10.03/ES of 16 Oct 45 from information in your possession without further reference to the Provinces. I await your further report with some impatience.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M.S. L...

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MSL/JC.

*Sp 7.75
0.46*

1304

PA 7/11

x/
(H/CSO)

4210

cc file

(59)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

LDD/sc

Tel: 267

16 October 1945

Ref: 10.03/ES

SUBJECT: Wheat Amassing Liguria Region

TO : Regional Commissioner, Liguria Region

1. Reference is made to attached:

a) Copy of ref. 10.03/ES of 3 October 45, request of Economic Section to Supply Division (Agriculture S/C) for report on wheat amassing situation, Liguria.

b) Copy of ref. Agri/861 of 8 October 45, same being requested report.

2. This report gives the impression that wheat amassing activities in the Region have been almost the exclusive responsibility of the Italians. This may not be correct and if it is not the case then this impression should be corrected.

3. We in AMG are responsible for wheat amassing as long as the territory is under Allied Military Government. It is not enough to leave the matter in the hands of the Regional Agriculture Officer and the Italians. Organized and aggressive actions must be taken by the Regional Commissioner and his entire regional organization.

4. It is requested that a complete report be made, setting forth the position, and information submitted, showing the activities that have been and are being taken by the AMG regional organization.

5. This is one of the most important functions, if not the most important, that we as AMG have yet to perform.

15 / M S LUSH

Incls: 2
As per a) and b)

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

See 161 62

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16/10.

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AGR/331

9 October 1945

OCT 10 1945

My dear Mister Prime Minister:

In certain of the areas of Northern Italy it has been proposed that a fuller presentation of agricultural statistics should be made, especially to acquaint the public with the progress of the grain collection campaign, and problems incidental thereto.

It appears that publication of basic statistics was temporarily suspended by the Fascist Government by their Confidential Circular No. 106 dated 4 September 1939, which has never been repealed or annulled. It seems appropriate to recommend action at this time to reinstate statistical information in its normal status of public property.

Possibly the matter is already receiving your consideration, but in any event I should like to point out that the repeal of Circular No. 106 would have an extremely beneficial effect in permitting a more accurate presentation of the situation to the people of Italy, and to other nations.

Very truly yours,

W. Ellery Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Ferri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

See Table 61

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(CARL WHITE)

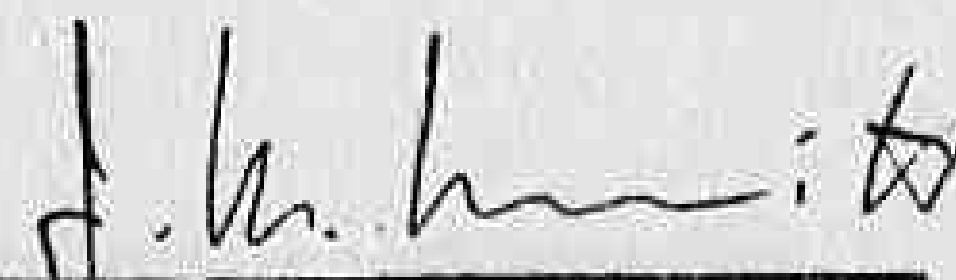
PA
T. Stone

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Distribution:

Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Civil Affairs Section
Economic Section
Regional Commissioners -
Venezia, Lombardia,
Liguria and Piemonte
SCAO - Venezia Giulia

APPROVED:


James M. Merritt
Director
Agriculture S/C

C O P Y

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Tel: 584

FEA/el

Ref: 21-2/49/FOOD

2 October 1945

SUBJECT: Wheat for Sicily

FROM : Food Subcommittee

TO : Economic Section
(Attn: Colonel WALTON)

1. On 2 October 45, a meeting was held in the Food S/C office at which were present Director Food Subcommittee Lt Col. Toscani, Mr. Welk representing UNRRA, Major Haydon Chief Supply Officer of the Food Subcommittee, Avv. Mole' Italian Minister of Food, Prof. Ronchi General Director of the Ministry of Food and Dr. Rogers Interpreter. Amongst the many things discussed was the wheat situation in Sicily. Minister Mole' declared that Palermo had only sufficient wheat/flour to last through October 5, 1945. A deep study was made of the situation and it was found that in Sicily from an initial provision for the amassing of 89,000 tons the figure was subsequently reduced to 56,000 tons and that as of the 15 September, was further reduced to 20,000 tons. The total accordingly amassed in Sicily as of 22 September, was 14,000 tons. The Minister gave many reasons for the continued changes in the provision figure, amongst which were the bad drought of this year plus the rather complicated political separatist movement going on in Sicily, obviously to embarrass the central government. The latter reason was also given for the non-amassing of grain. A solution was sought for which I contacted Colonel Walton, Colonel Densmore and eventually Brig. General McKinley. The decision reached by the three officers mentioned above was that the Sicilian situation was strictly an Italian Government affair and any decision would have to be made by that body. It was further said that if the fact that a wheat ship was late a few days made so much difference at the height of the amassing period, it sure would be very much worse next May and June. Therefore, I was instructed to notify the Minister of Food that the decision and solution was strictly up to him.

2. I returned to the conference and repeated General McKinley's words to the Minister of Food and asked him to please let me know what his decision would be for the record.

3. I am appreciative of the attitude taken by the Economic Section as I firmly believe that there is wheat in Sicily which is being held back from the amassi for political reasons and I believe it is high time that the Italian Government took some drastic action so as to get this wheat into the amassi.

Copy to: Col Densmore
Economic Section

See 4578-6.
/s/ Frank E. Toscani
/t/ FRANK E. TOSCANI
Lt Col. 1303
Director
Food Subcommittee

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

Rel. 489081,
Ext. 262

JMMA/oom

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

AGR/861

29 September 1945

SUBJECT: Amassing of Wheat

OCT - 1 1945

TO : Regional Commissioner, Piemonte Region

1. Reference your letter 041, subject as above, dated 13 September 1945.

2. The effort made to actively coordinate, strengthen and guide the Italian agencies responsible for the collection of wheat is gratifying. It is understood that considerable improvement has resulted from your efforts in this regard, especially in the realistic attitude of the officials concerned, and progressively greater flow of grain to the warehouses.

3. Your continued efforts in this regard will no doubt relieve the seriousness of the food situation in Piemonte Region to an appreciable degree, and will certainly mean that the Italian officials are much better prepared to administer the area when it returns to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

By Command of Rear Admiral Stone:

E. B. MCKINLEY
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Vice President

Distribution:

Executive Commissioner
Economic Section
Food Sub-Commission
Agriculture Sub-Commission

APPROVED

[Signature]
James M. Merritt
Director
Agriculture S/O

1293

Translation

To Admiral Stone

and for the attention of the President of the Council
the Ministers of Alimentation and Agriculture

As a miller, I think it is my duty to bring to your attention what I hear from the producers of wheat, on the lack of wheat and its serious consequences. They blame it on the Government for the following reasons:

1) There is and will be less and less wheat for the cost, manpower, taxes, etc. amount to about 75 lire a Kg. while we are obliged to hand it over to the 'Amasso' for 9 or 10 lire.

We are therefore obliged to sow and hand over as little wheat as possible.

2) If the Government raised the price of the wheat to the cost price, and this before the sowing season, if it unblocked the rest, barley, beans, etc., we would sow all the land, and have a crop that would make it possible to increase the bread ration, and curb black market.

3) The daily salary of farmhands should be blocked till the next harvest, not to increase the cost of wheat. The Government should legally forbid the usual form of blackmail that farmhands use during the grape harvest, the sowing season, etc; the minimum salary is of 300 Lire; if you want us, give us 400 Lire, bread, plenty of white pasta (to be bought on the black market) and a liter of wine or more.

4) The Government should establish death penalty for the professional gangsters, with military armament, handbombs, Tommy-guns, etc, who disregard the CC.RR. and steal our wheat, fruit, and also our cattle, which they slaughter and sell on the black market.

5) The Govt. should supply corn for the sowing,

6) threshing machines from the States, with their spare pieces,

7) string (spago) for the threshing machines.

About the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture to the Council of Ministers, all landowners, are unanimous in wishing to know, before the sowing season, i.e. before bearing the expenses as from enclosure, the new price of wheat, keeping in mind that, for an hectare of land, the necessary funds to be spent are of 5240,40 Lire.

Trusting you will kindly take this note in consideration, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

S. Salvatore patrino

Ruvo di Puglia
Bari

trans. e/c

EC DIST - 24 Sep 45
Action : Econ Sec
Info : Chief Comar
Exec Comar

PA

(CARL WHITE) Emud

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Ext. 262

JMM/eam

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

AGR/861

21 September 1945

SEP 22 1945

SUBJECT: New Italian Ammassi Plans

TO : Chief Commissioner

1. There have been considerable press comments about a revision in the present "ammassi." The proposed changes reflect the views of Undersecretary Segni of the Ministry of Agriculture, who has indicated more originality of thought and over-all interest in the crop collection work than any of the other officials.

2. The basic feature of the new scheme is to allocate to the compartments, provinces and communes a proportionate share of the quantities of cereals assessed during the past two or three years when the total collection has been low. During that time production has fluctuated but the quantity collected was appreciably lower than when the ammassi was at its peak. The allocation of goals to the communes would, therefore, provide for the collection of as much wheat as is now being collected by the present laws - but any additional production would be at the disposal of the farmer.

3. Since wheat which does not move through controlled channels brings the farmer a very much higher price, Segni feels that the opportunity to produce and sell such additional quantities as could be produced would provide an incentive to the farmer, the net result being a considerably increased total production in Italy. (It has been pointed out that to make this scheme workable it would be necessary to provide the farmer with fertilizer and equipment with which to increase his production.)

4. Undersecretary Segni further contends that, unless some such scheme is proposed and accepted before the fall planting season, the farmers will devote more acreage to uncontrolled crops which will bring a greater per hectare return. He therefore proposes to give the matter fullest consideration prior to the fall planting season, since the present controlled price of wheat is so unsatisfactory to the farmers.

5. This scheme was proposed last spring, to permit some incentive factor in the crop collection program, but was abandoned since justification for the import program took into account control of all

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(CAPT WHITE.)

2.

wheat in Italy. Since wheat is no longer "controlled," the proposal seems to warrant consideration. Sagni contends that as much wheat would be collected as at present, and more would be produced - with the collection targets established to provide a 300-gram issue from domestic and imported wheat.

(sgd) E B. McKinley

E. B. McKINLEY
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Vice President

Distribution:

Executive Commissioner
Economic Section
Agriculture Sub-Commission

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

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Ex Com

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AGR/810

31 August 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

SEP 4 1945

Acknowledging your letter of 16 August, I can assure you that various agencies of the Allied Governments are giving fullest consideration to the problems incidental to increasing the shipments of wheat to Italy. Of course, since similar conditions prevail in many areas, the problem of increased imports to Italy is proportionately more difficult. The requirements for imported wheat have, however, been considered with due regard to the minimum food requirements of Italy.

The efforts of the Italian Government to increase the efficiency of the collection of domestic wheat is gratifying. It is most important that the maximum amount must be held in storage to provide for the needs of the various areas, especially since such domestic stocks will be the only basis for the maintenance of the ration in the event of any delay or interruption in the scheduled imports. In this connection, Regional Commissioners are giving their fullest attention to the lack of aggressive action to collect the wheat produced in certain provinces of the North, and doubtless the Italian Government is taking similar action in certain of the Southern provinces.

On the other hand, collections to date of some provinces of almost every compartment are reported to be proportionately high. There is reason to believe that the major wheat producing areas, except Foggia, are in a position to contribute more grain to the Granai del Popolo than was originally expected. Hence, continued aggressive action to implement the Granai del Popolo campaign should result in the collection of adequate domestic stocks with which to maintain the ration program, if provision can be made for imports to be continued at the present level.

The program as from the end of December is not yet established -- hence the necessity for a maximum reserve stock of domestic wheat. It is, therefore, recommended that the several Ministries continue to render all possible assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture in its grain collection program. I shall be glad to receive your further comments on the situation from time to time, and can assure you that the matter is receiving the continued attention of the Allied Commission.

Yours very truly.

15/ E. W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

(PA)

CMB

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

Traf. 439081
Ext. 263HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

Ref. AGR/861

6 September 1945

SUBJECT: Amassing of Wheat

SEP - 6 1945

TO : Regional Commissioner - Lombardia Region
 Regional Commissioner - Piemonte Region
 Regional Commissioner - Venezia Region
 Regional Commissioner - Liguria Region
 S.C.A.O. Venezia Giulia (for info)

1. The North is considered as self-sufficient in respect to grain; therefore, once again the extreme urgency of putting all possible emphasis on the amassing program is being brought to your attention.

2. It is embarrassing to note that the 3 September 1945 Wheat Amassing Report (copy inclosed) shows that the average collection to that date for all AMG territory is 33% as compared to an average of 55% in Central, Southern and Insular Italy.

3. The provinces of Alessandria, Cuneo and Torino of Piemonte; Como, Milano and Varese of Lombardia; and Bolzano, Belluno, Treviso and Verona of Venezia, are especially low in collections to date. The Chief Commissioner desires that these provinces be given special attention during the balance of AMG occupation. Please review the discrepancies between AMG and UNSEA production estimates with a view to their reconciliation. A report is desired on the action taken to reduce the inconsistent variations with regard to amounts collected to date which exist between provinces.

4. A strong justification based on exceptional circumstances will be necessary before any authorization will be given for the transfer of wheat into areas where requirements are amassable but where amassing has failed. The present rate of imports does not provide wheat for areas deemed self-sufficient.

By Command of Rear Admiral Stone:

(Signed)

WALTON
 E. B. MCKINLEY
 Brigadier General, U.S.A.
 Acting Vice President

1 Incl:
 Wheat Amassing Report
 3 September 1945

Dist:
 Chief Commissioner
 Executive Commissioner
 Economic Section
 Food Sub-Commission

(CAR ARROLDY)

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Tel. 489081
Ext. 263

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

FVB:ps

Ref. AGR/861

5 September 1945

Dear Avv. Gullo:

Our latest figures on amassing show that total collections on 3 September 1945 represent 50% of the amassable wheat in all of Italy. It was our understanding that the 50% collection figure is usually arrived at by the middle of August; hence, this indicates that the amassing program is not progressing at the normal rate.

