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(VOL. I)

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FEB. 19

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10000/109/900
(VOL. I)

MONTHLY REPORTS, FOOD SUB-COM.
FEB. 1944 - JUNE 1945

<u>C.S.C.</u>: Executive Committee

Summary of the Food Subcommission Monthly Report for May.

1. <u>Supply Division</u>:

   a. <u>Southern Italy & Islands</u>: Operations of Alto Commissariato dell'Alimentazione improving but some misunderstandings exist between the High Commissioner and the Federazione del Consorzi Agrari. Imports during the month heavy. Distribution in Italian Government Territory slow due to lack of rail cars and road transport. Salt position satisfactory.

   b. <u>Northern Italy</u>: Food supplies on hand sufficient to provide for the North for two months. Problem is one of distribution. All provinces in Emilia Region supplied bread ration from their own flour stocks. Emergency supplies sent to La Spezia. Warning given of cereal deficiencies throughout Italy due to the fact that current harvest is below normal.

2. <u>Local Resources</u>:

   a. <u>Fresh Vegetables:</u> Over-all surplus very low -- approximately 8,000 tons per year.

   b. <u>Yeast:</u> The yeast position improved with liberation of the North as plants were found in Milan, Genova, Padua, etc.

   c. <u>Inter-Regional Trade:</u> Movement of foodstuffs from surplus areas to Italian Govt Territory working smoothly.

   d. <u>Food Processing:</u> In the North many firms are ready to operate. Problem is collection.

3. <u>Rationing Division:</u>

   The liberation of the North introduced new angles in the rationing procedures. It was agreed to continue rationing scales in force on entry. Some slight changes were made for partisans, harvesters, workers for the armed forces, Allied nationals, etc.

16 June 45

A. B. ARNOLDY
Captain

4687

A good report but poorly arranged MS 18/7

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Summary of Food Sub-Commission's Monthly Report for April

1. Supply Division: Italian High Commission for Food began functioning. Imports were on a larger scale. Salt position continues to show improvement. Local grain position satisfactory.

2. Rationing Division. A new complete edition of ration scales issued to ration officers in Northern territories. It was decided to continue supplementary bread rations to all heavy workers in all of the northern territories

a. All Italian territory. Labor employed in mine clearance work under official auspices granted Public Security Scale rations. Works in Salt Fields have been included for Supplementary Ration scale.

b. Italian Government Territory. Powers of Italian Government reaffixing of rations not clear. RAAC reports non-availability of Supplementary Rations in retail shops. This has been referred to High Commissioner for Food for investigation.

c. Ration cards and paper in northern regions. 170 tons of ration card paper and 4 tons ink arrived. Poligrafico della Stato to print ration cards for the north.

3. Local Resources. Arrangements working smoothly for supply of fresh vegetables to Armed Forces on an exchange basis. Yeast production in Rome and Barletta continues to be satisfactory.

4. Statistics Division. System set up whereby reports by Italian Provincial Organizations of rationing information being received monthly.

31/5/45

A. B. ARNOLDY
Captain

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CSO: Salient features of t.. Feb Monthly Food S/C Report are

1) General policy as summarized in folio 77.

2) See para 11 on Ration Scales at folio 75.

3) See paragraphs 27, 31, 32 and 33 on Olive Oil of folio 73.

4) See para 41 of folio 71 on establishment of Italian High Commissioner for Food officers.

5) See paragraphs 46, 47 and 53 of folio 70 regarding the work of the Food S/C statistician.

6) See para 61 at folio 68 on transfer of control to the Italian Government.

Noted. 13 Apr.

12 April 45.

Major

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TO: G S O 105

Salient features from the M[illegible]onthly Food S/C report are:

1) The report includes a summary of Col Legg's visit to Washington which has been given circulation elsewhere.

2) Supply Situation.

a) Great difficulties still exist in getting right supplies to the right place at the right time. The supply of grain to Rome was again at a critical stage during the first part of the month. The situation has improved although still not satisfactory as the reserve which has been built up is not considered ample against possible breaks in rail lines, shortage of railway wagons or other dislocations which would seriously interrupt arrival of supplies.

b) The arrival of a sugar ship in Oct was expected to permit distribution of the sugar ration to all parts of liberated Italy during Nov but delays were experienced in unloading.

c) Grain and flour arrivals during the month were greater in volume and more regular in arrival.

d) The situation in Sicily has been reported elsewhere.

3) Little progress is reported in completion of plans for passing responsibility of feeding liberated Italy to an Italian Under Secretariat of Food. An organisational outline has been submitted but it has not yet started to function.

4) On page 33 the difficulties experienced in distribution of local food stuffs is presented in detail. The situation in Rome is particularly unsatisfactory as regards rail movement. Comment is again made on the failure of Avezzano potatoes to be made available for Rome feeding.

5) Olive Oil. On page 36 the movement of olive oil is reported in detail. There have been sizable shortages and pilferages en route. Payment of olive oil supplied to AMG 5 Army totalling 2,122,500 lire is considerably overdue.

6) Food Processing. Little important progress has been made in food processing apart from flour mills and pasta factories. These latter were affected during the month by a shortage of power in Southern Italy.

7) Ration Scales. Suspension of issue of dehydrated soup and dried vegetables was announced to become effective in Dec. Exception was made at the request of AMG 5 Army for the city of Florence.

8) Local Resources.

a) The difficulties of allotting fruit and vegetables to the Armed Forces are detailed on page 33. The chief difficulty has been to properly forecast crops in advance as a result of the lack of accurate information as to estimated surpluses. A recommendation has been made that for next year's crop the Army should import their own seed and plant in selected farms.

b) Transport remains the principle obstacle in supplying fresh fruit and vegetables to non-producing regions. Despite this, considerable quantities have been shipped to Rome and other localities.

4685

9) Transport.

a) Rail. In general the acceptance and execution of bids placed by Food S/C for rail transport was considered satisfactory for the month. Unsatisfactory points were at Castellammare and Foggia Province. Failure of Foggia wheat shipments to meet accepted bids created a serious food problem in the Naples

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b) Water. Schooner movements to Gaeta were successfully increased during Nov and tonnages were discharged at Anzio for Littoria.
c) Salt Shipments. Movements in the Adriatic were disappointing. Additional shipping however has been assigned for Dec.

10) Statistics. Statistical reports are appended at 31, 30, 29, 28 and 27.

24 Dec 44.

JCR

TK/3/45

18.

Chief Staff Officer: Potatoe returns from Avezzano still far below expectations. Otherwise Food Report - opposite ar 19 - re-affirms difficulties previously pointed.

ewy 18/10

25

C.S.O.

1. Encls. 19 - 24 comprise the FOOD SUB-COMMISSION's Monthly report for October.

2. Points of interest are :-

a) General supply situation is deteriorating owing to cessation of imported food stuffs except for grain. (Encl. 23)

b) The problems concerning the universal adoption of the higher bread/pasta ration of the South have been submitted to AFHQ. (Encl. 23)

c) Instructions have been sent to Regions that breaches in rationing policy and regulations reported during October must stop instantly. (Encl. 23)

d) An issue of 300 grams of pasta or flour fortnightly has been authorised in all provinces north of the GARIGLIANO as from November. (Encl. 23)

e) Representations have been made to improve the handling and transport of grain to prevent the dangerously low level to which stock piles have dropped consistently till now. (Encl. 22)

f) Very serious shortages and pilfering have occurred in olive oil movement, specially from NAPLES - ROME and this matter should receive the immediate attention of both Italian and Allied authorities. (Encl. 21)

g) As from 1st Oct. Warehousing and Forwarding Division came under Transportation Sub-Commission. (Encl. 22)

H. Mason
J/Capt.
4683

C.O.S. (Ext. 451)
17.11.44

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CWH 18/10 9/11/44

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H. Mason
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4683

C.O.S. (Ext. 451)
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26

J/c Mason.
Can we please put (f) above?
Sutton. 18/11
Smith
Yes further action are file

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF MAY

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

12 June 1945

JUN 15 1945

I. SUPPLY DIVISION

SOUTHERN ITALY AND ISLANDS

1. The functioning of the Alto Commissariato dell'Alimentazione has continued to improve although there are still difficulties of coordination and understanding between the High Commissioners Offices and the Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari. It is hoped by regular meetings between the two organizations that many of the present difficulties may be smoothed out.

2. The Imports during the month were again on a large scale and in particular cereal imports were heavy. Owing to the closing of the port of Leghorn to Civil Supplies and the non-opening of Genoa port as was at first anticipated, considerable pressure was placed on the remaining ports to handle the goods arriving. During the month rail transport difficulties have been acute with the result the warehouses at Naples and Bari have not been cleared as rapidly as desired--resulting in heavy demands being made on available warehouse space, especially in Naples.

3. The distribution of supplies in Italian Government Territory has been rather slow largely owing to lack of rail cars and road transport plus certain delays that are still occurring between allocation to the Italian Government and the placing of transport requests by the Federazione.

4. The Salt position continues to be satisfactory in most areas.

5. The situation of locally produced grain is satisfactory as to quantity - 198,000 tons in warehouse of which 84,000 tons are still available for allocation. Concern is caused by the position of grain in Macerata and Pesaro where large surpluses exist and whose movement is still slow owing to the lack of rail wagons on the Ancona Bari line. The movement of this grain is now most urgent. Schooner traffic from the small ports has been requested to assist in this movement.

NORTHERN ITALY

6. Food supplies built up over a period of months and tactically situated in base depots at Ancona and Livorno and at advance supply depots at Forli and Cesena were sufficient to provide for the total population of the North for approximately two months. The only problem, therefore, was one of distribution. This was an Army responsibility in accordance with Log Plan 177 and enough has been written of failure to implement this plan, namely to deliver 500 tons of civilian supplies per day to Parma, for the maintenance of Lombardia and Piemonte, as to require no further comment. The burden, therefore, had to be borne by AFHQ and great credit is due to the Chief Supply Officer, AFHQ 5th Army, and his team, for their achievement in delivering 15,600 tons of foodstuffs, mainly flour, fats, sugar, salt and small quantities of milk, during May. This achievement coupled with indigenous food stocks

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NORTHERN ITALY

6. Food supplies built up over a period of months and tactically situated in base depots at Ancona and Livorno and at advance supply depots at Forli and Cesena were sufficient to provide for the total population of the North for approximately two months. The only problem, therefore, was one of distribution. This was an Army responsibility in accordance with Log Plan 177 and enough has been written on the failure to implement this plan, namely to deliver 500 tons of civilian supplies per day to Parma, for the maintenance of Lombardia and Piemonte, as to require no further comment. The burden, therefore, had to be borne by AL and great credit is due to the Chief Supply Officer, AMG 5th Army, and his team, for their achievement in delivering 15,600 tons of foodstuffs, mainly flour, fats, sugar, salt and small quantities of milk, during May. This achievement coupled with indigenous food stocks exceeding expectation, circumvented a crisis in the large cities of Milan and Turin and populous urban areas.

7. A food warehouse was established in Bologna in early May which handled the emergency orders, until it could no longer be restocked. With 5th Army controlling all transportation, the plan of stocking food warehouses in Army area was abolished about 10 May and supplies were drawn from Allied Commission Food Depots (Forli and Cesena) and delivered directly to provincial capitals, placing the responsibility of deliveries down to communes upon the Consorzio agrario provinciale.

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8. All the provinces in Emilia Region were able to supply a bread ration from their own flour stocks. The principal food items supplied to these provinces were, salt, sugar, lard and milk. The above-mentioned supplies were delivered in time to make a May distribution to the population. Only in the case of Bologna Province was the allocation, as laid down by Allied Commission, of any food item exceeded. A report has already been rendered on this.

9. Most of the provinces in Lombardia and Piemonte Regions had at least a week's supply of flour with the exception of the mountainous provinces and also the cities of Milan and Turin. These two cities were immediately placed on first priority for food shipments and with the aid of civilian transport it has been possible to maintain a minimum bread ration. With the rail operating as far east as Cremona. Supplies are being railed to Lombardia and Piemonte from the new Advanced Supply Depot at Molena.

10. Emergency supplies were sent into La Spezia from 5 Army Depot at Torre Del Lago, and at the present time La Spezia province is drawing directly from AC Warehouse in Leghorn. The other three provinces of Liguria Region are receiving their supplies directly from AC Warehouse in Genoa. Total issues to Liguria during the month were 4427 tons flour and 876 tons miscellaneous foodstuffs.

11. At the present time a minimum of essential food items is flowing into provinces where it is urgently needed and from the standpoint of transportation the picture seems somewhat brighter.

The food situation was not as acute as was anticipated in the provinces that were liberated prior to the capitulation of the Germans. Had the situation been critical it would have been impossible to handle it.

12. Total food tonnages delivered during month of May by AMG 5 Army are as follows:

TO	FLOUR	MEAT	PTS/B	SUGAR	LARD	SOUP	MILK	SALT	SOAP	TOTALS
Provinces	10273	142	349	1275	1311	227	331	1443	105	15456
Refugees	34	38	28	15	3	27	27	3	5	180
TOTAL	10307	180	377	1290	1314	254	358	1446	110	15636

Deliveries to Refugee Centers in 5th Army Area in tons -

SUGAR	14.5 tons	MEAT	38.2 tons
SOUP	26.5 "	P/Beans	27.7 "
BISCUITS	19.1 "	Soap	4.7 "
FLOUR	34.4 "	Salt	2.7 "
MILK	27.4 "	Lard	3.8 "

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13. Blocking of foodstuffs by Provincial Commissioners and Food Supply Officers, contrary to orders, is a practice which must be eliminated. It has created unnecessary difficulties in an already difficult situation, and in some cases resulted in vehicles sent from Milan to Rovigo, some 150 miles, being returned empty. In view of the critical POL shortage in the North, particularly acute in the early stages, such action is indefensible. It is proposed to raise this matter at the projected Regional Commissioners Conference shortly to be held in Rome.

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CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL

14. General Imports during May:

	Bagged	Bulk	
Wheat	41.228	79.894	121.122
Barley			13.896
Flour			8.572
Sugar			4.975
Milk, Powd.			1.066
Soup, Dehyd.			2.264
Milk, Evap.			9.509
Meat			-
Fish			3.991
Lard			4.700
Powd. Eggs			453
Dates			4.102

15. The Stock position of imported supplies at 1st May was as follows:-

COMMODITIES	TONS
Flour	57.968
Wheat in AC W/houses	15.224
Barley	10.534
Soup	9.845
Milk Powd.	9.935
Milk Evap.	2.016
Meat	978
M & V	3.171
Dried Veg.	3.714
Sugar	10.248
Soap	370
Fats	6.852
Powd. Eggs	666

16. During the month a loan to Austria was arranged of 2500 tons flour 3500 tons grain and 75 tons each of lard and sugar. Of this 2130 tons of flour were shipped in the period.

17. Earlier warnings of the cereal deficiencies throughout Italy are confirmed by later reports that the current harvest will be far below normal. Drought conditions have obtained in Sicily, Sardinia and Apulia since early spring, and rough estimates indicate a deficiency in these/of approximately 200,000 tons compared with last year. In Sardinia, the situation is aggravated by Locust plague. The absence of fodder and grazing has necessitated an emergency plan for exporting 200,000 sheep and 20,000 head of cattle to the mainland for slaughter.

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Sugar	4.975
Milk, Powd.	1.066
Soup, Dehyd.	2.264
Milk, Evap.	9.509
Meat	-
Fish	3.991
Lard	4.700
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15. The Stock postion of imported supplies at 1st May was as follows:-

COMMODITIES	TONS
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Barley	10.584
Soup	9.845
Milk Powd.	9.935
Milk Evap.	2.016
Meat	978
M & V	3.171
Dried Veg.	3.714
Sugar	10.248
Soap	870
Fats	6.852
Powd. Eggs	666

16. During the month a loan to Austria was arranged of 2500 tons flour 3300 tons grain and 75 tons each of lard and sugar. Of this 2136 tons of flour were shipped in the period.

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II. LOCAL RESOURCES

18. Fruit and Vegetables for the Armed Forces.

Having established a working arrangement with both QM and DST for the supply of fresh vegetables to the Armed Forces on an exchange basis, the liberation of the Northern Provinces has caused both Supplying Services to change their ground and the contention is being put forward that there should now be adequate surpluses over civilian requirements to fill at least the larger part of Normal Maintenance requirements without replacement.

It is the opinion of this Sub-Commission that the premises of both QM and DST false. While it is known that the Po Valley produces large quantities of fruit and vegetables, a very large percentage of the crop is a fruit crop and very large quantities of Tomatoes and onions are also grown making the actual crop of fresh vegetables as such a comparatively small one. There is an estimated overall surplus of fresh vegetables, excluding Tomatoes and Potatoes of some 8,000 tons per year and this surplus could be easily absorbed by deficient regions marching with Emilia. (At the meeting of the A.F.I.R.S. of June 2nd it was decided to allow matters to remain as they are, and the question to be taken up again at a later date, if necessary).

19. Yeast.

The yeast position has been materially improved with the liberation of the North. Plants have been found in good working order at Milan, Genoa, Padua and two in Udine. Apart from this, the production at Barletta has been stepped up to 40 tons per month and there is reasonable ground for expecting the recently derequisitioned plant at Naples to be working by the end of June. Arrangements have now been made to utilize the whole of the Barletta production.

20. Inter-regional Trade.

So far as Italian Government Territory is concerned, movement of foodstuffs from surplus areas is working reasonably smoothly and supplies of fresh vegetables and fruit, fish and eggs are now coming in well showing considerable increase on last months figures.

Two Officers of this Sub-Commission will be going to Emilia Region very shortly to coordinate the transfer of surpluses from Emilia.

21. Regional Food Officers have now taken up their appointments in Tuscany and Marche-Abruzzi. The Official appointed for Emilia Region not proving satisfactory he is being replaced by Dr. Pecetti, a nominee of the AMG Regional Food Officer for Emilia Region.

22. Food Processing.

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It has been found that in the North many Food Processing Plants are now ready to function. As the whole question of food processing turns on the supply of coal, it has been the purpose of this Sub-Commission to ensure that only those plants producting essential foodstuffs such as sugar and tomato paste shall be allotted

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4673

It has been found that in the North many Food Processing Plants are now ready to function. As the whole question of food processing turns on the supply of coal, it has been the purpose of this Sub-Commission to ensure that only those plants producting essential foodstuffs such as sugar and tomato paste shall be allotted coal or similar fuel. To this end it has been represented to the proper authorities that coal for the production of 45,000 tons of tomato paste and 130,000 tons of sugar for factories in the North should be allocated.

A detailed survey of the situation is being carried out at the moment by an Officer of Industry Sub-Commission and the Food Processing expert of this Sub-Commission.

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III. RATIONING DIVISION

23. Rationing and Ration Scales:

The sudden termination of hostilities in Northern Italy introduced factors in Rationing procedure at variance with previously planned arrangements. As, in nearly all provinces, there was little disorganization of local control, it was decided to continue all ration scales which were in force on entry. The exception was in Emilia where the AC Regional Supply Officer recommended the adoption of A.C. scales.

24. Partisans:

A decision was given by AFHQ to feed Partisans at the Italian Military Scale, while in camps, until dispersal. The commitment was divided between military and A.C. sources until 15 June when it will become an A.C. matter. The scale will be that of Public Security Agents.

25. Harvesters:

The Italian Government adopted a supplementary ration for harvest workers of 200 grams Bread and 50 grams Pasta daily.

26. Workers for the Armed Forces:

The midshift meal for workers wholly for the Armed Forces has been increased by the addition of 125 grams bread per shift meal. It has been extended to all workers for units other than Office Workers, which class has also been catered for by an adjustment of their midday meal. These increases are applicable for all Italy.

27. Allied Nationals:

Supplementary Rations for sick persons of Allied Nationality have been introduced on the scale in force in Rome, to all towns of 50,000 population and over.

28. Ration Cards:

The Italian authorities undertook printing and distribution of Normal Consumer Ration Cards for July/October period for Italian Governed Territory. By the end of the month all cards were in process of distribution to the various provinces. Cards for Allied Commission Toscana provinces were mailed forward at the end of the month.

IV. STATISTICS DIVISION

29. Information Disseminated.

(1) Landed Cost of various foodstuffs, to UNRRA.
(2) Italian Military consumption of Land Resources(foodstuffs), to G.S. 4678

30. Meetings attended:

Interministerial Price Committee - 29 May. Price of wheat for new crop in that

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camps, until dispersal. The commitment was divided between military and A.C. sources until 10 June when it will become an A.C. matter. The scale will be that of Public Security Agents.

25. Harvesters:

The Italian Government adopted a supplementary ration for harvest workers of 200 grams Bread and 50 grams Pasta daily.

26. Workers for the Armed Forces:

The midshift meal for workers wholly for the Armed Forces has been increased by the addition of 125 grams bread per shift meal. It has been extended to all workers for units other than Office Workers, which class has also been catered for by an adjustment of their midday meal. These increases are applicable for all Italy.

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(1) Landed Cost of various foodstuffs, to UNRRA.
(2) Italian Military consumption of local resources(foodstuffs), to G.S.

30. Meetings attended:

Interministerial Price Committee - 29 May: Price of wheat for new crop in that part of Italy which is Italian governed. The main two points considered were (1) should the last year prices of 900-1000 lire per quintal be extended in use to this 1945-46 crop? And (2) should there be a level base price, with regional subsidies variable on different production costs as between those regions?

The meeting produced no decision.

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31. General:

Conferences held at Florence and Ancona by the directors of the Seprels of all the provinces of Toscana, Lazio, Umbria and Marche as well as the provinces of Apuania, Forli, and Ravenna were attended, with two officials of the High Commissariat for Food. The purpose of the conferences was to institute an improved system of reporting on the various rationed commodities.

The new system of reporting the rationed commodities was explained and photostats of the forms to be used were distributed.

The directors of the Seprels brought complete information on the local conditions in their provinces regarding: Surplus and deficits of cereals and their products, analysis of milling capacities, ammassing and transport of cereals and olive oil, ration cards in circulation prices, both legal and black market of the principal commodities.

The ration scales fixed by the Allied Commission in agreement with the Italian Government were accepted without question.

The opinion of the conference was that the uniform system of reporting and rationing should be extended to the whole of Italy as it would ensure a better distribution of foodstuffs because of uniform scales and systematic reporting and civilian morale would improve because all sections in the country would know that they were getting just and equal treatment.

V. TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

I. R.R. TRANSPORTATION

32. Bids submitted by Food Sub-Commission:

For the four weeks period 30 April to 27 May the Food Sub-Commission submitted bids for the transportation of 17,571 tons of traffic of which 17,551 or 99 percent were accepted.

33. Wheat and flour arrivals in Rome:

The weekly wheat and flour arrivals in Rome were as follows:

WEEK	FLOUR	WHEAT DOMESTIC	WHEAT IMPORTED	TOTAL
30 April-6 May	293	2440	-	2733
7 - 13 May	66	2431	-	2497
14-20 May	216	1661	3298*	5175
21-27 May	495*	986*	2295*	3774
TOTAL	1068	7518	5593	14179

4677

*Estimate from number of cars arrived.

The Rome bread and pasta reserve changed from 43 days bread and 29 days pasta 29 April to 49 and 22 days respectively, 28 May.

Shipments of wheat to Rome from [illegible]

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V. TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

I. RAIL TRANSPORTATION

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TOTAL	1068	7518	5593	14179

*Estimate from number of cars arrived.

The Rome bread and pasta reserve changed from 43 days bread and 29 days pasta 29 April to 49 and 22 days respectively, 28 May.

Shipments of wheat to Rome from Marche were exceptionally small, most of the wheat coming from Perugia, Terni, Siena and Grossete or from importations. Marche shipments were suspended to enable Rome to cope with the importations.

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34. Southern movement of Marche grain:

The rail line Ortona to Ancona was opened 14 May and movements of wheat from Macerata to Apulia were immediately instituted. Although 2,000 tons per week was bid and accepted, because of the shortage in rail cars only 311 tons was moved 14-20 May and 727 tons 21-27 May. Shortage of road transportation is likewise reported to have hampered movement after 27 May.

Beginning 28 May, movement of wheat by rail from Macerata to Ortona was likewise begun. Movement was begun at 500 tons per week with the intention of alternately increasing it to 1,000 tons.

II. WATER SHIPMENTS

35. Salt Shipments:

Reports on salt shipments in May were scarce. As far as is known the following were the shipments made:

DESTINATION	TONS
Naples Area	No estimate
Civitavecchia	2,000
Ancona (Current consumption)	550
Ancona (Stockpiling)	770
Leghorn	770

Although shipments were light the salt position was generally good. A ship with 8400 tons (2½ months supply) arrived at Civitavecchia in April and in the latter part of May reserves at Castellammare amounted to 3500 tons. The reserves at Castellammare are, however, difficult to distribute because of the rail car shortage and the competition with the grain silos for the small number of cars that become available.

The movement of salt by sea to Ancona has become unsatisfactory because of the delay in unloading schooners caused by the intense utilization of the port. Some of the schooners in the bay at Ancona are reported to have been there a month. Steps are being taken to supplement sea movement to Ancona with rail movement Foggia Province to Bologna when the break in the line below Ancona has been repaired. It has been determined that bulk salt can be handled at Genoa and Venice. Piemonte, Lombardia, and Liguria will be supplied through Genoa and an effort will be made to move about 4500 tons per month into the port when open. Venezia will be supplied through Venice but movement will be begun at only 1500 tons per month because of the inability of the salt monopoly warehouses to receive more than 100 tons per day and inability to cope with ships other than schooners.

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36. Grain Movements Manfredonia to Gallipoli:

Grain movements by sea Manfredonia to Gallipoli have been abandoned because of the reports of delays in loading and unloading. Movement by rail instead is being set up.

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Ancona (Current consumption)	550
Ancona (Stockpiling)	770
Leghorn	770

Although shipments were light the salt position was generally good. A ship with 6400 tons (2½ months supply) arrived at Civitavecchia in April and in the latter part of May reserves at Castellammare amounted to 3500 tons. The reserves at Castellammare are, however, difficult to distribute because of the rail car shortage and the competition with the grain silos for the small number of cars that become available.

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36. Grain Movements Manfredonia to Gallipoli: **4678**

Grain movements by sea Manfredonia to Gallipoli have been abandoned because of the reports of delays in loading and unloading. Movement by rail instead is being set up.

37. General:

In May the following tonnages were transported coastwise:

FROM	TO	COMMODITIES	TONS
Naples	Calabria	Flour	246
Naples	Ancona	Soup	1000
Naples	Ancona	Flour	1350
Leghorn	Genoa	Flour	440
Leghorn	Genoa	Misc.	159
Naples	Genoa	Soup	99
Naples	Leghorn	Eggs, Powd.	219
Ancona	Venice	Flour	556

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd. Transportation Div.

III. ROME SUPPLY NON-RATIONED FOODS

36. Attached as Appendix "A" is analysis of arrivals in Rome of non-rationed foods by sources. The results are summarized below:

COMMODITY	TONS ARRIVED DURING MAY	AVERAGE TONS PER DAY FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
Fruit	6,122	170	237	352	218
Vegetables	11,805	245	249	276	422
Misc.	662	10	32	18	24
TOTAL	18,589				
Eggs (Number)	4,146,000				

Wine arrivals at Civitavecchia amounted to 7500 tons compared with 13,273 tons in April, 6500 tons in March, and 3400 tons in February.

The arrival of fruits fell off because of the passing of the peak of the Sicilian citrus season.

W. L. [illegible]
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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APP

NON-RATIONED FOODS ARRIVING HOME (MERCATI GENERALI)
PERIOD 29 APR[illegible] - 26 MAY 45
(All figures except EGGS in tons)

COMMODITY	Lazio-Umbria	Campania	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Toscana	Italia	Venezia Trident.
Eggs	765,000	85,000	3252,000		-	-	44,000		
Poultry	13	-	18		-	-	1		
Fish	221	4	74		2	32	82		
Ewes	76	7	123		-	-	9		
TOTAL	310	11	215		2	32	92		
% of Total	47%	2%	32%		0.3%	5%	14%		
Oranges Tangerines	61	171	-	-	79	3644	-	-	-
Dried Fruits	20	103	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Apples	-	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherries	886	570	85	48	-	-	17	13	3
Lemons	20	161	-	1	25	25	-	-	-
Other Fruit	34	94	1	4	9	21	7	-	-
TOTAL	1021	1115	88	55	113	3690	24	13	3
% of Total	17%	18%	1%	0.5%	2%	61%	0.2%	0.1%	0.02%
Potatoes	85	743	226	-	-	-	15	13	
Small Sprouts	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cauli Cappucci	78	122	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Onions	572	453	16	10	17	-	9	-	
Peas	517	572	218	54	15	-	3	-	
Artichoke	1274	22	6	-	-	-	20	-	
Other vegetables	5749	846	38	47	-	-	24	-	
TOTAL	8308	2758	504	117	32	-	73	13	
% of Total	70%	24%	4%	1%	0.2%	-	0.4%	0.1%	
TOTAL FOODS	9639	3884	807	172	147	3722	189	26	3
% of Total Foods	52%	21%	4%	1%	0.8%	20%	1%	0.1%	0.01%

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APPENDIX "A"

NON-RATIONED FOODS ARRIVING HOME (MERCATI GENERALI)
PERIOD 29 APRIL - 26 MAY 45
(All figures except EGGS in tons)

	Campania	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Toscana	Emilia	Venezia Tridentina	TOTAL	Daily average 28 Days
	85,000	3252,000		-	-	44,000			4146,000	
	-	18		-	-	1			32	
	4	74		2	32	82			415	
	7	123		-	-	9			215	
	11	215		2	32	92			662	24
	2%	32%		0.3%	5%	14%				
	171	-	-	79	3344	-	-	-	3,955	
	103	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	125	
	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
	570	85	48	-	-	17	13	3	1,622	
	161	-	1	25	25	-	-	-	232	
	94	1	4	9	21	7	-	-	170	
	1115	88	55	113	3690	24	13	3	6,122	218
	18%	1%	0.5%	2%	63%	0.2%	0.1%	0.02%		
	743	226	-	-	-	15	13		1,082	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		33	
	122	-	-	-	-	2	-		202	
	453	16	16	17	-	9	-		1,083	
	572	218	54	15	-	3	-		1,379	
	22	6	-	-	-	20	-		1,322	
	846	38	47	-	-	24	-		6,701	
	2758	504	117	32	-	73	13		11,805	420
	24%	4%	1%	0.2%	-	0.4%	0.1%			
	3881	807	172	147	3722	189	26	3	18,589	664
	21%	4%	1%	0.8%	20%	1%	0.1%	0.01%		

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR APRIL 1945

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF APRIL JI/s1

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

12 May 1945

I. SUPPLY DIVISION

1. The month saw the Italian Alto Commissariato dell'Alimentazione, which had assumed responsibility as from 1 March 1945 for the rationing and distribution of food in Italian Government territory, getting into its stride. The difficulties connected with the handing over of responsibility have now been largely resolved, although there is still a certain amount to be done regarding the expeditious handling and distribution of imported food supplies in Italian Government territory. The Regional offices set up by the High Commissioner for Food appear to be functioning quite successfully; these officials are primarily concerned with the ascertainment of the availability of local resources and the allocation and transportation of these local resources to the various consumer centres - this is a most important phase of Italian food economy and from all appearances is being successfully handled.

2. Imports for the month were on a larger scale than during previous months as backlogs of supplies that had developed during the first quarter of the year are now being made up. This was particularly gratifying in the case of the imports of cereals, sugar and milk. In regard to wheat, the end of the month saw reasonable reserves in all the large deficiency areas of South Italy and the Islands, which have been dependent upon imported supplies. As regards sugar, for the first time supplies were available during the month to foresee a two months supply at the ration of 125 grams per capita monthly.

3. It has long been realized that the available supplies of imported milk in South/Central Italy are not sufficient to ensure an adequate ration being issued to all priority classes, for whom a ration scale has been laid down and considered desirable. Requisitions had been accepted on an improved scale to permit milk being made available to all considered to be in need. The largely increased arrivals during the month enabled us to issue instructions that scale of distribution could be widened to cover all those entitled classes.

4. A satisfactory feature to record has been the continued improvement in the distribution of locally produced supplies. This has resulted in increased amounts of food being available in the Rome markets, and also in a much wider distribution of wine and citrous fruits than was possible some months ago. This incidentally is helping to solve the problem of the surplus wine and lack of storage space for wine in Apulia.

5. The salt position continues to show improvement, and now in most areas, supplies are sufficient to permit of a ration of 300 grams per month being issued. This contrasts with the 100 or 200 gram ration which has been the rule up to now.

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6. The local grain situation remains satisfactory with a total of 248,000 tons in warehouses at the end of the month, of which 113,000 tons was still available for allocation. The Rome grain situation continued to show improvement, with stocks on hand at the end of April of flour for [illegible]

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7. The opening up of Northern Italy occurred during the latter half of the month. Ample stockpiles had been built up in forward areas to ensure maintenance of Northern Italy for a period of at least two months. Early reports coming from the North are favourable, and while it is too soon yet to get any firm picture, it appears likely that the food supply of Northern Italy will not be so grave a problem as had at first been anticipated.

6. General Imports. Imports of foodstuffs into Italy during April were as follows:

ITEM	ACTUAL ARRIVALS (Metric Tons)
Wheat	100,912
Barley	13,376
Flour	16,874
Sugar	7,866
Milk Powd.	6,965
Milk Evap.	5,698
Dehyd. Soup	4,335
Meat	2,023
Fish	75
Lard	355
Powd. Eggs	1,642
TOTAL	160,721

9. The stock position on the imported supplies at the beginning of April was:

ITEM	METRIC TONS
Flour	60,047
Wheat	11,477
Barley	7,662
Soup	11,909
Milk Powd.	4,848
Milk Evap.	569
Meat	1,388
M & V	4,509
Dried Veg.	3,422
Sugar	4,697
Soap	851
Fats	6,593

These figures include quantities earmarked as stockpile for Northern Italy and therefore do not represent availability for consumption in territory under the administration of the Italian Government. These figures also reflect the results of a special check of stocks made at 31 March. This check took into account quantities held by wholesalers and in some cases, as in M & V, additional quantities were reported.

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II. RATIONING DIVISION

10. Rationing and Ration Scales.

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Dehyd. Soup	4,335
Meat	2,029
Fish	75
Lard	355
Powd. Eggs	1,642
TOTAL	160,721

9. The stock position on the imported supplies at the beginning of April was:

ITEM	METRIC TONS
Flour	66,047
Wheat	11,477
Barley	7,662
Soup	11,909
Milk Powd.	4,648
Milk Evap.	569
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Dried Veg.	3,422
Sugar	4,697
Soap	851
Fats	6,693

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II. RATIONING DIVISION

10. Rationing and Ration Scales:

A complete edition of Ration Scales was issued to Supply Officers and others concerned in the Northern Territory. It has also been translated into Italian for the benefit of provincial Italian food authorities.

11. Northern Territories:

A decision was taken to continue supplementary bread rations to all heavy and other workers in the Northern territories. Consequent upon this, a proposal has been made by Food Sub-Commission to A.F.H.Q. (I) B, that Supplementary Cards for Heavy Workers for Armed Forces should not be issued, as the need for additional sustenance for those workers is considerably reduced. Pending acceptance by the Board, Regional Commissioners have been instructed not to issue Supplementary Cards Scale "A". Midshift meals will be continued, Supplementary Heavy Workers Ration for workers partly employed for Armed Forces (Scale "B") are not being introduced.

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12. All Italian Territory

Labour employed in Mine Clearance work under official auspices has been granted rations on the Public Security Scale, equal to the Italian Military Scale.

Workers in Salt Fields have been included for Supplementary Rations Scale "A".

13. Italian Governed Territory

The powers of the Italian Government in respect to the fixing of Rations seem not to be clearly understood. As a result the High Commissioner for Food is still applying for scales to be fixed for supplementary rations to certain categories which scales would appear to be within its own scope. Applications were made during the month for woodcutters in Rome Province, workers in tobacco factories (occupational hazards) and Grooms at Stud Depots, involving small supplies in themselves, but opening the door to many demands from other similar classes, equally entitled. A decision given by Allied Commission would imply a responsibility to provide supplies, in turn requiring an addition to import programs. The above cases were referred back with suggested lines of action.

Cases of non-availability of Supplementary rations in retail shops were reported by R.A.A.C. and were referred to the High Commissioner for Food for investigation.

14. Ration Cards and Paper - Northern Regions:

About 170 tons of Ration Card paper and 4 tons of ink arrived in the last weeks of April. Instructions were given to Poligrafico dello Stato to print Ration Cards from this paper for the Northern Regions. Liguria and Venezia are well in hand. The type of Ration Card is suitable for any four monthly period. The program for Lombardia and Piemonte has been held up pending news of the Ration Card and paper situation in those regions.

15. Italian Governed Territory.

The printing of Ration Cards for the period July/October is scheduled to begin on 1st May. Owing to the anticipated late arrival of imported paper, the High Commissioner was advised to arrange for paper to be manufactured in Italy. Deliveries were to begin on 15 April, but on the 16th the High Commissioner appealed for assistance in obtaining coal for the factory. On investigation it was found that:

a. Sufficient fuel was at the factory.

b. Paper was being manufactured at the agreed rate. 4670

c. Transport was weak.

The High Commissioner was advised to take steps with the Italian Ministries concerned in order to maintain their prepared schedule.

Distribution of Ration Cards to destinations in provinces is being

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c. Transport was weak.

The High Commissioner was advised to take steps with the Italian Ministries concerned in order to maintain their prepared schedule.

Distribution of Ration Cards to destinations in provinces is being arranged by the High Commissioner, but it is noted that officials are ever ready to appeal for assistance in transport as in other matters. Advice is given and invariably acted upon.

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III. FOOD PROCESSING

16. Visits have been made to Jesi and Barletta with a view to increasing yeast production. It was reported that a yeast plant might be able to go into production at Jesi. It was discovered however, that it was not a practical proposition as important machinery was necessary which it would be impossible to replace at the moment.

During the month the large Arrigoni Plants at Cesena were inspected by the Officer i/c Section. Despite considerable damage from bombing, both plants are in a position to function. The management have shown laudable enterprise in getting the larger and most damaged plant going. Makeshifts have been resorted to but, despite these, the plant will be able to produce large quantities of tomato paste, and, should sweetening ingredients become available, considerable quantities of jam as well. The plant can also produce paste, dehydrated vegetables and dried fruit if necessary.

A considerable amount of data on Food Processing Factories has been collected and listed with a view to encouraging the production to Tomato Paste.

IV. LOCAL RESOURCES

17. Fruit and Vegetables for the Armed Forces.

Arrangements are now working smoothly for the supply of fresh vegetables to the Armed Forces on an exchange basis. At the last meeting of the Food Supply Committee 80% of the requirements of QUARTOUS were met. As D.T was not in a position to replace more than 50%, this amount was allocated to him.

With the liberation of the fertile region lying round the Po Valley, it is hoped that in future all requirements may be met in full and a useful amount of dried vegetables received in exchange.

18. Yeast.

Production of yeast at the Rome and Barletta plants continue to be satisfactory. However, theDirector of the Rome plant is visiting Barletta with a view to increasing production by reorganizing the plant there.

19. Inter-Regional Trade.

With the liberation of the North, large quantities of fruit and vegetables have been discovered. It is hoped to arrange for the transport of considerable amounts to Florence and Rome. In addition the question of the export of milk in evaporated form is being examined. In the past large quantities were sent to Rome, Florence and Geneva, and it is believed that the dairy herds are in better shape than was feared at one time.

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IV. LOCAL RESOURCES

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Arrangements are now working smoothly for the supply of fresh vegetables to the Armed Forces on an exchange basis. At the last meeting of the Food Supply Committee 80% of the requirements of QM MTOUSA were met. As PWT was not in a position to replace more than 50%, this amount was allocated to him.

With the liberation of the fertile region lying round the Po Valley, it is hoped that in future all requirements may be met in full and a useful amount of dried vegetables received in exchange.

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Production of yeast at the Rome and Barletta plants continue to be satisfactory. However, theDirector of the Rome plant is visiting Barletta with a view to increasing production by reorganizing the plant there.

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20. Regional Officers of the High Commissioner for Food have been appointed to Toscana, Umbria-Marche, Puglie and Piedmonte Regions.

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V. TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

I. Rail Transportation

21. Bids submitted by Food Sub-Commission.

For the four weeks period 2 to 29 April the Food Sub-Commission submitted bids for 18871 tons of traffic of which 18101 tons, or 96 per cent, was accepted.

22. Rail shipments from Foggia Province.

Wheat and flour shipments from Foggia in tons appear below. Information is not yet at hand for the period after 15 April.

WEEK	BENE-VENTO	ROME	FROSINONE	LITTORIA	COSENZA	TOTAL
19-25 March	195	858	-	-	265	1318
26 Mar.-1 April	-	690	-	-	165	855
2 - 8 April	-	360	15	15	99	489
9 -15 April	75	463	173	70	101	882

With the exception of its shipments to Rome, Foggia has done poorly since the withdrawal of A.C. A representative of the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzio Agrari has gone to Foggia in an attempt to improve matters.

23. Wheat and Flour arrivals in Rome.

The weekly wheat and flour arrivals in Rome in tons were as follows:

WEEK	FLOUR	WHEAT(Domestic)	TOTAL
2 - 8 April 45	289	1836	2125
9 -15 April 45	255	2550	2805
16-22 April 45	391	3910	4301
23-29 April 45	646	4148	4794
	1581	12,444	14,025

The average weekly arrival was 3506 tons or slightly below that of March. The Rome reserve changed from 32 days bread and 34 days pasta on 30 March to 43 days bread and 29 days pasta on 29 April.

Because of the shortage of wheat in Apulia and Calabria brought about by the diversion of some ships, the movement of wheat from the Ancona area was diverted from Rome to Apulia and Calabria in the period 2-15 April, most of the wheat moving by sea. Beginning 30 April the movement Ancona to Rome was indefinitely suspended because of the prospective arrival of a grain ship at Civitavecchia and the growing storage problem in Rome.

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[illegible] shipments from Foggia Province.

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WEEK	BENE-VENTO	ROME	FROSINONE	LITTORIA	COSENZA	TOTAL
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26 Mar.-1 April	-	690	-	-	165	855
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9 -15 April	75	463	273	70	101	882

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24. Wheat Movement.

The biggest problem faced in moving wheat has become the question of sacks. The Federazione Italian dei Consorzi Agrari is attempting to mobilize spare sacks in Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria and Apulia and move them to points where they are urgently needed (Naples, Rome, Ancona).

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II. WATER SHIPMENTS

25. Salt shipments.

Very large salt shipments were made in April. The figures appear below:

DESTINATION	TONS
Naples Area	3858
Civitavecchia	8405
Ancona (for current consumption)	867
Ancona (for stock-piling)	2574
Leghorn (for current consumption)	735
Leghorn (for stock-piling)	738
TOTAL	16,677

26. Grain shipments to Manfredonia to Gallipoli.

Wheat movements by schooner Manfredonia to Gallipoli amounted to 360 tons in April.

27. General.

In April the following tonnages were transported coastwise:

FROM	TO	COMMODITY	TONS
Naples	Ancona	Flour	2299
Bari	Ancona	M & V	782
Bari	Ancona	Milk Powd.	251
Bari	Ancona	Eggs, Powd	91
Naples	Leghorn	Olive Oil	110
Naples	Leghorn	Soap	1120
Naples	Cagliari	Eggs, Powd.	250
[illegible]		Sugar	300
Ancona	Bari	Wheat	2625
Ancona	Crotone	Wheat	1394

III. Rome Supply Non-Rationed Foods

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Attached as Appendix "A" is an analysis of arrivals in Rome of non-rationed foods by sources. The results are summarized below:

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Civitavecchia		8405
Ancona (for current consumption)		867
Ancona (for stock-piling)		2574
Leghorn (for current consumption)		735
Leghorn (for stock-piling)		738
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Bari	Ancona	M & V	782
Bari	Ancona	Milk Powd.	251
Bari	Ancona	Eggs, Powd	91
Bari	Ancona	Olive Oil	116
Naples	Leghorn	Soup	1120
Naples	Leghorn	Eggs, Powd.	250
Naples	Cagliari	Sugar	300
Ancona	Bari	Wheat	2625
Ancona	Crotone	Wheat	1394

III. Rome Supply Non-Rationed Foods

4667

Attached as Appendix "A" is an analysis of arrivals in Rome of non-rationed foods by sources. The results are summarized below:

COMMODITY	TONS ARRIVED DURING APRIL	AVERAGE TONS PER DAY FEB.	MARCH	APRIL
Fruit	9669	170	237	352
Vegetables	7738	245	249	276
Misc.	434	10	32	18
Total all non-rationed Foods	18,101			
Eggs (in number)	4,315,000	425	519	646

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April receipts thus averaged 127 tons per day better than March and 221 tons per day better than February. Citrus has furnished the bulk of the fruit receipts (9090 tons out of 9869 tons) and as the peak of the citrus season has been passed receipts may be expected to drop.

Wine arrivals by ship in April amounted to 13273 tons compared to 6570 tons in March and 3400 tons in February.

VI. STATISTICS DIVISION

28. Work was carried out with the Ration Section and the Italian High Commissioner for Food in setting up of a system of monthly reporting by Italian Provincial Organizations of rationing information. This is an especially useful system in view of the some times inadequate reporting that has been done previously by the various Provincial officials.

29. Data was prepared and disseminated as follows:

a. Cost of living statistics to UNRRA.

b. Numbers of individuals by special classes for differential rationing to OSS.

c. Consumption of foodstuffs in Rome to OSS.

d. Cumulative totals of allocations of local resources, (foodstuffs), to the Armed Forces, from November 1944 to date to OSS.

W. J. LEGG
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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APP

NON RATIONED FOODS ARRIVING DUE (Mercati Generali)(Period 1-20 April)
All Figures except Eggs in Tons

COMMODITY	Lazio-Umbria	Campania	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Tuscany
Eggs	730,000	184,000	3373,000	-	-	-	28,000
Poultry	10	2	23	-	-	-	5
Fish	127	-	57	-	-	45	47
Ewes	51	7	92	-	-	-	28
TOTAL	188	9	172	-	-	45	80
% of total	3%	2%	3%	-	-	10%	16%
Oranges & Tangarines	11	78	-	-	2369	5328	-
Apples	1	116	15	12	-	14	-
Chestnuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dried Fruits	41	221	2	-	47	-	7
Lemons	-	32	-	-	326	881	5
Other Fruits	21	4	1	-	26	11	-
TOTAL	74	751	18	12	2768	6234	12
% of total	0.7%	8%	0.2%	0.12%	28%	62%	0.12%
Potatoes	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Artichoke	787	19	10	14	1	-	18
Cauliflowers	46	274	5	115	-	-	7
Cauli Cappucci	52	7	7	-	-	-	2
Sprouts	306	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Sprouts	348	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peas	30	236	17	77	-	2	7
Onions	458	312	21	39	-	7	12
Other Vegetables	3617	593	119	131	5	-	24
TOTAL Veg.	5644	1441	192	376	6	9	70
% of Total	7%	10%	2%	5%	0.08%	0.1%	0.9%
TOTAL FOODS	5906	2201	382	388	2774	6288	162
% OF TOTAL FOODS	33%	12%	2%	2%	15%	35%	1%

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APPENDIX "A"

IMPORTATION OF FOODS ARRIVING ROME (Mercati Generali)(Period 1-28 April)
All Figures except DOCS in Tons

Lazio-Umbria	Campania	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Toscana	TOTAL	Daily Average (26 days)
730,000	184,000	3373,000	-	-	-	28,000	4315,000	154,100
10	2	23	-	-	-	5	40	
127	-	57	-	-	45	47	276	
51	7	92	-	-	-	23	173	
188	9	172	-	-	45	80	494	18
38%	2%	34%	-	-	10%	16%		
11	78	-	-	2369	5328	-	7786	
1	416	15	12	-	14	-	458	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41	221	2	-	47	-	7	318	
-	32	-	-	326	881	5	1244	
21	4	1	-	26	11	-	63	
73	751	18	12	2768	6234	12	9863	352
0.7%	8%	0.2%	0.12%	28%	62%	0.12%		
-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13	
787	19	10	14	1	-	18	849	
46	274	5	115	-	-	7	447	
52	7	7	-	-	-	2	68	
306	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	
348	-	-	-	-	-	-	348	
30	236	17	77	-	-	7	369	
458	312	21	39	-	7	12	849	
3617	593	119	131	5	-	24	4489	
5644	1441	192	376	6	9	70	7738	276
7%	18%	2%	5%	0.08%	0.1%	0.9%		
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33%	12%	2%	2%	15%	35%	1%		

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 1945

APR 14 REC'D

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 1945

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF MARCH WJI/sl

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

12 April 1945

I. SUPPLY DIVISION

1. March was the first month for the universal application of the "300 gram bread ration" to the whole of presently Liberated Italy. The increase was greeted with satisfaction in all regions where the ration had previously been lower, and no problems of distribution of the new ration scale were reported. The scale was generally fixed at 200 grams of bread daily and 550 grams of pasta weekly, which is the equivalent of 300 grams of bread, but in Northern Toscana, where pasta is not so popular, it was agreed that the present ration should be fixed at 250 grams, the balance to be given in the form of pasta. Other items distributed on the ration scale were 125 grams of sugar, 2 decilitres of olive oil, 200 grams of salt, monthly, and in addition the special issue of 200 grams of meat products for towns of 50,000 and above was continued.

2. Supplies of dried fish and of dehydrated eggs are being provided in lieu of meat, which is no longer being shipped owning to world shortage. 546 tons of fish arrived during the month, which is being distributed on a ration basis in the large urban centres.

3. There was a fruther extension of communal feeding facilities during the month. Many new popular kitchens were opened under the auspices of the Ufficio Assistenza Convivenze del Vaticano, supplies provided jointly by the Allied Commission and the Italian High Commissioner for Food. The provision of facilities on the fixed scale of issue for industrial messes has also been taken advante of, with consequent improvement in workers' feeding conditions.

4. The grain situation remains satisfactory with 278,000 tons of locally produced grain on hand at the end of the month. The imports of grain during the month were below schedule; this necessitated the feeding of Calabria partly from the supplies of flour which had been built up in Naples, as a reserve against such contingencies and for eventual use in Northern Italy.

5. The supply of grain to Rome shows an improvement, and a very satisfactory reserve of 32 days bread supply had been built up by the end of the month. The movements of grain into Rome included 6,000 tons from the Marche area, and the movement of grain from the congested local warehouses there is proceeding satisfactorily. Further improvement will, however, be necessary to enable the surplus grain to be removed before the next harvest.

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6. General Imports. Imports of foodstuffs into Italy during March were as follows:

ITEM	ACTUAL ARRIVALS (Metric Tons)
Wheat	65,371

of presently Liberated Italy. The increase was greeted with satisfaction in all regions where the ration had previously been lower, and no problems of distribution of the new ration scale were reported. The scale was generally fixed at 200 grams of bread daily and 550 grams of pasta weekly, which is the equivalent of 300 grams of bread, but in Northern Tuscany, where pasta is not so popular, it was agreed that the present ration should be fixed at 250 grams, the balance to be given in the form of pasta. Other items distributed on the ration scale were 125 grams of sugar, 2 decilitres of olive oil, 200 grams of salt, monthly, and in addition the special issue of 200 grams of meat products for towns of 50,000 and above was continued.

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6. General Imports. Imports of foodstuffs into Italy during March were as follows:

ITEM	ACTUAL ARRIVALS (Metric Tons)
Wheat	65,371
Barley	19,160
Flour	7,896
Sugar	482
Milk	4,041
Fish	546
Fats	1,258
Soup	795
TOTAL	99,549

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7. The stock position on the imported supplies at the beginning of March was:

ITEM	ACTUAL ARRIVALS (Metric Tons)
Flour	63,309 tons
Wheat	37,752
Barley	10,598
Soup	8,872
Milk, Powdered	3,893
Milk, Evaporated	541
Meat	2,854
M & V	3,156
Dried Vegetables	6,142
Sugar	6,095
Soap	797
Fats	4,852

This includes quantities earmarked as stockpiles for Northern Italy, and, therefore, does not represent availability for consumption in presently liberated Italy.

II. RATIONING DIVISION

8. Rationing & Ration Scales.

The month has been rather free from queries on rationing matters with Supply Officers and the Italian officials and population digesting the increase in the Bread/Pasta ration. This was to an extent, offset by the announcement that the Olive Oil ration would be reduced from March 1st from three decilitres to two per month, and that solid fats - lard - from import or local sources, would be only issued in lieu, on a gram for gram basis.

It was agreed that in ancona province, where grain was issued for twelve months to ration cardholders prior and immediately after Allied occupation, that, where need is established, a bread ration of 200 grams daily be authorized to individuals.

Applications for new or increased Ration Scales are now being referred to the High Commion for Food for its recommendations.

In answer to a query from AFHQ, G-5 it was stated that the 300 gram Bread/Pasta ration would be applied, progressively in Northern Italy territories subject only to limitations of Port capacities and transportation.

Preparation of notes for the guidance of Supply Officers and the up to date ration scales, for inclusion in a manual covering Food supplies has been carried out during the month.

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Milk, Dehydrated	3,895
Milk, Evaporated	541
Meat	2,354
M & V	3,156
Dried Vegetables	6,142
Sugar	8,095
Soap	797
Fats	4,852

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Preparation of notes for the guidance of Supply Officers and the up to date ration scales, for inclusion in a manual covering Food supplies has been carried out during the month.

9. Ration Cards and Paper:

It is reported that about 50/60 tons of Ration Card Paper is within sight for mid-April delivery and 25% of the 14 tons of ink requisitioned.

Ration Card paper for periods from November 1945 to February 1946 and March to June 1946 has been requisitioned as it is not anticipated that local manufacture will provide paper in time to print cards for the above periods. The High Commission has notified that a limited quantity of paper is being manufactured for the next rationing period - July to October 1945, at the expense of and to detriment of other important paper needs.

Ration cards for Fiume Province have been put in hand at the printers and preliminary arrangements are being made for the printing of cards for Government Italy July to October period and for the Northern territories last rationing period.

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III. CLEARING

10. The following moves took place during the month:

Naples		N 1
Rome :	Stock at 1st March	Kgrs. 214.901
	Arrivals during the month	Nil
	Issued during the month	214.901
	Balance (stock) at 31st March	Nil

The 214.901 Kgrs. were handed to Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari in Rome.

11. An Italian official of the Food Sub-Commission visited Toscana during March on a tour of Toscana Region refineries, with special reference to the problems of the handling of the "Sanse" residue, out of which it is hoped to obtain a considerable amount of refined olive oil.

12. Reserve Fund: The following figures show the month's activities:

Credit balance at 1st March	Lire 1.149.986,75	
Paid into the fund (surplus profit):		
Trizza Antonio & Figli	Lire 2.197.560,35	
Prima Spremitura Triestina	" 2.551.837,05	
" " "	" 3.181.830,--	L. 9.081.214,15

Paid Out:

Borrelli G. & Figli-Resine	Lire 1.117.574,40	
S.A. Gaslini - Napoli	2.021.097,--	
S.A. C.M. - Napoli	1.970.353,65	
F.lli Mastuzzo-Napoli	891.229,50	
" " -Napoli	290.157,75	
Cons. Agrario -Napoli	123.651,80	L. 6.414.064,10
Balance at 31st March 1945		L. 2,667.150,05

IV. FOOD PROCESSING

13. Sugar Plants.

Together with Industry Sub-Commission, Agriculture Sub-Commission, and Transportation Sub-Commission, investigations have been made regarding the sugar plants which can be put in working condition for next season. Out of eleven plants existing in liberated Italy, only six will be rehabilitated in time and supplied with the necessary raw materials. They will produce during the next season about 13,500

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S.A. O.M. - Napoli	1.970.353,65	
F.lli Mastruzzo-Napoli	891.229,50	
" " -Napoli	290.157,75	
Cons. Agrario -Napoli	123.651,80	L. 6.414.064,10
Balance at 31st March 1945		L. 2,667.150,05

****

IV. FOOD PROCESSING

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13. Sugar Plants.

Together with Industry Sub-Commission, Agriculture Sub-Commission, and Transportation Sub-Commission, investigations have been made regarding the sugar plants which can be put in working condition for next season. Out of eleven plants existing in Liberated Italy, only six will be rehabilitated in time and supplied with the necessary raw materials. They will produce during the next season about 13,000 tons of sugar and 4,000 tons of molasses.

14. Food Processing.

Various requests for derequisitioning of tinning plants have been examined together with Industry Sub-Commission and many requests for raw materials have been received. Special meetings have been held at the command of the Allied Forces on the possibility of using supplies from local resources.

Together with the High Commissioner for Food action has been taken for the distribution of tomato pasts produced in the Perugia plants.

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The control of the plants in Southern Italy has been handed over to the Italian Government, and reports have been made on the present position of these plants and on the work undertaken for putting them in working order.

15. Yeast.

A plan of delivery of the yeast production from the Rome and the Barletta plants has been laid down for the month of April, both for the Armed Forces and for the civilians, and the allocations made on a pro-rata basis.

The partial dereguisition of the yeast plant in Naples has been obtained, and this plant will produce 65 tons of yeast per month.

A regular supply of molasses and other raw materials to the yeast plants has been carried on during the month, and the rail movement organized.