The import tonnage of wheat has been based upon successful amassing, therefore, if the Italian rations are to be maintained it is essential that a full amassing job be done by the responsible agencies. I have again enjoined regional officers to intensify their work on amassing.

Piemonte Region has issued Regional Order No. 9 which restricts the sale of fertilizers to only those persons who have filled out the denuncia form and have delivered to the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari all of the portion of their crops to be amassed for Granai del Popolo. It is suggested that similar steps might be taken in Central, Southern and Insular Italy.

It is hoped that you will increase your efforts for a full amassing job, since it is questionable whether any wheat should be sent to areas where there is a deficit in amassing.

Yours very truly,

Dist:

Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Economic Section
Food Sub-Commission

CHARLES W. WATSON
Maj. Gen. MCINLEY
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Chief, Supply Division
Acting Vice President

1293

Avv. Fausto Gullo
Minister of Agriculture
Rome

(CHIEF AMERICAN) [Signature]

Ext 451

ABA/el ⁴³

Ref: 4210/43/EC

28 August 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Economic Section ⁴¹

May this office be informed what action has been taken in connection with letter 40852, dated 10 August 45, from the Prime Minister to the Chief Commissioner, on the subject of the wheat amass.

A. B. [Signature]

A/Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

1292

[Handwritten mark]

Pa [Signature]

B/V
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11/5/45

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FOR ACTION AMG PIEMONTE REGION, AMG LIGURIA REGION, AMG LOMBARDIA REGION, AMG
VENEZIA REGION, OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AC, MILAN RPTD SOAO
VENEZIA GIULIA

3906

19 August 1945

ROUTINE

AUG 21 1945

RESTRICTED PD

SUBJECT IS PROGRESS OF WHEAT COLLECTION PD

PARA ONE PD WHOLLY INCONSISTENT VARIATIONS EXIST BETWEEN PROVINCES PD THE EXECUTIVE
COMMISSIONER POINTS OUT THAT THE COMPLETE DEPENDENCE OF NORTHERN REGIONS UPON DOMESTIC
PRODUCTION OF WHEAT NECESSITATES YOUR PROMPT AND VIGOROUS ACTION TO BRING THE SITUATION
REPORTED IN ALESSANDRIA OMA GUNEO OMA TURINO OMA GENOA OMA COMO OMA MANTOVA OMA PADOVA OMA
TREVISO OMA VIOENZA AND LIKE PROVINCES IN LINE WITH PROVINCES SUCH AS VERCELLI OMA CREMONA
OMAROVIGO AND VENEZIA PD

PARIN TO FOR ACTION AMG PIEMONTE REGION, AMG LIGURIA REGION, AMG LOMBARDIA REGION, AMG
VENEZIA REGION, OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER AC MILAN RPTD SOAO VENEZIA
GIULIA FROM HQ ALOOM CITE AOAGR PARIN

PARA TWO PD CONSIDERABLE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN AMG AND UNSEA REPORTS ARE NOTED PD UPSEA
AND CONSORZI AGRARI REPORTS TO THEIR HEADQUARTERS MUST BE RECONCILED WITH YOUR DATA PD
PARA THREE PD ANY REDUCTION IN THE ESTIMATED PRODUCTION MUST BE CAREFULLY REVIEWED SINCE
DELIVERIES INDICATE THAT ORIGINAL ESTIMATES MAY HAVE BEEN ONE NINE PERCENT LOW IN BOLOGNA
OMATWO FOUR PERCENT LOW IN FERRARA AND ONE THREE PERCENT LOW IN RAVENNA PD AULT WILL
PROCEED WITHOUT DELAY TO PROVINCES INDICATED TO VERIFY PRODUCTION PD

Copy to: Executive Commissioner
Economic Section
Feed Sub-Commission

Agriculture Sub-Commission

1291

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JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

(Cats Arnoldy)

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

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Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
1,08,2

Rome, 10 August 1945

AUG 21 1945

Dear Admiral,

I refer to your letter of June 30th, in which you had to draw the attention of the Government on the repercussions which might come from the bad results of the crop, with special effects in the financial and social fields, as well as in that of public health and public safety.

As a matter of fact, it has been figured out, not definitively, and of course approximately, that the total amount of the present harvest would be of qls 42.131.320. instead of qls. 63.8 3.610. in 1944, with a difference of qls 21.742.290 amounting to about 31%. It must be said that accurate control investigations which might bring some changes in the about mentioned dates are being made.

On the other hand, conscious of the enormous difficulties which had to be coped with in many regions for the culture of wheat, because of the damages made by the enemy or the duration of the war operations, the Government made use of all the means at its disposal to give the greatest possible impulse to the wheat campaign, intensifying the regulations made to assure the delivering of the produced wheat to the 'commissi'. To this end, those who hand over their wheat will have special advantages, which, practically, limit in a considerable way the disadvantage caused by the low price of wheat.

Such regulations have made the compulsory handing over less prejudicial for the producers, and from now on, the transgressors will be severely punished.

It would be useless to hide the fact that it is necessary for the amount of the national harvest, which has naturally been prejudiced by the extreme difficulties of the production which took place in war time, to be completed by an adequate amount of imported wheat. We do not see what other means might be employed to prevent a famine, of which you indicated which such perspicacity the unavoidable consequences from the social point of view.

I shall therefore be most grateful, my dear Admiral, if you kindly draw the particular attention of the A.C. and of the Allied Governments on this requirement.

I shall send you further and more accurate informations on the matter

Believe me, E.C. DIST-220 AUGUST

Yours truly,

ACTION : Econ Sec
INFO : CHIEF Comm. s. Ferruccio Parri
Ex Comm
CA Sec

Admiral R.W. Stone
Chief Commissioner - A.C.

trans. o/e

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Ext. 262

4210
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

JMB./rme

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AGR/810

6 August 1945

AUG 6 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Wheat Crop Estimate

TO : Office of the Executive Commissioner 17

1. Reference is made to your #210/17/23, dated 3 July 45, subject as above.

2. The data regarding the Italian wheat crop have been reviewed, and the estimates contained in the 15 June 45 report have been revised in the light of additional information. The production data as of 15 July 45 are contained in Appendix B of the attached report. No significant changes are expected from now on, since the crop is nearly all harvested.

28-39

J. M. Merritt
JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

Distribution:
Economic Section

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C.A.
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R⁴
(Capt. Arnoldy)

PA
21/8

Ext. 262

JMM/cam

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

AGR/80

4 August 1945

SUBJECT: 1945 Italian Crop Report
TO : Economic Section

AUG 5 1945

1. Transmitted herewith is a report on the current crop situation in Italy. This supplements a report on the Italian wheat crop estimate prepared under date of 15 June 1945, and supersedes that report to the extent that wheat production figures have been since revised.

Enclosure:
1945 Italian Crop Report

J. M. Merritt
JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

Distribution:
Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Food, Commerce, Industry,
Transportation, Finance,
Labor, Public Health and
Public Safety Sub-Commissions
Regional Commissioners -
Venezia, Liguria, Lombardia
and Piemonte Regions
SCAO - Venezia-Giulia Region
All Agricultural Officers

1288

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

1945 ITALIAN CROP REPORT

15 July 1945

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wheat, Barley and Rye

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

Corn

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

Rice

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

Legumes

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

Sugar Beets

0 7 3 8

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

Rice

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

Legumes

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

Sugar Beets

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

Hemp

The acreage of hemp is estimated to be 50% of normal, plantings in Emilia having been sharply reduced due to war damage. The crop has suffered from drought and lack of fertilizer. The total production is estimated to be 45,000 metric tons from 111,150 acres planted.

Hay, including Alfalfa

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

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

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

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

Olives

The olive crop this year is expected to be less than last year. It is normal for a large crop to be followed by a smaller crop. Last year was a large crop. The drought has caused some of the olives to fall from the trees. The crop varies somewhat but it is approximately normal for the "off" year. The olives are still small and it is too early to

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

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JAMES M. MERRITT

Director

APPENDIX A

Area Crop Report

In view of the damage which has resulted from drought conditions during the spring, the country must be divided into zones for consideration of the present situation. There are certain natural variations from north to south which are accentuated by the drought to a degree which warrants recognition of the different areas.

North of the Po River, including Piemonte

Conditions are relatively good, especially since rains covered the areas fairly generally in late June and early July. The area produces wheat, corn, rye, rice, hay and deciduous fruits. Corn, rice and rye are extremely important, since 69, 93 and 80% of the total production of those crops in Italy are located in that area. The hay assumes more than ordinary importance since essentially all of this year's surpluses are in that area.

Wheat, Barley and Rye

Cereal crops were damaged by the spring drought, frost, and lack of fertilizer. Wheat production reported from the provinces north of the Po River is 38% below 1944, 37% below 1943, with an estimated yield per hectare of 15.2 quintals in 1945. The total production of wheat is estimated to be 1,327,424 metric tons, rye 70,000 metric tons, and barley 16,000 metric tons.

Corn

On the other hand, the acreage planted to corn (early crop) is 10% greater than 1944, 15% greater than 1943, and the crop is not appreciably damaged by the drought. Conditions favor the production of a satisfactory late crop of corn, since the summer rains have been sufficient to insure moisture enough to permit germination of the corn planted after wheat. The total production is estimated to be 1,300,000 metric tons, including summer corn, an important crop in this area.

Rice

The rice crop is reduced in acreage and yield largely due to difficulties at planting time. The present crop is estimated at 387,000 metric tons.

Legumes

The normal production of legumes is small, averaging 75,000 metric tons. The crop this year was damaged by severe frosts in May and re-planting was handicapped, due to lack of seed. There was no appreciable damage from the drought. The fava crop harvested is estimated to have been 4,000 metric tons, and other legumes are expected to yield a total of 40,000 metric tons.

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Corn

On the other hand, the acreage planted to corn (early crop) is 10% greater than 1944, 15% greater than 1943, and the crop is not appreciably damaged by the drought. Conditions favor the production of a satisfactory late crop of corn, since the summer rains have been sufficient to insure moisture enough to permit germination of the corn planted after wheat. The total production is estimated to be 1,800,000 metric tons, including summer corn, an important crop in this area.

Rice

The rice crop is reduced in acreage and yield largely due to difficulties at planting time. The present crop is estimated at 387,000 metric tons.

Legumes

The normal production of legumes is small, averaging 75,000 metric tons. The crop this year was damaged by severe frosts in May and re-planting was handicapped, due to lack of seed. There was no appreciable damage from the drought. The fava crop harvested is estimated to have been 4,000 metric tons, and other legumes are expected to yield a total of 40,000 metric tons.

Sugar Beets

The acreage of sugar beets in this area is small, but no critical damage has been reported to the plantings north of the Po River, and the total crop is estimated at 100,000 metric tons.

Hemp

Production in this area is negligible.

Hay, including Alfalfa

The hay crop north of the Po River was damaged slightly by the lack of spring rains and by frost, particularly upland meadows of common hay. Alfalfa plantings suffered to a lesser degree with only the second cutting appreciably affected. The total hay crop is estimated at 9,000,000 metric tons. Permanent pastures are in poorer condition than the meadows.

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

Fruits of all kinds were damaged by the spring frost, but not seriously, and large surpluses now exist. Adequate spray protection has been maintained. The supply of fresh vegetables is adequate, since they are largely produced in irrigated areas, and must be consumed close to the producing areas.

From the Po River to the Apennines (Emilia), and Liguria

South of the Po River drought damage is most severe in the Forlì and Ravenna area, but damage to cereal crops was not appreciably greater than in the area north of the Po River. Combat operations during the winter and spring prevented the cultivation of relatively large areas in Ferrara and Bologna Provinces. This area includes most important wheat-producing districts, and the majority of the hemp and sugar beet acreage, much of which is produced on reclaimed land.

Wheat, Barley and Rye

Production of wheat from Emilia and Liguria is 48% below 1944, 45% below 1943, with an estimated yield per hectare of 14.2 quintals in 1945. However, the reduction in the yield is largely due to reduced acreage in the Winter Lino areas of Ravenna, Forlì, Ferrara and Bologna Provinces, where the acreage is reduced 29%, which eliminated a potential production of 121,000 metric tons. The total production is estimated to be 612,797 metric tons of wheat, 15,000 metric tons of barley and 1,400 metric tons of rye.

Corn

1283

While the acreage planted to corn (early crop) is 15% greater than 1943, and early plantings were not appreciably damaged by the drought, later plantings have suffered appreciably. Unless rains in late July provide additional moisture, the acreage planted to the summer crop of corn will be reduced due to lack of moisture to germinate the seed planted after wheat. The total production is estimated to be 200,000 metric tons.

Rice

Production in this area is estimated to be 19,000 metric tons, conditions being as in the winter area north of the Po River.

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Rice

Production in this area is estimated to be 19,000 metric tons, conditions being as in the major area north of the Po.

Legumes

The normal production of legumes is small, totalling 17,000 metric tons. The crop this year was affected by the drought, and by combat operations, essentially as indicated for wheat and substitute cereals. The fava harvest is estimated to have been 2,000 metric tons, and other legumes are expected to yield a total of 6,000 metric tons.

Sugar Beets

The acreage of sugar beets in this area is normally very large, but this year the major producing areas did not plant, due to combat operations, damage to the factories, flooding, etc. Such acreage as was planted was severely damaged by lack of rain, and the total production is now estimated at 100,000 metric tons.

Map

The hemp crop, normally large in the Bologna-Ferrara area has suffered appreciably from the drought and lack of fertilizer. The acreage there is down 50%, and the estimated production of hemp fibre is 32,000 metric tons for the area.

Hay, including Alfalfa

Drought damage to the hay crop was appreciable throughout the area, especially in the Forlì-Ravenna Provinces. The later cuttings of alfalfa were severely damaged, especially when inter-planted with trees and vines. The total hay crop is estimated at 2,500,000 metric tons. Permanent pastures are in essentially the same condition as the meadows.