V. LOCAL RESOURCES

16. Fresh Vegetables. CCS having ruled that there will be not increased imports of pulses into Italy, for civilian consumption, a definite policy is now being adopted to supply the Armed Forces with fresh vegetables on an exchange basis. The Officer of the High Commissioner for Food has undertaken to supply a monthly program showing quantities and localities where fresh vegetables may be purchased, DST and QM undertaking in their turn to make a replacement in dried vegetables for fresh vegetables so purchased.

17. Potatoes. Owing to the extremely unsatisfactory situation that arose last season with regard to the supply of fresh potatoes to the Armed Forces, it has been decided that for this season certain farms in the Avezzano Area shall be earmarked for the production of potatoes for the Armed Forces exclusively, transport of fertilizer etc., to be supplied from Army sources.

18. Sheep and Goats for Indian Troops. This question has again been causing considerable difficulties, but it is hoped that a solution to the problem has now been found. In conjunction with the Italian Government, farmers have been instructed to retain and fatten the requisite number of ram lambs instead of slaughtering at one month, as had been practice heretofore.

19. High Commissioner for Food.

While it is early yet to assess the work of the recently appointed Regional Officers of the High Commissioner for Food, the concrete fact emerges that supplies of fresh vegetables are arriving in Rome regularly, which augurs well for this department of the Italian Government. The appointments of the Regional Officers to AMG Territory are being pressed and a number of these appointments are imminent.

VI. STATISTICS DIVISION

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VI. STATISTICS DIVISION

20. Data was compiled upon the new prices of bread and pasta which became operative in presently liberated Italy during March, the prices being fixed on an economic level rather than "the political price" which was previously in operation. It is interesting to note that the average level of prices in AMG Provinces has been fixed lower than the level generally prevailing in Italian Government territory.

21. Up-to-date records were called for and compiled on the milling and pasta making facilities in AMG provinces.

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22. Checking of statistics necessary for supervision of the rationing system continued. The numbers of all classes of police and inmates of penal establishments were obtained from Public Safety Sub-Commission and checked against those supplied by Italian authorities. A report was obtained on the numbers of children by ages, and statistics in regard to pregnant and nursing mothers.

VII. TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

1. RAIL TRANSPORTATION

23. Bids submitted by Food Sub-Commission.

For the five weeks period from 26 February to 1 April the Food Sub-Commission submitted bids for the transportation of 17,924 tons of traffic, of which 16,440 tons or 92 per cent was accepted.

Of the traffic on which movement reports have been received 92 per cent of the accepted tonnage moved (12,403 tons out of 13,482 tons accepted).

24. Rail Shipments From Foggia Province.

Wheat and flour shipments from Foggia Province appear below:

WEEK	ROME	BENEVENTO	BRINDISI	TARANTO	LECCE	COSENZA	TOTAL
26 Feb. 4 March	429	90	165	-	-	-	684
5-11 March	543	190	-	-	-	-	1,373
12-18 March	673	-	-	-	-	-	673

In March, shipments Foggia to Naples were suspended because Naples allocation was about exhausted. Movement of a certain amount of wheat to Rome (besides semolata flour) was programed to check the declining Rome reserves. This movement ended 1 April.

Both shipments and reports from Foggia have become erratic since the Allied Commission officers were withdrawn. Failure to make shipments have been blamed on car shortages, a chronic complaint in Foggia, failure of labels to arrive and on car shortages of sacks. Fortunately, the shipments of semolata to Rome have been fairly regular and reliable.

25. Wheat and Flour Arrivals in Rome.

The weekly wheat and flour arrivals in Rome were as follows:

WEEK	FLOUR	WHEAT (Domestic)	TOTAL

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2. RAIL TRANSPORTATION

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Both shipments and reports from Foggia have become erratic since the Allied Commission officers were withdrawn. Failure to make shipments have been blamed on car shortages, a chronic complaint in Foggia, failure of labels to arrive and even shortage of sacks. Fortunately, the shipments of semolate to Rome have been fairly regular and reliable.

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25. Wheat and Flour Arrivals in Rome.

The weekly wheat and flour arrivals in Rome were as follows:

WEEK	FLOUR	WHEAT (Domestic)	TOTAL
26 Feb.- 4 March	197	2883	3080
5 - 11 March	591	3721	4312
12- 18 March	628	2824	3452
19- 25 March	No.	3290	3691
	1817	12718	14535

The average weekly arrival for the above period was 3634 tons as compared with 2892 tons in February. The Rome bread reserve rose from 22 days 1 March to 32 days 30 March. The paste reserve of Rome 30 March was also 32 days.

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CONTINUED: (Transportation)

The increase in the arrivals of grain in Rome can be explained by an increase in rail tonnage acceptances from the Ancona Area, by the better operation of Rome ENAC lorries and by the diversion of some of Foggia's wheat to Rome. The better operation of the ENAC lorries sent out from Rome was promising and it is hoped the improvement will continue. Tonnage arriving in Rome loaded by Rome ENAC lorries rose from a low of 850 tons in the week 11-18 February to a high of 2700 tons in the week 25 March to 1 April. Since the week 11-18 February, car arrivals in Rome loaded by Rome lorries have exceeded arrivals in Rome from Ancona (loaded by AC lorries) for the first time since the middle of December.

It is fortunate that the Rome reserve has been built up, for April promises to be a difficult month. The Easter holidays will reduce loadings and for the period 6 to 15 April Ancona wheat is to be diverted to Apulia. The diversion of 4200 tons Ancona wheat to Apulia is in itself equivalent to a loss of about 12 days in the bread reserve.

26. The New Rail Bidding System.

The new system for bidding for rail movement began with traffic moving in the week 26 March to 1 April. It is impossible as yet to say how well the system is functioning. It can only be said that tonnage has been requested about in the volume expected, except for Bari Region where requests have been low. The low level of the Bari requests has been brought to the attention of the office of the High Commissioner for Food.

II. WATER MOVEMENTS

27. Salt Shipments.

Ships and schooners sailed in March with the following tonnages:

Destination	Tons
Naples Area	1200
Civitavecchia	770
Ancona	725
Piombino	900

In addition to the above, 295 tons salt was transported to Ancona to be stockpiled.

28. Grain Shipment Manfredonia to Gallipoli.

Only 300 tons wheat was moved from Manfredonia to Gallipoli by sea. The loading by the Consorzio Agrario of the ship which carried the above was very unsatisfactory, the ship being held up over two weeks. A stockpile has been built up at [illegible]. Request for sea movement has been [illegible] instructions have been given to

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[illegible] March to 1 April. Since the week [illegible]
loaded by Rome lorries have exceeded arrivals in Rome from Ancona (loaded by 23 lorries) for the first time since the middle of December.

It is fortunate that the Rome reserve has been built up, for April promises to be a difficult month. The Easter holidays will reduce loadings and for the period 2 to 15 April Ancona wheat is to be diverted to Apulia. The diversion of 4200 tons Ancona wheat to Apulia is in itself equivalent to a loss of about 12 days in the bread reserve.

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28. Grain Shipment Manfredonia to Gallipoli.

Only 300 tons wheat was moved from Manfredonia to Gallipoli by sea. The loading by the Consorzio Agrario of the ship which carried the above was very unsatisfactory, the ship being held up over two weeks. A stockpile has been built up at Manfredonia and the delay will not occur again. Request for sea movement has been reduced to 500 tons a month for April and May and instructions have been given to move additional grain, if required, by rail.

29. General.

In March the following tonnages were transported coastwise at our request:

FROM	TO	COMMODITIES	TONS
Naples	Ancona	Lard	2365
"	"	Sugar	996
"	"	Milk Powdered	499
"	"	Soup	700
Bari	Ancona	Lard	878
"	"	Sugar	450

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FROM	TO	COMMODITIES	TONS
Bari	Ancona	Flour	3800
"	"	Sugar	766
"	"	M & V	50
"	"	Olive Oil	200
Palermo	Civitavecchia	Soup	309
"	"	Milk, Powdered	42
"	"	Milk, Condensed, Evaporated	24
"	"	Soap	34

30. Bidding for Sea Transportation.

Instructions for the new system of bidding for sea transportation were issued 21 March. Under this system, bidders for the movement of unrationed foodstuffs submit their requests to the provincial Saprel at the port of shipment. The requests pass through channels from the Provincial Saprels to the Office of the High Commissioner in Rome who submits them to the Transportation Sub-Commission. The system gives the Italian Government, through its Saprels, control over the movement of non-rationed foods.

Rationed foods, such as salt and wheat, are bid by the responsible organization (Monopoli del Stato and Consorzi Agrari in above cases) direct to the Transportation Sub-Commission Rome.

III. Rome Supply Non-Rationed Foods

31. Lt. Col. Mortimer left the Food Sub-Commission during March and the Lazio-Umbria region greatly restricted its operations and ceased them altogether 1 April. The movement of Rome (non-rationed) supplies is now completely the responsibility of the organization of the High Commissioner for Food, the Food Sub-Commission giving very limited assistance.

32. Attached as Appendix "A" is an analysis of arrivals in Rome of non-rationed food by sources. The results are summarized below:

COMMODITY	TONS ARRIVED DURING MARCH	AVERAGE TONS ARRIVED PER DAY MARCH	FEBRUARY
Fruit	6630	237	170
Vegetables	6956	249	245
Misc.	908	32	10
TOTAL all non-rationed foods	14,324	519	4663
Lires	= 4,257,000	=152,000	=65,000

= In Number

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Misc.	908	32	10
TOTAL all non-rationed foods	14,524	519	4663
Eggs	* 4,257,000	*152,000	*65,000

* In Number

Daily average arrivals were better in March than in February in the case of every commodity shown.

Wine arrivals by ship at Civitavecchia in March amounted to 6500 tons compared to 3400 tons in February, likewise a considerable improvement.

F. I. KING
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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FOOD & PERISHABLE FOODS ARRIVING PORT (Imports Generally) (Part of 4 - 31 March)
All Figures except Egg in Tons

COMMODITY	Lazio-dabria	Campania	Abruzzi - Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Toscana
Eggs	1291000	18000	2897000	-	-	-	51200
Poultry	18	-	20	7	-	-	14
Fish	601	1	39	-		17	49
Dairy	44	7	67	-	-	-	19
TOTAL	663	13	126	7	-	17	82
% of Total	73%	1%	14%	1%	-	2%	9%
Oranges-Tangerines	274	143	-	-	606	3685	-
Apples	12	1042	80	4	-	-	-
Chestnuts	8	-	10	-	-	-	6
Dried Fruits	40	298	27	153	38	50	15
Lemons	2	32	-	-	37	31	-
Other Fruits	10	-	3	9	-	-	15
TOTAL	346	1515	120	166	681	3766	36
% of Total	5%	23%	2%	3%	10%	57%	1%
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cauliflowers	99	1596	4	86	-	13	5
Cauliflowers	184	628	8	29	-	-	7
Sprouts	568	2	6	-	-	-	-
Small Sprouts	1503	-	8	-	-	-	3
Onions	72	120	49	-	7	-	3
Other Veg.	1522	180	111	144	-	15	14
TOTAL Vegetables	3948	2526	186	259	7	28	32
% of Total Veg.	56%	36%	3%	4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%
TOTAL FOODS	4957	4054	432	432	688	3831	150
% of TOTAL FOODS	34%	29%	3%	3%	4%	26%	1%

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FOR RATIONED FOODS APPROVED ROUTE (Overall Generally) (Part of 4 - 31 March) APPENDIX "A"
All figures except % are in tons

	Lazio-Umbria	Campania	Abruzzi - Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Tuscane	TOTAL	Daily Average (28 days)
	1291000	18000	2897000	-	-	-	51000	4,257,000	152,000
	18	1	20	7	-	-	14	64	
	601	1	39	-		17	49	707	
	44	7	67	-	-	-	19	137	
	663	13	126	7	-	17	82	908	32
	73%	1%	14%	1%	-	2%	9%		
	274	143	-	-	606	3385	-	4700	
	12	1042	80	4	-	-	-	1138	
	8	-	10	-	-	-	6	24	
	40	298	27	153	38	50	15	621	
	2	32	-	-	37	31	-	102	
	10	-	3	9	-	-	15	37	
	346	1515	120	166	681	3766	36	6630	237
	5%	23%	2%	3%	10%	57%	1%		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	99	1596	4	86	-	13	5	1803	
	184	628	8	29	-	-	7	856	
	568	2	6	-	-	-	-	576	
	1503	-	8	-	-	-	3	1514	
	72	120	49	-	7	-	3	251	
	1522	180	111	144	-	15	14	1986	
	3948	2526	186	259	7	28	32	6956	250
	56%	36%	3%	4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%		
	4957	4054	432	432	738	3811	150	14324	519
	34%	29%	3%	3%	4%	26%	1%		

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FOOD SUB COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 1945

MAR 14 1945

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY WJL/sl

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

13 March 1945

GENERAL POLICY

1. The month of February has been notable for a number of important conferences.

(a) With the Italian High Commissioner for Food and his Vice Commissioners.

(b) With the Head of the Civil Supplies Branch of the International Division of the U.S. War Department.

2. With respect to (a), discussions were mainly concerned with:

(i) The organization of the Ministry of Food.

(ii) The procedure for the assumption of responsibility by the High Commissioner, Italian Government Officials and Agencies.

(iii) The progressive handing over to the Italian Government of Food Sub-Commission's responsibilities so as to insure smooth continuity of supply and operational procedure.

(iv) Ration scales, price of bread, application of the 300 gram ration in the lower scale areas.

(v) Revised plans for control and movement of local resources so as to eliminate the abuses and malpractices that have crept in due to relaxation of control in this field.

3. With respect to (b), together with the Director of the Food Sub-Commission, the U.S. Representative visited 5th, and 8th Army Areas and certain stockpile warehouses. He discussed first hand with Supply Officers the many problems of supply, both in bulk from AC base warehouses and detail distribution through Italian organizations. He had discussions with the Army Commander G-4 and G-5 of 15th Army Group on the relative importance, status and efficiency of food supplies to the civilian population. He also saw the welter of the problems and difficulties met with, and to be surmounted in the field of supply and distribution. Also:

4657

(a) The handling of civilian supplies from the time of arrival in Italian Ports.

(b) The difficulties of planning and meeting current requirements due to irregularities of ship arrivals.

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(a) The handling of civilian supplies from the time of arrival in Italian Ports.

(b) The difficulties of planning and meeting current requirements due to irregularities of ship arrivals.

(c) The inadequacy of stocks of essential foodstuffs to meet contingencies due to short falls in shipping program and spot shortages in the country of procurement responsibility.

4. The visit brought out the numerous problems of feeding a nation in a country devastated by war, with communications impaired and movement restricted by military operations. The whole field of procurement, shipping, supply and policy were reviewed, and as a result a clearer impression of the food requirements of Italy has been established.

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I. SUPPLY DIVISION

5. During February, the distribution of the normal issues of bread/pasta and sugar remained unaltered. With regard to olive oil, while the ration remained unaltered at 3 decilitres per capita per month, owing to distribution difficulties it was not possible to issue more than 2 decilitres in Rome, and in certain other areas. Awing to diminishing stocks of meat products, and the indicated probability that no further supplies of these will be forthcoming, the issue of meat or meat and vegetable stew to the population of cities of 50,000 and above was reduced from 400 grams to 200 grams ; it seems certain that this issue to the urban centres will shortly have to be discontinued altogether. The salt position remains satisfactory, there being a notable improvement in the availability of salt for the North Eastern Provinces of presently liberated Italy.

6. A visit was made by an officer of the Food Sub-Commission to Livorno to investigate the special needs of this area, which were represented as being on the critical side owing to the insufficiency of local resources, to supplement the items of food issued on a ration card basis. As a result, special supplies of dehydrated soup and dried vegetables were made available, as an issue, to a certain percentage of the population, while plans were being developped for the establishing of communal feeding in popular kitchens on a large scale.

7. The grain situation remains satisfactory with 330000 tons of locally produced grain on hand at the end of the month. This represents over two months of grain at the present rate of consumption. It had been hoped that the movements of grain from the large surplus areas in the Marche Provinces to Rome and other deficiency areas would show an improvement during the month. This, however, was not the case - owing to certain restrictions on rail movement and the multiplicity of tasks that have to be carried out by the available truck companies in this area, there was in fact a reduction in the amounts of grain that were moved out of these areas during the month. Constant attention is being given to this problem, which has a two-fold aspect.

(a) The actual supplying of the deficiency areas.

(b) The moving of the surplus grain from the producing provinces before the next harvest. Actual figure of the movement during the month by the Truck Coys is 6360 tons.

This represents a reduction of 1130 tons from the month of January.

8. Arrivals of imported grain, however, reached a new high level. During the month the actud figures of cereal imports were:

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Wheat	91,927
Barley	22,952
Flour	17,333

This enabled reserve stocks to be built up almost for the first time this winter in large consuming centres, such as Naples; and the resulting general wheat supply situation was sufficiently satisfactory to enable sanction to be obtained for the implementation of the "300 gram bread ration policy" to be carried out in Central Italy, thus making the whole of [illegible]

[redacted] a notable improvement in the availability of salt for the [redacted] Eastern Provinces of presently liberated Italy.

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(b) The moving of the surplus grain from the producing provinces before the next harvest. Actual figure of the movement during the month by the Truck Coys is 6360 tons.

This represents a reduction of 1130 tons from the month of January.

8. Arrivals of imported grain, however, reached a new high level. During the month the actud figures of cereal imports were,

4656

Wheat	91,927
Barley	22,952
Flour	17,333

This enabled reserve stocks to be built up almost for the first time this winter in large consuming centres, such as Naples; and the resulting general wheat supply situation was sufficiently satisfactory to enable sanction to be obtained for the implementation of the "300 gram bread ration policy" to be carried out in Central Italy, thus making the whole of presently liberated territory uniform with respect to the bread and pasta ration.

9. GENERAL IMPORTS. Imports of foodstuffs into Italy during February were as follows,

ITEM	ACTUAL ARRIVALS (Metric Tons)
Wheat	91,927
Barley	22,952
Flour	17,333
Sugar	2,205
Milk	1,221
Fish	513
Fats	1,199

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SUPPLY DIVISION: Contd.

10. The stock position on the imported supplies at the beginning of February was:

Flour	49,653 tons
Wheat	29,460
Barley	6,929
Soup	9,874
Milk, Powd.	3,160
Milk, Evap	648
Meat	2,783
M & V	3,108
Dried Veg.	6,964
Sugar	5,993
Soap	1,021
Fats	4,406

This includes quantities earmarked as stockpiles for Northern Italy, and, therefore, does not represent availability for consumption in presently Liberated Italy.

8022

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M & V	3,108
Dried Veg.	6,964
Sugar	5,993
Soap	1,021
Fats	4,406

This includes quantities earmarked as stockpiles for Northern Italy, and, therefore, does not represent availability for consumption in presently Liberated Italy.

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II. RATIONING DIVISION

11. Rationing and Ration Scales:

The announcement was made that the 300 gram bread ration would be introduced in the territory north of the Garigliano line as from March 1st. It was agreed that as far as pastification facilities exist in the new areas the ration should be in the same form as in Southern Italy, viz. 200 grams of Bread daily and 550 grams Pasta weekly. Readjustment of Heavy Workers Scales "A" and "B" was announced, as between normal consumer card, midshift meal and supplementary card. Thereis no increase in the overall entitlement of these workers, who have been receiving, in the case of Scale "A", an equivalent of 380 grams flour and Scale "B" of 330 grams.

Other adjustments of scales were made as follows:

Sardinia: Miners. An extra 200 grams daily of pulses or Maize meal from local sources.

Florence: The special issue of Dried Vegetables discontinued.

Refugees: Being repatriated to their homes. Assembly centres were brought into line with the Refugee Camp Scales, and the meals at Feeding points en route were increased to a scale more in keeping with travel conditions.

Livorno: A worker's scale, adopted in December but not operated, has been added to the midshift meal for Office Workers in Army employ and to that for workers under Scale "B" because of the deficiency of local supplies of uncontrolled commodities.

The normal consumers are also to receive in February a special issue of 200 grams Dried Vegetables and 250 grams Soup on a basis of 120,000 persons.

12. An important decision has been made whereby Heavy Workers in Warehouse and Port facilities which have passed from Allied Commission to Italian control, continue to draw supplementary rations.

13. Two new scales were announced during the month School Children to receive a meal provided at the school with a basis of 23 grams Soup and 28 grams Dried Vegetables, and collective feeding by Public Assistance Agencies and similar, including Industrial Kitchens, with basis of 40 Pasta, 20 D. Vegetables, 20 D. Soup, 5 Olive Oil, 5 Salt.

14. A warning to Regions was given on the Olive Oil amassing situation. Regions 4655 are running only month to month with probable reduction from the present scale of 3 decilitres in the near future. It was also announced that solid fats would be included in the scale on a gram for gram basis.

15. It was recommended to the A.F.L.A.S. Food Supply Committee and accepted, that Army Office Employees receive a mid-day meal on the Public Assistance Scale quoted

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Ration Cards & Paper: There is no further news of the 440 tons of Ration Card Paper and the Italian High Commissioner for Food has been pressed to endeavour to arrange for the local manufacture of suitabele paper.

Enforcement: Still a few cases of forged coupons being handed in at Tesseramento office are reported, mainly concerning August to November 1944.

Prosecutions of some of the earlier offenders are now being reported with impositions of reasonable sentences.

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III. ROME SUPPLY DIVISION

16. Regular meetings of the Rome Supply Division have been discontinued due to the turning over to the Italian Government of the various functions of the Regions in Italian Territory. Instead, meetings have been held with the representatives of the Alto Commissariato dell'Alimentazione, in order that they may be able to carry on the work of obtaining and distributing non-rationed food items for Italy.

17. Frequent conferences have been held with Italian Government Regional Commissioners for Sicily, Sardegna, Napoli, Bari, Calabria, and Rome Regions, and procedures worked out for the Bidding of Rail Transport. After March 8, 1945 all Rail Bids for the Non-Rationed Items will be channelled to the Transportation Sub-Commission through the Regional Commissioners. Also Bulk Tonnages will be allocated for the movement of the Non-Rationed Items. Procedures are nearly completed for the handling of bids for Water Transportation.

18 Attached is Appendix "A" showing the total quantities and kinds of foods arriving from the various regions as well as the individual percentages of the total arrivals.

19 Approximately 13,000 tons of Non-Rationed Foods arrived for an average of about 425 tons per day. This is about 10 tons per day average more than the January arrivals. In addition, 1,942,000 Eggs arrived or an average of about 65,000 per day. In January the average was about 36,000 Eggs.

20. About 5200 tons of fruit arrived for a daily average of about 170 tons per day. This compares with 260 tons per day average for January. About 1300 tons of oranges and citrus fruit arrived at Civitavecchia by boat from Sicily. About 1700 tons of apples arrived mostly from the Naples Area.

21 Vegetable tonnage was 7400 tons or an average of 245 tons per day. January averaged about 150 tons per day. About 2100 tons of Cauliflower, 1300 tons of Caulicappucci and 2300 tons of other vegetables (mostly salad greens) made up the bulk of the vegetable tonnage.

22 Miscellaneous foods pultry, fish and mutton the tonnage was 310 tons or an average of about 10 tons per day. In January the average was about 6 tons per day.

23 Also about 3400 tons of common wine arrived during February on large boats from Puglia and Sicily. It was rationed and the price to the consumer for 13 degree wine was 40 lire per litre.

24 An analysis of the Rail Situation on fruits and Vegetables for this period shows the following:

PERIOD	TOTAL BIDS	TOTAL ACCEPTED	% ACCEPTED
29 Jan. - 4 Feb.	5452 tons	3573 tons	66
5 - 11 Feb.	4614 "	2976 "	64
12 - 18 Feb.	5104 "	4324 "	85
19 - 25 Feb.	6102	4150	68
26 - 4 March	4469	3674	82

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19 - 25 Feb.	6102	4150	68
26 - 4 March	4469	3674	82
TOTAL	25,721 Tons	18,697 Tons	73%

According to the "ASA" (Rome) 4747 tons or about 25% of the tonnage accepted, arrived at the Mercati Generali.

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ROME SUPPLY DIVISION: Cont'd.

Total fruit arriving by rail, about 2400 tons (1500 tons from Naples and 400 from Salerno). In addition 1300 tons of Citrus was moved by rail from Civitavecchia to Rome as port clearance.

Total vegetables about 2400 tons. Cauliflower amounted to about 1600 tons and came from Naples and Salerno. The daily average of rail arrivals was 155 tons per day, about 140 tons coming from the Naples Area. In addition the port clearance from Civitavecchia was about 45 tons per day average.

Attached is Appendix "B" showing a detailed breakdown of the Rail Arrivals giving the tonnages by commodities and originating Provinces.

25. Of the total arrivals, Lazio Umbria Region furnished about 39%, Campania 38%, Sicily 11%, with Abruzzi-Marche and Calabria furnishing 4% each, Toscana and Apulia furnished 2% and 1% respectively (See Appendix "A").

26. It is expected that the program of bringing in large ships with Citrus from Sicily and Wine from Apulia will be continued by the Italian Government.

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IV. OLIVE OIL

27. The following moves took place during the month:

Naples:	Stock at 1st February	Kgs. 13.116
	Arrivals during the month	" Nil
		Kgs. 13.116
	Issue during the month	" 13.116
	Balance (stock) at 28 February 1945	Kgs. NIL
Rome:	Stock at 1st February	Kgs. 131.082
	Arrivals during the month	" 89.895
		Kgs. 220.977
	Issue during the month	" 6.876
	Balance (stock) at 28th February 1945	Kgs. 214.901

to be handed over to Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari.

28. The handing over to the Italian Government of all remaining stocks of edible oil in Naples was completed during the month. Only the following sundries remain:

(a) Oil sediment (only fit for soap making)	Kgs. 2.117.--
(b) Naphta received in lieu of cotton-seed oil	" 870.--
(c) Creosote received in lieu of " " "	" 483,50

The first has already been disposed of by selling to the Soap Factory of Giuliana, Naples.

29. The Naphta was offered to Commerce Sub-Commission (P.O.I.) who have instructed C.I.P. - Naples to examine the quality of same and, if suitable, take it over.

4. The creosote, offered to Department of Public Health, Ministry of Interior, through Public Health Sub-Commission, has been purchased by the former at Lire 3,000.-- per quintal. The proceeds will be paid into A.F.H.Q. account in Naples.

30. Visits. The following field visits were undertaken during the month:

Olive Oil Technician visited Florence, Montecatini, Arezzo, 8th Army HQ, Forli, Riccione, Pesaro, Perugia, Ancona, Macerata, Ascoli Piceno, Teramo, Chieti, Pescara, Aquila, Rieti, Terni (see report dated 12/2/45).

Sansa Technician visited Campania and Calabria (see report 74 - 14/53/ FOOD dated 22/2/45).

31. Reserve Fund. The following figures show the month's movement of the Fund: 4653

Amount standing on Credit side at 1st Feb. Lire 1.945.312,15

paid into the fund (Surplus Profit):

Prima Spremiture Triestina	Lire 714.722,15
S.A. Gaslini	" 889.952,45

Total receipts Lire 3.549.986,75

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	"	89.895
Issue during the month	Kgs.	220.977
	"	6.876
Balance (stock) at 28th February 1945	Kgs.	214.991

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(b) Naphta received in lieu of cotton-seed oil	"	870,--
(c) Creosote received in lieu of " " "	"	483,50

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Amount standing on Credit side at 1st Feb. Lire 1.945.312,15

paid into the fund (Surplus Profit):

Prima Spremiture Triestina	Lire	714.722,15
S.A. Gaslini	"	889.952,45
Total receipts	Lire	3.549.986,75

Paid out:-

G. Borrelli and Figli, Portici (for interest on over-due invoices) on a/c	Lire	1.000.000.--
Consorzio Agrario Provinciale, Napoli	"	1.460.060.--
Balance at 28/2/45	Lire	1.149.986.75

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OLIVE OIL CONTINUED:

32. Empty Drums. Failure to return empty drums from the various provinces of consumption to Bari has caused some delay in the shipment of oil.

33. The importance of immediately returning empty drums and tankers to Bari cannot be too heavily stressed. This has been done by letter, signal and telephone, but with little tangible result.

34. A number of empty drums of inferior quality, made of thin metal and much rustied, have been sold to the firms of Borrelli and S.A.O.M. for containing fatty acids.

To:	G. Borrelli & Figli,	491 drums at L. 100 per drum.	Lire 49.100,--
To:	S.A.O.M.	, 246 " " " " " "	" 24.600,--
		TOTAL	Lire 73.700,--

2625

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		TOTAL	Lire 73.700,--

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V. FOOD PROCESSING DIVISION

35. Sugar Plants:

Together with Industry Sub-Commission action has been taken in order to ascertain the possibility of putting into work the sugar plants for next season, preparing plans for the allocation of raw materials and for the necessary machinery. Together with Agriculture Sub-Commission arrangements have been made for the allocation and the delivery from Cesena of seeds of sugar beets to be planted by the sugar plants during the month of March.