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

Fruits of all kinds are essentially undamaged, and have received adequate spray protection, except in the areas involved in combat operations. The supply of fresh vegetables is adequate, since they are largely produced in irrigated areas, and must be consumed close to the producing areas.

Central, Southern and Insular Italy (except Apulia and Sardinia)

Drought damage becomes increasingly severe from the Apennines south, with "hill" areas affected more than "mountain" or "plains" areas. Throughout the area indicated the damage was appreciably greater than that which occurred in the Po Valley, except the provinces of Forlì and Ravenna. Damage due to combat operations still exerts a considerable influence in areas such as the Arno River Valley. The land is generally deficient in fertilizer and susceptible to drought. Inter-cropping and over-cropping accentuate these conditions. Marginal farm land, especially that which is planted to tree crops as well as field crops, has been extremely unproductive.

Wheat, Barley and Rye

1282

Production of wheat from the provinces indicated is 25% below 1944, 26% below 1943, with an estimated yield per hectare of 7.5 quintals in 1945. The reduction in yield is due to failure of the crop when inter-planted with tree crops which consume the available moisture, and to moderate to severe drought damage to all areas not well suited to cereals. Poor prospects for grain, and a shortage of forage, resulted in grazing some fields, rather than attempting to save the crop for threshing. The total production is estimated to be 2,065,352 tons, which is made up of 1,969,352 metric tons of wheat, 81,000 metric tons of barley, 15,000 metric tons of rye.

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Drought damage to the hay crop was appreciable throughout the area, especially in the Forlì-Ravenna Provinces. The later cuttings of alfalfa were severely damaged, especially when inter-planted with trees and vines. The total hay crop is estimated at 2,500,000 metric tons. Permanent pastures are in essentially the same condition as the meadows.

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Corn

The acreage planted to corn was essentially unchanged from 1944, but the production of corn in this area is not large since the varieties are low-yielding flint types, except on irrigated land in the Naples area. Damage to the corn crop has been less severe than the damage to other cereals, but many plantings on poor land failed to make a crop. The total yield is estimated to be not more than 350,000 metric tons, 21% above 1943 production.

Rice

Production in this area is of little commercial importance. This year's crop is estimated at 4000 tons, - 10% of normal.

Legumes

The total production is estimated to be 110,000 metric tons of fava and 100,000 metric tons of other legumes. 1945 production is estimated at 70% of 1944, which was an extremely low year (1944 production was estimated at only 43% of the average for 1936-38). The crop has suffered from lack of fertilizer, and from drought.

Sugar Beets

There is normally a considerable production of sugar beets in this area, but the acreage planted for this season was reduced to 9,633 acres, largely due to lack of processing facilities. Drought conditions further reduced the acreage planted, and has since damaged the majority of the crop, except in the Avezano area. The production is estimated to be 75,000 metric tons.

Hemp

The hemp crop in the Naples area is not in as good condition as last season, having suffered from the drought appreciably more than the crop in the Bologna-Ferrara area. However, the acreage is not reduced, and the yield is estimated to average 10 quintals per hectare and to represent a total crop of approximately 13,000 metric tons. Hemp in other areas is of little consequence, except as required for home industry, and is not seriously affected by the drought because it is usually planted in favorably situated areas.

Hay, including Alfalfa

In all of the area, the early hay crop suffered from the lack of spring rains with considerable damage in upland meadows of common hay. Early cuttings of alfalfa yielded well but later outtings failed completely, except on irrigated fields. Permanent pastures dried up 4-6 weeks earlier than normal, and roadsides were almost universally brown by the first of July. The total hay crop of the area is estimated at 5,000,000 metric tons. In this connection, straw is widely used as a supplement to hay and the damage to the wheat crop has resulted in a 25% reduction in the straw available from upland fields in Toscana, Campobasso and Calabria.

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

Fruits were little damaged by the drought, and grapes are in good condition, having received reasonably adequate spray protection in this dry season. Deciduous fruits are of poor quality, except in specialized plantings, but the supply is adequate to meet all demands, especially in view of the limited facilities for moving soft fruits to distant markets. Citrus fruits are in need of additional protection from scale insects, and are suffering from the shortage of nitrogen fertilizer, conditions which will necessitate further action in order to insure a good quality crop. The supply of fresh vegetables is adequate, since they are largely produced in irrigated areas, and must be consumed close to the producing areas.

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Apulia and Sardinia

The severest drought damage has occurred in these two areas, owing to the 'drought-susceptible' nature of the Apulian plateau and central and northern areas of Sardinia, and to the prevalence of grasshoppers which can cause considerable damage in any dry year. Nevertheless, reports received from Sardinia have consistently exaggerated the situation, necessitating special efforts to obtain objective information. Since it has been established that comparable conditions exist in Apulia, the two areas will be considered together, although

Further surveys will be made in Sardinia in order to insure recognition of any change for the worse. Fertilizer deficiencies, inter-cropping, and unproductive areas are as described for the remainder of Central and Southern Italy.

Wheat and Barley

Wheat production from the area indicated is 43% below 1944, 45% below 1943, with an estimated average yield per hectare of 5 quintals in 1945. The reduction in yield is due to extreme drought conditions in Foggia, drought damage to the crop inter-planted with olives in the remainder of Apulia, combined drought and locust damage to the low-producing provinces of Nuoro and Sassari, and an estimated 20% drought damage to Cagliari, the major wheat producing area in Sardinia. Locusts did not invade the wheat fields of Cagliari Province in time to appreciably damage the crop. However, spring rains were practically non-existent throughout the area, although cool weather decreased the damage in Sardinia. Poor prospects for rain, and a shortage of forage, resulted in grazing many fields rather than attempting to save the crop for threshing. The total production is estimated to be 355,013 metric tons, which is made up of 274,015 metric tons of wheat and 26,000 metric tons of barley.

Corn

The area produces very little corn, and the production this year was damaged by drought, but the damage is of little consequence in view of the fact that the average yield normally only totals 15,000 metric tons, and is therefore a minor factor in the diet of the area.

Rice, Sugar Beets, Hemp, and Rye

There is practically no commercial production of these crops in the area.

Legumes

The production of legumes is estimated to be 60% of 1944 (which was a low production year), and while the acreage planted to fava was 60% of normal, the crop was severely damaged by the lack of spring rains especially in the large producing areas of Foggia. The total production is estimated to have been 50,000 metric tons of fava and 15,000 metric tons of other legumes.

Hay, including Alfalfa

The hay crop was very badly damaged by the lack of spring rains, and permanent pastures as well. However, grazing of wheat stubble has provided temporary relief. The situation may become critical after the stubble has been grazed for 4-6 weeks, and prior to the fall rains. However, by supplementing available stocks of hay, if possible, with imports from northern provinces, the difficulty in maintaining the cattle population

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Corn

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Rice, Sugar Beets, Hemp, and Ryegrass

There is practically no commercial production of these crops in the area.

Legumes

The production of legumes is estimated to be 60% of 1944 (which was a low production year), and while the acreage planted to fava was 60% of normal, the crop was severely damaged by the lack of spring rains especially in the large producing areas of Foggia. The total production is estimated to have been 50,000 metric tons of fava and 15,000 metric tons of other legumes.

Hay, including Alfalfa

1280

The hay crop was very badly damaged by the lack of spring rains, and permanent pastures as well. However, grazing of wheat stubble has provided temporary relief. The situation may become critical after the stubble has been grazed for 4-6 weeks, and prior to the fall rains. However, by supplementing available stocks of hay, if possible, with imports from northern provinces, the difficulty in maintaining the cattle population and the present population of sheep will be reduced. The total hay crop of the area is estimated at 500,000 tons, approximately 40% of normal. Straw is used as a supplement to hay, and the damage to the wheat crop has resulted in a 35% reduction in the straw available in Apulia, Nuoro and Sassari, but there was not as critical a reduction of straw in Cagliari.

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

Fruits produced in this area were little damaged by the drought. Grapes are in especially good condition and the supply of grapes and figs will be adequate. The supply of fresh vegetables is adequate, since they are largely produced in irrigated areas, and must be consumed close to the producing areas.

APPENDIX B

Italian Wheat Situation
15 July 1945

The total Italian wheat production is now estimated to be 4,188,589 metric tons, a reduction of 238,777 metric tons since the 15 June estimate was prepared. This estimate is 5% below the revised total of the 1944 wheat crop. The total acreage is estimated at 11,111,934 acres, an increase of 332,892 over the June estimate of 10,779,042, and only 6% less than the revised 1944 total of 11,848,167 acres. These changes in estimates do not represent changes in the crop situation, but rather the normal revisions in data during an intensive study of the situation, such as is now in progress, as the serious nature of the damage directs the attention of the estimators to the need for accuracy in the data. The estimated average yield per hectare is 9.3 quintals.

Further study of the legal retentions has increased the estimated total slightly, from 2,865,000 metric tons to 2,886,000 metric tons. This is due to the inclusion of persons returning to Italy and to the farms, and to the inclusion of retentions for additional categories of workers, in the Ministerial Decree applicable to Italian Government territory, which has been extended to Allied Military Government territory in order to insure equal treatment of all classes.

The net result is a reduction in the "amassable total" from 1,500,000 metric tons to 1,303,000 metric tons. The changes in data are summarized in the following table, and detailed Tables 1 to 4, which supersede the data outlined in Appendices A to D of the report of 15 June:

Changes in the 1945 Italian Wheat Situation

	Crop Report Estimate		Difference
	15 June	15 July	
Area - North	3,208,290 acres	3,215,930 acres	+ 7,640
" - Other	7,570,752 "	7,896,004 "	+325,252
Total Area	10,779,042 "	11,111,934 "	+332,892
Production - North	2,052,110 m.t.	1,940,221 m.t.	-111,889
" - Other	2,375,204 "	2,248,367 "	-126,837
Total Production	4,427,314 "	4,188,588 "	-238,726

Report on Wheat Crop Conditions in Sicily, Sardinia, and Southern ItalyProduction

All of the wheat was harvested, except certain fields in the mountainous areas, and late-maturing wheat. Approximately 4% had not been cut **1,273** and Southern Italy by 15 July. The quality of grain was very good, although about 25% is shriveled because of moisture deficiency - it did not fill properly. The quality is in sharp contrast to last year's crop, which was very smutty. Less than 2% of this crop is affected by smut.

Further study of the legal retentions has increased the estimated total slightly, from 2,865,000 metric tons to 2,886,000 metric tons. This is due to the inclusion of persons returning to Italy and to the farms, and to the inclusion of retentions for additional categories of workers, in the Ministerial Decree applicable to Italian Government territory, which has been extended to Allied Military Government territory in order to insure equal treatment of all classes.

The net result is a reduction in the "amassable total" from 1,500,000 metric tons to 1,303,000 metric tons. The changes in data are summarized in the following table, and detailed Tables 1 to 4, which supersede the data outlined in Appendices A to D of the report of 15 June:

Changes in the 1945 Italian Wheat Situation

	Crop Report Estimate		Difference
	15 June	15 July	
Area - North	3,208,290 acres	3,215,930 acres	+ 7,640
" - Other	7,570,752 "	7,896,004 "	+325,252
Total Area	10,779,042 "	11,111,934 "	+332,892
Production - North	2,052,110 m.t.	1,940,221 m.t.	-111,889
" - Other	2,375,204 "	2,248,367 "	-126,837
Total Production	4,427,314 "	4,188,588 "	-238,726

Report on Wheat Crop Conditions in Sicily, Sardinia, and Southern Italy

Production

All of the wheat was harvested, except certain fields in the mountainous areas, and late-maturing wheat. Approximately 4% had not been cut in Sicily and Southern Italy by 15 July. The quality of grain was very good, although about 25% is shriveled because of moisture deficiency - it did not fill properly. The quality is in sharp contrast to last year's crop, which was very shabby. Less than 2% of this crop is affected by smut.

Threshing has been delayed in Sicily, partly due to lack of belting repairs and fuel, and also because of controversies about the division of the crop between landlord and tenant. Only 30% is normally threshed by machine, the remainder being threshed by hand, with flails or with animals. These methods are less efficient, leaving more grain in the straw. The cost of threshing has increased, with an average of approximately 200 lire per quintal. Harvest wages vary from 125 to 300 lire per day, plus food.

APPENDIX B - continued

Crop Statistics

The difficulties the Ispettorati Agrari and UNSEA officials encounter in trying to secure reliable and adequate data must be taken into consideration in evaluating the situation, under pressure as they are from the Government, the producers, and the political parties. Most of the officials, due to the lack of transportation, fear of personal safety and desire to placate the farmers, have spent very little time out in the provinces to secure information regarding the production. In some cases a zealous official making field surveys paid transportation out of his own pocket, as the budget set up for this was inadequate. Transportation costs up to 45 lire per kilometer, plus gasoline, provides an excuse for the failure of officials to make field contacts. This situation will improve as and when action taken by the Ministry is successful in providing cars, tires, and fuel for this important work.

The extremely bad crop year, the fear of a general shortage of food, anticipated difficulties in assessing the crop, all these factors have combined to make the farmers and officials pessimistic in their production forecasts. The farmers and the town people are all eager to hold as much wheat as possible, as insurance against short rations, hence declarations of acreage and yield are as low as possible. The survey parties changed the estimated yield per hectare in some provinces, increasing the estimates of the Provinciale Ispettorati, after discussion of these factors with the Compartmental Ispettorati.

Crop Collection

Declarations by farmers account for about 56% of the area sown to wheat in Italian Government territory, hence the returns to date are inadequate to determine the accuracy of the acreage estimates. Completion of the forms has been slow in all of the area, especially so in Sicily, partly due to the delay in threshing the crop, but primarily due to the lack of aggressive supervision. The Communal Committees have not been particularly active, and changes in personnel have been made, but only the Provincial Committees have been reported to be functioning well. The number of police assigned to the work has been inadequate to maintain roadblocks and movement control, and grain is moving in illegal channels at 2,000 to 4,000 lire per qilo.