36. Yeast:

Owing to the increased requirements of yeast by the Armed Forces, the putting into work of new production plants has been studied. In the meantime the Rome Factory has augmented its output to 5 tons per day. This output has been obtained owing to further allocations of electric power and of raw materials. A regular plan of delivery of the new production has been set up both for the Armed Forces and for civilian supply on a pro-rata basis.

The supply of molasses to the yeast factories actually working has been organized, setting up the railway movement and blocking new availabilities ascertained in the sugar plants situated in the new occupied territory.

A further allocation of electric power has been requested for the Siena Factory for the production of filter cloths.

37. Dr. Ricci of this Sub-Commission has inspected the yeast plant in Naples at present requisitioned by N.A.A.F.I., A.F.I., in order to ascertain the possibility of putting the plant into work. He has established that this plant could produce 2/2.5 tons of yeast per day, about 69-70 days after the de-requisition, and another ton daily in the following month. This possibility presupposes the total de-requisition of the plant, a partial de-requisition allows no scope for augmenting production and it would put back the re-starting of this plant by at least a month.

38. Food Processing:

Efforts are being made by Industry Sub-Commission to obtain rawmaterials for various food processing plants.

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4652

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VI. LOCAL RESOURCES

39. (a) Supply of Fresh Vegetables for the Army still continues to be a vexed question. Apart from priorities, the Armed Forces have obtained no allocation of Fresh Vegetables at the February Meeting of the Food Supply Commission. However, the "exchange" plan has been adopted by Q.M. A.F.H.Q. and a start has been made.

Information received to date indicates that the plan is working smoothly. It is hoped that DST will also adopt this plan.

Apart from supplies to Q.M. and D.S.T. the priority allocations to the Italian Armed Forces are causing complication owing to the rather unsatisfactory manner in which these goods are obtained. For instance, a certain Italian Unit, without reference to anyone, sent a truck to Avezzano, purchased some potatoes and were then both surprised and indignant when the truck was stopped and the potatoes seized. If enquiries had been made before purchase, to the proper authorities, it would have been found out that all potatoes in this area are now earmarked for seed and that no ware potatoes were available. The whole question is being examined by both A.M.I.A. and this Sub-Commission and it is hoped to get Italian purchases put on to a proper footing.

(b) Sheep and Goats for Indian Troops: Much difficulty is being experienced in supplying sheep and goats for native troops, owing to the fact that the Army state that only male animals are acceptable. The whole question is being thoroughly examined by Agriculture Sub-Commission and their recommendation on the subject is awaited. It is hoped that the Army may be induced to accept a percentage of ewes providing that a guarantee of non pregnancy can be given.

40. Yeast.

Every effort has been made to increase yeast production (See Food Processing Report) and demands of the Armed Forces are being met, if not in full, on an increasing scale.

41. High Commissioner for Food:

Regional Officers of the Italian High Commissioner for Food have now taken up their appointments respectively in Naples, Bari, Reggio, Palermo and Cagliari. Similar appointments are being made in AMG Territory to assist AMG Regional Food Officers pending the transfer of territory to the Italian Government. It is hoped that a number of these appointments will be made in the near future.

42. Vatican Relief Kitchens.

Popular Kitchens have been opened in the devastated areas. Inspection of some 4651 of these kitchens has revealed that they are working satisfactorily and filling a much needed want.

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VII. STATISTICS DIVISION

GENERAL:

43. The biggest item of evaluation was that of deciding upon the most reliable source of information to use in making up the new food requisition

The decision was made to use SIPRAL reported data as basis for requisitioning, in view of the incomplete nature of the data as reported by the census, and in spite of a strong suspicion that the SIPRAL information was perhaps considerably inflated. A few minor elements of census-based information were used.

44. There was also, through the month, a continuous refinement of data in regard to population, ration card holders, and retaining population.

45. At the Food Sub-Commission Staff Meeting, 21 February, requested summary reports from the various sections, the purpose being to establish a working library of reference of all Food Sub-Commission activities and policies. To date the following sections have rendered reports: Transportation, Rationing, Rome Supply.

INFORMATION OBTAINED:

46. AFHQ, Local Resources Board, submitted survey on logical costing for pastification, especially in the Naples Area. The conclusion of the study was that pastification could be economically carried on for 170 Lire per Quintal. This price was based on a study by Lt.Col. AOG&S, a War Dept. Cost Accountant, of two operating firms.

47. Obtained from OSS a recent report on the situation in Florence and Bologna, as regards Food, Rationing, and Food Prices. A copy was forwarded to Lt. Berizzi.

INFORMATION DISSEMINATED:

48. To Rationing Section: Percentage of population living in cities of over 50,000 and in cities of over 100,000.

49. Supplied data on number of Scale "A" and "B" Workers in Rome to the Olive Oil Section of Food Sub-Commission.

PRICE GROUP MATTERS:

50. A very considerable amount of time was consumed in the study of data presented for consideration of the Price Group Allied Commission.

4653

51. Price Group Meetings:

12 February - Price increases considered and postponed for lack of firm or complete information: Glue; Olive Oil (in the vicintiy of Ancona); Steel Scrap; Pastification.

20 February - Postponed for reasons as outlined above: Glue; Lignite Coal; Steel Steel Scrap; Postal and Telegraph Rates; Superphosphates; sulphur. To be priced later: Sugar Beets.

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21 February - Milling costs of Flour, and pastification, closely considered in conjunction with representatives from the Alto Commissario dell'Alimentazione for Industry and Baking. All known factors and information ware employed in arriving at the cost of milling of 40/50 Lire per quintal, depending upon the operating efficiency of the individual mill; and cost of pastification of 200 Lire per Quintal. The intention of the Price Group was to have the recommended costs as above applied in the [illegible] Territory.

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STATISTICS: Cont'd.

23 February - Recommended by the Italian Government was a 400% surcharge rate for two electric power firms in AMG Territory. This rate was denied for lack of firm information. A resolution was made at this meeting that such shaky information would no longer be considered by the Group, in view of the time wasted. Price of Lignite Coal was set.

28 February - Postponed for lack of firm information: Superphosphates; Glue; Cost of operation of Port of Cagliari; Calcium nitrate; Sulphur. Price for sheep on the hoof was set as follows,

50 L/Kg. for lambs up to 2 years; 40 L/Kg. for sheep over 2 years.

Rome City transit rates were equalized for all operating companies.

52. General:

a. Conferred with Dr. Bakken on elimination of "price-cliffs" between AMG and Italian Governed Italy. Submitted recommendation to that effect through the Economic Section to the Italian Government, on the 26 February.

b. Furthered study of data as regards the requistioning of sheep and goats in Italy, with particular regard to the most logical place of procurement. Sardegna was selected as the best place from the economic point of view. Data and conclusions made available to Major Cowper.

53. Conclusion:

Whereas the Price Group work was possibly at one time a small and incidental part of the work of the Food Sub-Commission Statistician, it now consumes an estimated 60% of his time.

[illegible] lambs up to 2 years; 40 L/Kg. for sheep over 2 years.

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

VIII. TRANSPORTATION

I. RAIL TRANSPORTATION

54. Bids submitted by Food Sub-Commission:

For the four weeks period 29 January to 25 February the Food Sub-Commission submitted bids for the transportation of 10292 tons of traffic, of which 6312 tons or 61 per cent was accepted. The relatively low percentage of acceptance is explained by heavy cuts on bids submitted for the transportation of wheat to Rome from the Ancona area.

Of the traffic on which movement reports have been received 96 per cent of the accepted tonnage moved (5672 tons out of 5892 tons).

55. Rail Shipments from Foggia Province:

Wheat and flour shipments from Foggia Province to various areas appear below:

WEEK	FLOUR	DESTINATION NAPLES area	APULIA	COSENZA	TOTAL
29 Jan. 4 Feb.	420	649	-	341	1401
5 - 11 Feb.	380	706	-	296	1382
12- 18 Feb.	341	831	-	320	1492
19- 25 Feb.	209	208	236	207	860
	1350	2385	236	1164	5135

The shipment of 1350 tons of flour (semolata) to Rome was somewhat better than the record in January although below our goal of 500 tons per week. The shipments to the Naples area were considerably down, in part because beginning with the week 19 - 25 February shipments to the Naples area were suspended for a period of three weeks with the exception of 200 tons per week to Benevento. The suspension was necessitated by the desire to substitute shipments to Apulia, which was short of grain, for shipments to Naples area which was relatively well off.

Shipments to Rome and the Naples area amounted to 56 percent of accepted bids. There are many explanations of the failure to rail the full amount of accepted bids, including shortage of rail cars, bad weather, failure of labels to appear on time, and shortage of sacks.

4649

In three weeks of February (week 5-11 Feb. not reported) 133 rail cars of salt were shipped from Margherita di Savoia whereas 183 cars were required to fill accepted bids. The above record of 73 per cent accepted bids filled is the best record for months.

56 Wheat and Flour Arrivals In Rome:

...exportation of wheat to ...area.

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56 Wheat and Flour Arrivals In Rome:

The weekly wehat and flour arrivals in Rome in February were as follows:

WEEK	FLOUR	WHEAT (Domestic)	TOTAL
29 Jan. - 4 Feb.	517	3229	3746
5 -11 Feb.	607	2015	2622
12 -18 Feb.	337	2165	2502
19 -25 Feb.	492	2206	2698
	1953	9615	11568

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TRANSPORTATION: Cont'd.

The average weekly arrival (wheat and flour) fell from 3690 tons in January to 2892 tons in February. The February arrivals were below consumption requirements as shown by the fact that the bread reserve for Rome City fell from 32 days 1 February to 22 days 1 March, a loss of about 2½ days a week.

The fall in Rome arrivals is almost completely explained by the reduction by Movements in accepted tonnage from the Ancona Area where the cars are loaded by trucks of the A.C. Truck Battalion, our only reliable source of lorries. Receipts from the Ancona area fell from 7469 tons in January (4 weeks) to 4387 tons in February (likewise 4 weeks) a reduction of 3082 tons. The fall in wheat and flour arrivals in Rome from all sources was 3194 tons, or about the same as the reduction from Ancona.

Too great reliance has been placed on the lorries of the A.C. Trucks Battalion and strenuous efforts should be made to improve the service received from ENAC. The Transportation Sub-Commission is aware of the poor showing made by this organization.

57 Movement of non-rationed foods:

A new system for bidding for rail movement of non-rationed foods was worked out with the Transportation S/C and the High Commissioner for Food. The new system will go into effect with bids submitted for food to move in the week 19-25 March. Bids are to be submitted to the various Seprals which forward them to the regional and Zone Commissioner for Food who screen them and reduce them to the tonnage agreed to by movements. The system gives the High Commissioner for Food through the Seprals and his regional and zone officials complete control over both the commodities to be shipped and who will ship them. The new system it is hoped will result in both a steadier and larger traffic in non-rationed food products.

II. WATER MOVEMENTS

58 Salt Shipments:

In general salt shipments were satisfactory. Ships and schooners sailed in February with the following tonnages for the ports shown below.

Naples Area	1735
Civitavecchia	1000
Ancona	1217

A ship with 900 tons bagged salt also left for Piombino, but will not arrive before about the 10th March because of the necessity of discharging first at another port.

59. Grain Shipments Manfredonia to Gallipoli.

The movement of grain Manfredonia to Gallipoli was unsatisfactory as records at hand indicate only about 100 tons move. The NINETTA with 350 tons capacity [illegible] Manfredonia - Gallipoli [illegible] was not expected to arrive at

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II. NAVAL MOVEMENTS

58 Salt Shipments:

In general salt shipments were satisfactory. Ships and schooners sailed in February with the following tonnages for the ports shown below:

Naples Area.....1705
Civitavecchia.....1000
Ancona.....1217

A ship with 900 tons bagged salt also left for Piombino, but will not arrive before about the 10th March because of the necessity of discharging first at another port.

59. Grain Shipments Manfredonia to Gallipoli.

The movement of grain Manfredonia to Gallipoli was unsatisfactory as records at hand indicate only about 100 tons move. The NINETTA with 350 tons capacity has been put on the Manfredonia - Gallipoli run but was not expected to arrive at Manfredonia until the end of February.

60. General:

In February the following tonnages were transported at our request between the ports shown:

FROM	TO	COMMODITIES	TONS
Naples	Ancona	Lard	520
"	Catania	Sugar	700
"	Cagliari	Sugar	116

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TRANSPORTATION SECTION: Cont'd.

FROM	TO	COMMODITIES	TONS
Bari	Ancona	Olive Oil	100
"	"	Flour	1530
"	"	Lard	48
"	"	Soup	287
"	"	Sugar	50
"	"	Soap	97

III. TRANSFER OF CONTROL TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

61. Steps were taken to transfer responsibility for movement of food products in King's Italy to the Italian Government and semi-governmental organizations. The new bidding system for rail movement of non-rationed food products has been described above. The bidding system for water transportation is also being revised by the Transportation Sub-Commission with which we are working closely and will give the high Commissioner for Food considerable control over the movement of unrationed products. The weekly wheat meetings, at which the movement of wheat into Rome is controlled, have been turned over to Sig. Petrella of the Lazio-Umbria - Abruzzi Regional Office of Alimentation and the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari and Monopoli dello Stato are assuming control of the movement of wheat and salt respectively.

W. J. LEGG
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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NON-RATIONED FOODS ARRIVING HOME (MERCATI GENERALI) (PERIOD 28 JAN. - 3 MARCH 1945)
"ALL FIGURES EXCEPT EGGS, TONS "

COMMODITY	Lazio-Umbria	Campania	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Tos-cana	Total	Dai (30
Eggs	1816,000		51,000				75,000	1942,000	
Poultry	26	7	22				8	63	
Fish	117		21				41	179	
Ewes	31	7	20				10	68	
TOTAL	174	14	63				59	320	
% of TOTAL	56%	5%	23%				19%		
Oranges-Tangerines	162	282	2		246	1335		2027	
Apples	148	1529	39	12			6	1734	
Pears	1	1	17					19	
Chestnuts	95	8	45		15		62	225	
Dried Fruits	62	503	122	100	66		8	861	
Lemons	14	4				198		216	
Other Fruits	64	5	8				8	85	
TOTAL FRUITS	546	2332	233	112	327	1533	84	5167	
% of TOTAL FRUITS	10%	45%	4%	2%	6%	29%	2%		
Potatoes							4	4	
Cauliflower	300	1675	58	18			35	2086	
Caulicappucci	878	386	13		13		24	1314	
Sprouts	657		1				2	660	
Small Sprouts	717		4					721	
Onions	24	191	14	24			6	259	
Other Veg.	1745	366	151	11			37	2310	
TOTAL VEGETABLES	4321	2618	241	53	13		108	7354	
% of TOTAL VEG.	58%	36%	3%	0.7%	0.2%		1%		
TOTAL FOODS	5047	4964	537	165	586	1533	251	12831	
% OF TOTAL FOODS	39%	38%	4%	1%	4%	11%	2%		

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L FOODS ARRIVING HOME (MERCATI GENERALI) (PERIOD 28 JAN. - 3 MARCH 1945) APPENDIX "A"
"ALL FIGURES EXCEPT EGGS, TONS"

Lazio-Umbria	Campania	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Toscana	Total	Daily Average (30 days)
1816,000		51,000				75,000	1942,000	65,000
26	7	22				8	63	
117		21				41	179	
31	7	20				10	68	
174	14	63				59	310	10
56%	5%	23%				19%		
162	282	2		246	1335		2027	
148	1529	39	12			6	1734	
1	1	17					19	
95	8	45		15		62	225	
62	503	122	100	66		8	861	
14	4				198		216	
64	5	8				8	85	
546	2332	233	112	327	1533	84	5167	172
10%	45%	4%	2%	6%	29%	2%		
						4	4	
300	1675	58	18			35	2086	
878	386	13		13		24	1314	
657		1				2	660	
717		4					721	
24	191	14	24			6	259	
1745	966	151	11			37	2910	
4321	2618	241	53	13		108	7354	245
58%	36%	3%	0.7%	0.2%		1%		
5047	4964	537	165	586	1533	251	12831	427
39%	38%	4%	1%	5%	11%	2%		

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RAIL TONNAGE ARRIVALS ROME - NON RATIONED FOODS FOR PERIOD 28 JAN. - 3 MARCH 45
(As reported arriving at "Mercati Generali, Rome by "ASA" Rome)

COMMODITY	FROM								Total	From Civ voo Sic
	Bari	Naples	Sal-erno	Catan-zaro	Avel-lino	R. Cal-abria	Co-enza	Pal-ermo		
Dried Fruit	83	171	190	30		15	15		504	
Apples	12	1167	71		24				1274	
Oranges & Tangerines	-	164	122	246					567	
Lemons	-	30	5					35	35	1
TOTAL FRUIT	95	1532	308	276	24	15	15	35	2380	1
Cauliflower	37	910	627						1574	
Cauliccappucci	9	135	159						303	
Onions		91	5		95				191	
Other Veg.		190	109						299	
TOTAL VEGETABLES	46	1326	900	-	95	-	-	-	2367	
GRAND TOTAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	141	2858	1288	276	119	15	15	35	4747	13
Average per Day (30 Days)	5	95	40	9	4	½	½	1	155	

All figures in tons.

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E ARRIVALS ROME - NON RATIONED FOODS FOR PERIOD 28 JAN. - 3 MARCH 45
(As reported arriving at "Mercati Generali, Rome by "ASA" Rome)

APPENDIX "B"

FROM								Total	From Civitavecchia Sicily	GRAND TOTAL
Bari	Naples	Salerno	Catanzaro	Avellino	R. Calabria	Cosenza	Palermo			
83	171	190	30		15	15		504		504
12	1167	71		24				1274		1274
-	164	122	246					567	1318	1885
-	30	5					35	35		35
95	1532	388	276	24	15	15	35	2380	1318	3698
37	910	627						1574		1574
9	135	159						303		303
	91	5		95				191		191
	190	109						299		299
46	1326	900	-	95	-	-	-	2367	-	2367
141	2858	1288	276	119	15	15	35	4747	1318	6065
5	95	40	9	4	½	½	1	155	45	260 tons

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY 1945

FEB 15 1945

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COS Distribution

1 - cc

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COS Distribution

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY 1945 WJL/el

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

13 February 1945

1. Continuous discussions took place during the month with the recently appointed High Commissioner for Food with a view to the latter assuming the responsibility for food supplies in Italian Government territory at the earliest possible moment. The High Commissioner has been actively engaged in collecting the personnel required for the carrying out of the plans of food control and distribution agreed between us. Vice-Commissioners for Supplies and Inter-Regional Trade, for organization and control of relief feeding of women and children in cooperation with UNRRA, for organization and control of rationing, workers' canteens and cooperatives have been appointed.

I. SUPPLY DIVISION

2. During January the distribution of rationed foodstuffs remained unaltered. Apart from the normal issues of bread and pasta, the general ration of 3 decilitres of olive oil and 125 grams of sugar was maintained, and in addition the ration of 400 grams of meat or meat and vegetable stew was retained for the urban centres of 50,000 and above. The salt position continued to show some improvement and in addition to the normal general distribution it was possible to make some supplies of salt available for pig-curing in several parts of the country. Certain difficulties were met with in the way of bad weather, which impeded road communications, and also the non-arrival of certain imported supplies, but it was still possible to maintain all areas according to plan.

3. The question of the feeding of Livorno Province continued to receive much attention during the month. The problem, as initially represented to us, was that of ensuring enough food being available for the thousands of civilians working for the Armed forces there, so as to enable them to do the work required. Previous concessions had been made to this group of Allied civilian workers in the form of extra supplies of pasta, fruit and dried vegetables to supplement the prevailing midshift meal being issued to them; the amount that we were able to authorize, in view of the limited stocks at our disposal, was not considered sufficient. Finally a special meal for all this class of worker was authorized by the Army to be issued from Army stocks. This condition is interesting, as it represents the point of view taken by Army Authorities that the present ration that can be made available to heavy workers in industry is hardly adequate. The problem became greater during the month as it became recognized that, owing to the insufficiency of local resources in this particular area, the workers' families also required extra [illegible]. This need being recognized, plans were under discussion at the end of the month to make this extra food available, either in the form of popular kitchens or in form of an issue to this province of certain rationed items, which it had been found necessary to discontinue as a general ration issue owing to limitation of supplies.

4. One of the most interesting supply problems during the month was the supplying of Castel Di Sangro, commune in Aquila province, which, owing to heavy snowfalls, was cut off from outside areas for many weeks. When it was reported that the

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organization and control of relief feeding of women and children in cooperation with UNRRA, for organization and control of rationing, workers' canteens and cooperatives have been appointed.

I. SUPPLY DIVISION

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4. One of the most interesting supply problems during the month was the supplying of Castel Di Sangro, commune in Aquila province, which, owing to heavy snowfalls, was cut off from outside areas for many weeks. When it was reported that the commune was likely to be isolated for a considerable period, supplies were dropped by air in the first instance and at the same time instructions were given that lorries were to make very effort to get supplies in by road. Extracts from reports made by officers who were concerned in the supplying of this commune are attached to show both the difficulties of the supply problems for such communes and how these problems were finally solved.

5. The assessing of the present nutritional standard for the population of liberated Italy at the present time is a difficult task, and has given rise to many ill-founded reports. It has always been reported that with progressive diminution in the amount of food supplies being imported into the country and the consequent necessary reduction in the variety and amount of foodstuffs issued as a general ration, a certain amount of distress may exist among the low-income classes in the large urban centres, but on the other hand the rural areas and small urban centres, which have

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access to the local resources of the country are getting reasonably adequate diet. It is safe to say, however, that such distress in the large urban centres or in the devastated areas doesn't amount to starvation. Yet reports have appeared in newspapers of thousands of people dying in the streets from starvation. As an interesting commentary on this type of statement, extracts from a report from the Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, as a result of a recent visit to the Salerno area, are given below.

"During the afternoon I visited Salerno and Poggiomarino to observe present conditions in comparison with seven months previous. Everywhere roads were greatly improved. Along the sides of the roads at frequent intervals they were selling various types of fruits, nuts and vegetables, indicating these items of food were in abundance.....

I talked to several families whom I formerly knew at Salerno. All had a brighter outlook and all stated that there was more food and that it was more easily obtainable.....

The general impression that I received from this trip was that the people had more hope, were more contented, far better fed and better clothed than seven months ago. There was more activity and people as a whole seemed to be more interested in working. The country-side showed definite evidence of this activity.....

At Frosinone we stopped for some thirty minutes. On our former visit the Germans had just cleared out and shelling was still taking place over our heads. At that time there was said to be less than fifty civilians in the place. Those we saw were begging for "pane". However, on this occasion there were many people in the town and many were questioned. Little shops were open and had various items of merchandise. Fruits, nuts and some vegetables were being sold. We entered one shop where milk was selling for 12 lire per litre and butter for 80 lire per kilo. Eggs were on display at 40 lire each. The people questioned were satisfied with the food they were getting and seemed most appreciative of Allied efforts on their behalf."

6. The grain situation remains satisfactory with 398,000 tons of locally produced grain on hand at the end of the month. This represents over two and a half months stocks of grain at present rate of consumption. Considerable quantities of this local grain are being moved monthly to large deficiency areas; the whole of the Rome Region, for example, is being supplied from surplus grain in the Marche Region. There are two truck companies moving grain from the Ancona-Macerata Area, and the following quantities have been moved during the last three months:

	Truck Co.	Pesaro Tons	Ancona Tons	Macerata Tons	Ascoli Tons	Teramo Tons	Total Tons
Nov.	1004	-	2864	2221	-	-	5085
Dec.	1004	-	4937	2305	-	-	7242
	1002	-	-	198	100	45	243
Jan.	1004	563	3815	1782	-	-	6160
	1002	-	-	345	466	519	1330

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[illegible]. Among the sales of this kind, [illegible] various types of fruits, nuts and vegetables, indicating these items of food were in abundance.....

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	1004	-	2864	2221	-	-	7242
Nov.	1004	-	4937	2305	-	-	245
Dec.	1002	-	-	100	100	45	6160
	1004	563	3815	1732	-	-	1330
Jan.	1002	-	-	345	466	519	
TOTAL		563	11616	6853	566	564	20062

This still leaves large stocks in the surpluss areas, but it is hoped that with better weather the amounts moved will be greater in the succeeding months. A certain amount of the grain in this areas is being stacked and moved into warehouses on railheads, earmarked as a stockpile for use in Northern Italy after liberation.

7. Arrivals of cereal ships were again below schedule, and in certain areas, which depend upon sea imports, there were certain anxious moments with regard to the bread supply. On the other hand the grain supply situation in Rome, which in the early months of the winter, had given rise to considerable anxiety, continued to show an improvement, and by the end of the month there was a 33 days reserve of grain in stock.

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8. GENERAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foodstuffs into Italy during January were as follow:

Item	Indicated Arrivals Metric Tons	Actual Arrivals Metric Tons
Wheat	84,000	46,842
Barley	20,000	14,368
Powd. Milk	3,995	1,129
Soup	-	86
Fats	2,250	149
Sugar	2,700	0
Meat (pr substitutes)	3,360	0
	116,305	62,574

Note: It will be seen from the fore-going that, as in previous months, actual arrivals were considerably below what had been planned and what had been indicated as likely to arrive.

Therefore in order to maintain and ensure the expected ration scales, it has been necessary to make rail movements that normally would not have been necessary, and in addition it may be necessary to rail back the same type of supply during March or succeeding months.

9. STOCK POSITION.

The stock position on the imported supplies at the beginning of January was:

Flour	48,079	tons
Wheat	20,199	"
Barley	16,991	"
Soup	10,835	"
Milk, Pwd.	1,909	"
Milk, Evap.	659	"
Meat	4,423	"
M & V	4,522	"
Dried Veg.	2,285	"
Sugar	6,842	"
Soap	1,064	"
Fats	4,397	"

This includes quantities earmarked as stockpiles for Northern Italy, and, therefore, does not represent availability for consumption in presently liberated Italy.

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Flour	48,079 tons
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Barley	16,931 "
Soup	10,835 "
Milk, Pwd.	1,309 "
Milk, Evap.	659 "
Meat	4,423 "
M & V	4,522 "
Dried Veg.	9,285 "
Sugar	6,842 "
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II. RATIONING DIVISION

RATIONING & RATION SCALES.

10. There have been many requests for clarification of ration scales, but the expected announcement concerning the "300 grams" ration deferred permanent decisions being taken and relief measures, applicable where essential, were adopted, in line with the anticipated trend of supplies and needs. Thus the ration adjustments for Devastated Areas were not put in force, a system of relief, through a Vatican Agency at a scale suitable for wide application throughout Italy, being substituted.

11. In Livorno and Fifth Army areas, MMSBA took in hand, the feeding of Heavy Workers employed by their installations and depots with a variety and quantity of foodstuffs that A.C. could not match. Similarly, 3 District formulated a daily ration for employees in timber production in Calabria.

12. In regard to the provisional addition of 300 grams pasta per fortnight from November, to Normal Consumers, AFHQ calimed it should not be reflected inthe Supplementary Scales for Heavy Workers, but at the same time suggested a basic overall entitlement of Flour equivalents, which would be maintained as between variations of Normal Consumer and Supplementary Card values.

13. Army Sub-Commission (AASLA) took Patients off our hands, by taking over their feeding until released to normal civilian status.

14. The Livorno areas has been treated as a "Distressed Area" and special soup kitchens are being set up to feed the population not catered for as Heavy Workers.

15. A proposal has been put forward to AFHQ, to feed all returning Italian Prisoners of War and Soldiers, from military sources on Scale 30 until they are released to civilian status.

RATION CARDS.

16. Normal Consumer Cards for the period March - June for all liberated Italy were printed and consigned to their provincial destination a few days only after the scheduled time limit. The delay was attributed to the lack of electrical power through weather and other causes beyond control.

17. The situation, having regard to the printing for German controlled Italy, is now:

a. A small stock of Ration Card paper only remains - sufficient possibly for the printing of supplementary cards for liberated Italy for four to six months.

b. 440 tons R.C. Paper requisitioned in September 1944, convoys scheduled, but no arrival dates known.

c. Paper making plants in Italy fully occupied with newsprint. Lack of suitable raw materials for the manufacture of R.C. paper.

[illegible] to take up the matter of

foodstuffs that A.C. could not match. Similarly, 3 District formulated a daily ration for employees in timber production in Calabria.

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b. 440 tons R.C. Paper requisitioned in September 1944, convoys scheduled, but no arrival dates known.

c. Paper making plants in Italy fully occupied with newsprint. Lack of suitable raw materials for the manufacture of R.C. paper.

d. The Commission for Food is being requested to take up the matter of provision of paper with the appropriate department of the Italian Government

e. Regional Supply Officers for the Northern territories are being requested to make an early investigation into the stocks of paper likely to be found when they are able to assume their duties, with a view to printing cards in the Regions.