Corrective Action Taken

The Government is acting to correct the situation, and has been especially successful in a press and radio campaign supported by all parties, urging the farmers to turn in their wheat, publicizing the fact that the nation faces a critical situation with no assurance of imports to make up for the crop damage. This will materially aid in correcting the lax administration of the regulations, if the officials concerned are equipped and supported by police. The Ministry of Agriculture has organized a "super-controllo" with Compartmental supervisors to coordinate the work of UNSEA and the other agencies. They have obtained an allocation of 400,000 litres of fuel, and some tires, and are arranging for the temporary requisitioning of cars by the prefects. The Ministry is likewise presenting to the Government their priority of need for petroleum. It is assigned transportation, in the hope that reconditioned captured civilian vehicles may be made available. They have obtained the assurance that 488 Guards

gasoline, provides an excuse for the failure of officials to make field contacts. This situation will improve as and when action taken by the Ministry is successful in providing cars, tires, and fuel for this important work.

The extremely bad crop year, the fear of a general shortage of food, anticipated difficulties in amassing the crop, all these factors have combined to make the farmers and officials pessimistic in their production forecasts. The farmers and the town people are all eager to hold as much wheat as possible, as insurance against short rations, hence declarations of acreage and yield are as low as possible. The survey parties changed the estimated yield per hectare in some provinces, increasing the estimates of the Provincial Ispettorati, after discussion of these factors with the Compartmental Ispettorati.

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APPENDIX B - continued

ESTIMATED WHEAT YIELD BY COMPARTMENTS
- AS OF 15 JULY 1945 -

Table 1

Compartments	1944 Production (metric tons)	1945 Estimated Production (metric tons)	Yield Forecast 1944 1945 (in tons per ha.)		Percent Reduction in 1945
			1944	1945	
Piemonte	567,754	377,975	1.66	1.23	33
Liguria	25,324	21,100	0.93	0.75	16
Lombardia	713,617	442,238	2.41	1.67	33
Venezia Tridentina	13,719	10,040	1.42	1.22	46
Veneto	764,666	450,450	2.30	1.74	40
Venezia Giulia	39,383	36,670	1.28	1.30	7
Emilia	1,154,249	591,697	2.28	1.47	49
Toscana	440,212	341,630	1.03	0.98	22
Marche	396,942	292,000	1.36	1.08	26
Umbria	236,036	178,625	1.30	0.98	24
Latino	189,517	172,714	0.87	0.68	10
Abruzzi & Molise	291,310	197,323	0.89	0.60	32
Campania	221,053	166,592	0.93	0.64	25
Puglia	366,444	191,535	0.92	0.50	43
Lucania	200,349	121,893	0.98	0.63	39
Calabria	124,931	100,933	0.83	0.58	19
Sicilia	526,102	397,587	0.80	0.66	24
Sardegna	134,333	97,430	0.73	0.45	35
Italy	6,436,141	4,183,538	1.34	0.93	35

ESTIMATED WHEAT ACREAGE BY COMPARTMENTS
- AS OF 15 JULY 1945 -

Compartments	Area in Hectares		Percent Reduction in 1945
	1944	1945	
Piemonte	354,545	306,023	14
Liguria	30,322	23,100	6
Lombardia	297,596	254,100	11
Venezia Tridentina	13,206	8,200	38
Veneto	331,944	265,330	20
Venezia Giulia	30,756	23,250	3
Emilia	507,254	401,993	21
Toscana	321,574	349,434	11
Marche	296,753		

Venezia Tridentina	13,617	442,239	2.41	1.67	33
Veneto	13,719	10,010	1.42	1.22	46
Venezia Giulia	764,666	460,450	2.30	1.74	40
Emilia	39,333	36,070	1.28	1.30	7
Toscana	1,154,249	591,697	2.28	1.47	49
Marche	440,212	341,630	1.03	0.98	22
Umbria	396,942	292,000	1.36	1.08	26
Lazio	236,036	173,625	1.30	0.98	24
Abruzzi & Molise	189,517	172,714	0.87	0.68	10
Campania	291,310	197,323	0.89	0.60	32
Puglia	221,053	166,592	0.93	0.54	25
Lucania	366,444	191,585	0.92	0.50	43
Calabria	200,349	121,393	0.98	0.63	39
Sicilia	124,931	100,933	0.83	0.58	19
Sardegna	526,102	397,587	0.80	0.66	24
	134,333	87,430	0.73	0.45	35
Italy	6,436,141	4,188,538	1.34	0.93	35

ESTIMATED WHEAT AVERAGE BY COMPARTMENTS
- AS OF 15 JULY 1945 -

Compartments	Area in Hectares		Percent Reduction in 1945
	1944	1945	
Piemonte	354,545	306,023	14
Liguria	30,322	26,100	6
Lombardia	297,596	254,100	11
Venezia Tridentina	12,200	8,200	33
Veneto	331,944	265,330	20
Venezia Giulia	30,756	28,250	8
Emilia	507,254	401,993	21
Toscana	391,574	349,484	11
Marche	292,753	271,099	7
Umbria	182,030	181,360	0.4
Lazio	217,504	253,874	17*
Abruzzi & Molise	327,400	331,179	1*
Campania	237,300	261,355	10*
Puglia	369,577	334,017	1
Lucania	205,440	194,050	5
Calabria	150,134	173,230	15*
Sicilia	654,757	602,791	8
Sardegna	132,843	194,242	6*
Italy	4,796,829	4,496,759	6

*Increase

APPENDIX B - continued

ESTIMATED WHEAT YIELD BY PROVINCES
- S OF 15 JULY 1945

Department	Province	1944 Production (metric tons)	1945 Estimated Production (metric tons)	Yield		Percent Reduction in 1945
				1944	Forecast 1945 (in tons per ha.)	
Piemonte	Alessandria	163,339	120,000	1.88	1.53	26
	Aosta	22,453	18,210	1.98	1.00	54
	Asti	59,732	43,120	1.47	1.10	23
	Cuneo	170,251	104,500	1.63	1.14	32
	Novara	26,000	14,000	2.00	1.33	45
Liguria	Torino	102,223	62,145	1.76	1.10	33
	Vercelli	43,651	23,000	1.92	1.21	43
	Genova	9,777	9,000	0.75	0.75	8
	Imperia	2,705	1,600	0.81	0.69	41
	La Spezia	5,604	4,500	1.02	0.85	20
Lombardia	Savona	6,933	6,000	0.85	0.75	13
	Bergamo	52,259	35,000	2.17	1.52	33
	Brescia	135,000	80,000	2.76	2.00	41
	Como	20,000	10,000	1.99	1.25	50
	Cremona	107,625	60,000	2.79	1.97	44
Emilia T.	Mantova	149,553	93,000	2.55	1.85	34
	Milano	111,170	74,560	2.16	1.60	39
	Pavia	132,549	76,529	2.25	1.65	42
	Sondrio	857	700	1.71	1.27	13
	Varese	9,599	7,500	1.56	1.21	22
Venetia T.	Bolzano	5,591	4,400	1.38	1.26	26
	Trento	12,723	5,640	1.44	1.20	56
	Belluno	2,326	1,050	1.71	1.77	29
	Udine	73,403	45,000	1.93	1.50	39
	Padova	155,360	102,000	2.62	2.00	34
Veneto	Rovigo	113,355	80,000	2.95	2.42	33
	Treviso	66,900	45,000	1.58	1.31	31
	Venezia	94,331	43,000	2.52	1.79	54
	Verona	152,701	90,000	2.25	1.64	41
	Vicenza	100,290	52,000	2.13	1.44	43
Venetia G.	Fiume	1,020	970	1.50	1.49	5
	Gorizia	8,194	7,200	1.55	1.60	12
	Pola	23,609	24,600	1.10	1.20	4
	Trieste	6,560	3,900	1.95	1.50	40
	Bologna	239,700	92,151	2.90	1.69	62
Emilia	Ferrara	133,733	99,000	3.02	2.17	12
	Torli	140,000	81,450	1.55	1.09	40
	Modena	125,246	71,070	2.43	1.46	43
	Parma	122,753	66,200	1.95	1.13	46
	Piacenza	126,992	74,093	2.23	1.43	42
Total Northern Italy	Ravenna	130,000	51,023	2.23	1.53	61
	Reggio Emilia	35,770	56,470	1.93	1.40	34

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Liguria	Torino	20,000	11,000	2.00	1.33	43
	Vercelli	102,223	62,145	1.76	1.10	33
	Genova	43,651	23,000	1.92	1.21	43
	Imperia	9,777	9,000	0.75	0.75	3
	La Spezia	2,705	1,500	0.91	0.69	41
	Savona	5,604	4,500	1.02	0.85	20
Emilia	Savona	6,933	5,000	0.85	0.75	13
	Bergamo	52,259	35,000	2.17	1.52	33
	Brescia	135,000	80,000	2.76	2.00	41
	Sono	20,000	10,000	1.99	1.25	50
Emilia	Cremona	107,625	60,000	2.79	1.97	44
	Mantova	149,553	93,000	2.55	1.85	34
	Milano	111,170	74,560	2.16	1.60	39
	Pavia	132,549	76,529	2.25	1.65	42
	Sondrio	857	700	1.71	1.27	13
Venezia T.	Varese	9,599	7,500	1.56	1.21	22
	Bolzano	5,991	4,400	1.36	1.26	26
Veneto	Trento	12,723	5,640	1.44	1.20	56
	Belluno	2,326	1,650	1.71	1.77	29
	Udine	73,403	45,000	1.93	1.50	39
	Padova	155,860	102,000	2.62	2.00	34
	Rovigo	110,855	30,000	2.95	2.42	33
	Treviso	66,900	46,000	1.58	1.31	31
Venezia G.	Venezia	94,331	43,000	2.52	1.79	54
	Verona	152,701	90,000	2.25	1.64	41
	Vicenza	100,290	52,000	2.13	1.44	43
	Fiume	1,020	970	1.50	1.49	5
	Gorizia	8,194	7,200	1.55	1.60	12
Emilia	Pola	23,609	24,000	1.10	1.20	40
	Trieste	6,560	3,000	1.95	1.50	62
	Bologna	239,700	92,151	2.90	1.69	43
	Ferrara	133,703	99,000	3.02	2.17	46
	Torli	140,000	31,450	1.55	1.09	42
	Modena	125,246	71,370	2.43	1.46	61
	Parma	122,753	66,200	1.95	1.13	34
	Piacenza	126,992	74,093	2.23	1.43	42
	Ravenna	130,000	51,023	2.23	1.53	42
	Reggio Emilia	35,770	56,400	1.90	1.40	61
Total Northern Italy		3,303,412	1,940,221	2.11	1.49	41

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*Increase

Table 2 - continue c

Compartment	Province	1944 Production (metric tons)	1945 Estimated Production (metric tons)	Yield		Percent Reduction in 1945
				1944 (in tons per ha.)	Forecast 1945 (in tons per ha.)	
Toscana	Apuania	7,103	4,707	0.90	0.86	34
	Arezzo	73,001	51,483	1.14	0.86	29
	Firenze	80,312	75,031	1.06	1.14	7
	Grosseto	68,344	55,835	0.98	0.87	10
	Livorno	21,692	18,000	1.07	0.94	17
	Lucca	16,025	10,539	1.23	1.10	34
	Pisa	53,525	33,412	1.11	0.94	28
	Pistoia	15,600	10,274	1.27	1.05	34
	Siena	104,610	77,209	1.20	1.03	26
	Ancona	110,358	80,000	1.54	1.17	27
Marche	Ascoli Piceno	90,523	67,000	1.62	1.21	26
	Macerata	112,061	80,000	1.51	1.06	29
	Pesaro Urbino	84,000	65,000	0.92	0.90	23
Umbria	Perugia	187,376	145,000	1.33	1.03	23
	Terni	48,660	33,625	1.19	0.82	31
Lazio	Frosinone	21,038	18,060	0.60	0.46	14
	Littoria	10,530	19,094	0.49	0.68	80*
	Rieti	27,300	20,650	0.70	0.53	24
Abruzzi	Roma	70,424	65,000	1.31	0.91	8
	Viterbo	60,225	50,000	0.88	0.65	17
	Campobasso	110,319	74,315	0.90	0.60	33
Campania	Chieti	48,000	37,605	0.71	0.52	22
	Aquila	43,000	20,408	0.83	0.41	29
	Pescara	29,991	20,000	1.00	0.61	33
Apulia	Teramo	60,000	45,000	1.12	0.85	25
	Avellino	67,375	33,000	0.96	0.52	44
	Benevento	62,538	38,000	0.77	0.45	39
Lucania	Napoli	43,300	58,853	1.40	1.1	36*
	Salerno	47,790	31,759	0.86	0.62	33
	Bari	52,481	25,000	0.80	0.38	52
Calabria	Brindisi	18,715	10,000	0.54	0.35	47
	Foggia	250,490	135,679	1.15	0.61	46
	Taranto	32,186	15,000	0.72	0.35	53
Sicily	Lecce	12,572	5,906	0.43	0.23	53
	Matera	100,808	52,293	1.11	0.67	48
	Potenza	100,041	69,600	0.83	0.60	30
Sicily	Catanzaro	57,626	51,443	0.94	0.80	11
	Cosenza	59,954	37,500	0.80	0.50	37
	Reggio Calabria	7,351	11,985	0.52	0.50	63*
Sicily	Agigento	72,000	76,125	0.60	0.68	12*
	Caltanissetta	70,799	56,120	0.94	0.80	21
	Catania	78,813	47,450	1.08	0.65	40
Sicily	Enna	59,142	43,675	1.00	0.67	26
	Messina	30,848	17,056	0.70	0.40	45
	Palermo	96,169	70,490	0.76	0.70	27
Sicily	Ragusa	21,126	14,372	0.70	0.55	30