ENFORCEMENT.

18. Fewer cases of forged Ration Cards in Rome have come to light. There have been no reports of results of prosecutions during the month.

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III. LOCAL RESOURCES

19. The question of supplying fresh vegetables to the Armed Forces has been given a considerable amount of attention and a good deal of work has been put in. During the winter months the availability is normally curtailed. This fact, coupled with the increase in consumption by Italian civilians, brought the availability to the Armed Forces for Normal Maintenance to negligible quantity.

20. Following the extraordinary meeting of the Food Supply Committee held on January 3, the matter raised was given careful consideration and at the monthly meeting of the Food Supply Committee held on the 19th January, A.C. representative stated that A.C. was unable to agree to the 60% unrestricted purchase suggested at the extraordinary meeting.

21. The Committee was of the opinion that the following new conditions are necessary in order to ensure that a reasonable amount of fresh vegetables produced can be made available for the Allied Armed Forces:

a. That the importation of dried pulses for civilian consumption should be sufficient to compensate for the purchases of fresh vegetables by the Allied Armed Forces.

b. That within the area under the Italian Government control, Italian Compartmental and Provincial organisations should be established in the producing areas to furnish more accurate and reliable information both with regard to availability and distribution.

c. The adequate means of transportation must be placed at the disposal of AC to permit of a more economical distribution.

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IV. FOOD PROCESSING DIVISION

22. This Division has attended several meetings in conjunction with Industry Sub-Commission and Agriculture Sub-Commission in order to lay out a plan for the production of sugar in liberated Italy during next season (July-October). It has been agreed with the Ministries of Industry and of Agriculture, and with the High Commissioner for Food that it will be possible to get on work 6 sugar mills producing 20,000 tons of sugar and 6,000 tons of molasses covering the plan of yeast production.

23. The question of the supplying of yeast has also been given a considerable amount of attention. The supplies of imported yeast for the Allied Armed Forces having been cut off, a large increase in the demands of the Armed Forces was put forward. As the availability of yeast is restricted, urgent action had to be taken to increase output. As a result, the Rome Yeast Factory has been ordered to go into full production and steps have been taken to make the necessary power available to them. Action is also being taken to get the Naples Yeast Factory, at present occupied by NAAFI, de-requisitioned. The daily movement of molasses stored by eight sugar mills to the yeast factories in Rome and Barletta has been arranged with Transportation Sub-Commission.

24. Inspection was made of flour stored in Leghorn. An amount of 26,508 tons stored in 6 depots was checked and it was ascertained that the storage cannot be prolonged over the winter.

25. Discussions have been held with Requisition Division (Economic Section), with the Fishery Division (Agriculture Sub-Commission) and with representatives of fish industrialists both of Sicily and Sardinia about the possibility of preserving surplus tunny fish in the next season. A full plan concerning the tinning of 3,700 tons of tunny has been submitted to the Requisition Division including the specific requirement of raw materials. It has been ascertained that no jars or other containers but only tin can be used.

26. This Division has attended meetings at the Economic Section and at the Direzione Generale Alimentazione where the price for Tomato Paste has been fixed. Details regarding raw materials used during the last season have been supplied, this according to the plan laid out by this Division.

27. Action has been taken in order to get de-requisitioned several important factories, which are considered necessary to carry out the plan of production for this year.

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V. OLIVE OIL

28. The following moves took place during the month:

Naples: Stock at 1st January 1945..... Kgs. 247,099
Arrivals during the month.... " 552
" 247,651
Issued during the month..... " 234,535
Stock at 31st January..... Kgs. 13,116

Rome : Stock on 1st January 1945..... Kgs. 275,103
Arrivals during the month.... " 280,370
" 555,473
Issued during the month..... " 424,391
Stock at 31st January..... Kgs. 131,082

29. REFINED OIL: Balances of Old Crop. Not all the refined oil assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, for despatch to Rome and Naples, has left the refineries in Apulia. The following are the balances reported by Consorzio, which are subject to verifications:

Refined Oil "A" (From Lamporte oil) Kgs. 75,992
Refined Oil "B" (From Sulphuroil) Kgs. 90,885
TOTAL Kgs. 166,877

It is proposed to hand this quantity over to the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari who will add it to their new crop availability and allocate it in the usual way.

30. DISTRIBUTION: The distribution in January was made on the basis of 3 decilitres per head of population, of which 2 decilitres were brought forward from December (undelivered portion of allocation). This, however, on instructions issued by the High Commissioner for Food in agreement with this Sub-Commission was treated as January allocation, all previous undistributed allocations being considered cancelled.

31. PRICE: The price of oil distributed in January was raised to 71 lire per litre to the consumer (as against 39 lire in December). This for oil distributed in producing areas. The price of oil distributed in non-producing areas was increased by the cost of transport to distributing point.

32. RESERVE FUND: Up to 31st January the total paid into this fund by wholesalers, is Lire 1,945,312.15 cts.

4641

This fund is controlled by the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, who will begin to pay out the more urgent claims on it next month, (February). Finance Sub-Commission is kept regularly posted regarding the build-up of this fund and the losses and expenses it is intended to meet. (See report for the year 1944, ref. 74-7/2●/F002 dated 9th January 1945, paras 15 and 16).

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Arrivals during the month....	"	280,970
	"	555,473
Issued during the month.....	"	424,341
Stock at 31st January.....	Kgs.	131,682

29. REFINED OIL: Balance of Old Crop. Not all the refined oil assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture, for despatch to Rome and Naples, has left the refineries in Apulia. The following are the balances reported by Consorzio, which are subject to verifications:

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TOTAL	Kgs.	166,877

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33. Inspection tours were made of Toscana and Marche-Abruzzi Region during the month, to make contact with local Consorzio and Alimentazione officials and AMG Supply officers regarding the collection and distribution of this seasons olive oil.

34. PILFERAGE: The stealing of Olive Oil from tankers and wagons, which has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Transportation Sub-Commission and referred to in monthly reports and last year's report (paras 20 and 26) continues unabated. Most of the pilfering seems to take place in and around Naples, notably between Naples Central marshalling yard and Pompeiopolo. Nearly every tanker arrives with seals broken and several quintals of oil missing.

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35. Great importance is being attached this year to the fullest use possible being made of the "Sansa" residue of the pressed olives. This residue normally produces a large quantity of edible oil by suitable extraction methods. Last year the greater part of the "Sansa" was lost owing to lack of transport to move it to refineries and lack of suitable solvents used in the extraction process. During the month, therefore, this Sub-Commission was made responsible for the movement of Sansa from the presses to the refineries; conferences were held with the "Consorzio Sanse" (The Italian organization responsible for the handling and processing of the oil residues) and instructions were issued to all Regional Supply officers indicating the importance of the subject and what steps they should take to ensure the fullest utilization of this valuable product. It is realised that transport difficulties still exist, but, in conjunction with Transportation Sub-Commission the goal aimed at is the movement of 50% of the estimated availability, a total of 250,000 tons. This, if obtained, should produce 4500 tons of edible oil.

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

VI. TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

"A" - Rail Transportation

Bids Submitted By Food Sub-Commission.

36. For the four weeks period 1 to 28 January the Food Sub-Commission submitted bids for the transportation by rail of 13715 tons of which 12665 tons or 92 per cent was accepted. Of the traffic on which movement reports have been received 93 per cent of the accepted tonnage moved (5728 tons out of 6129 tons).

Rail Shipments From Foggia Province.

37. In the four weeks period 1 - 28 January, Foggia railed Rome 1081 tons of flour (average 270 tons per week) and the Naples/Benevento area 3569 tons of wheat (average 892 tons per week). The actual shipments amounted to 54 per cent of accepted bids, compared to 43 per cent in December. The improvement, however, was due to a reduction in tonnage bid and accepted because the average weekly shipment from Foggia to Rome and Naples/Benevento area fell from 1291 tons in December to 1162 tons in January.

38. Failure to load the full tonnage accepted may be attributed to a number of causes. Icy roads and snow, power shortages, labour troubles and failure of rail wagons and labels to appear affected various loading points in the province.

39. The wheat and flour shipments from Foggia Province to various areas by weeks appear below:

	ROME	NAPLES/BENEVENTO AREA	COSENZA
1- 7 Jan.	230	1114	251
8-14 Jan.	400	808	456
15-21 Jan.	145	997	-
22-28 Jan.	306	650	370
TOTALS	1081	3569	1077

40. From 25 December to 21 January, 298 rail cars were required to fill accepted salt bids from Margherita. In that period actual shipments amounted to only 118 cars or about 40 per cent acceptances, the explanation of the failure to ship more being the shortage of rail cars. The matter of the car shortage at Margherita has been taken up with Transportation Sub-Commission which is being kept fully informed of cars required and actual shipments.

Wheat Arrivals in Rome.

4640

41. In January the wheat arrivals carried the Rome bread supply above the goal of 30 days. The progress of the reserve is shown below.

DATE	NO. OF DAYS RESERVE
1 Jan.	21

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[illegible] - 25 January, Foggia Varied Rome 1081 tons of flour (average 270 tons per week) and the Naples/Benevento area 3569 tons of wheat (average 892 tons per week). The actual shipments amounted to 54 per cent of accepted bids, compared to 43 per cent in December. The improvement, however, was due to a reduction in tonnage bid and accepted because the average weekly shipment from Foggia to Rome and Naples/Benevento area fell from 1291 tons in December to 1162 tons in January.

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DATE	NO. OF DAYS RESERVE
1 Jan.	21
8 Jan.	23
15 Jan.	27
31 Jan.	33

42. Wheat and flour arrivals in Rome by weeks appear below:

Week	Flour	Wheat (Domestic)	TOTA
1 - 7 Jan.	297	2008	2305
8 - 14 "	398	4063	4461
15 -21 Jan.	167	4386	4553
22 -28 Jan.	853	2650	3503

MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd. Transportation Div.

The low receipts in the week 1 - 7 January can be explained by the New Years holidays and the resulting absenteeism.

43. Salt Shipments: Ships and schooners with the following tonnages sailed for the ports shown in January:

Naples Area	556 tons
Civitavecchia	3476 "
Ancona	900 "

Of the salt put in at Civitavecchia about 400 tons was railed to Ancona.

44. The salt situation at Naples is satisfactory for the Selvore which arrived at Castellammare in December with 1900 tons did not unload until January. The inventory of the Castellammare warehouse on 28 January was 2118 tons.

Grain Shipments Manfredonia to Gallipoli.

45. Wheat, flour and barley shipments in January Manfredonia to Gallipoli totalled 1900 tons as against our goal of 1000 tons.

General.

46. In January the following tonnages were transported at our request between the ports indicated.

FROM	TO	COMMODITIES	TONS
Taranto	Civitavecchia	Rations	1500
Siracusa	"	"	10
Cagliari	"	Cheese	35
Aplia (various ports)	Ancona	Rations	3205
Aplia (" ")	"	Olive Oil	210
Naples	Cagliari	Sugar	209

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Naples	Cagliari	Sugar	209

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VII. ROME SUPPLY DIVISION

47. The Rome Supply Division has continued to function and meetings have been held whenever necessary with the members of the Committee.

48. Special attention was paid during the month to the supply of wine and citrus fruit from Apulia and Sicily, not only with regard to the arrangement of shipments of these products, but also regarding the distribution and pricing on arrival in Rome. Prices for citrus have been lowered and the distribution system improved.

49. One of the main difficulties on both wine and citrus has been the price charged in Sicily for both of these products. An officer of the Sub-Commission visited Sicily during January and as a result it is hoped that proper prices and loading procedures can be worked out for both wine and citrus imports.

50. Attached is compilation (Appendix "A") showing the total quantities and kinds of foods arriving from the various regions as well as the individual percentages of the total arrivals.

51. The total of this period of approximately 11,000 tons of non-rationed foods arriving at the market average about 415 tons per day. In December the average arrival was about 500 tons daily. There were in addition, 975,000 Eggs arriving or an average of about 36,000 eggs per day. This compares with about 21,000 eggs daily average for December.

52. Approximately 7,000 tons of Fruit arrived or a daily average of about 260 tons per day which is approximately the same as the daily average arriving in December of the fruit about 5,000 tons were oranges and tangerines and 1100 tons apples and 700 tons dried fruits. There were also small quantities of lemons and chestnuts.

53. There were approximately 4000 tons of vegetables arriving or a daily average of about 150 tons. In December the daily average tonnage was 215 tons.

54. There were also about 165 tons of Miscellaneous foods arriving in the period or a daily average of about 6 tons which is about the same average as December. There were about 100 tons of Fish, 50 tons of Poultry and 25 tons of Twos.

55. During January about 2500 tons of Common Table Wine arrived at Civitavecchia from Sicily and a distribution on Ration Card basis is being made. There are on route and scheduled for future shipments this month additional wine ships and wine from Apulia will also be arriving. Trouble has recently developed with Sicily as to the price they are charging and the manner in which they have loaded ships. It has been necessary to revise the schedule due to the high prices which the Sicilian Merchants attempted to charge. It is hoped that the difficulties may be overcome so that normal relations may be resumed with Sicily.

4639

56. An analysis has been made of the fall situation on fruits and Vegetables for this period which shows the following.

WEEK	TOTAL TONNAGE BID	TOTAL TONNAGE AWARDED	% ACCEPTED
Jan. 1 - 7	5075	3262	64.2
8 - 14	5950	2603	43

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53. There were approximately 4000 tons of vegetables arriving or a daily average of about 150 tons. In December the daily average tonnage was 215 tons.

54. There were also about 165 tons of Miscellaneous foods arriving in the period or a daily average of about 6 tons which is about the same average as December. There were about 100 tons of Fish, 50 tons of Poultry and 25 tons of Teas.

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4639

56. An analysis has been made of the Retail situation on Fruits and Vegetables for this period which shows the following.

WEEK	TOTAL TONNAGE BID	TOTAL TONNAGE AWARDED	% ACCEPTED
Jan. 1 - 7	5075	3262	64.2
8 - 14	5960	2603	43
15 - 21	7839	4710	60
22 - 28	8216	3203	39
TOTAL	27090	13778	51%

57. A detailed analysis of the tonnage reported by ASA as arriving by rail into the Mercati Generali shows a total of 3,600 tons reported as arriving as against bids for about 27,800 tons and acceptances of 14,000 tons. In addition there were about 2300 tons of Citrus moved by rail from the Port of Civitavecchia, or a total rail movement of about 4300 tons against a total arrival in Rome of 11,200 tons or about 47% of the non-rationed arrivals. Therefore about 53% of the items arriving in Rome come by road or motor truck. It is to be noted that 2,000 tons of the rail movement to Rome was from Campania about 900 tons frm Calabria and 125 tons from Apulia and 10 tons only from Sicily. As to products, fruits made up 2350 tons and vegetables 650 tons of the total 3,000 tons moved. Oranges accounted for 1500 tons or half of the total tonnage.

58. The Non-Rationed items (fruits and vegetables) arriving at the Markets in Rome (as shown on Appendix "A"), arrived from the following Regions: Approximately 34% from Lazio-Umbria, 34% from Campania, 20% from Sicily with small percentages from Calabria, Abruzzi-Marche, Apulia and Tuscany.

59. It is hoped that the functions of the Rome Supply Division may be taken over completely by the Italian Government through the High Commissioner of Food. Steps have already been taken along these lines.

W. J. Lee
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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56. The Non-Rationed items (fruits and vegetables) arriving at the Markets in Rome (as shown on Appendix "A"), arrived from the following Regions: Approximately 30% from Lazio-Umbria, 30% from Campania, 20% from Sicily with small percentages from Calabria, Abruzzi-Marche, Apulia and Tuscany.

59. It is hoped that the functions of the Rome Supply Division may be taken over completely by the Italian Government through the High Commissioner of Food. Steps have already been taken along these lines.

W. J. [illegible]
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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APPENDIX "A"

ARRIVALS FROM NON-RATIONED FOOD - PERIOD 31 DEC. 44 - 28 JAN. 1945

ALL FIGURES (Except Eggs) TONS

	Lazio Umbria	Campania	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Tuscany	Total	Daily Average
Eggs (No. of)	534000	10,000	367,000	-	-	-	65,000	976000	35000
Poultry	16	-	25	-	-	-	6	47	
Fish	48	-	2	-	-	-	44	94	
Eggs	15	4	1	-	-	-	2	22	
TOTAL MISC.	79	4	28	-	-	-	52	163	6
Oranges & Tangerines	391	1475	10		819	2194	3	4832	177
Apples	49	1002	13				11	1075	
Pears	5		7					12	
Chestnuts	83		26				44	153	
Dried Fruit	42	552	38	38			5	675	
Lemons	3	48				173		224	
Other Fruits	48							48	
TOTAL FRUIT	621	3077	94	38	819	2367	63	7019	260
% of TOTAL	9%	44%	1%	42%	11½%	33%	1%		
Potatoes	12		5					17	
Small Sprouts	183						3	186	
Sprouts	296	1	2				5	304	
Cauli-Flower	224	195	34	27				460	
Cauli-Cappucci	477	83	2				1	563	
Onions	8	295	-	10	15			329	
	1562	81	104	26			9	1792	

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TOTAL MISC.	79	4	28	-	-	-	52	163	6
Oranges & Tangerines	391	1475	10		819	2134	3	4832	179
Apples	49	1002	13				11	1075	
Pears	5		7					12	
Chestnuts	86		26				44	153	
Dried Fruit	42	552	38	38			5	675	
Lemons	3	48				173		224	
Other Fruits	48							48	
TOTAL FRUIT	621	3077	34	38	819	2307	63	7019	260
% of TOTAL	7%	44%	1%	1%	11%	33%	1%		
Potatoes	12		5					17	
Small Sprouts	483						3	486	
Sprouts	236	1	2				5	324	4638
Cauli-Flower	224	175	34	27				460	
Cauli-Cappucci	477	83	2				1	563	
Onions	8	335	-	10	15			359	
Other Veg.	1569	84	104	26			9	1792	
TOTAL VEG.	3069	686	147	34	15	-	18	3389	148
% of TOTAL	77%	16%	4%	2%	1%	-	1%		
GRAND TOTAL	3769	3727	269	136	834	2307	139	11171	414
% OF TOTAL	34%	34%	2%	1%	7%	20%	1%		

Compiled by Lt.Col. J.M. [illegible], Chairman Rome Supply Division, Food Sub-Commission from reports furnished by AFSA

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APPENDIX 'B'

EXTRACT FROM REPORT BY CAPTAIN J. TAYLOR, R.A.S.C.

10 January, 1945. Departed Aquila for Pescara. 50 miles of ground under 2 feet of snow. Tried Sulmona-Castel di Sangro road. 9 feet of snow - impassable.

11 January. Tried Ortona--Anciano-Castel di Sangro road. Impassable. Vasto-Castel di Sangro open road. 15 kms. inland. 6 feet of snow. Road impassable. Campo-Marino-Casa Caldarta, road. 6 feet snow. Turned vehicle around at 0300 hours. Came back to Campo Marino.

12 January. Campo Marino-Foggia-Lucera road blocked. Returned to Foggia.

13 January. Foggia Benevento road, very bad but passable. Arrived Benevento 2200 hours. Benevento-Campo-Basso road declared closed.

14 January. Attempted to open road from Benevento to Campo Basso. Continued to open road to Boiano. Two more flat tyres. No spare wheels left.

15 January. Examined in Boiano. Sent working parties to clear road.

16. January. Civilians not working quickly enough. Opened road with 4 wheel Chevrolet. 3 feet of snow, for 10 miles. Continued to snow whilst actually opening the road. Arrived Isernia at 0300 hours.

17 January. Isernia. Accommodated by Captain of Carbinieri, Carresi Domenico in local hotel. Proceeded to open road Isernia-Castel di Sangro. Opened 20 kms. first day. Impossible to proceed further in vehicles.

19 January. Road still closed. Snowed during night. Previous day's work to be done all over again. Reported that food dropped by plane. 60% recovered. Remaining 40% dropped in river.

22 January. Road Isernia-Rionero now open. People from Castel di Sangro are working from their end on the road.

23 January. Still working on road. A further 6 kms to be opened. Two British officers from the Lovat scouts came through on foot from Sulmona to Isernia via Castel di Sangro, with orders for us to transport a further 360 quintals of flour to Castel di Sangro as soon as the road

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24 January. Road still closed. More snow in night.

26 January. Two kilometres of road still to be opened. Visited road beyond Rionero. No civilians working from Rionero. Therefore, instructed Sindaco of Rionero not to issue any further rations to this community until the road to Castel di Sangro was opened.

27. January. Reported road open to Castel di Sangro, 1700 hours. Left immediately with first load. 10 kms. from Castel di Sangro had flat tyre. Snowing to snow. No spare wheel left. Carried on to Castel di Sangro

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12 January. Campo Marino-Foggia-Lucera road blocked. Returned to Foggia.

13 January. Foggia Benevento road, very bad but passable. Arrived Benevento 2200 hours. Benevento-Campo-Basso road declared closed.

14 January. Attempted to open road from Benevento to Campo Basso. Continued to open road to Boiano. Two more flat tyres. No spare wheels left.

15 January. Remained in Boiano. Sent working parties to clear road.

16.January. Civilians not working quickly enough. Opened road with 4 wheel Chevrolet. 3 feet of snow, for 10 miles. Continued to snow whilst actually opening the road. Arrived Isernia at 0300 hours.

17 January. Isernia. Accomodated by Captain of Carbinieri, Carresi Domenico in local hotel. Proceeded to open road Isernia-Castel di Sangro. Opened 20 kms. first day. Impossible to proceed further in vehicles.

19 January. Road still closed. Snowed during night. Pervious days work to be done all over again. Reported that food dropped by plane. 60% recovered. Remaining 40% dropped in river.

22 January. Road Isernia-Rionero not open. People from Castel di Sangro are working from their end on the road.

23 January. Still working on road. A further 6 kms to be opened. Two British officers from the Lovat scouts came through on foot from Sulmona to Isernia via Castel di Sangro, with orders for me to transport a further 360 quintels of flour to Castel di Sangro as soon as the road

4637

24 January. Road still closed. More snow in night.

26 January. Two Kilometres of road still to be opened. Visited road beyond Rionero. No civilians working from Rionero. Therefore, instructed Sindaco of Rionero not to issue any further rations to this community until the road to Castel di Sangro was opened.

27. January. Reported road open to Castel di Sangro, 1700 hours. Left immediately with first load. 10 Kms. from Castel di Sangro had flat tyre. Starting to snow. No spare wheel left. Carried on to Castel di Sangro with flat tyre. Delivered flour 2200 hours. Discussed position of population with Sindaco. People almost on verge of starvation, blaming the Sindaco for lack of food. Town 70% destroyed. People are short of food of all types. They are short of money, clothes and blankets. Conditions very bad. Received from Sindaco letter thanking the Allied Commission for their interest in the town and the trouble that has been taken, and pleading that they will continue to give further assistance to Castel di Sangro. Returned to Isernia in vehicle from commune of Castel di Sangro.

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APPENDIX: Cont'd.

28 January. Remaining 60 quintals of flour delivered to Castel di Sangro.

30 January. Isernia-Campobasso road closed again. Two vehicles back in service from workshops.

31 January. Received instructions to convoy further supplies of foodstuffs to Castel di Sangro immediately the road is opened again. Am forming a deposit of all this food which at present consists of 60 quintals of flour, 10 quintals of sugar, 5 quintals of powdered milk, 6 quintals of soap, and 15 quintals of dried vegetables.

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APPENDIX "C"

REPORT BY LT. N. MILNE, LOVAT SCOUTS

ABRIDGED REPORT.

As Castel di Sangro had been isolated since 10 January and all forms of communication had been disrupted, two skiers of the Lovat Scouts set out from Aquila to get into Castel di Sangro to find out the following:

(1) How much of the flour which had been dropped by aeroplane had been collected.

(2) The situation in the neighbouring communes.

(3) The condition of the road Castel di Sangro-Isernia.

(4) What stocks of grain were required each month and how long these stocks last.

The following information was collected.

(1) 58 to 60 quintals of flour were collected in Castel di Sangro which had been dropped by aeroplane on the 18 January. The flour had been collected from various parts of the country-side from the dropping ground.

(2) 40 to 42 quintals were lost, mostly as a result of dropping in the Sangro River.

(3) The situation in the neighbouring communes - Scontrone, there is approximately nothing. Barrea is short of everything. Alfedena has some flour. Ten quintals had been allocated from the supplies dropped at Castel di Sangro. The commune of Villetta has supply of grain - quantity unknown. Civitella Alfedena has some grain and potatoes - quantity unknown. Atelete at this date has nothing, but ten quintals from the supplies dropped by air had been set aside to be sent to Alfedena as soon as they can open a mule track. Roccaraso has grain for approximately three months. Rivisondoli has ditto, also Pescocostanzo. In extremis, these communes could make grain available for Castel di Sangro. The road was blocked for only a short distance between Castel di Sangro and Roccaraso and Atelete. Communication was by mule track.

(4) The health of the people was generally good. There were no epidemics and no cases of serious illness.

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The Sindaco of Castel di Sangro requested further food supplies and medical supplies, salt, soap and fats. His final request was for a wireless transmitter in the event of protracted periods of isolation.

The skiers spent one night in the mountain town and were well received. The inhabitants were overcome by the arrival of skiing troops and spared no effort to show their appreciation both to them and the Allied Commission. The main occupation of the population was snow-clearance to open up communications.

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(2) The situation in the neighbouring communes.

(3) The condition of the road Castel di Sangro-Isernia.

(4) What stocks of grain were required each month and how long these stocks last.

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1944

JAN 16 1945

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER

WAC/61

FOOD CORRESPONDENCE

12 January 1945

I. SUPPLY REPORT

GENERAL.

1. During December the general supply situation was reasonably satisfactory, despite the cessation of the general issues of miscellaneous commodities in urban centres, as, following tradition, greater supplies of local produce came on to the market for the Xmas period. This dependence upon local resources has become steadily greater as the volume of imported supplies decreased and as the stocks of miscellaneous commodities, carefully accumulated during the early summer when only the South and the Islands had to be taken care of, dwindled to alarmingly low levels.

2. To illustrate this dependence, the Roman citizen gets at the moment a ration of 125 grams of sugar and 400 grams of Meat and Veg. Stew normally from imported stocks, plus a daily ration of 200 grams bread, 25 grams paste and 9 grams Olive Oil. The rest of this diet must come from the local free markets. Special attention has been paid to the organization of local produce for the Rome market and reasonable amounts of supplies have been coming in. These have been possibly adequate though far from substantial, and there still exists the distress among the low-income classes owing to the prevailing high prices.

3. In areas where local produce is not available, however, grave feeding problems have arisen. One such area is in the Rivoma Province. This is a highly important area from an Allied point of view, as the Army employs many thousands of civilian workers there in their various installations. During the month representations were received from the Services concerned that the food being received by the people was very inadequate, and was insufficient to permit workers to do the work required of them. It was agreed that the actual ration (as in Rome, with a Supplementary Bread and Pasta allowance for Heavy Workers) was small and local produce to supplement the ration inconsiderable in amount. As a result a concession was made and supplies of pasta, soup and dried vegetables were authorized to enable a soup meal to be served to the workers on the job, in addition to the present midshift meal authorized for Heavy Workers employed by the Allied Forces.

4. A second instance where local resources did not exist to supplement the ration was that of the areas devastated during the advance up the Peninsula. It is estimated that there are about 20,000 roofless persons in such areas, scattered over 6 provinces, and a special provision for feeding these had to be made. It was decided to authorize a small pasta issue for these people and to re-introduce for them the old scale of miscellaneous items which had been discontinued as a general issue owing to shortage of supplies. In some communes a measure of relief in the form of Soup Meals is already being afforded by U.N.R.R.A. To avoid duplication and to co-ordinate the additional relief envisaged, a conference was held with Food High Commissioner, A.M.G., and U.N.R.R.A. to work out the combined strategy plan. Chief of UNRRA was present at this discussion.

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MONTHLY RECORD: Cont'd.

areas. During December wheat ship arrivals were one in the first convoy period, one in the second and four in the third. Thus there was an overall shortage of two ships and irregular spacing of arrivals, causing near-crises in the bread supply of several regions and emergency adjustments having to be made. Such emergency measures will continue to be needed as long as it is proving impossible to build up any reserves of grain at all in large consuming areas.

7. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to record an improvement in the bread position in Rome. Stocks in early November had reached a very low level, owing to breakdown of rail facilities. Special measures were taken and at 31 December there was a 25 days bread supply in the city, the highest since the occupation.

8. Supplies of grain to isolated communes continued to receive attention. The problem of supply is particularly difficult in the Abruzzi-Region where roads are bad in any case and where snowfalls isolate communes for perhaps considerable period. The stockpiling of supplies for these areas began some time ago; during the month a truck company was obtained to get grain moved urgently from the surplus provinces of the Marche into the deficiency provinces of the Abruzzi, and particularly to the mountain communes. A visit was made by the Chief Supply Officer, Food Sub-Commission, to this region to get supply movements co-ordinated, and grain is now beginning to move in reasonable quantities.