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Marche	Siena	10,000	1.27	1.05	34
	Ancona	104,610	1.20	1.03	26
	Ascoli Piceno	110,358	1.54	1.17	27
	Macerata	90,523	1.62	1.21	26
	Pesaro Urbino	112,061	1.51	1.06	29
Umbria	Perugia	84,000	0.92	0.90	23
	Terni	187,376	1.33	1.03	23
Latium	Frosinone	48,660	1.19	0.82	31
	Littoria	21,038	0.60	0.46	14
	Rieti	10,530	0.49	0.68	80
	Roma	27,300	0.70	0.53	24
	Viterbo	70,424	1.31	0.91	8
Abruzzo	Campobasso	60,225	0.88	0.65	17
	Chieti	110,319	0.90	0.60	33
	Aquila	48,000	0.71	0.52	22
	Pescara	43,000	0.83	0.41	29
	Teramo	29,991	1.00	0.61	33
Campania	Avellino	60,000	1.12	0.85	25
	Benevento	67,375	0.96	0.52	44
	Napoli	62,588	0.77	0.45	39
	Salerno	43,300	1.40	1.1	36
Apulia	Bari	47,790	0.86	0.62	33
	Brindisi	52,481	0.80	0.38	32
	Foggia	18,715	0.54	0.35	47
	Taranto	250,490	1.15	0.61	46
	Lecce	32,186	0.72	0.35	53
Lucania	Matera	12,572	0.43	0.23	53
	Potenza	100,308	1.11	0.67	48
Calabria	Catanzaro	100,041	0.88	0.60	30
	Cosenza	57,626	0.94	0.80	11
	Reggio Calabria	59,954	0.80	0.50	37
Sicily	Agrigento	7,351	0.52	0.50	69
	Caltanissetta	72,000	0.60	0.68	12
	Catania	70,799	0.94	0.80	21
	Enna	73,813	1.08	0.65	40
	Messina	59,142	1.00	0.67	40
	Palermo	30,848	0.70	0.40	26
	Ragusa	96,169	0.76	0.70	45
	Siracusa	21,126	0.70	0.55	27
Sardinia	Trapani	46,835	0.75	0.58	30
	Cagliari	50,370	0.77	0.70	36
	Nuoro	71,233	0.84	0.55	17
	Sassari	21,131	0.52	0.30	26
		41,969	0.73	0.39	43
Total Central, Southern and Insular Italy		3,127,729	0.97	0.70	45
		2,243,367			23

*Increase

APPENDIX B - continued

ESTIMATED WHEAT ACREAGE
- AS OF 15 JULY 1945 -

Table 3

Compartment	Province	Area in Hectares		Percent Reduction in 1945
		1944	1945	
Piemonte	Alessandria	86,320	78,000	10
	Aosta	11,333	10,210	10
	Asti	40,790	39,200	3
	Cuneo	101,087	91,715	9
	Novara	12,980	10,500	19
Liguria	Torino	57,973	57,398	1
	Vercelli	43,562	19,000	18
	Genova	13,000	12,500	4
	Imperia	3,317	2,300	31
	La Spezia	5,500	5,300	4
Lombardia	Savona	8,205	8,000	2
	Bergamo	24,118	23,000	5
	Brescia	49,000	40,000	22
	Como	10,075	8,000	21
	Cremona	38,551	30,400	21
Venexia Trid.	Mantova	58,615	53,000	10
	Milano	51,585	46,600	10
	Pavia	59,002	46,350	21
	Sondrio	500	550	100
	Varese	6,150	6,200	8
Veneto	Bolzano	4,344	3,500	19
	Trento	8,856	4,700	47
	Belluno	1,360	930	32
	Udine	37,000	30,000	19
	Padova	59,496	51,400	14
Venexia Giulia	Rovigo	40,245	33,000	18
	Treviso	42,403	35,000	17
	Venezia	37,435	24,000	36
	Verona	63,005	55,000	19
	Vicenza	46,000	36,000	22
Emilia	Fiume	680	650	4
	Corizia	5,300	4,500	15
	Pola	21,420	20,500	4
	Trieste	3,356	2,600	22
	Zara			
	Bologna	32,600	54,399	34
	Ferrara	60,760	45,541	25
	Forli'	90,500	74,780	17
	Modena	51,592	49,000	5
	Parma	62,875	56,000	11
	Piacenza	55,400	50,100	10
	Ravenna	58,327	32,233	45

Liguria	Aosta	11,333	10,210	10
	Asti	40,790	39,200	3
	Cuneo	101,087	91,715	9
	Novara	12,980	10,500	19
	Torino	57,973	57,398	1
	Vercelli	43,562	19,000	18
	Genova	13,000	12,500	4
	Imperia	3,317	2,300	31
	La Spezia	5,500	5,300	4
	Savona	8,205	8,000	2
Lombardia	Bergamo	24,118	23,000	5
	Brescia	49,000	40,000	22
	Como	10,075	8,000	21
	Cremone	38,551	30,400	21
	Mantova	58,615	53,000	10
	Milano	51,585	46,600	10
	Pavia	59,002	46,350	21
	Sondrio	500	550	10*
	Varese	6,150	6,200	8
Venezia Trid.	Bolzano	4,344	3,500	19
	Trento	8,856	4,700	47
Veneto	Belluno	1,360	990	32
	Udine	37,000	30,000	19
	Padova	59,496	51,400	14
	Rovigo	40,245	33,000	18
	Treviso	42,403	35,000	17
	Venezia	37,435	24,000	36
	Verona	68,005	55,000	19
	Vicenza	46,000	36,000	22
Venezia Giulia	Fiume	680	650	4
	Gorizia	5,300	4,500	15
	Pola	21,420	20,500	4
	Trieste	3,356	2,600	22
Emilia	Zara			
	Bologna	82,600	54,399	34
	Ferrara	60,760	45,541	25
	Forlì	90,500	74,720	17
	Modena	51,592	49,000	5
	Parma	62,875	56,000	11
	Piacenza	55,400	50,100	10
	Ravenna	58,327	32,233	45
	Reggio Emilia	45,200	40,000	11
Total Northern Italy		1,565,317	1,301,996	17

*Increase

APPENDIX B - continued

Table 3 - continued

Compartiment	Province	Area in Hectares		Percent Reduction in 1945
		1944	1945	
Toscana	Apuania	7,921	5,482	31
	Arezzo	64,115	59,537	7
	Firenze	75,989	65,810	13
	Grosseto	69,651	63,990	8
	Livorno	20,300	19,065	6
	Lucca	13,026	9,700	25
	Pisa	47,210	41,000	13
	Pistoia	12,272	9,800	20
	Siena	81,100	75,100	7
	Ancona	71,689	68,195	5
Marche	Ascoli Piceno	55,815	55,575	0.4
	Macerata	74,249	75,329	10
	Pesaro e Urbino	91,000	72,000	21
	Perugia	141,080	140,360	0.5
	Terni	41,000	41,000	-
	Frosinone	34,780	39,000	120
	Littoria	21,600	28,090	300
	Rieti	39,000	39,250	0.60
	Roma	53,624	71,059	320
	Viterbo	68,500	76,535	120
Abruzzi & Molise	Campobasso	123,100	123,170	0.10
	Chieti	68,800	72,009	50
	L'Aquila	52,000	50,000	4
	Pescara	30,000	33,000	100
	Teramo	53,500	53,000	1
	Avellino	70,300	73,300	40
	Benevento	81,650	83,800	30
	Napoli	31,000	53,485	710
	Salerno	55,300	50,800	8
	Bari	65,903	65,979	0.10
Puglie	Brindisi	34,700	28,600	18
	Foggia	218,200	221,530	10
	Taranto	44,650	42,230	5
	Lecce	26,224	25,680	36
	Matera	91,040	78,050	14
	Potenza	114,400	116,000	10
	Catanzaro	61,153	64,310	50
	Cosenza	75,000	75,000	1274
	Reggio Calabria	14,031	23,970	710
	Agigento	120,000	111,948	7
Calabria	Caltanissetta	75,000	70,150	6
	Catania	73,000	73,000	-
	Enna	59,312	65,578	100
	Messina	44,010	42,640	3
	Palermo	126,175	100,700	20
	Ragusa	30,180	27,040	10
Sicily	Apuania	7,921	5,482	31
	Arezzo	64,115	59,537	7
	Firenze	75,989	65,810	13
	Grosseto	69,651	63,990	8
	Livorno	20,300	19,065	6
	Lucca	13,026	9,700	25
	Pisa	47,210	41,000	13
	Pistoia	12,272	9,800	20
	Siena	81,100	75,100	7
	Ancona	71,689	68,195	5

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785017

Marche	Pistoia	47,210	41,000	13
	Siena	12,272	9,800	20
	Ancona	81,100	75,100	7
	Ascoli Piceno	71,689	68,195	5
	Macerata	55,815	55,575	0.4
	Fesaro e Urbino	74,249	75,329	10
Umbria	Perugia	91,000	72,000	21
	Terni	141,080	140,360	0.5
Lazio	Frosinone	41,000	41,000	-
	Littoria	34,780	39,000	120
	Rieti	21,600	28,090	300
	Roma	39,000	39,250	0.60
	Viterbo	53,624	71,059	320
Abruzzi & Molise	Campobasso	68,500	76,535	120
	Chieti	123,100	123,170	0.10
	L'Aquila	68,800	72,009	50
	Fescara	52,000	50,000	50
Campania	Teramo	30,000	33,000	100
	Avellino	53,500	53,000	1
	Benevento	70,300	73,300	40
	Napoli	81,650	83,800	30
	Salerno	31,000	53,485	710
Puglia	Bari	55,300	50,800	8
	Brindisi	65,903	65,979	0.10
	Foggia	34,700	28,600	18
Lucania	Teranto	218,200	221,530	10
	Lecce	44,650	42,230	5
	Matera	26,224	25,680	36
Calabria	Potenza	91,040	78,050	14
	Catanzaro	114,400	116,000	10
	Cosenza	61,153	64,310	50
Sicily	Reggio Calabria	75,000	75,000	50
	Agrigento	14,031	23,970	710
	Caltanissetta	120,000	111,948	7
	Catania	75,000	70,150	6
	Enna	73,000	73,000	100
	Messina	59,312	65,578	3
	Palermo	44,010	42,640	20
	Ragusa	126,175	100,700	10
	Siracusa	30,180	27,040	17
	Trapani	62,080	51,735	8
Sardinia	Cagliari	65,000	60,000	12
	Nuoro	85,094	95,537	1
	Sassari	40,552	40,110	20
Total Central, Southern and Insular Italy		57,197	58,595	1.07
		3,231,512	3,196,763	

*Increase

785017

ESTIMATED NET WHEAT AVAILABLE AFTER RETENTIONS

<u>Compartments</u>	<u>1945 Production Forecast (mt/tons)</u>	<u>Calculated 1945-46 Legal Retentions * (mt/tons)</u>	<u>Calculated Quota 1945-46 (mt/tons)</u>
Piemonte	378,000	257,000	12
Liguria	21,000	17,000	
Lombardia	442,000	198,000	24
Venezia Tridentina	10,000	9,000	
Veneto	460,000	230,000	23
Venezia Giulia	37,000	29,000	
Emilia	592,000	417,000	17
Total North	1,940,000	1,157,000	7
Toscana	342,000	246,000	
Marche	292,000	192,000	1
Umbria	179,000	114,000	
Lazio	173,000	135,000	
Abruzzi & Molise	197,000	185,000	
Campania	167,000	154,000	
Puglia	192,000	137,000	
Lucania	122,000	100,000	
Calabria	101,000	89,000	
Sicilia	397,000	299,000	
Sardegna	87,000	84,000	
Total Central, Southern & Insular Italy	2,849,000	1,739,000	5
GRAND TOTAL	4,189,000	2,886,000	1.3

* These retentions are based on legal retentions for 1942/43, increased by 4% which represents the increase 1942/43 to 1945/46, on new retentions allowed for day labor, and on reductions in area to be sown this f.

ESTIMATED NET WHEAT AVAILABLE AFTER RETENTIONS

Departments	1945 Production Forecast (mt/tons)	Calculated 1945-46 Legal Retentions * (mt/tons)	Calculated Quantities Amassable 1945-46 (mt/tons)
Monte	378,000	257,000	121,000
Auria	21,000	17,000	4,000
Bardia	442,000	198,000	244,000
ezia Tridentina	10,000	9,000	1,000
eto	460,000	230,000	230,000
ezia Giulia	37,000	29,000	8,000
lia	592,000	417,000	175,000
el North	<u>1,940,000</u>	<u>1,157,000</u>	<u>783,000</u>
ana	342,000	246,000	96,000
he	292,000	192,000	100,000
ia	179,000	114,000	65,000
o	173,000	135,000	38,000
zzi & Molise	197,000	185,000	12,000
ania	167,000	154,000	13,000
ie	192,000	137,000	55,000
ia	122,000	100,000	22,000
aria	101,000	83,000	18,000
ia	397,000	299,000	98,000
igna	87,000	84,000	3,000
Central, Southern & Insular Italy	<u>2,249,000</u>	<u>1,729,000</u>	<u>520,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>4,189,000</u>	<u>2,886,000</u>	<u>1,303,000</u>

TABLE 2 - continued

Table 4

on legal retentions for 1942/43, increased by 4% which represents the increase in civilian population from
retentions allowed for day labor, and on reductions in area to be sown this fall.

APPENDIX C

ITALIAN FORAGE SITUATION

28 July 1945

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

2. Summary of Forage Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

Liguria.--This is a deficit forage-producing area. At present 1,200,000 quintals of forage are imported from Lombardy. They have a need for 225,000 quintals of hay and straw to carry the four provinces.

Piedmont.--The situation in Piedmont is such as that described in Emilia. In 1930 forage production was 31,000,000 quintals. The estimated production for 1945 is 13,000,000 quintals. In 1930 there were 4,000,000 quintals of live weight as compared with 2,700,000 live weight in 1945. There will be some surplus production of hay in Cuneo and other small localities, it will be possible to get by with what there is by moving livestock from one

maintaining the national livestock economy, determined where "surpluses" exist and where such declared surpluses should be sent.

2. Summary of Forage Conditions

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

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

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

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

Liguria.--This is a deficit forage-producing area. At present **1,250,000** quintals of hay and straw are needed for the four provinces.

Piemonte.--The situation in Piemonte is such as that described in Emilia. In 1950 forage production was 21,000,000 quintals. The estimated production for 1955 is 13,000,000 quintals. In 1930 there were 4,000,000 quintals of live weight as compared with 2,700,000 live weight in 1955. There will be some surplus production of hay in Cuneo and other small localities. It will be possible to get by with what there is by moving livestock from one area to another. Small quantities of forage could be found for export from other provinces but in general they will have a hard time to get by, without exporting anything beyond the boundaries of Piemonte.

Lombardia.--Forage and fodder should be viewed in terms of (1) mountainous areas (2) dry cultivation areas, and (3) irrigated areas. Lombardia could help national situation but must take into consideration that grazing in the mountains will end 10 to 15 days earlier than normally, and in some instances forage will have to be imported into the valleys to

maintain livestock. Production in the dry-cultivation areas has been reduced about 60% depending upon depth of soil, and farmers in this area are already buying hay. The prices range from 1200 to 2000 lire per quintal. In the irrigated areas green feed is used for 10 of the 12 months, depending on dry hay for only 2 months of the year. Estimated production in irrigated areas shows a 20% reduction in 1945. The normal hay production is 32 million quintals for 1,500,000 head of cattle. In 1945 a hay production of 20-23 million quintals is estimated for 1,200,000 head of cattle. Below the Po and in some of the mountain areas there is a definite shortage. There has normally been some export of hay from Lombardia, especially from Brescia to other regions and to Switzerland. The reduction in the 1945 straw production is estimated at 40%. Any procurement would have to be compulsory.

Venezia.---(Exclusive of Venezia Giulia) The condition of the mountain pasturage is similar to that described in Piemonte and Lombardia where cattle will have to come down from the mountains several weeks earlier. The first cut of hay on the plains was light, as is the second crop. If it rains in August it will make a great difference and such rains would adequately provide for winter requirements and 4,000 tons that could be exported. Without rain in August however, the situation will be extremely critical. The normal production of forage is given as 42,000,000 quintals compared with an estimated production in 1945 of 23,200,000 quintals. The normal population of bovines is given as 1,500,000 and it was stated that a livestock census is presently being taken. Present estimates are 1,300,000. Straw production in 1945 was approximately half of normal. It was also pointed out that if protein to supplement the forage could be provided, it would make the possibility of procuring surpluses, that may result with the rains, a much easier job.

3. Exportable Quantity Available

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

On this basis the following exportable surpluses have been declared:

	5,000 tons of hay	100 tons of oats
Emilia	" "	600 " "
Piemonte	2,000 " "	" "
Lombardia	2,500 " "	" "
Venezia	4,000 " "	" "
	15,500 " "	200 " "

1271

4. Demands for Hay and Oats.

Sicily, even though deficit, will be able to take care of its own needs. Little to maintain good dairy or

Venezia,---(Exclusive of Venezia Giulia) The condition of the mountain pasturage is similar to that described in Piemonte and Lombardia where cattle will have to come down from the mountains several weeks earlier. The first cut of hay on the plains was light, as is the second crop. If it rains in August it will make a great difference and such rains would adequately provide for winter requirements and 4,000 tons that could be exported. Without rain in August however, the situation will be extremely critical. The normal production of forage is given as 42,000,000 quintals compared with an estimated production in 1945 of 23,200,000 quintals. The normal population of bovines is given as 1,500,000 and it was stated that a livestock census is presently being taken. Present estimates are 1,300,000. Straw production in 1945 was approximately half of normal. It was also pointed out that if protein to supplement the forage could be provided, it would make the possibility of procuring surpluses, that may result with the rains, a much easier job.

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On this basis the following exportable surpluses have been declared:

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

1271

4. Demands for Hay and Oats.

Sicily, even though deficit, will be able to take care of its own needs. Liguria's need is for draft horses, and very little to maintain good dairy or breeding herds. Declared surpluses are to be distributed in Southern Italy and Sardinia, and not Liguria.

On this basis the following needs have been stated:

	15,000 tons of hay	20,000 tons of oats
Apulia	3,000 " " "	9,300 " " "
Sardinia	2,000 " " "	12,500 " " "
Liguria	21,700 tons of hay and straw	800 " " "
	41,700	42,600

20

5. Prices

Sardinia has expressed a willingness to pay up to 1500 lire per quintal for hay for deliveries made to the port of Cagliari. Apulia has stated that they would pay 1500 lire per quintal or even go as high as 1800 for hay delivered at ports or stations in Apulia. These statements immediately brought out the point that many producers are already getting these prices or higher.

6. Method of Procurement

The Ispettorati of the Northern Regions definitely stated that the only way surpluses could be amassed would be to (1) pay a very attractive price and it was agreed that this price would have to be higher than the needy consumers could possibly pay, or (2) that a very rigid amassing order backed by armed force would be necessary. It would not be possible to get available quantities amassed by a patriotic appeal based on the needs of all Italy and the importance of maintaining at least a skeleton livestock economy in Southern Italy and Sardinia.

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

prices and it was agreed that this price would have to be higher than the
needy consumers could possibly pay, or (2) that a very rigid amassing order
backed by armed force would be necessary. It would not be possible to get
available quantities amassed by a patriotic appeal based on the needs of all
Italy and the importance of maintaining at least a skeleton livestock economy
in Southern Italy and Sardinia.

1273

(18)

Ref: 4210/18/RC.

3 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Current Italian Wheat Crop Estimate.

TO : G-3, AFHQ.

12

1. Enclosed is a copy of report on the 1945 Italian wheat crop estimate as compiled by the Agricultural Subcommission of this Headquarters.

2. Although this report is an estimate and true figures will not be available until actual threshing records are obtained, the contents are disturbing. When more exact figures are available, your Headquarters will be notified.

For the Chief Commissioner:

E. Talbot

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

1 Incl:
as above

Copy to: AGRICULTURE S/C.

see M.19
1268
PA #17

785017

Ref: 4210/17/EO

3 July 1945

SUBJECT: Current Italian Wheat Crop Estimate

TO : Economic Section

1. Reference is made to AGR/510 of 25 June enclosing a report on the 1945 Italian wheat crop estimate.

2. Please take necessary action in accordance with recommendation contained in paragraph 4 of the above letter, and when final, accurate figures are available please submit a report to this office.

(Sgd) ARNOLDY. Capt.

Chief Staff Officer.
To Executive Commissioner.

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ACH/310

30 June 1945

JUL 2 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The Economic Section has forwarded for my attention a report which indicates that the production of wheat is expected to be approximately 2 million tons less than last year, due to widespread drought conditions which have, in turn, accentuated the fertilizer deficiency. It is evident that the maintenance of an adequate diet will be considerably more difficult than during the past season.

The loss of 2 million tons of grain reduces the food supply, and at the same time reduces the financial resources of the nation. Thus, agriculture can no longer be expected to absorb labor surpluses, and even the problem of disposal of refugees may become difficult. Furthermore, the matter is of increased importance from the standpoint of public safety and public health, for food shortages may be expected in rural areas where subsistence farms have not produced enough for the needs of their owners. Illegal disposition of grain and actual food shortages may be expected to occur over a much greater area.

Since broad economic and administrative problems can be anticipated, it is recommended that the matter be presented for consideration by the Council of Ministers, as a problem warranting fullest support of the special programs that the Ministries of Agriculture and Food will be developing in order to most accurately define the size of the crop that is being harvested, and to insure the fullest availability for distribution during the coming season. Also, the interested Ministries should be in a position to take action appropriate to the problems which may be expected in finance, labor, public health, public safety, etc.

Yours very truly,

Ellery W. Stone

ELLEERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor
His Excellency Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

1267

Distribution:

Chief Commissioner

Executive Commissioner (2)

Economic Section (2)

Civil Affairs Section

Agriculture Sub-Commission

Regional Commissioners - Liguria,

Venezia, Emilia, Lombardia,

Piemonte Regions

Tel. 489081,
Ext. 262

JLM/ctm

(12)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

AGR/810

25 June 1945

SUBJECT: Current Italian Wheat Crop Estimate
TO : Chief Commissioner

(10)

1. Transmitted herewith is a copy of a report on the current Italian wheat crop, together with information contained in a signal which was forwarded to AFHQ, G-5 Section, for onward transmission to London and Washington in reply to their inquiry in that regard.

2. The report indicates that the production of wheat is expected to be approximately 2 million tons less than last year, due to widespread drought conditions which have, in turn, accentuated the fertilizer deficiency. While the exact extent of the reduction will be more accurately defined at threshing time, it is evident that the maintenance of an adequate diet will be considerably more difficult than during the past season.

3. The damage to the wheat crop is such as to introduce economic problems of considerable importance. The loss of 2 million tons of grain reduces the food supply, and at the same time reduces the financial resources of the nation by approximately 220 million dollars. Thus, the income of the 47% of the people in Italy dependent upon agriculture is reduced to a point where agriculture can no longer be expected to absorb labor surpluses, and even the problem of disposal of refugees may become difficult. Furthermore, the matter is of increased importance from the standpoint of public safety and public health, for food shortages may be expected in rural areas where subsistence farms have not produced enough for the needs of their owners. Illegal disposition of grain and actual food shortages may be expected to occur over a much greater area.

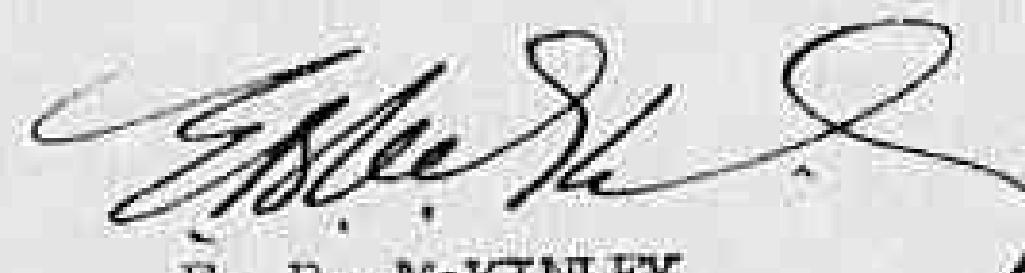
4. The estimate of the available wheat supply cannot be finalized until the crop has been threshed, for actual threshing records are necessary to establish the exact extent of the reduction. The attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, and of the Agricultural Officers in the field, is currently being directed to the great importance of accuracy in this regard. However, since broader economic and administrative problems can be anticipated, it is recommended that the matter be brought to the attention of Civil Affairs Section and the Regional Commissioners for such action as may be appropriate.

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5. Likewise, it is recommended that the matter be presented to the Prime Minister as a problem warranting the special attention of the Council of Ministers, who must necessarily give more than ordinary support to the special programs that the Ministries of Agriculture and Food will be developing. Also, the interested Ministries should be in a position to take action appropriate to the problems which may be expected in finance, labor, public health, etc.


E. B. McKINLEY
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Vice President

Enclosures:

1945 Italian Wheat
Crop Estimate
Information in signal
to AFHQ

Distribution:

Executive Commissioner
Food, Commerce, Industry,
Transportation, Finance,
Labor, Public Health,
Public Safety and Agri-
culture Sub-Commissions
Regional Commissioners -
Venezie, Emilia, Liguria,
Lombardia and Piemonte
Regions

-2-

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(sgd) E. B. McKinley

E. B. McKINLEY
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Vice President

Enclosures:

1945 Italian Wheat
Crop Estimate
Information in signal
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Distribution:

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Venetia, Emilia, Liguria,
Lombardia and Piemonte
Regions

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

1945 ITALIAN WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE
15 June 1945

This report is based upon data supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture field organization, acting in AMG territory under the supervision of the AMG Regional Agricultural Officers, and supplemented by observations made by Allied survey parties in Central and Southern Italy and Sicily during the first ten days of June 1945. The crop was estimated at 4,427,000 metric tons, as compared with 6,390,661 metric tons last season, and a ten-year average of 7,103,000 metric tons. The acreage planted to wheat was estimated at 10,783,799 acres, compared with 11,769,770 planted last year, and a ten-year average of 12,572,300 acres.

The wheat crop was at that time in various stages of maturity and harvest. In a very few areas threshers and combines were operating. It was observed that the grain threshed was often a little smaller in size than under normal crop conditions. Over half of the crop was yet to be cut, and in the mountainous regions the majority of the wheat was still immature. The variety Frossineto, which is very important in Marche, Abruzzi and Molise, and of less importance in Puglia and Lucania, was still green and in the stage of filling. In general, the crop was said to be about 15 days late in maturity this year. Factors contributing to this lateness are (1) lack of spring rains which retarded growth, (2) late seeding of the crop in some areas, and (3) lack of phosphate fertilizer which always hastens maturity.

Drought

One factor estimated to be responsible for at least 70% of the 1945 wheat crop reduction has been the lack of moisture. The lack of moisture was most apparent in areas where the soil is rocky and shallow, including southern mountainous areas and rather large areas of the flat plains in Southern Puglia, but was also evident in fields where wheat is grown among trees. Therefore, the greatest reduction, from drought damage, is in the areas of marginal type wheat production land. Drought conditions were so serious in some of the hardest hit areas that farmers chose to pasture their wheat, and in other fields it is doubtful if the producers will get their seed back. The mainland provinces most seriously affected by the drought were Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Taranto and Cosenza.

The small marginal farms, generally speaking, suffered more from drought than did the large wheat surplus-producing farms. On irrigated or valley farms, which are rich and absorb and hold moisture, and land which was summer

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field organization, acting in AMG territory under the supervision of the AMG Regional Agricultural Officers, and supplemented by observations made by Allied survey parties in Central and Southern Italy and Sicily during the first ten days of June 1945. The crop was estimated at 4,427,000 metric tons, as compared with 6,390,661 metric tons last season, and a ten-year average of 7,103,000 metric tons. The acreage planted to wheat was estimated at 10,783,799 acres, compared with 11,769,770 planted last year, and a ten-year average of 12,572,300 acres.

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The small marginal farms, generally speaking, suffered more from drought than did the large wheat surplus-producing farms. On irrigated or valley land, which is rich and absorbs and holds moisture, and land which was summer flooded last season, a normal production was expected. Estimates of from 20 to 30 quintals per hectare were very common on these good lands. The notable exception is the Foggia area, where the large farms are very badly damaged.