GENERAL STOCK POSITION.

9. Movements of stocks throughout the country have been continued, no longer the movements of large quantities from ports into interior as formerly, but the adjustment of stocks by the movement of any immediate surpluses beyond a two months requirement, as two months is the average length of time current stocks of soup, dried vegetables and meat will last at present rate of consumption and imports.

10. It is now becoming a matter of moving 100 tons soup from South to North, to have some supplies available there for newly occupied and battle-scarred communes, to move immediate surplus of two or three hundred tons of meat or vegetables from a stockpiling area in the South, that formerly had thousands of tons in its warehouses, to ensure supplies for the next few weeks for Rome or Naples, and so on. As an example of this, bouillon cubes which were no longer needed in Sicily have been recently transferred to the Mainland for distribution of limited quantities to Rome, Livorno, Florence and the Army areas - something for the hospitals to use.

11. Stocks at the beginning of December were:

	TONS
Wheat (Imported)	25,820
Flour (")	26,720
Barley(")	3,740
Soup	7,435
Milk Powdered	1,156
Milk Evaporated	577
Meat	2,928
Meat & Veg. Stew	6,850
Dried Vegs.	11,365
Sugar	1,719
Soup	1,580

...isolated communes continued to receive attention. The problem of supply is particularly difficult in the Abruzzi-Region where roads are bad in any case and where snowfalls isolate communes for perhaps considerable period. The stockpiling of supplies for these areas began some time ago; during the month a truck company was obtained to get grain moved urgently from the surplus provinces of the Marche into the deficiency provinces of the Abruzzi, and particularly to the mountain communes. A visit was made by the Chief Supply Officer, Food Sub-Commission, to this region to get supply movements co-ordinated, and grain is now beginning to move in reasonable quantities.

GENERAL SUPPLY POSITION.

9. Movements of stocks throughout the country have been continued, no longer the movements of large quantities from ports into interior as formerly, but the adjustment of stocks by the movement of any immediate surpluses beyond a two months requirement, as two months is the average length of time current stocks of soup, dried vegetables and meat will last at present rate of consumption and imports.

10. It is now becoming a matter of moving 100 tons soap from South to North, to have some supplies available there for newly occupied and battle-scarred communes, to move immediate surplus of two or three hundred tons of meat or vegetables from a stockpiling area in the South, that formerly had thousands of tons in its warehouses, to ensure supplies for the next few weeks for Rome or Naples, and so on. As an example of this, bouillon cubes which were no longer needed in Sicily have been recently transferred to the Mainland for distribution of limited quantities to Rome, Livorno, Florence and the Army areas - something for the hospitals to use.

11. Stocks at the beginning of December were:

	TONS
Wheat (Imported)	20,820
Flour (")	26,720
Barley(")	3,740
Soup	7,336
Milk Powdered	1,196
Milk Evaporated	577
Meat	6,928
Meat & Veg. Stew	4,859
Dried Vegs.	11,365
Sugar	1,719
Soup	1,380
Wheat (Local)	331,440
Barley(")	31,583

Distribution of these is shown as an Appendix "A".

12. Exports for the month were as follows:

	TONS
Wheat	53,458
Flour	33,611
Sugar	8,036
Milk	1,883
Soup	4,829
Fats	4,302

13. Quantities in (11) and (12) include all amounts earmarked and already stockpiled for eventual use in North-West Italy when liberated.

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

(a) The scale of imports over the second half of the year shows a considerable drop over those for the first half year. Actual percentages (July-Dec. as compared with Jan. - June) are:

For all Foodstuffs.....70%
Wheat (equivalent of all wheat, flour, barley).....77%

" Dried Vegetables.....23%
" Dehydrated Soup.....20%
" Milk.....63%
" Sugar.....62%
" Meat.....25%
" Meat & Veg. Group.....10%
" Foodstuffs other than cereals.....33%

(b) These reductions despite the fact that during the first half year we were feeding a population on the average of about 15 million, while during the second half year the average population was about 23 million. One can infer from this that considerable success was achieved in the necessary task of saving imports by fullest possible use of indigenous resources, yet at the same time it indicates the burden of ensuring feeding if and when these indigenous resources were not available or could not be effectively and evenly distributed.

(c) Net imports for the year were just under 1,000,000 tons. This represents a considerable contribution on the part of the allies to the rehabilitation of Italy in terms of world supplies of essential commodities and shipping.

(d) Yet from another angle the matter can be seen in another light. The average population fed throughout the year can be set at approximately 19 million. Thus the average per capita import per day equals 1/3 of a pound of all foodstuffs, and the average per capita import per days equals just under 1 oz. per day of foodstuffs other than grain or flour.

One is irresistibly reminded of the parable of the few small loaves and the few fishes.

FIELD REPORT BY LT. DARIO BERIZZI
CHIEF SUPPLY OFFICER
ON VISIT TO [redacted] AREA
9th - 14th December 1944

21. WET WHEAT. It was reported that there was a considerable quantity of wet wheat available in Pescara and Forli Provinces, and it was felt that an immediate investigation was necessary in order to ascertain what the true conditions of this wheat were. Although it is impossible to specify exactly the quantity of wet wheat in the area, it is estimated that in upper Pescara Province and in Lower Forli Province there is approximately 25,000 tons. It was originally felt in Rome that a distribution of this wheat might be necessary in order to utilize the wet wheat before it went bad. A decree had been issued on 6 November,

" Sugar.....62%
" Meat.....25%
" Meat & Veg. Group.....16%
" Foodstuffs other than cereals.....33%

(b) These reductions despite the fact that during the first half year we were feeding a population on the average of about 15 million, while during the second half year the average population was about 23 million. One can infer from this that considerable success was achieved in the necessary task of saving imports by fullest possible use of indigenous resources, yet at the same time it indicates the burden of ensuring feeding if and when those indigenous resources were not available or could not be effectively and evenly distributed.

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FIELD VISIT BY LT. DAVID SCHECHTER
CHIEF SUPPLY OFFICER
ON VISIT TO AMG 8TH ARMY AREA
9th - 14th December 1944

21. WET WHEAT. It was reported that there was a considerable quantity of wet wheat available in Pesaro and Forli Province, and it was felt that an immediate investigation was necessary in order to ascertain what the true conditions of this wheat were. Although it is impossible to specify exactly the quantity of wet wheat in the area, it is estimated that in upper Pesaro Province and in Lower Forli Province there is approximately 25,000 tons. It was originally felt it was that a distribution of this wheat might be necessary in order to utilize the wet wheat before it went bad. However, it was found that in Pesaro Province a decree had been issued on 6 November, permitting all bread ration card holders to withdraw 1 quintal of grain per head. On the other hand, the issue in Forli Province was authorized by the Germans in September. Therefore, in Forli Province, approximately 75% of the population has received its yearly issue, but it is also known that approximately 30% of the above people no longer have edible grain, either through war damages, spoilage or pilferage. Pesaro has no bread normal ration card holders today. Several samples were brought back from the Pesaro, Urbini, Cesena, Forli and Ravenna areas. It was decided that the wet grain for the most part was due to the inability of the farmer to properly thresh his crop at the right time and that on either side of the combat lines this situation did not exist. Upon advice by the Agricultural Sub-Commission, it was felt that for the most part the wet grain could only be utilized as pig fodder. The estimated grain situation in Forli Province is as follows:

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

	Average Prod.	Average Asses.	Asses, this year.
Rimini Area	400,000 q.tali	160/200,000 q.tali	nil
Cesena "	500,000 "	200,000 "	10/15,000 q.tali
Forli "	400,000 "	200,000 "	35,000 "
Mountain "	200,000 "	100,000 "	nil
	1,500,000 "	660/700,000 "	45/50,000 "

22. It is estimated that the normal grain production in Pesaro Province is 1,200,000 quintals, but this year's production is estimated at 840,000, with approximately 30% (252,000 quintals spoiled). The specific weight of the grain goes from 67 to 75, an average of 65. In average years specific weight was 74. It is estimated that 50% of the total production has a specific weight of 65 or over; 20% has a specific weight of 55 to 65; 30% under 55. Although Ravenna Province is not completely occupied, about 80,000 quintals of grain have already been found in the warehouses, and it is estimated that there should be at least another 80,000 quintals on the farms. Of this about 30,000 quintals is ruined and probably unfit for human consumption. All the farms in the area visited just south of Ravenna have good grain on hand and are most anxious to turn it in. A grain issue of 2 Qlis per head is supposed to have been authorized by the Germans prior to our arrival. It was not known at the time whether the entire population had received this issue. The general German policy in the Po Valley has been to issue grain to the entire population in order to keep them friendly and to ease the transportation difficulties that are inherent in any rationing policy. From information available an issue of 2 Qlis per head was made in Bologna, Ferrara and the Veneto Provinces. No information or impressions were available for other areas.

23. Since the investigation shows that a policy decision on the issue of wet grain for human consumption was no longer necessary, the entire problem was turned over to Agriculture for their ruling.

24. At the time an investigation was made of the availability of grain in the Pesaro, Ancona, and Macerata areas, and there was approximately 100,000 tons of grain in the warehouses on 1 December. During the month of November, the Truck Company in Jesi and Macerata shipped 4,830 tons during the month. At this rate it would take about 20 months to move grain on hand without considering the possibility of moving the large corn crop available in the area. It is, therefore, suggested that representation be made to the Army to make available as soon as practical an addition of three truck companies to the present allocation. It is also suggested that the Army be approached in order to have them maintain the Jesi-Macerata City road, and that they be requested to supply two Bailey bridges necessary. This would permit trucks to make at least one trip a day, whereas it takes them two days to make one trip at present.

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GENERAL FOOD SITUATION - FORLI AND RAVENNA PROVINCES.

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23. Since the investigation shows that a policy decision on the issue of wet grain for human consumption was no longer necessary, the entire problem was turned over to Agriculture for their ruling.

24. At the time an investigation was made of the availability of grain in the Pesaro, Ancona, and Macerata areas, and there was approximately 100,000 tons of grain in the warehouses on 1 December. During the month of November, the Truck Company in Jesi and Macerata shipped 4,830 tons during the month. At this rate it would take about 20 months to move grain on hand without considering the possibility of moving the large corn crop available in the area. It is, therefore, suggested that representation be made to the Army to make available as soon as practical an addition of three truck companies to the present allocation. It is also suggested that the Army be approached in order to have them maintain the Jesi-Macerata City road, and that they be requested to supply two Bailey bridges necessary. This would permit trucks to make at least one trip a day, whereas it takes them two days to make one trip at present.

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GENERAL FOOD SITUATION - FORLI AND RAVENNA PROVINCES.

25. The general food situation in the plains around Cesena, Forli and Ravenna was very encouraging, and it was found that the Germans have not taken away as much livestock as was expected, or it might be better to state that there was so much in the area that although the Germans took large quantities away, there is still a fair amount of livestock and poultry (chickens and guinea fowl) to be seen. On superficial research it was estimated that the Germans were most interested in oxen, donkeys and horses, and that approximately 70% of these animals were taken away. During an average year in Forli Province there were between 50/60,000 pigs available, and of these 30/34,000 were slaughtered each year. However, this year it is contemplated they will slaughter only 10/12,000 pigs, but these pigs will on an average weigh approximately 100 kilos instead of the customary 130/150 kilos. A 20% lard extraction is expected from the slaughtering, and a proclamation has already been issued by the Prefect of Forli establishing the retention allowance and the general discipline of pig slaughtering. A price of 60 lire per kilo for fats was authorized. It was interesting to note the difference in feeding habits evident in this area. In Rimini people were

MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

accustomed to using 70% oil and 30% fats, while in Forli City they were accustomed to using 30% oil and 70% fats. It was also remarked by several of the officials contacted that the olive oil black market price was about 350 lire, and that the people were willing to pay thisprice, not so much because of their need but because they wished to use olive oil, as they had previously been accustomed to. Therefore, it can be considered that in part the use of olive oil in this area is a luxury item. Representations were also made that the price of olive oil established by the Italian Government was too low, and that the price of 100/150 lire should be recommended, in order to get better amassing results.

26. SUGAR.

To date there has been no sugar found in the areas occupied, and although there are thousands of tons of sugar beet available, it isnot anticipated that much, if any, production of sugar will be possible even by next season. Therefore, it is suggested that representation be made to CCS to implement enough sugar to feed the entire population on the present 125 gram ration.

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II. ROME SUPPLY DIVISION

27. Attached is compilation (Appendix "C") by weeks showing the total quantities of non-rationed foods arriving in the Rome Markets during the five week period commencing 26 November and ending 30 December.

28. This Appendix shows that a total for the five week period approximately 17,000 tons of non-rationed foods arriving at the market average of about 500 tons for each day. This is about 25 tons per day less than for November. In addition to the tonnage of food there were also about 750,000 eggs arriving about 21,000 per day while in November no eggs came into the market.

29. The figures show a total of about 9,400 tons of Fruit, about 270 tons per day average (November average about 300 tons per day). This tonnage consisted mainly of Oranges and Tangerines (4,100 tons) and Apples (2,200 tons) with Chestnuts and Dried Fruits accounting for about 1,000 tons each.

30. Vegetables totaling approximately 7,400 tons, an average of about 215 tons per day (November average vegetables 235 tons per day). The largest single item being about 1,100 tons of cauliflower. The balance of the vegetables being Cauli-Capucci, small sprouts and sprouts. Less than 500 tons of Potatoes arrived during the entire period. Further with reference to Potatoes, the average daily arrival was about 14 tons per day. Stated in our November report the lack of Potatoes arriving from Avezzano was one of the most disappointing features of the Rome Program. Results for December are worse.

31. In addition to regular small scale movements, one shipment of 1500 tons of Wine and one complete shipment of Citrus fruit arrived during the period. Similar loadings are in progress under the direction of the three officers stationed in Naples, Sicily, and Bari to co-ordinate the Rome Supply Program.

32. The present policy operating only in an advisory capacity makes it more difficult for this Committee to function effectively. There has been a falling off in tonnage arriving and it is expected there will be a much greater decline as the Italians have not yet shown the proper amount of energy or ability to go out and get the necessary food. There are no longer adequate controls by us on either Transportation or Enforcement and it is felt that Black Market activities have increased which make it more difficult to bring in food and distribute it through regular channels.

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III. OLIVE OIL DIVISION

33. Early in February 1944 olive oil control was instituted by this Sub-Commission.

34. This control consisted in making use of a certain number of oil warehouses and refineries in and around Naples where oil arriving from the production areas could be conveniently stored and from which it could be easily dispatched to the consuming areas.

35. Five firms, among which 2 refineries, were selected for storage of olive oil.

36. Apart from the storing of edible oil arrangements had to be made for the refining of "lampante" oil, of which a certain quantity was made available to supplement the known stocks of edible oil.

37. For this refining the principle raw material required is caustic soda, a certain quantity of which existed in the country. Suitable arrangements were made with Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission, whereby the olive oil requirements were given first priority.

38. Refining actually began in Naples early in April.

39. During the year the following quantities of olive oil were moved from Apulia and Calabria producing areas to Naples and Rome:

From Apulia:	Edible oil (first lot)	2610 tons	
	" " (2nd ")	1400 tons	4010 tons
From Calabria:	Edible Oil	2968 tons	
	Unrefined oil (Lampante)	1262 tons	4230 tons
			8260 tons

40. One officer of this Sub-Commission spent most of the year in those Regions to add the necessary stimulus to the efforts of the local authorities to "ammasso" olive oil. His duties were:

(1) To convince the producers by judicious arguments to deliver their oil to the "ammassi".

(2) To arrange transport from production areas.

(3) To get oil by all means at his command.

41. The quantities of olive oil moved from Apulia and Calabria enabled this Sub-Commission to provide a regular monthly issue to the population of Naples and Rome, as well as to Hospitals, Convents, Soup-Kitchens, Italian Military and Industrial Messes and other public institutions of both cities. A less regular supply reached Avellino, Benevento & Campobasso.

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V and VIII Armies (AMG) were supplied with sufficient quantities for distribution to the population and public institutions in the territories as and when liberated.

The quantities distributed throughout the year are the following:

Naples	3074 tons
Rome	1766 tons
Other Provinces	1950 tons
V Army AMG	600 tons
VIII Army AMG	270 tons
TOTAL	7660 tons

most of this on a ration scale of 2 decilitres per head per month.

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42. Early in May, another officer proceeded to Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio Calabria to ascertain in what quantities of olive oil were available in those provinces for Naples Pool and to make arrangements for its transfer to Naples. As a result of this visit 1500 tons of edible oil were obtained in Reggio Province and 1100 tons of unrefined oil from Catanzaro Province.

The five firms mentioned in para 3 were allocated this oil in proportion to their importance and storage facilities, and arrangements were made for them to finance the purchase of same.

The first tankers of oil left Gioia Tauro (Calabria) before the end of the month.

At the end of June the situation was the following:

Oil obtained during February to June	6700 tons
Stocks in sight	3400 tons
TOTAL	10,100 tons

43. At the end of July arrangements were made with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests for a further supply of oil to be assigned to this Sub-Commission from Apulia.

Activities for procuring edible and unrefined oils from Southern Regions continued throughout August. The quantities actually procured fell short of anticipation, due partly to the difficulties experienced in getting holders to surrender their stocks.

44. At the end of July stocks were about 500 tons in Naples and Rome.

45. The refining of "Lampante" oil continued in Naples and most of the refined oil was consigned to Rome.

46. At this juncture it was discovered that Region IV Economics & Supply Division had fixed a retail price for olive oil which was below cost, and on the distribution of some 500 tons up to end of August an estimated loss of about 2,000,000 Lire was incurred.

47. After consulting with the Ministry of Agriculture with Finance Sub-Commission, and in agreement with the Price Fixing Committee, a uniform price was fixed, well above cost, to provide the necessary margin to cover loss incurred.

This method of recuperating losses was later extended to cover the following:

a. losses due to pilferage in transit for which the Italian State Railways would not assume responsibility;

b. interest due to consignors on outstanding amounts, exceeding 30 days;

c. payment of Lire 130 per quintal to the Consorzio Agrario Provinciale in Bari on all oil which was supplied through their organization which had not been taken into consideration when fixing selling prices, as it was then considered an unjustifiable charge. (Items b. and c. are governed by Italian Government Decrees).

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48. During the month of September, after various meetings with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, arrangements were made for the Italian Government to supply a further 930 tons of oil from Apulia (later increased to 1097 tons) to cover the requirements of Rome City for 3 months.

49. During the month of October 318,900 kgs of edible oil were distributed in Rome to cover the September ration of 2 decilitres.

50. Pilferage of oil arriving by tanker or wagon from Naples was growing increasingly worse. In the October monthly report it was recommended that this serious state of affairs be given immediate attention by both Italian and Allied authorities concerned and adequate steps taken to put a stop to it, but no apparent improvement has resulted.

54. The movement of refined oil from Apulia was not proceeding as it should and refiners complained that their bids for tankers were not accepted by Transportation Officer Bari. There seemed to be lack of co-operation somewhere, and in November Major Duncan again proceeded to Apulia to investigate and try to accelerate the dispatch of refined oil to Naples, Rome and Northern provinces. The chief trouble was found to be lack of oil tankers, but there was also some misunderstanding as to the method of bidding. Major Duncan was able to arrange for the necessary tankers to be made available and put in bids for the quantities to be moved to Naples, Rome and Northern Provinces.

52. In November 430 tons were distributed in Rome City, to cover the October normal issue for the population, and supplementary scales.

53. During the month of December the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, in agreement with Economic Section Price Committee, settled the new crop price to consumer at Lire 71. per litre.

54. Supply Officers in territory under AMG jurisdiction were directed to follow the price and distribution policy laid down by the Ministry for the Regions under Italian jurisdiction, viz: "ammasso" as before through the Provincial Consorzi Agrari and distribution to wholesalers direct (leaving out the so-called national distributers) through the channel of Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, who are to be considered sole national distributors.

55. The High Commissioner for Food issued a distribution plan for Regions under Italian and AMG jurisdiction for the month of December. This provided for a distribution of 3 decilitres per head, totalling 6650 tons, of which 2230 tons is being drawn from the Ammasso of Bari for Rome, Naples, Salerno, Aquila and Marche Region. The remaining 4420 tons are to be drawn from the local Ammassi.

56. Transportation has been arranged as follows:

200 tons per week (starting from 1 Jan 1945) of new crop oil to Naples (rail)
200 tons per week (" " 1 " ") " " " " " Rome (rail)
30 tons per week (" " 1 " ") " " " " " Avellino (rail)

Besides this, 105 tons for the Northern Provinces will be moved every ten days by schooner to Ancona.

57. In view of the fact that old crop oil and new crop oil will be distributed in the Northern provinces at the same time (about 300 tons of old crop oil) it was decided to fix one uniform price, viz. Lire 71 per litre (new crop oil price) for the whole lot. The excess of about 33 lire per kg. will be paid into the reserve account administered by the Consorzi Agrari of the provinces concerned; part of it will be used to cover losses incurred during the last olive oil campaign and the balance will be handed over to the Treasury.

58. In December 406 tons were distributed in Rome on a 3 decilitre per head basis, viz. 2 decilitres being November ration and one decilitre as part of December issue.

The balance of old crop oil in stock at 31st December was:

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58. In December 456 tons were distributed in Rome on a 3 decilitre per head basis, viz. 2 decilitres being November ration and one decilitre as part of December issue.

The balance of old crop oil in stock at 31st December was:

Rome stock	275 tons	
Naples stock	242 tons	517 tons
Expected from Apulia		90 tons
Total available of old Crop Oil		607 tons

59. Only two major problems mentioned in this report are still demanding attention viz:

a. The losses of oil in transit, and
b. Delays in payment for olive oil supplied to V and VIII Armies AMGs.

It should be placed on record that great assistance has been rendered throughout by the Food Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (Prof. De Marzi and Dr. Carlini) whose energetic collaboration is much appreciated. The Consorzio Agario Provinciale in Calabria and Apulia also did very useful work.

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IV. FOOD PROCESSING DIVISION

60. The prospects for producing sugar in the Po Valley during 1945 are not good. The sugar mills in the balance of Liberated Italy are now being surveyed by Industry Sub-Commission with a view to re-habilitating as many of them as possible. In normal times the mills south of the Po Valley produced only about 10% of Italy's total production, and production of these mills in 1945 will be considerably below normal.

61. Stocks of molasses, aggregating 5,000 tons, have been found and blocked in the Po Valley. These stocks will relieve the situation of a short supply of this product for the manufacturing of yeast, although transportation will be difficult. Production of yeast in Liberated Italy is being increased to 150 tons per month.

62. Request has been made to this Sub-Commission for permission to release olive oil to process very small fish (too small for salting). The fish are packed in vinegar and salt in wood containers. Approval has been given to the use of oil for this purpose at the rate of 2% of the weight of fresh fish.

63. Pursuant to instructions of the Economic Section, the operation of Food Processing plants is being turned over to Industry Sub-Commission.

FIELD REPORT BY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF FOOD PROCESSING ON VISIT TO ANCONA, PESARO & RIMINI AREA.
9 - 14 December 1944

64. SUGAR MILLS:

The mill at JESI has been heavily damaged. The proprietors state that the mill can be repaired to operate next season, however, the provincial officers are having a complete engineers report prepared, showing materials and equipment required.

65. In the mill at Cesena the boilers, the electric generators, and turbines, the air compressor and the carbonic acid gas compressor were mined by the Germans. The electric motors and some other removable equipment had been hidden in a tunnel but were also mined. Most of the motors can be used although some require repairs which are now being made. The use of this plant in 1945 is doubtful.

66. The mill at Forli has had the chimney and boilers destroyed. The electric equipment was carried away or destroyed. Molasses tanks were machine-gunned. The mill at Faenza was not visited but the Regional Officers advised that huge fires were seen burning at the plant and heavy destruction is expected.

67. While there are quantities of sugar beets in these areas, it is obvious that there are no facilities to process them into sugar. Prospects for the 1945 season are very dismal. It is reasonable to expect that the other plants in the Po Valley will be found in similar condition. Cannibalization is a remote hope as the same critical machinery is being destroyed in each plant. We are not justified in reporting on sugar production in the Po Valley in 1945.

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68. MOLASSES.

The stock of molasses at the Jesi plant is reported as 100 tons. A stock of 3,000 tons molasses was found at the mill in Cesena and both 5th Army and the

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4628

68. MOLASSES.

The stock of molasses at the Jolanda plant is reported as 100 tons. A stock of 1,000 tons molasses was found at the mill in Cesena and both AFHQ 8th Army and the Regional Supply Officer, Emilia Region, were instructed to block all molasses subject to our instructions for the manufacture of yeast.

69. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

There are stocks of fruit pulp at a number of factories but they cannot be utilized by us for the manufacture of jam due to the lack of sugar. The principle fruit and vegetable processing plant in the area is that of Arrigoni at Cesena. The dehydrating department is intact, and most of the other processing machinery was concealed. Parts of the properties are occupied by Services, however, the owners are

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permitted to proceed with some reconstruction. The glass jars and the black plate at the Arragoni plant have been allocated to S & P. The Services have been advised that we will need the factories for processing tomatoes next season and we have requested, that consistent with military operations the owners be permitted to rehabilitate the plants. It is unlikely that there will be surplus fruits and vegetables for processing prior to the tomato season, nevertheless the dehydrating facilities will be standing by if a surplus should develop.

70. The principal fish canning plants in the area are in Cattolica. Damage has been relatively light, however the restrictions on fishing and the heavy demands of the fresh fish markets preclude the likelihood of a surplus for processing. If such surplus should occur, it can be preserved in salt.

71. BEET SEED.

Because of the urgent need for producing sugar in Southern Italy and Central Italy during this coming season, I investigated the possibility of securing beet seed at Cesena after consultation with Agriculture Sub-Commission. Was informed that there now are 100 tons of seed, bagged and ready for shipment, and that there were other stocks, some unthreshed, adequate for Southern & Central Italy. AMG 8th Army stated they will backhaul to Ancona. Agriculture Sub-Commission has been advised.

72. A list of the principal fod processing plants in Emilia Region is being prepared and will be forwarded to Economics and Supply, Emilia Region for the guidance of their officers in promptly locating such factories.

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V. RATIONING DIVISION

RATION SCALES:

73. Ration adjustments were made in the cases of Devastated Areas comprising communes in Frosinone, Littoria, Aquila, Chieti, Pescara and Campobasso. Further relief measures are also under discussion with representatives of the Italian Government, the CRLAO and UNRRA. Under this heading, further assistance was given to Heavy Workers for the Allied Forces in Livorno area where special soup kitchens are being opened.

74. Attempts are being made to raise the food standard for miners in Sardinia by the addition of meat and cheese from local resources to supplement their present rations.

75. A step forward was made by the Italian High Commissariat for Food which has earmarked all amassed pulses for Industrial Messes, with any surplus over the scale laid down for the Co-operatives.

76. A small crop of Rice in Potenza and Catanzaro has been allocated for the use of hospitals in Southern Italy with priority for infectious diseases and children's hospitals.

77. The question of additional food for Allied Nationals which has been occupying the attention of this Sub-Commission, Displaced Persons and Rehabilitation Sub-Commission, and AFHQ for some weeks, is nearing a decision, a draft scheme having been prepared which is expected to be implemented during January.

78. RATION CARDS.

Ration cards for Emilia Region have been forwarded. Toscana Region cards are in hands of the printers.

79. The printing of normal consumer ration cards for liberated Italy for the period March/June, under the control of the Italian Government, is proceeding. Shortage of electric power at the printing plant is handicapping the printers but it is expected that there will be no undue delay in forwarding. Stocks of paper are sufficient for this printing but there is no balance available for future requirements.

ENFORCEMENT.

80. Cases of bakers passing forged ration coupons in Rome are still coming to light, total being now over a hundred cases. It is reported that about ten cases only have been disposed of in the courts. Enquiry of Legal Sub-Commission elicited the fact that some 14,000 cases of all descriptions are pending.

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and cheese from local resources to supplement their present rations.

75. A step forward was made by the Italian High Commissariat for Food which has earmarked all harvested pulses for Industrial Messes, with any surplus over the scale laid down for the Co-operatives.

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VI. LOCAL RESOURCES

81. For some time the quantity of fresh vegetables available for allocation to the Armed Forces has been diminishing due principally to seasonal flux and greater consumption by Italian civilians owing to lack of alternative foodstuffs.

82. At the December meeting of the Food Supply Committee, after meeting the priority demands of the Armed Forces in full, there were no availabilities for normal maintenance. It was clear that some remedy must be found for this state of affairs. If the Armed Forces were given free rein to purchase up to their full demands it would seriously interfere with Italian civilian economy. It was obvious that some other solution must be found.