Comparative Rainfall Data - March, April, May 1945

Locality	Average	1945 Season	Reduction in Rainfall
	m/m	m/m	%
Agriponte	101.9	52.0	49
Arezzo	256.6	153.6	40
Assisi Piacenza	227.2	57.7	75
Bari	137.7	50.1	64
Comarino	224.9	51.1	77
Campobasso	242.7	70.6	71
Chieti	241.8	69.4	71
Firenze	224.7	73.3	65
Roma	216.3	46.9	78
Taranto	114.3	17.4	85
Emilia Region	217.5	112.8	48

Fertilizer Deficiency

Shortage of fertilizer is estimated to have caused up to 18% of the total crop reduction. The shortage of fertilizer during the past several years materially reduced seeding in some areas because of the accumulated infertility. Other lands which had adequate moisture would have made larger yields had fertilizer been present to hasten maturity and increase yield. Phosphate fertilizer tends to hasten maturity and produce plumper kernels. Anything which would have hastened the maturity of this year's crop would have minimized drought damage. The shortage of phosphate fertilizer was a greater factor in reduced yields than nitrate, for nitrate, tending to increase plant growth and stimulate stooling, was of little value under this year's drought conditions. However, the lack of nitrate was a contributing factor in the reduction in acreage planted.

Other Adverse Factors

Late seeding, frosts, flooding and hot winds are further causes in the reduction of this year's wheat crop. In some areas of Piemonte and Abruzzi, frost damage was reported in the early part of May. The crop, late planted because of deficiencies in draft power, equipment, bad weather, etc., failed to stool as heavily as an early seeded crop, and is maturing later in the season, and irregularly. The prevalence of hot winds, severe in the extreme southeastern portion but extending up through the southern provinces, has also increased premature ripening of grain. In addition, certain areas in Emilia and Lazio were planted late or remained unplanted due to flooding of damaged and reclamation areas.

Campobasso	242.7	70.6	172.1	71
Chieti	241.8	69.4	172.4	71
Firenze	224.7	73.3	146.4	65
Roma	216.3	46.9	169.4	78
Taranto	114.3	17.4	96.9	85
Emilia Region	217.5	112.8	104.7	48

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Crop Reporting System - Validity of Data

In the initial consideration of these data, three factors have indicated the necessity for further action in order to accurately define the present crop reduction. The final yield per acre, the weather through July, and the accuracy of the reporting organizations are phases which warrant further consideration in view of the gravity of the situation. The drought has affected such a large area that the estimated yield per acre has been revised downward everywhere. It is customary in Italy to finalize such estimates during the threshing operations when quantitative figures are available, and these data are essential to a realistic yield estimate this season because

of the importance of small differences when applied to the large areas involved.

As has been indicated, the grain crop is maturing irregularly and late, particularly in mountainous areas and in northern areas, there is a sufficient portion of the crop as yet not "filled" to materially affect the total crop, if the month of June proves to be exceptionally favorable or unfavorable.

The third factor - that of the crop-reporting organization - is relevant mainly because the shortage of transportation and communication now at the disposal of the Italian officials prevents their making the usual detailed observations necessary to accurately establish the yield per acre during the critical weeks before harvest. In addition, the organization is handicapped by the loss of a certain proportion of its key members, relocation of others, etc., all of which makes the crop estimates less firm. Finally, the probability of a certain amount of pessimism in crop reporting, even by trained technicians, cannot be disregarded. The importance attributed to the production of wheat in Italy, and the seriousness of a shortage, are factors with which these crop estimators are all too familiar.

Resultant Action

In view of the reliance necessarily to be placed on the threshing and yield per acre, such data will be obtained in the fullest possible detail, throughout the threshing period. All practicable verification of the data will be accomplished, by comparison with historical records and supplemental field investigation.

Appendices

Detailed tabular information is attached, as follows:

- I - Estimated Yield, by Compartments
- II - Estimated Acreage, by Compartments
- III - Estimated Yield, by Provinces
- IV - Estimated Acreage, by Provinces
- V - Estimated Net Production after Retentions

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Director

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APPENDIX IESTIMATED WHEAT YIELD BY COMPARTMENTS
- AS OF 30 MAY 1945 -

<u>Compartments</u>	<u>1944</u> <u>Production</u> <u>(metric tons)</u>	<u>1945</u> <u>Estimated</u> <u>Yield</u> <u>(metric tons)</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Reduction</u> <u>in 1945</u>
Piemonte	588,749	121,700	18
Liguria	26,205	21,100	20
Lombardia	692,104	192,120	29
Venezia Tridontina	18,523	16,940	46
Veneto	758,212	500,030	34
Venezia Giulia	38,733	36,670	5
Emilia	1,144,249	570,150	50
Toscana	432,369	370,500	14
Marche	396,942	345,260	13
Umbria	236,036	195,000	17
Lazio	193,517	190,166	2
Abruzzi & Molise	291,310	202,000	31
Campania	221,053	175,000	21
Puglie	366,444	212,071	42
Lucania	200,849	122,000	39
Calabria	124,931	99,327	21
Sicilia	526,102	378,880	28
Sardegna	134,333	35,000	37
Italy	6,390,661	4,427,314	31

APPENDIX IIESTIMATED WHEAT ACREAGE BY COMPARTMENTS
- AS OF 30 MAY 1945 -

<u>Compartments</u>	<u>Area in Hectares</u> <u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Reduction</u> <u>in 1945</u>
Piemonte	331,644	301,583	7
Liguria	50,017	28,100	6
Lombardia	294,003	262,900	11
Venezia Tridontina	13,164	8,200	38
Veneto	334,131	259,850	22
Venezia Giulia	30,924	26,250	9
Emilia	507,254	405,100	20
Italy	2,083,663	1,741,680	14

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Veneto	758,212	500,030	40
Venezia Giulia	38,733	36,670	34
Emilia	1,144,249	570,150	5
Toscana	432,369	370,300	50
Marche	396,942	345,260	14
Umbria	236,036	195,000	13
Lazio	193,517	190,166	17
Abruzzi & Molise	291,310	202,000	2
Campania	221,053	175,000	31
Puglie	366,444	212,071	21
Lucania	200,849	122,000	42
Calabria	124,931	99,227	39
Sicilia	526,102	378,880	21
Sardegna	134,333	35,000	28
Italy	6,390,661	4,427,314	37
			31

APPENDIX II

ESTIMATED WHEAT ACREAGE BY COMPARTMENTS
- AS OF 30 MAY 1945 -

Compartments	Area in Hectares	Percent Reduction in 1945	
	1944	1945	
Piemonte	331,644	307,503	7
Liguria	30,017	28,100	6
Lombardia	294,003	261,900	11
Venezia Tridantina	15,164	8,200	38
Veneto	334,131	259,850	22
Venezia Giulia	30,924	28,250	9
Emilia	507,254	405,100	20
Toscana	383,663	344,800	14
Marche	293,501	270,720	8
Umbria	182,080	181,360	0
Lazio	217,504	257,090	18*
Abruzzi & Molise	327,409	351,000	1
Campania	237,300	260,250	10*
Puglie	389,673	381,110	1
Lucania	205,440	191,000	2
Calabria	150,184	162,650	7*
Sicilia	654,757	581,400	10
Sardegna	182,843	191,512	6*
Italy	4,765,490	4,353,805	8%

*Increase

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APPENDIX III

ESTIMATED WHEAT YIELD BY PROVINCES
- AS OF 30 MAY 1945 -

Compartment	Province	1944 Production (metric tons)	1945 Production Forecast (metric tons)	Percent Reduction in 1945
Piemonte	Alessandria	163,389	140,000	14
	Aosta	22,500	13,200	41
	Asti	60,000	50,000	17
	Cuneo	170,200	104,350	39
	Novara	26,000	15,000	42
Liguria	Torino	102,200	72,150	29
	Vercelli	44,460	27,000	39
	Genova	9,800	9,000	9
	Imperia	2,651	1,600	40
	La Spezia	5,604	4,500	20
Lombardia	Savona	8,150	6,000	26
	Bergamo	52,259	40,000	23
	Brescia	121,879	100,000	18
	Como	18,552	11,500	38
	Cremona	112,897	60,000	47
Venezia Trid.	Mantova	149,645	103,000	31
	Milano	106,448	79,220	26
	Pavia	120,230	90,000	25
	Sondrio	722	700	3
	Varese	9,472	8,000	16
Veneto	Bolzano	5,991	4,400	27
	Trento	12,532	5,640	55
	Belluno	2,163	1,530	29
	Udine	73,403	46,400	37
	Padova	157,620	103,400	34
Venezia Giulia	Rovigo	120,000	82,500	31
	Treviso	67,940	60,000	12
	Venezia	89,930	55,000	39
	Verona	149,606	95,200	36
	Vicenza	97,550	56,000	43
Emilia	Fiume	1,021	970	5
	Gorizia	8,194	7,200	12
	Pola	22,625	24,600	8
	Trieste	6,823	3,800	43
	Bologna	299,700	99,000	32
	Ferrara	183,783	89,100	52
	Forli	130,000	69,300	47
	Modena	125,246	72,000	43
	Parma	122,758	63,000	49
	Piacenza	126,992	81,000	36
	Ravenna	130,000	47,250	64
	Reggio Emilia	85,770	49,500	42

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Province	Population	Area (sq. km.)	Population per sq. km.
Liguria			
Cuneo	170,200	60,000	2.8
Novara	26,000	170,350	0.15
Torino	102,200	15,000	6.8
Vercelli	44,460	72,150	0.6
Genova	9,800	27,000	0.36
Imperia	2,651	9,000	0.29
La Spezia	5,604	1,600	3.5
Savona	8,150	4,500	1.8
Lombardia			
Bergamo	52,259	6,000	8.7
Brescia	121,879	40,000	3.0
Como	18,552	100,000	0.18
Cremona	112,897	11,500	9.8
Mantova	149,645	60,000	2.5
Milano	106,448	103,000	1.0
Pavia	120,230	79,220	1.5
Sondrio	722	90,000	0.008
Varese	9,472	700	13.4
Venezia Trid.			
Bolzano	5,991	8,000	0.75
Trento	12,532	4,400	2.8
Belluno	2,163	5,640	0.38
Udine	73,403	1,530	48.0
Padova	157,620	46,400	3.4
Rovigo	120,000	103,400	1.2
Treviso	67,940	82,500	0.8
Venezia	89,930	60,000	1.5
Verona	149,606	55,000	2.7
Vicenza	97,550	95,200	1.0
Fiume	1,021	56,000	0.018
Gorizia	8,194	970	8.4
Emilia			
Pola	22,695	7,200	3.1
Trieste	6,824	24,600	0.28
Bologna	299,700	3,900	76.8
Ferrara	183,783	29,000	6.3
Forlì	130,000	89,100	1.4
Modena	125,246	69,300	1.8
Parma	122,758	72,000	1.7
Piacenza	126,992	63,000	2.0
Ravenna	130,000	81,000	1.6
Reggio Emilia	85,770	47,250	1.8
Total Northern Italy	3,266,775	2,052,110	1.6

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APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Compartment	Province	1944 Production (metric tons)	1945 Production Forecast (metric tons)	Percent Reduction in 1945
Toscana	Apunnia	6,300	4,500	29
	Arezzo	73,001	59,000	19
	Firenze	80,312	80,000	0
	Grosseto	68,344	60,000	12
	Livorno	21,692	20,000	8
	Lucca	16,025	11,000	31
	Pisa	53,515	46,000	14
	Pistoia	15,600	10,000	36
	Siena	97,580	80,000	18
	Ancona	110,350	98,600	10
Marche	Ascoli Piceno	90,523	70,782	22
	Macerata	112,061	95,880	14
Umbria	Pesaro Urbino	84,000	79,992	5
	Perugia	187,376	126,000	15
Lazio	Terni	48,660	35,000	16
	Frosinone	21,038	24,066	14*
	Littoria	10,530	21,000	99*
	Pieti	27,300	26,100	4
	Roma	74,424	65,000	13
	Viterbo	60,225	54,000	10
Abruzzi	Campobasso	120,319	74,000	39
	Chieti	43,000	40,000	17
	Aquila	43,000	23,000	47
	Pescara	29,191	20,000	33
	Teramo	60,000	45,000	25
	Avellino	67,375	40,000	41
	Benevento	62,563	40,000	36
	Napoli	43,300	60,000	39*
	Salerno	47,790	35,000	27
	Bari	52,181	25,000	52
Apulia	Brindisi	13,715	10,000	47
	Foggia	250,490	155,071	38
	Taranto	32,136	16,000	50
	Lecce	12,572	6,000	52
	Matera	100,803	52,400	48
	Potenza	100,041	69,600	30
Lucania	Catanzaro	57,626	51,200	11
	Cosenza	59,954	37,350	38
Calabria	Reggio Calabria	7,351	10,777	47*
	Agigento	72,000	66,235	8
Sicily	Caltanissetta	70,799	57,760	18
	Catania	78,823	47,150	40
	Enna	59,142	39,000	14*
	Messina	30,843	14,925	52
	Palermo	96,169	70,490	27

Marche	Pistoia	15,600	10,000	30
	Siena	97,580	80,000	18
	Ancona	110,350	98,600	15
	Ascoli Piceno	90,523	70,788	22
	Macerata	112,061	95,880	14
Umbria	Pesaro Urbino	84,000	79,992	5
	Perugia	187,376	126,000	15
	Terni	48,560	35,000	18
Lazio	Frosinone	21,038	24,066	14*
	Littoria	10,530	21,000	99*
	Pieti	27,300	26,100	4
	Roma	74,424	65,000	13
	Viterbo	60,225	54,000	10
Abruzzi	Campobasso	110,519	74,000	33
	Chieti	43,000	40,000	17
	Aquila	43,000	23,000	47
	Pescara	29,191	20,000	33
	Teramo	60,000	45,000	25
Campania	Avellino	67,375	40,000	41
	Benevento	62,563	40,000	36
	Napoli	43,300	60,000	39*
	Salerno	47,790	35,000	27
Apulia	Bari	52,481	25,000	52
	Brindisi	13,715	10,000	47
	Foggia	250,490	155,071	38
	Taranto	32,136	16,000	50
	Iecce	22,572	6,000	52
Lucania	Matera	100,803	52,400	43
	Potenza	100,041	69,600	30
Calabria	Catanzaro	57,626	51,200	11
	Cosenza	59,954	37,350	38
Sicily	Reggio Calabria	7,351	10,777	47*
	Agrianto	72,000	66,235	8
	Caltanissetta	70,799	57,760	18
	Catania	78,813	47,150	40
	Enna	59,142	39,000	40
	Messina	30,843	14,925	52
	Palermo	96,169	70,490	27
	Regusa	21,126	13,520	36
	Siracusa	46,835	33,800	28
	Trepani	50,370	36,000	29
Sardinia	Cagliari	71,233	50,000	30
	Nuoro	21,131	12,000	43
	Sassari	41,969	23,000	45
Total Southern Italy & Islands		3,422,586	2,375,204	24

*Increase

APPENDIX IV

ESTIMATED WHEAT LOSSES
- AS OF 30 MAY 1945 -

Compartment	Province	Area in Hectares		Percent Reduction in 1945
		1944	1945	
Piemonte	Alessandria	86,820	78,000	10
	Aosta	11,273	10,088	11
	Asti	40,790	41,000	0
	Cuneo	98,700	91,715	7
	Novara	12,960	10,500	19
Liguria	Torino	57,900	57,200	1
	Vercelli	23,201	19,000	18
	Genova	13,000	12,500	4
	Imperia	3,317	2,300	31
	La Spezia	5,500	5,300	4
Lombardia	Savona	8,200	8,000	2
	Bergamo	24,117	23,000	5
	Brescia	48,225	44,000	9
	Como	7,963	7,500	6
	Crema	38,029	30,400	20
Venezia Trid.	Mantova	58,240	52,000	11
	Milano	43,839	46,600	5
	Pavia	62,165	52,000	16
	Sondrio	399	400	0
	Varese	6,026	6,000	0
Veneto	Bolzano	4,344	3,500	19
	Trento	8,320	4,700	47
	Belluno	1,206	850	30
	Udine	37,000	29,000	22
	Padova	62,097	47,000	24
Venezia Giulia	Rovigo	40,420	33,000	18
	Treviso	42,403	35,000	18
	Venezia	37,000	24,000	35
	Verona	68,005	56,000	18
	Vicenza	46,000	35,000	24
Emilia	Fiume	680	650	4
	Corizia	5,300	4,500	15
	Pola	21,420	20,500	4
	Trieste	3,524	2,600	26
	Bologna	82,600	60,000	27
	Ferrara	60,760	45,000	26
	Forli	90,500	70,000	23
	Modena	51,592	48,000	7
	Parma	62,875	54,000	14
	Piacenza	55,400	53,100	4
	Pavenna	58,327	35,000	40
	Reggio Emilia	45,200		

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Liguria	Novara	12,960	10,500	19
	Torino	57,900	57,200	1
	Vercelli	23,201	19,000	18
	Genova	13,000	12,500	4
	Imperia	3,317	2,300	31
	La Spezia	5,500	5,300	4
	Savona	8,200	8,000	2
Lombardia	Bergamo	24,117	23,000	5
	Brescia	48,225	44,000	9
	Como	7,963	7,500	6
	Cremona	38,029	30,400	20
	Mantova	58,240	52,000	11
	Milano	48,859	46,600	5
	Pavia	62,165	52,000	16
	Sondrio	399	400	0
	Varese	6,026	6,000	0
Venezia Trid.	Bolzano	4,344	3,500	19
Veneto	Trento	8,320	4,700	47
	Belluno	1,206	850	30
	Udine	37,000	29,000	22
	Padova	62,097	47,000	24
	Rovigo	40,420	33,000	18
	Treviso	42,403	35,000	18
	Venezia	37,000	24,000	35
	Verona	68,005	56,000	18
	Vicenza	46,000	35,000	24
Venezia Giulia	Fiume	680	650	4
	Corizia	5,300	4,500	15
	Pola	21,420	20,500	4
Emilia	Trieste	3,524	2,600	26
	Bologna	82,600	60,000	27
	Ferrara	60,760	45,000	26
	Forli	90,500	70,000	23
	Modena	51,592	48,000	7
	Parma	62,875	54,000	14
	Piacenza	55,400	53,100	4
	Ravenna	58,327	35,000	40
	Reggio Emilia	45,200	40,000	12
Total Northern Italy		1,541,137	1,298,903	16

APPENDIX IV (Contd.)

Comptment	Province	Area in Hectares		Percent Reduction in 1945
		1944	1945	
Toscana	Apuania	5,480	5,480	10
	Arezzo	58,000	58,000	15
	Firenze	65,000	65,000	8
	Grosseto	64,000	64,000	4
	Livorno	19,500	19,500	26
Marche	Lucca	9,600	9,600	13
	Pisa	41,000	41,000	24
	Pistoia	9,300	9,300	10
	Sienna	73,000	73,000	5
	Ancona	68,000	68,000	1
Umbria	Ascoli Piceno	55,520	55,520	0
	Macerata	75,200	75,200	21
	Pesaro Urbino	72,000	72,000	1
	Perugia	140,360	140,360	0
	Terni	41,000	41,000	15*
Lazio	Frosinone	40,110	40,110	30*
	Littoria	28,030	28,030	1*
	Rieti	39,250	39,250	36*
	Roma	73,000	73,000	12*
	Viterbo	76,700	76,700	1*
Abruzzi	Campobasso	125,000	125,000	2*
	Chieti	70,000	70,000	4
	Aquila	50,000	50,000	10*
	Pescara	33,000	33,000	1
	Teramo	53,000	53,000	4*
Campania	Avellino	73,300	73,300	1*
	Benevento	81,950	81,950	61*
	Napoli	50,000	50,000	1
	Salerno	55,000	55,000	0
	Bari	65,980	65,980	18
Apulia	Brindisi	28,600	28,600	1*
	Foggia	221,530	221,530	5
	Taranto	42,300	42,300	2
	Lecce	25,700	25,700	14
	Matera	78,000	78,000	1*
Lucania	Potenza	116,000	116,000	5*
	Catanzaro	64,000	64,000	0
	Cosenza	74,700	74,700	71*
	Reggio Calabria	23,950	23,950	15
	Agigento	101,900	101,900	6
Calabria	Catanzaro	70,200	70,200	0
	Catania	73,000	73,000	1*
	Enna	60,000	60,000	3
	Messina	42,640	42,640	20
	Palermo	100,700	100,700	20
Sicily	Ragusa	24,040	24,040	16
	Siracusa	52,000	52,000	8
	Trapani	60,000	60,000	12*
	Cagliari	95,537	95,537	
Sardinia		64,115	64,115	
		75,989	75,989	
		69,651	69,651	
		20,300	20,300	
		13,026	13,026	
Sicily		47,210	47,210	
		12,272	12,272	
		81,100	81,100	
		71,689	71,689	
		55,815	55,815	
Sicily		75,000	75,000	
		91,000	91,000	
		141,080	141,080	
		41,000	41,000	
		34,780	34,780	
Sicily		21,600	21,600	
		39,000	39,000	
		53,624	53,624	
		68,500	68,500	
		123,100	123,100	
Sicily		68,800	68,800	
		52,000	52,000	
		30,000	30,000	
		53,500	53,500	
		70,300	70,300	
Sicily		80,700	80,700	
		31,000	31,000	
		55,300	55,300	
		65,903	65,903	
		34,700	34,700	
Sicily		218,200	218,200	
		44,650	44,650	
		26,224	26,224	
		91,040	91,040	
		114,400	114,400	
Sicily		61,153	61,153	
		75,000	75,000	
		14,031	14,031	
		120,000	120,000	
		75,000	75,000	
Sicily		73,000	73,000	
		59,312	59,312	
		44,010	44,010	
		126,175	126,175	
		30,180	30,180	
Sicily		62,080	62,080	
		65,000	65,000	
		85,094	85,094	

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Marche	Sienna	81,100	73,000	10
	Ancona	71,689	68,000	5
	Ascoli Piceno	55,815	55,520	1
	Macerata	75,000	75,200	c
Umbria	Pesaro Urbino	91,000	72,000	21
	Perugia	141,080	140,360	1
	Terni	41,000	41,000	0
Lazio	Frosinone	34,780	40,110	15*
	Littoria	21,600	28,030	30*
	Rieti	39,000	39,250	1*
	Roma	53,624	73,000	36*
	Viterbo	68,500	76,700	12*
Abruzzi	Campobasso	123,100	125,000	1*
	Chieti	68,800	70,000	2*
	Aquila	52,000	50,000	4
	Pescara	30,000	33,000	10*
	Teramo	53,500	53,000	1
Campania	Avellino	70,300	73,300	4*
	Benevento	80,700	81,950	1*
	Napoli	31,000	50,000	61*
	Salerno	55,300	55,000	1
Apulia	Bari	65,903	65,980	0
	Brindisi	34,700	28,600	18
	Foggia	218,200	221,530	1*
	Taranto	44,650	42,300	5
Lucania	Iscia	26,224	25,700	2
	Matera	91,040	78,000	14
Calabria	Potenza	114,400	116,000	1*
	Catanzaro	61,153	64,000	5*
	Cosenza	75,000	74,700	0
Sicily	Reggio Calabria	14,031	23,950	71*
	Agrianto	120,000	101,900	15
	Caltanissetta	75,000	70,200	6
	Catania	73,000	73,000	0
	Enna	59,312	60,000	1*
	Messina	44,010	42,640	3
	Palermo	126,175	100,700	20
	Ragusa	30,180	24,040	20
	Siracusa	62,080	52,000	16
	Trapani	65,000	60,000	8
Sardinia	Cagliari	85,094	95,537	12*
	Nuoro	40,552	40,110	1
	Sassari	57,197	58,895	3*
Total Central, Southern and Insular Italy		3,224,353	3,065,082	5

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* 1. increase

APPENDIX V

ESTIMATED NET WHEAT AVAILABLE AFTER RETENTIONS

Compartments	1945 Production Forecast (met/tons)	Legal Retentions (as of 1942-43) (met/tons)	Net After Legal Retentions (met/tons)	Net Production North & South (met/tons)	Average Actual Retention 1941-43 (met/tons)	Estimated Actual Retention 1945 (met/tons)
Piemonte	422,000	230,000	192,000		254,000	254,000
Liguria	21,000	16,000	5,000		25,000	21,000
Lombardia	492,000	172,000	320,000		213,000	213,000
Venez. Trid.	10,000	10,000	-		20,000	10,000
Veneto	500,000	202,000	298,000		251,000	251,000
Venez. Giulia	37,000	27,000	10,000		27,000	27,000
Emilia	570,000	378,000	192,000		456,000	456,000
Total North	2,052,000	1,035,000	1,017,000	1,017,000	1,246,000	1,232,000
Toscana	371,000	241,000	130,000		284,000	284,000
Marche	345,000	177,000	168,000		201,000	201,000
Umbria	195,000	103,000	92,000		112,000	112,000
Lazio	190,000	155,000	35,000		183,000	183,000
Abruzzi	202,000	202,000	-		252,000	202,000
Campania	175,000	183,000	-3,000		247,000	175,000
Puglie	212,000	164,000	48,000		253,000	212,000
Lucania	122,000	95,000	27,000		127,000	122,000
Calabria	99,000	95,000	4,000		173,000	99,000
Sicily	379,000	316,000	63,000		502,000	379,000
Sardegna	85,000	99,000	-14,000		115,000	85,000
Total South	2,375,000	1,830,000	545,000	545,000	2,449,000	2,054,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,427,000	2,865,000	1,562,000	1,562,000	3,695,000	3,286,000

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APPENDIX V

ESTIMATED NET WHEAT AVAILABLE AFTER RETENTIONS

	Legal Retentions (as of 1942-43) (met/tons)	Net After Legal Retentions (met/tons)	Net Production North & South (met/tons)	Average Actual Retention 1941-43 (met/tons)	Estimated Actual Retention 1945 (met/tons)	Net Above Estimated Actual Retention 1945 (met/tons)
000	230,000	192,000		254,000	254,000	168,000
000	16,000	5,000		25,000	21,000	-
000	172,000	320,000		213,000	213,000	279,000
000	10,000	-		20,000	10,000	-
000	202,000	298,000		251,000	251,000	249,000
000	27,000	10,000		27,000	27,000	10,000
000	378,000	192,000		156,000	436,000	114,000
000	1,035,000	1,017,000	1,017,000	1,246,000	1,232,000	820,000
000	241,000	130,000		284,000	284,000	86,000
000	177,000	168,000		201,000	201,000	144,000
000	103,000	92,000		112,000	112,000	83,000
000	155,000	35,000		183,000	183,000	7,000
000	202,000	-		252,000	202,000	-
000	183,000	-3,000		247,000	175,000	-
000	164,000	48,000		253,000	212,000	-
000	95,000	27,000		127,000	122,000	-
000	95,000	4,000		173,000	99,000	-
000	316,000	63,000		502,000	379,000	-
000	99,000	-14,000		115,000	85,000	-
000	1,830,000	545,000	545,000	2,449,000	2,054,000	320,000
000	2,865,000	1,562,000	1,562,000	3,695,000	3,286,000	1,140,000

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Italian Wheat Situation

a. Estimated Whea. Acreage	10,783,799 acres
b. Estimated Wheat Yield	2,052,000 north 2,375,000 south (in- cluding Islands)
c. Estimated Amassng Target	4,427,000 metric tons
d. All Estimates Concurrred in by Ministry of Agriculture	1,500,000 "
e. Estimated Legal Retentions (same as in 1942-43)	2,865,000 "
f. Actual Retentions in 1942-43	3,695,000 "
g. Expected Actual Retentions in 1945	3,286,000 "
h. Net Available after Legal Retentions	1,017,000 north 545,000 south (in- cluding Islands)
	1,562,000 "

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

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

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

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The above information was forwarded to AFHQ, G-5 Section, in signal 274 of 21
June 1945, for onward transmission to TROOPERS and AGWAR in reply to their
PAT 100 of 2 June.

Ministry of Agriculture

e. Estimated Legal Retentions (same as in 1942-43)	2,865,000	"
f. Actual Retentions in 1942-43	3,695,000	"
g. Expected Actual Retentions in 1945	3,286,000	"
h. Net Available after Legal Retentions	1,017,000 north 545,000 south (in- cluding Islands)	1,562,000

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

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1255

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Agriculture Sub-Commission
22 June 1945

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