83. With this aim in view, an extraordinary meeting of the Food Supply Committee was called for at which the AC representative put forward the suggestion that the Armed Forces should be at liberty to purchase up to their full demands and in exchange make available for Italian civilian needs an agreed quantity of dried vegetables.

84. This was rejected by representatives of the Armed Forces. A compromise proposal by AC that the exchange clause should only apply to purchases which exceeded the average pruchases of the past 3/6/months was also rejected.

85. Members of the Committee agreed therefore to consult Higher Authority as to whether Official Purchasing Agents should be permitted to place direct contracts by zones up to 60% of their requirements (based on strenght and ration scales) without restriction, on the understanding that any supplies so obtained over this percentage would be replaced by agreed quantities of dried, tinned or dehydrated vegetables from Allied Armed Forces stocks.

INTER-REGIONAL TRADE.

86. Considerable quantities of fresh fruit, vegetables, dried fruit and nuts have been made available from producing regions to deficient areas such as Rome and Florence. The transport problem remains the chief stumbling block in supplying these regions with surplus foodstuffs. As a case in point, a very large number of young lambs are available for export to the Mainland from Sardinia but, despite every effort which has been made to move them, so far none has been shipped. At first the difficulties were considered to be insuperable, owing to the extremely perishable nature of the goods and to the journey involved. Plans are, however, afoot for bringing over a small quantity as an experiment, and it is now hoped that a refrigerated schooner may be available which would of course solve the difficulty.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR FOOD.

87. After months of negotiation, Prof. Bergami has been appointed High Commissioner for Food, responsible directly to the Council of Ministers. This is a great step forward as it places the Food Services on a much more satisfactory basis. Whereas before Prof. Bergami as Undersecretary of Agriculture was an adjunct of the Ministry of Agriculture through whom all decisions had to pass, now he has direct access to the Cabinet and it is hoped that he will have his team nominated in the course of the next few days.

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VATICAN RELIEF.

88. Every effort is being made to encourage and assist the Vatican in various relief organizations.

89. At the moment in addition to supplying foodstuffs, both rationed and non-rationed to some 95,000 people in Religious Institutions, Hospitals, etc., the Vatican undertakes to supply 1,200,000 people with soup daily, which is augmented by periodical pasta ration, and 2,800,000 meals to workers messes in Rome. Outside Rome, the Vatican does relief work in the devastated areas and they have recently agreed to undertake a very large extention of this work.

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R&R. TRANSPORTATION.

BIDS SUBMITTED BY FOOD SUB-COMMISSION.

90. For the period 27 November to 31 December the Food Sub-Commission bid for the transportation of 17,964 tons of freight, 16,594 tons or 92% of which was accepted. Of the freight on which movement reports have been received 62% of the tonnage accepted actually moved (8,334 tonsout of 13,032 tons accepted).

RAIL SHIPMENTS FROM FOGGIA PROVINCE.

91. In the four weeks period 27 November to 24 December Foggia executed 43% of the wheat and flour tonnage accepted to the Naples Area and to Rome. The figures by weeks follow.

WEEK	WHEAT AND FLOUR SHIPMENTS FOGGIA TO NAPLES AREA & ROME	
	Tonnage accepted	Tonnage Rolled
27 Nov. - 3 Dec.	3,000	327
4 - 10 December	3,000	1,980
11 - 17 December	3,000	1,353
18 - 24 December	3,000	1,307
	12,000	5,167

92. The above record is somewhat better than that of the period 16 October to 26 November when the wheat shipments to the Naples area amounted to 33% of accepted bids. Improvement was due to the efforts of the railways to provide cars. Instructions were likewise issued by this office to employ open rail cars when closed cars were unavailable but the extent to which open cars were used is not known. In December the nature of the shipping problem changed. Instead of a problem of securing cars, Foggia was faced withthe problem of loading the cars available and was handicapped by labor trouble, particularly in San Severo, and by a breakdown in electrical power supply.

93. From 27 November to 24 December 332 rail cars were required to fill accepted salt bids from Margherita di Savoia and 163 rail cars were placed. Thus the execution of accepted salt bids was 49% compared to 58% in November.

WHEAT ARRIVALS AT ROME.

94. Wheat shipments to Rome showed considerable improvement, due in part to the arrival of a wheat ship at Civitavecchia but also due to increased shipments of domestic wheat. The average weekly arrivals of domestic wheat (excluding flour) was 3,500 tons compared to 2,450 tons 30 October - 26 November. The figures by weeks appear below.

WEEK	FLOUR (Largely From Foggia)	IMPORTED WHEAT	DOMESTIC WHEAT	TOTAL
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
27 Nov. - 3 Dec.	370	-	3306	3676
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

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WHEAT AND FLOUR SHIPMENTS FOGGIA
TO NAPLES AREA & ROME

WEEK	Tonnage accepted	Tonnage Railed
27 Nov. - 3 Dec.	3,000	327
4 - 10 December	3,000	1,380
11 - 17 December	3,000	1,353
18 - 24 December	3,000	1,387
	12,000	5,167

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WEEK	FLOUR (Largely From Foggia) Tons	IMPORTED WHEAT Tons	DOMESTIC WHEAT Tons	TOTAL Tons
27 Nov. - 3 Dec.	370	-	3306	3676
4 - 10 December	359	-	2574	2933
11 - 17 December	507	-	3435	3942
18 - 24 December	482	1634	4062	6278
25 - 31 December	663	467	3111	4221

II. WATER MOVEMENTS

SHIPMENTS TO GAETA AND ANZIO.

95. Water movements by schooners to Gaeta and Anzio were resumed in December. Schooner shipments of wheat and flour Castellammare to Gaeta have now been suspended to preserve Castellammare stocks for Naples area. The total grain and flour shipped to Gaeta in December was 589 tons as against 984 tons in November.

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

SALT SHIPMENTS.

96. December salt shipments to Castellammare and Civitavecchia were satisfactory. About 3900 tons arrived at or sailed for Castellammare and about 1200 tons arrived at Civitavecchia. The Santa Chiara with 1600 tons of salt sailed for Civitavecchia shortly after 1 January and is not included in the above figures.

97. Salt shipments to Ancona were very unsatisfactory, only 70 tons being loaded for that port in December. January promises to be good, however, for the S/S Relegosa with 770 tons is sailing from Castellammare early January and the Minetta, with 300 tons was due to sail from Barletta 6 January, both for Ancona. From 200 - 400 tons will also be railed Ancona from the cargo of the Santa Chiara at Civitavecchia.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS MANFREDONIA TO GALLIPOLI.

98. Only 500 tons of grain were shipped Manfredonia to Gallipoli against a goal of 1,000 tons. Shipment was in schooners of 100 - 200 tons. January started poorly as well, for a 1,000 ton coaster assigned to us for this purpose and due to put in to Manfredonia about 5 January was taken by the Army. It is scheduled to go to Manfredonia after making one voyage for the Army.

GENERAL.

99. The movement of sugar Sicily to the N. inland has been suspended. The coaster Cusel arrived at Leghorn early December with about 600 tons of rations shipped from Palermo.

W. J. LEGG
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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...from the cargo of the Santa Chiara at Civitavecchia.

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GENERAL.

94. The movement of sugar Sicily to the Mainland has been suspended. The coaster Ousel arrived at Leghorn early December with about 600 tons of rations shipped from Palermo.

W. J. LEGG
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Director, Food Sub-Commission

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STOCK DISPOSITION - 1 DECEMBER

REPORTED SUPPLIES	8th Army	5th Army	Sicily	Sardinia	Southern	Lazio-Umbria	Marche-Abruzzi
FLOUR	2,627	1,990	37	-	42	2,132	1,65
WHEAT	-	-	6	-	18178	2,636	-
SOAP	169	30	784	624	4,890	579	6
MILK POWDERED	34	55	101	50	374	301	2
MILK EVAPORATED	40	7	39	-	257	51	7
MEAT	141	15	102	181	2,164	195	9
M & V	322	57	370	-	5,161	401	51
DRIED VEGETABLES	509	426	31	309	5,179	542	40
SUGAR	221	-	565	-	580	185	11
SOAP	98	42	134	-	829	141	12
BARLEY	-	-	-	-	3,740	-	-
LOCAL PRODUCE: (Consorzio Agrario Warehouses)							
WHEAT	-	-	24,569	5,561	102,209	96,365	19h,78
BARLEY	-	-	3,756	2,472	22,841	812	63
BEANS	-	-	8	407	1,176	256	61
OATS	-	-	121	8	8,811	908	27
RYE	-	-	2	-	270	50	-
BEANS (Fave)	-	-	482	46	4,502	15	4
PEAS (Pugoli)	-	-	11	7	58	6	
HICK PEAS	-	-	393	134	415	-	
RYE	-	-	1	40	476	-	
LENTILS	-	-	25	-	313	-	

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STOCK DISPOSITION - 1 DECEMBER

TONS

th Army	5th Army	Sicily	Sardinia	Southern	Lazio-Umbria	Marche-Abruzzi	Tuscany	TOTAL
2,627	1,990	37	-	42	2,132	1,654	18,238	26,720
-	-	6	-	18178	2,636	-	-	20,820
169	30	784	624	4,890	579	625	67	7,838
34	55	101	59	374	301	254	28	1,186
40	7	39	-	357	51	78	5	577
141	15	102	181	2,164	195	93	37	2,926
322	57	370	-	5,161	401	513	24	6,850
509	126	31	309	5,179	542	407	3,962	11,365
221	-	565	-	530	185	114	54	1,719
98	42	134	-	829	141	120	24	1,388
-	-	-	-	3,740	-	-	-	3,740
-	-	24,989	5,561	102,269	96,365	194,745	107,551	531,446
-	-	3,756	2,472	22,841	812	635	1,067	31,583
-	-	8	407	1,176	256	616	407	2,870
-	-	121	8	8,811	508	276	4,687	14,211
-	-	2	-	270	50	-	34	356
-	-	482	46	4,502	15	40	-	5,085
-	-	11	7	58	6	2	23	107
-	-	393	134	415	-	4	3	949
-	-	1	48	476	-	-	-	525
-	-	25	-	313	-	-	-	338

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IMPORTED SUPPLIES INTO ITALY

			1943 July - Dec.	1944 Jan.-June	1944 July - Dec.	TOTAL 1944
MEAT	Metric	NET	9,940	242,788	254,688	497,476
		DWLT	9,810	240,905	251,850	492,755
FLOUR	Metric	NET	73,189	199,257	65,563	264,820
		DWLT	72,761	198,092	65,185	263,277
BARLEY	Metric	NET	-	-	38,018	38,018
		DWLT	-	-	37,656	37,646
DRIED VEG.	Metric	NET	1,488	40,991	9,561	50,552
		DWLT	1,475	40,639	9,480	50,119
DAIRY. SOUP	Metric	NET	2,340	30,016	6,058	36,074
		DWLT	2,761	35,434	7,155	42,589
MILK	Metric	NET	1,867	5,801	3,666	9,467
		DWLT	2,160	6,707	4,242	10,949
SUGAR	Metric	NET	5,620	21,723	13,477	35,200
		DWLT	5,586	21,594	16,086	37,680
MEAT	Metric	NET	-	8,334	2,065	10,399
		DWLT	-	11,709	2,885	14,594
MEAT AND VEG STEW	Metric	NET	-	26,980	4,371	31,351
		DWLT	-	35,396	5,753	41,149
FISH	Metric	NET	-	661	1,886	2,547
		DWLT	-	790	1,836	2,626
CHEESE	Metric	NET	240	1,833	137	1,970
		DWLT	296	2,255	162	2,417
MISCELLANEOUS FOODS	Metric	NET	3,589	2,327	136	2,463
		DWLT	4,238	2,747	157	2,904
FATS	Metric	NET	-	-	4,436	4,436
		DWLT	-	-	4,990	4,990

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EXPORTED SUPPLIES INTO ITALY

APPENDIX 'B'

		1943 July - Dec.	1944 Jan.-June	1944 July - Dec.	TOTAL 1944	TOTAL 1943 - 1944
ic	NET	9,940	242,788	254,688	497,476	507,416
	DWT	9,810	240,925	251,850	492,755	502,565
ic	NET	73,189	199,257	65,563	264,820	338,009
	DWT	72,761	198,032	65,185	263,277	336,040
ic	NET	-	-	38,018	38,018	38,018
	DWT	-	-	37,656	37,646	37,646
ic	NET	1,488	40,991	9,561	50,552	52,040
	DWT	1,475	40,639	9,480	50,119	51,594
ic	NET	2,349	30,016	6,058	36,074	38,414
	DWT	2,761	35,434	7,155	42,589	45,350
ic	NET	1,867	5,801	3,666	9,467	11,334
	DWT	2,160	6,707	4,242	10,949	13,109
ic	NET	5,620	21,723	13,477	35,200	40,820
	DWT	5,586	21,594	16,086	37,680	43,266
ic	NET	-	8,334	2,065	10,399	10,399
	DWT	-	11,709	2,885	14,594	14,594
ic	NET	-	26,980	4,371	31,351	31,351
	DWT	-	35,396	5,753	41,149	41,149
ic	NET	-	661	1,886	2,547	2,547
	DWT	-	739	1,886	2,626	2,626
ic	NET	240	1,833	137	1,970	2,210
	DWT	294	2,255	162	2,417	2,711
ic	NET	3,589	2,327	136	2,463	6,052
	DWT	4,238	2,747	157	2,904	7,142
c	NET	-	-	4,436	4,436	4,436
	DWT	-	-	4,990	4,990	4,990

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I...ORTED SUPPLIES IMPORTANT: Cont'd.

			1943 July - Dec.	1944 Jan. - June	1944 July - Dec.	TOTAL 1944
ACTUAL IMPORTS ACTUAL IMPORTS	Metric	NET DWT	98,273 99,087	560,711 576,208	404,055 407,404	964 1,003
MEAT EQUIVALENT	Metric	NET DWT	91,260 92,650	464,183 461,027	359,210 355,642	823 816
OTHER FOODSTUFF	Metric	NET DWT	15,144 16,514	138,666 157,211	45,786 52,813	184 210
MEAT OR MEAT - SUBSTITUTES	Metric	NET DWT	240 294	37,808 50,090	8,459 20,696	46 70

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TAR Y: cont'd.

			1943 July - Dec.	1944 Jan. - June	1944 July - Dec.	TOTAL 1944	TOTAL 1943 - 1944
	Metric	NET DWT	98,273 99,087	500,711 506,208	484,055 487,494	984,766 1,003,702	1,083,039 1,102,789
	Metric	NET DWT	91,260 90,650	464,183 461,027	359,210 355,682	823,393 816,669	914,653 907,319
	Metric	NET DWT	15,144 16,511	138,666 157,211	45,786 52,813	184,452 210,024	199,596 226,535
	Metric	NET DWT	240 294	37,308 50,090	8,459 10,696	46,767 60,787	47,007 61,081

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APPENDIX "C" (43)

ARRIVALS ROME OF NON-RATIONED FOODS

DAILY TONNAGE ARRIVING IN ROME BY TRANSPORT PERIOD OF NOV 26 - DEC. 30 (INCL)

COMMODITY	Week Of Nov. 26 - Dec. 2.	Week Of Dec.3-9	Week Of Dec.10-16	Week of Dec 17-23	Week Of Dec 24-30	TOTAL	Daily Ave.
Eggs - No.	22,000	88,800	189,860	212,800	239,860	753,320	21523+
Poultry - Tons	9	11	18	26	37	111	
Fish	25	22	19	39	43	148	
Ewes	8	7	13	10	7	45	
TOTAL	42	40	50	75	87	204	6
Oranges & Tangerines	136	628	1,252	1,106	1,011	4,133	
Apples	474	513	624	402	178	2,191	
Pears	22	18	16	14	8	80	
Chestnuts	410	239	129	130	123	1,031	
Dried Fruits	262	208	177	234	150	1,029	
Lemons		4	290	51		345	
Other Fruits	445	79	35	18	8	586	
TOTAL	1,749	1,689	2,526	1,955	1,478	9,397	268
Potatoes	43	46	169	204	10	474	14
Small Sprouts	62	155	166	164	105	652	
Sprouts	2	113	179	184	129	607	
Cauliflower	3	281	335	325	213	1,137	
Cauli-Capucci	249	185	262	224	150	990	
Onions	130	66	16	46	38	296	
Other Veg.	967	609	696	611	408	3,231	
TOTAL VEG.	1,435	1,437	1,703	1,758	1,055	7,387	217
FOOD SUB-TOTAL	3,226	3,166	4,279	3,788	2,618	16,988	500
Fuel - Wood	452	744	765	908	815	3,624	
Charcoal	386	381	633	559	311	2,220	

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	42	40	50	75	87	204	6
Oranges & Tangerines	136	628	1,252	1,106	1,011	4,133	
Apples	474	513	624	402	178	2,191	
Pears	22	18	16	16	8	80	
Chestnuts	410	239	129	130	123	1,031	
Dried Fruits	262	208	177	232	150	1,029	
Lemons		4	290	51		345	
Other Fruits	445	79	38	16	8	588	
TOTAL	1.749	1,689	2,526	1,955	1,476	9,397	266
Potatoes	43	48	169	204	10	474	14
Small Sprouts	62	155	166	164	105	652	
Sprouts	2	113	179	184	129	607	
Cauliflower	3	261	335	325	213	1,137	
Cauli-Capucci	229	195	202	224	150	990	
Onions	190	66	16	46	38	296	
Other Veg.	967	609	636	611	408	3,231	
TOTAL VEG.	1,435	1,437	1,703	1,758	1,053	7,387	217
FOOD SUB-TOTAL	3,226	3,166	4,279	3,788	2,618	16,988	500
Fuel - Wood	452	744	705	908	815	3,624	
Charcoal	335	381	639	559	311	2,220	
Lignite	180	304	577	285	406	1,752	
TOTAL FUEL	968	1,429	1,915	1,752	1,532	7,596	223
GRAND TOTAL	4,194	4,595	6,194	5,540	4,150	24,584	723

REMARKS: Compiled by Rome Supply Division, Food Sub-Commission, A.C., J.M. MORLEY, Major, AUS, Chairman, from Reports furnished by U.S..

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1944

16 DEC 1944

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Arrivals Rome Non-Rationed Food	Appendix "A"
Mail Bids Accepted and Actual Shipments	
Wheat from Castellamare	" "B"
Wheat from Foggia	" "C"
Salt from Margherita di Savoia	" "D"

c/s Distribution
1 - File eso, eofs, e e
3 - PRB

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C/S Distribution
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3 - P.R.B.

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see Minute 42

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT, MONTH OF NOVEMBER

19 December 1944

1. The Director of this Sub-Commission returned to Allied Commission Headquarters at the end of the month on completion of a special mission to Washington and London. The object of the mission was for the purpose of submitting Allied Commission estimates of requirements for subsistence items for January through June, 1945, and presenting at first hand the factual information and reports on which estimates were based.

2. Following a series of preliminary discussions, the first meeting proper was held on 29 September. The following were present:

Colonel	Butterworth,	representing AFHQ
Lt. Col.	Levis,	do
Colonel	Hogan,	representing British Army Staff
Major	Waldergrave,	representing British Army Staff
Colonel	Legg,	representing Allied Commission
Major	Tolman,	do
Lt. Col.	Walters,	representing International Division, OCAC
Lt. Col.	Campbell,	representing Office of the QMG, ASF

3. Estimates and justification were subject to close analysis and were debated in considerable detail. The outcome of this meeting was:

a. On the British side the estimates would be further reviewed with U.S. Departments and transmitted to London for consideration and comment and subsequently co-ordination with U.S. War Department.

b. On the U.S. side the representative of the QMG would complete his study of the estimates and prepare a memorandum for the International Division and OCAC.

c. Allied Commission representatives would be available for discussion with U.S. and British staffs in this work.

4. Informal discussions followed with:

a. U.S. State Department, including the Director, European Affairs.

b. British Embassy Staff.

c. F.E.A.

d. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

5. The Departments enumerated in Para. 4 were appreciative of the current factual information and reports conveyed by Allied Commission representatives in bringing these departments up to date with the Italian situation. The memorandum prepared by AFHQ which was filed with the Civil Affairs Division, U.S. War Department, on arrival in Washington, was presented to the various departments on 12 October, and concessions on the AC estimates were approved. For example, an amount of 68,000 tons pulses, always a contentious item, and which had been excluded from previous programs was approved, together with AC estimates with respect to meat.

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6. Further discussions resulted in the acceptance of AC estimates for milk, which have since been confirmed in LAC/966.

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	[illegible],	representing [illegible] Army Staff
Colonel	Legg.	representing Allied Commission
Major	Tolman,	do
Lt. Col.	Walters,	representing International Division, COAC
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6. Further discussions resulted in the acceptance of AC estimates for milk, which have since been confirmed in LAC/566.

7. The necessity for a 250 gram sugar ration, and a prospect of availability of supplies in Northern Italy, resulted in considerable opposition to the AC sugar estimates. In justification AC produced comparative ration scales for other theatres and what appeared to be on the surface, discrimination. This approach, coupled with dietitic necessity for a minimum sugar ration of 250 grams per capita compared with the present ration of 125 grams per capita, [illegible] resulted in ultimate acceptance.

8. From a supply standpoint wheat estimates were accepted for mainland South of the Pisa-Rimini line and Sardinia. Estimates for Sicily were challenged in the light of SACMED's memorandum to CCS, dated 24 September, 1944. It was observed that wheat requirements for Sicily would have to be met from mainland shipments. The estimated requirements for North of Pisa-Rimini line were subject to speculation on the following grounds:

a. The demand on shipping tonnage.

[illegible] situation in unoccupied Italy.

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

9. Discussions between Washington and London were still proceeding when Colonel Legg concluded his mission on 23 November, 1944.

10. SCAC has stated that the maximum quantity of wheat-flour which can be imported into Italy on the basis of present shipping program (January through June 1945) 107,000 tons per month. This program will probably have to accept deficits in the light of shipping difficulties. London has requested a firm program from Washington excluding any proviso in respect to probably deficits.

11. The visit and presentation of AC estimates presented a set of problems and circumstances which could neither be anticipated or foreseen. Consequently, planning staffs in Washington and London were strongly of the opinion that a periodical visit of AC Food representatives in connection with long-term subsistence estimates would be desirable and advantageous.

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GENERAL SUPPLY SITUATION.

1. Supply problems with respect to Italy still consist primarily of four things:

a. The forecasting of future requirements and the preparation of estimates in connection with this.

b. Attempting to satisfy the greatest needs of the greatest numbers with the limited resources at our disposal.

c. Getting the right supplies to the right place at the right time.

d. Attempting to hold the balance between what is required for presently occupied Italy and what may be required for German occupied Italy.

2. Detailed studies in connection with future requirements of foodstuffs again occupied a good deal of attention during the month. "To be or not to be" with specific reference to the 300 gram ration for the whole of Italy was again the question of paramount importance during the month. Several summaries of the present wheat situation in its relation to the establishing of a 300 gram bread ration were made for presentation to AFHQ, and through AFHQ, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, so as to provide further data to enable a decision to be reached. It had been hoped that such a decision might have been made before the end of the month, but such in fact was not the case, and at the end of the month we were still faced with universally expressed demands for an increased bread ration, without any indication of the specific means by which these demands could be met. The question at issue is the amount of imports of wheat that are required as against the amount of wheat that can be imported owing to the world shipping situation, and as against the minimum requirements that may be necessary for sustenance of a reasonable bread ration in Northern Italy when that territory is liberated.

3. The satisfying of the greatest needs of the greatest number became an even more difficult question during the month with the increasing limitation of imported supplies at our disposal. The demands are numerous daily one has representations from various sections of the Italian population, asking for special consideration, generally in the form of increased rations. All such requests received by the Italian authorities are also faithfully passed on to this Headquarters as the belief still seems to exist that miracles can be performed and that thousands can be fed from a few small loaves and a few small fishes. News was eagerly awaited throughout the month as to the results of the representations by Headquarters A.C. made personally in Washington by the Food Sub-Commission and in various studies on the general supply situation that were prepared during the month for presentation to higher authorities. Towards the end of November a little ray of light appeared upon the horizon; news was received that the request for increased milk supplies, a moderate amount of meat supplies, and a moderate amount of fats considered necessary for North Italy, had been approved, and that therefore in the immediate future supplies of those three items would be coming into the country on a reasonable scale.

4. There was no improvement, however, in the immediate prospects with regard to sugar, dried vegetables and dehydrated soup. In an attempt to conserve supplies of those items pending a grant of further imports, ration issues of these have been consistently reduced since September. The decision to make a final cut in the issues of soup and dried vegetables to the general population was postponed as long as possible, but by the end of the month it was found necessary to order a discontinuation of issues of these to the urban centres, thus leaving these items only being issued to special classes such as hospi-

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6. The supply of grain to Rome was again at a critical stage during the first part of the month. Rome's grain supplies must come from the large surplus areas in Central and North Eastern Italy. It is not possible to supply by sea because the limited number of ships coming in are required for large deficiency areas in Naples, the Naval and Palermo. Although these grain surplus areas are only from 75 to 150 miles from Rome, in the early days of the month it proved impossible to get the full amounts required moved by rail; the result was that on 11 November Rome had only 1½ day's supply of flour in hand. Special efforts had to be made to move grain quickly up from the South, even at the expense of disturbing the balance of supplies there. As a result of the constant representations made, some improvement has taken place, and by the end of the month the amount of grain in Rome had risen to a nine days' supply. This, however, is still not an entirely happy situation as breaks in railroad lines, shortage of railway wagons and priority of military movements can within a very short space of time reduce reserves to a crisis level again.

With the arrival of the first sugar ship in October for several months on the mainland, it had been hoped to secure a distribution of the sugar ration to all parts of Italy during November. This was not everywhere possible, however, because of the delays experienced in unloading the ship. It arrived in Naples on 16 October; it discharged approximately 1,000 tons on 23 November; was then moved to a Northern port to supplies in that area, but did not complete the discharging there until well into December.

Another illustration of delay in movement follows:

A coaster was loaded with a cargo of meat products from stockpiles in the Naval to supply Northern Army area. It left a Naval port on October 21 and was reported in Naples Bay on 1 November. Left Naples 15 November. Arrived Northern port 23 November, and did not finish off loading by the end of the month.

Grain and flour arrivals during the month were greater in volume and more regular in arrival.

7. The situation with regard to Sicily received special attention. There was no improvement in the rate of unloading grain and the total quantity amassed was still far below expectations. Several conferences were held to study the grain situation and possible remedies, and tentative plans were adopted to put a first vacant ship into Sicily, pending confirmation of a policy decision that early intentions that Sicily would be self-supporting with regard to grain would have to be modified or abandoned.

UNRRA SHIPMENTS OF FOOD.

8. It had been hoped that during the month the plans which had been discussed over a long period would have resulted in the definite assumption of responsibility for the feeding of liberated Italy by an Italian Under-Secretariat of Food. It is regretted that during the month very little progress was made in this owing to delays on the part of Italian authorities. The Royal decree forming the new ministry was not finally passed owing to technical difficulties. A draft plan incorporated the organization of the new ministry and the methods in broad outline by which they proposed to function was submitted and discussed, but the organization as such has not yet started to function.

UNRRA.

9. Discussions were held with UNRRA representatives with regard to the use of UNRRA supplies for welfare feeding in Italy. It appears that UNRRA supplies of food will not

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...the arrival of the first sugar ship in October for several months on the Mainland, it had been hoped to assure a distribution of the sugar ration to all parts of Italy during November. This was not everywhere possible, however, because of the delays experienced in unloading the ship. It arrived in Naples on 14 October; it discharged approximately 1,000 tons on 23 November; was then moved to a Northern port to supplies in that area, but did not complete the discharging there until well into December.

Another illustration of delay in movement follows:

A coaster was loaded with a cargo of meat products from stockpiles in the Heel to supply Northern Italy areas. It left a Heel port on October 21 and was reported in Naples Bay on 1 November. Left Naples 10 November. Arrived Northern port 23 November, and did not finish off loading by the end of the month.

Grain and flour arrivals during the month were greater in volume and more regular in arrival.

7. The situation with regard to Sicily received special attention. There was no improvement in the rate of unloading grain and the total quantity unloaded was still far below expectations. Several conferences were held to study the grain situation and possible remedies, and tentative plans were adopted to put a first wheat ship into Sicily, pending confirmation of a policy decision that early intentions that Sicily would be self-supporting with regard to grain would have to be modified or abandoned.

UNDER SECRETARIAT OF FOOD.

8. It had been hoped that during the month the plans which had been discussed over a long period would have resulted in the definite assumption of responsibility for the feeding of liberated Italy by an Italian Under-Secretariat of Food. It is regretted that during the month very little progress was made in this owing to delays on the part of Italian authorities. The royal decree forming the new ministry was not finally passed owing to technical difficulties. A draft plan incorporated the organization of the new ministry and the methods in broad outline by which they proposed to function was submitted and discussed, but theorganization as such has not yet started to function.

UNRRA.

9. Discussions were held with UNRRA representatives with regard to the use of UNRRA supplies for welfare feeding in Italy. It appears that UNRRA supplies of food will not be available for some considerable time yet, and, therefore, a tentative agreement was reached by which a limited amount of AC foodstuffs could be made available to UNRRA on loan, to be repaid by them as soon as their own supplies arrive. This was to enable UNRRA to proceed with their plans on a limited basis so that when full supplies arrived they would be enabled from the experience gained to go ahead immediately with their food programme. No turnover of supplies has yet been made.

10. The total amount of imported supplies received during the month were:

Wheat	45,816 tons	Milk	179 tons
Flour	12,656 "	Soap	39 "
Barley	23,485 "	Fish	717 "
Soup	2,726 " *	Fats	698 " *
			Total 84,495 tons

* Reserved for Heel stockpile.

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3. This report shows that a total for this period, approximately 15,000 tons of non-rationed foods arrived at the Markets. (Average of about 525 tons for each day, which is about the same quantity that arrived during October). During the month of November however there were practically no eggs reported arriving in Rome whereas in October there were about 700,000 eggs. This is a normal seasonal fluctuation.

4. The tonnage figures show a total tonnage of fruit of about 8,000 tons (about 300 tons per day average). These 8,000 tons were made up mainly by about 2,100 tons of chestnuts, 2,900 tons of apples. The other 3,000 tons were miscellaneous fruits.

5. The figures on vegetables show a total of about 6,400 tons (about 235 tons per day average). These consisted of about 1000 tons of potatoes, 1000 tons of cabbage, 400 tons each of both onions and tomatoes with about 3,600 tons coming under the heading miscellaneous vegetables.

6. In addition there arrived at the Markets about 185 tons of fish and about 60 tons of poultry during the month.

7. During November, a ship containing about 4,000 tons of wine arrived at Civitavecchia for distribution in Rome.

This was the first of the wine ships being brought here as part of a regular program. At the present time ships have been ordered for loading at Brindisi (2,000 tons), Gallipoli (1500 tons), Trapani (1,000 tons). Catania (2,000 tons). The program calls for wine movement into Rome by Sea of about 2,000 tons every ten days. No rail shipments of wine are to come into Rome.

8. A program has already started for bringing in citrus from Sicily by boat approximately 1,000 tons every 10 days. A ship has already been loaded at Palermo.

9. About 1,300 tons total of non-rationed foods were reported to have arrived at the Markets from rail shipments. The detailed analysis by products of this tonnage as to originatory region is shown on the attached report and it is to be noted that Bari and Naples Zones each provided about half of the total tonnage. In connection with the rail tonnage the following table shows the amounts by Zones "bid for" and the corresponding acceptances.

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WEEK	TONNAGE BID	TONNAGE ACCEPTED
30 Oct.- 5 Nov.	2855	525
6 Nov.- 12 Nov.	1594	1079
13 Nov.- 19 Nov.	1788	1513
20 Nov.- 26 Nov.	1150	830
Total	6582	3944

Acceptance 60% of amount bid.
Shipments (1259 tons) 32% of acceptances.
Shipments 19% of amount bid.

At the present time there is no means of determining whether the low percentage of shipments (1) is accurately reported as freight cars may arrive in Rome without being reported in at the Mercati Generali. At the present time with the co-operation of Lazio-Umbria Region Black Market Control Section, the Rome Supply Committee is furnishing enlisted personnel to work under the direction of Lt. Lipsius to make an investigation of the incoming freight situation at the Rome Railway Stations. (2) Is due to failure of the Railroad to provide empty freight cars (3) Failure of the shippers to have goods available for loading (4) Accepted tonnage being wrongly diverted to other

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NGIB

12. The activities on one Line Trophum are hampered due to incability of the transportation Sub-Commission (Fort, Shipping & Forwarding Divisi.n) to obtain adequate information as to (a) actual time of arrival at Ports of entry, (b) when ship ouit discharging, (c) time taken to reach the ship's destination, (d) when Director ought to be contacted (i) the date of departure of Inland barge and (f) actual time of arrival at destination. The personnel of the Transportation Sub-Commission have given employees concerned to understand that they have been forbidden to give the required information to anyone to enable the Supply Officers to prepare co-ordinated time programme.

13. The total food tonnage of 61,000 for this period under the Lusito-Iberia Scheme fell short estimated time of two total within Duplex Zone, Southern Sudan, Tuscani Sections, Duplex Zone, Southern Sudan, Tuscani Sections, Duplex Zone, Southern Sudan, Tuscani Sections,

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increased possibility of goods arriving in Rome without coming into the Mercati Generali (4) the holding of goods in the producing Regions to build up their own reserves to carry them through the winter. (5) failure of potatoe anticipations to materialize.

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OLIVE OIL.

1. During the month of November 1944 the following movement of olive oil took place:

Naples Stock:	at 1st November	Tons 474,609
	arrivals during the month	" 350,778
		Tons 845,387
	issued during the month	" 628,855
	STOCK ON 30th NOVEMBER	Tons 216,532
Rome Stock:	at 1st November	Tons 223,053
	arrivals during the month	" 565,072
		Tons 788,125
	issued during the month	" 431,000
	STOCK ON 30th NOVEMBER	Tons 357,125

2. Refined Oil from Apulia. In view of the situation described in para 2 (c) of the October report under this heading, Major Duncan was asked to proceed to Apulia to investigate and try to accelerate the despatch of refined oil to Naples and Rome. He left Rome on 22nd November. The situation at 30th November as reported by him would appear to be the following:

Quantities assigned to Naples and District	Already Moved q.tls	To Be Moved q.tls
4.008,50 q.tls	2.018,50	1990 (December)
Quantities Assigned to Rome		
16.214,-- q.tls	5.897,--	10.317

3. Shortages & Pilferages. Transportation Sub-Commission have been informed in writing on more than one occassion, and so has the Ministry of Agriculture (Letter 74-10/FOOD of 26 October 1944).

But apparently nobody takes any action as pilferages continue unabated. Apart from the losses below mentioned the following serious case, which has been reported to Transportation Sub-Commission, is still unsolved.

Tanker No. 945980, which left Simeri Crichi in Calabria on the 7th July 1944 with 196,93 quintals of "Lampante" oil bound for Portici (Naples) valued at Lire 543,683.72 (including freight to Naples) never reached its destination.

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Transportation Sub-Commission were advised of this on 10 August 1944 by letter No. 74-1/FOOD. Again on 8 September 1944 verbal enquiry was made to Transportation Sub-Commission but no trace of the missing tanker had been found up to that date.

Since then, on various occasions, enquiries have been made of Transportation Sub-Commission without result, the latest reference being on the 28th instant 74-10/8/FOOD.

As 1st November	Tons 229,753
Arrivals during the month	" 565,072
	Tons 788,125
Issued during the month	" 431,000
STOCK ON 30th NOVEMBER	Tons 357,125

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But apparently nobody takes any action as pilferages continue unabated. Apart from the losses below mentioned the following serious case, which has been reported to Transportation Sub-Commission, is still unsolved.

Tanker No. 945980, which left Gioia Tauro in Calabria on the 7th July 1944 with 196,93 quintals of "Lampante" oil bound for Portici (Naples) valued at Lire 543.683.70 (including freight to Naples) never reached its destination.

Transportation Sub-Commission were advised of this on 10 August 1944 by letter No. 74-1/FOOD. Again on 8 September 1944 verbal enquiry was made to Transportation Sub-Commission but no trace of the missing tanker had been found up to that date.

Since then, on various occasions, enquiries have been made of Transportation Sub-Commission without result, the latest reference being on the 28th instant 74-10/8/FOOD.

The following shows losses in transit (Naples - Rome) during the month of November:

Shipped from Naples to Rome	25 tankers	q.tls	3.761.005
Arrived	25 tankers	"	3.699,15
	LOSSES	q.tls	91,855

4. Payment of Olive Oil. On 12th November letters were written to VIII Army AMG and V Army AMG under No. 74-7/137 and 74-7/138 respectively, giving lists of amounts payable for olive oil supplied them since early March 1944.

Information was requested as to which of these items had been collected and paid to AFA account and which (if collected) were still in the hands of Sepral. So far no reply or acknowledgement of these letters has been received.

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MONTHLY REPORT CONTINUED:

According to records the following amounts have still to be paid to consignors:

Date of Invoice	Amount	Destination	Consignor
4/9/44	L. 517.500.-	VIII Army AMG	Consorzio Agrario
"	" 735.000.-	"	" "
"	" 345.000.-	"	" "
19/9/44	" 175.000.-	"	Borelli
6/10/44	" 350.000.-	"	Gualini S.A.

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MONTHLY REPORT MONTH OF NOVEMBER

FOOD PROCESSING DIVISION.

This report, instead of being confined to a month's work, will outline briefly the major activites of the Division throughout the year and plans for the coming year.

TOMATOES:

The original plan contemplated the manufacture of 20,000 tons of tomato paste and the canning of 5,000 tons of peeled tomatoes. The eruption of Vesuvius destroyed many tomato seedlings; there was a shortage of fertilizer; it was evident that the fresh market needs, both for the services and for the Italian people would draw heavily on the crop. Consequently the plan to pack peeled tomatoes was abandoned.

Difficulties were encountered in securing allocations and deliveries of coal, and the first deliveries aggregating 1,000 tons were made during the latter part of August. In the meantime some canners operated on stocks on hand, some operated on fuel bought on the black market. In order to afford the latter, the canners sold their production on the black market immediately. Of the 20,000 tons of coal requested, only 4,000 tons were allocated. The total quantity of paste manufactured for our account and held subject to our instructions was 3,511 tons. This project was confined to the Naples-Salerno area. Sicily, Sardinia, Bari and Perugia manufactured paste under local direction for local use.

Plans for 1945 contemplate the manufacture of sufficient tomato paste to meet Italian Civilian and Military requirements. Whereas many plants operated under adverse conditions during last season because of incomplete repairs of damage caused by war and by the eruption of Vesuvius, reconstruction is proceeding and the greater part of former capacity will be restored by the beginning of next season. Efforts are being made to rehabilitate plants which are located in recently liberated areas.

YEAST.

Prior to the liberation of Rome only one yeast plant was in operation in Southern Italy, with a capacity of 1½ tons of yeast per day. The Rome plant is manufacturing 3 tons daily. One half of the production of the former plant and one third of the latter are allocated to the Services. The third plant in Southern Italy is occupied by the Services. Stocks of beet molasses required for yeast manufacture have been located and blocked in Southern Italy. These stocks are adequate to maintain present production of 4½ tons yeast per day until August 1945 when the new crop of beets is harvested. Transportation of the molasses, however, is extremely difficult due to shortage of molasses tank cars and to damage to railways.

Plans for next year: Operate Barletta plant at present rate of 1½ tons per day; increase production in Rome plant to 4 tons per day up to August if transport of molasses can be effected; have Naples plant de-requisitioned and rehabilitated by August; after August, when new supply of molasses becomes available, operate the three plants at capacity of 9 tons per day.

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

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4618

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

The fresh fruit and vegetable markets absorbed these crops. There are stocks of fruit pulp on hand but the lack of sugar for processing precludes the manufacture of this pulp into jam. Due to the shortage of tin and sugar, preservation of any surplus over fresh market requirements must be through dehydration. There are several Quick--Freezing plants in Southern Italy.

FLOUR .ND PASTA:

Flour mills and paste factories are generally distributed throughout Italy so that most requirements can be manufactured locally. There is a concentration of plants in the vicinity of Naples and to a lesser degree at Bari, where imported grain can be milled and manufactured into pasta before shipment to the interior. While the shortage of power has reduced milling capacity, the chief problem is that of movement of grain and flour. Wheat is milled to a 91% extraction.

MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

FISH.

Operations of fishermen are limited and consequently catches in excess of fresh market requirements have been relatively unimportant. Whatever surpluses were available for processing were preserved in salt or in tins which were carried over from previous years.

It is estimated that during the next year the tuna catches will permit the packing of 3,900 tons not in tin in excess of fresh market needs. Surplus catches of other varities of fish are to be preserved in salt.

CHEESE:

Only milk from sheep is available for this product. Commercial production is centered in Sardinia and in the vicinity of Rome. The season extends from November to June and production in Sardinia is proceeding satisfactorily. The reports of production in the Rome area are unfavorable due to the fact that the uncured cheese finds a ready market in Rome for immediate consumption. It is believed however, that later in the season more of the cheese will be delivered to processing plants for curing.

SUGAR:

During 1944 there was no sugar manufactured in liberated Italy. There were no beet seed planted in that part of Italy which was under allied control at the time of last planting season. As the lines moved forth, there were small quantities of beets, but the enemy had rendered the plants in those areas useless. It was impossible to transport beets to other mills.

We have set as our goal for 1945 the manufacture of 15,000 tons of sugar and 5,000 tons of molasses south of the Pisa-Rimini line. This production will provide sufficient molasses to enable the three yeast plants in Rome, Naples and Barletta to operate at capacity to August 1946, when the next crop becomes available.

The manufacture of 200 tons of soap cubes in a plant recently liberated, from raw materials reported available, is now being investigated. The processing of miscellaneous products such as vinegar, roasted peppers, surplus vegetables in brine is being done on a limited scale where no critical materials are required. There are plants available for processing coffee, condiments and other non-essentials whenever materials can be made available and when fuel and power permit.

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MONTHLY REPORT MONTH OF NOVEMBER AVP/si

RATIONING DIVISION.

1. Ration Scales.

The situation in regard to supplies of miscellaneous imported commodities was reflected in the decision to suspend issues of Dehydrated Soup and Dried Vegetables to Normal Consumers throughout liberated Italy for December. Supply Officer AMG 5th Army requested that Florence City be excepted and it was agreed to issue 200 grams Dried Vegetables in that city.

A request for the issue of miscellaneous foods in Lecce province, received through the Ministry of Agriculture had to be rejected.

Representations for the issue of supplementary rations for all heavy workers irrespective of employment by the Allied Forces, were received from the Ministry of Agriculture. These are filed pending joint study by the A.C. and the Ministry of all Ration Scales.

An additional pasta ration of 300 grams per fortnight for all Normal Consumers north of the Garigliano line was instituted as from 1st November.

A scale was agreed for the feeding of returning Italian prisoners of war while in disembarkation camps at ports in Southern Region and Sicily.

Additional food for populations of devastated areas has been brought forward for consideration.

Sardinia, in view of the need for an increased output of coal, requested additional Bread/Pasta rations as part of a scheme to attract labor to the mines. This is being studied in the light of local resources of cheese and meat.

2. Ration Cards.

Ration cards for Emilia have been printed and arrangements made to send them forward in December.

Preparations are in hand for the printing of normal consumer cards for liberated Italy for the period 1st March - 30 June 1945. This is requiring careful examination of the paper stocks as there is no sign of the arrival of 440 tons requisitioned for early December. Printing for the mainland will be carried out in Rome, which necessitates the transfer of the small stock of imported paper from Bari and Naples. It is anticipated that with the stock already in Rome, there will be enough paper, leaving a small balance only, insufficient for the requirements of the five northern regions, should these be liberated in the near future. The Ministry of Industry has been requested to examine the possibilities of the manufacture of suitable paper by mills under I[illegible] supervision, but it is understood raw materials are not available.

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3. Enforcement.

Forged ration cards. There are still coming to light cases where bakers have been [illegible] forged coupons to Army Requirements Offices and further arrests have been made.

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4615

D. Enforcement.

Forged ration cards. There are still coming to light cases where bakers have been passing forged coupons to Rome Tesserramenti Offices and further arrests have been made. The delay in the judicial proceedings against the offenders has been taken up with Lazio-Umbria Region, Legal Division and a report is expected shortly.

LOCAL RESOURCES.

REGIMENTATION.

Allocation of Fruit and Vegetables to the Armed Forces.

1. It has been the task of this Sub-Commission to coordinate and control the allocation of fruit and vegetables that are surplus in producing regions as between the Italian Civilian population in non-producing regions and the Armed Forces.

2. Whereas it has been laid down that the needs of the civilian population must come first so far as foodstuffs are concerned, at the same time every effort has been made to allocate a reasonable quantity of fresh fruit and vegetables to the Armed Forces thereby not only adding to the general health of the troops but also saving a considerable amount of valuable shipping space. As an indication of this, figures published by AFHQ show that, from the foundation of the AFLMS until the end of October 1944, 326,000 shipping tons were saved in food and fodder alone.

3. The two great difficulties met with were the lack of accurate information as to estimated surpluses and the difficulty of transporting those surpluses, especially with regard to the perishable nature of a great number of the goods.

4. In many cases, owing to various factors, it was impossible to rely, with any degree of certainty, on the estimated surpluses declared some five or six weeks ahead.

5. This especially applied to potatoes.

6. It was known, for instance, that in the late summer there was a large crop of potatoes in the Naples Area specially grown for Army account, the allocation therefore was made to the Armed Forces. In fact, when this allocation came to be collected, it was found that the Neapolitan farmers refused to produce their crops as they preferred to conceal them for sale to the Black Market. In view of this situation, it has been suggested by this Commission that for next year's crop the Army should import their own seed and plant in selected farms. The total resultant crop will then be their property. This scheme is being worked out with the assistance of Agriculture Sub-Commission.

INTER-REGIONAL TRADE.

7. Of the two problems mentioned above, the most difficult to solve with regard to the supply of fresh fruit and vegetables to non-producing regions has been the question of transport. Not only is transport in extremely short supply, but arrangements cannot be made with any degree of certainty as to the time taken in transit. As far as non-perishable food is concerned, this, of course, is of no great importance, but it frequently occurs that perishable goods have to be allocated to the Armed Forces because it is impossible with the transport available, to be sure of moving them so that they arrive in good condition.

8. Despite this fact considerable quantities of both perishable and non-perishable foods have been allocated from producing regions and transported to Rome and other non-producing localities.

9. Amongst other things that have to be contended with, in this connection, is the tendency of Italian merchants to exploit the situation. Unless a very rigid control is maintained, which is impossible under ruling conditions, these people will buy up foodstuffs at the lowest price and sell them in deficient regions at exhorbitant prices. For instance, tinned tunny fish which should

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11. As long ago as last August definite plans had been formulated which had the complete agreement of both the Ministers and the responsible members of A.C., for the setting up of an organization for the distribution of both home produced and imported foodstuffs.

12. The nucleus of the organization was an office - dependent on the Direzione Generale dell'Alimentazione, for the control, supply and distribution of all foodstuffs. Unfortunately this particular organization had been part of the old Fascist set up, and despite the fact that it was both extremely efficient and well equipped and that its present employees were above suspicion from a political point of view (the fascist element having fled North), the whole of the scheme was burked by political opposition. With the formation of a New Government, it is hoped that, very shortly, and Undersecretariat of Food will be set up which will be both capable and willing to undertake the task in question.

13. In the field of relief work a greater measure of success has rewarded the efforts of this Sub-Commission. A considerable amount of work has been put in with the Vatican authorities who have an excellent relief organization. The men responsible for this have been found to be very business-like and cooperative. At the moment the Vatican has under its charge some 1,000 religious Institutions, all the Hospitals in Rome as well as a large work among refugees, provision of soup kitchens in Rome and in the devastated areas, etc.

14. The work of other accredited philantropic bodies is also co-ordinated so far as the supplying and distribution of foodstuffs are concerned.

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of the Sub-Committee. As a result of this field of relief work a number of [illegible] authorities who have an excellent knowledge of work has been done in this Province have been found to be very busy [illegible] after its change into a Relief Committee. There are a large [illegible] cases, etc.

14. The work of other committees in the Punjab [illegible]

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

TRANSPORTATION.

A. RAIL TRANSPORTATION

1. Acceptance of bids.

From the 16 October to 26 November the Food Sub-Commission bid for 26,669 tons of freight by rail of which 22,809 tons, or 82% was accepted. Thus it cannot be said that failure of Movements to accept our bids was a serious problem. The figures by weeks are as follows:

Week	Bid Tons	Accepted Tons
16-22 Oct.	4360	3045
23-29 Oct.	4405	4075
30 Oct. - 5 Nov.	5010	4260
6-12 Nov.	3215	2865
13-19 Nov.	5134	3559
20-26 Nov.	4545	3805
	26,669	22,609

2. Execution of bids placed by Food Sub-Commission.

Based upon the information we have at hand, actual shipments on bids placed by the Food Sub-Commission amounted to 73% of accepted bids in the period 16 October to 26 November (13,428 tons out of 18,439 accepted).

3. Rail shipments from the key supply points Castellammare and Foggia Province.

Attached are tables showing accepted tonnages and actual shipments for wheat and salt (Appendices B, C, D). The figures indicate that in November actual shipments were a small percent of accepted bids as follows:

Wheat from Castellammare	30%
Wheat from Foggia Province	33%
Salt from Margherita di Savoia	50%

The poor execution of accepted bids at Castellammare was due to the exhaustion of the elevators, there being 16 days in November when either Castellammare or Torre Annunziata elevators were out of grain.

The poor execution of accepted wheat and salt bids in Foggia Province was largely due to the car shortage. The Supply Officer, Foggia has been ordered to employ open cars as a remedy.

Low wheat inventories at Castellammare and the failure of Foggia to make expected wheat shipments have created a serious food problem in Naples area. In 4 weeks ending November, Foggia railed Naples only 1968 tons of wheat whereas 8464 tons was expected on the basis of accepted bids.

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4. Wheat arrivals at Rome.

Wheat arrivals at Rome show considerable improvement after a trying period early

	Bid Tons	Accepted Tons
16-22 Oct.	4360	3445
23-29 Oct.	4465	4075
30 Oct. - 5 Nov.	5010	4260
6-12 Nov.	3215	2865
13-19 Nov.	5164	3559
20-26 Nov.	1515	3605
	26,869	22,009

2. Execution of bids placed by Food Sub-Commission.

Based upon the information we have at hand, actual shipments on bids placed by the Food Sub-Commission amounted to 73% of accepted bids in the period 16 October to 26 November (13,628 tons out of 18,439 accepted).

3. Rail shipments from the key supply points Castellammare and Foggia Province.

Attached are tables showing accepted tonnages and actual shipments for wheat and salt (Appendices B, C, D). The figures indicate that in November actual shipments were a small percent of accepted bids as follows:

Wheat from Castellammare	34%
Wheat from Foggia Province	38%
Salt from Margherita di Savoia	50%

The poor execution of accepted bids at Castellammare was due to the exhaustion of the elevators, there being 16 days in November when either Castellammare or Torre Annunziata elevators were out of grain.

The poor execution of accepted wheat and salt bids in Foggia Province was largely due to the car shortage. The Supply Officer, Foggia has been ordered to employ open cars as a remedy.

Low wheat inventories at Castellammare and the failure of Foggia to make expected wheat shipments have created a serious food problem in Naples area. In 4 weeks 4613 November, Foggia railed Naples only 1968 tons of wheat whereas 8464 tons was expected on the basis of accepted bids.

4. Wheat arrivals at Rome.

Wheat arrivals in Rome show considerable improvement after a trying period early in November caused by poor loading conditions and bad organization. The figures follow:

Week	Arrived Tons
2 - 8 Oct.	3318
9 - 15 Oct.	3370
16 - 22 Oct.	2465
23 - 29 Oct.	2564
30 Oct. - 5 Nov.	2505
6 - 12 Nov.	1435
13 - 19 Nov.	2378
20 - 26 Nov.	3477

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II. WATER MOVEMENTS

1. Rail movements of wheat Castellammare to Frosinone and Littoria were supplemented quite successfully by schooner movements to Gaeta (for Frosinone) and Anzio (for Littoria). The tons dispatched by weeks are as follows:

Week	Tons Dispatched By Gaeta	By Anzio
28 Aug. - 3 Sept.	184	
4 - 10 September	170	
11 - 17 September	43	
18 - 24 September	268	
25 Sept. - 1 Oct.	69	
2 - 8 Oct.	100	
9 -15 Oct.	151	
16 -22 Oct.	114	
23 -29 Oct.	398	
30 - 5 Nov.	178	
6 -12 Nov.	207	
13 -19 Nov.	111	164
20 -26 Nov.	405	116

2. Salt movements by sea in November were disappointing. Only 500 tons arrived at Civitavecchia and only a few hundred tons at Castellammare. December promises to be better as 2200 tons in shipping space has been assigned to salt for Civitavecchia and 2300 tons for Castellammare. The problem of supplying Ancona by sea from Margherita will be difficult because of winter conditions. Steps are being taken to supply forward areas on the West side through Piombino or Leghorn but arrivals in December will probably be small, if anything at all.

3. Concerning the internal movement by water of supplies other than salt, the Tunisino arrived at Civitavecchia in November with 787 tons from Sicily and the Fort Moductia at Naples with 855 tons from Sardinia. The most disappointing part of the shipping picture in November was the slow process of moving 750 tons of sugar Catania to Ancona by water, the failure to move 1,000 tons of wheat Manfredonia to Gallipoli and the failure to move 1250 tons of salt from Palermo to Livorno, for which transportation was bid 10 October.

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WEEKLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

SITUATION.

1. An analysis of the Theatre Situation was prepared on 17 November based upon best data available at that time. The essential data were:

Stocks on 1 November	604,000 m.t.
Maximum imports expected 1 Nov. 44 - 30 June 45	788,000 "
Additional armament expected in South	80,000 "
	1,472,000 "
Potential consumption in South	1,222,000 "
Potential availability for North to supplement stocks which may be found on liberation	250,000 "

2. An earlier analysis (10 Nov) was made in which the data was similar except that maximum imports were estimated to be 753,000 metric tons for the period 1 November 44 - 30 June 1945. Also, it was assumed that a stockpile of 300,000 tons would be arbitrarily reserved for the North. On this basis(assuming current ration scales are maintained) there would be a deficit of 45,000 tons for the South.

3. On 5 November a memorandum to the Economic Section in which it was pointed out that the Food Sub-Commission had consistently maintained that Sicily was not self-sufficient in wheat supplies. Attention was called to the estimates taken to Washington which called for imports of 121,000 tons for the period 1 January - 30 June 1945. Since that estimate assumed armament in Sicily of 221,000 tons, reduction in the armament target would increase the import requirement by an equivalent quantity. It was also pointed out that the memorandum to AFHQ prepared on 7 August indicated that 200,000 tons of imports would be required for Sicily during the year beginning 1 July 1944.

4. Analysis of an AMG plan for differential rationing in the North was made on 16 November. This analysis indicated agreement in principle but rejected any advance planning based upon specific rations of corn, (maize) rice, and sugar in substitution for wheat.

5. A number of miscellaneous accounting problems were disposed of through consultation with the Office of the Chief Accountant. Included in transactions settled were some purchases of anchovies and tuna in Sicily, purchases of sacks, transfer of responsibility for sacks to Consorzio Agrario and transfer of financial and accounting responsibility for operations of grain elevators to Consorzio Agrario.

4612

W. J. [illegible]
Colonel

	1,472,000 "
Potential consumption in South	1,222,000 "
Potential availability for North to supplement stocks which may be found on liberation	250,000 "

2. An earlier analysis (10 Nov) was made in which the data was similar except that maximum imports were estimated to be 733,000 metric tons for the period 1 November 44 - 30 June 1945. Also, it was assumed that a stockpile of 300,000 tons would be arbitrarily reserved for the North. On this basis(assuming current ration scales are maintained) there would be a deficit of 45,000 tons for the South.

3. On 5 November a memorandum to the Economic Section in which it was pointed out that the Food Sub-Commission had consistently maintained that Sicily was not self-sufficient in wheat supplies. Attention was called to the estimates taken to Washington which called for imports of 121,000 tons for the period 1 January - 30 June 1945. Since that estimate assumed unassessment in Sicily of 221,000 tons, reduction in the unassessment target would increase the import requirement by an equivalent quantity. It was also pointed out that the memorandum to AFHQ prepared on 7 August indicated that 130,000 tons of imports would be required for Sicily during the year beginning 1 July 1944.

4. Analysis of an AFHQ plan for differential rationing in the North was made on 16 November. This analysis indicated agreement in principle but rejected any advance planning based upon specific rations of corn, (maize) rice, and sugar in substitution for wheat.

5. A number of miscellaneous accounting problems were disposed of through consultation with the Office of the Chief Accountant. Included in transactions settled were some purchases of anchovies and tuna in Sicily, purchases of sacks, transfer of responsibility for sacks to Consorzio Agrario and transfer of financial and accounting responsibility for operations of grain elevators to Consorzio Agrario.

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W. J. EGGV
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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APPENDIX "A"

ARRIVALS ROSE NON-ENUMERATED FOODS

COMMODITY	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VIII	TOTAL	Daily Average
Beans				10,000		10,000	357
Poultry		2	24	14	3	43	1 +
Fish	2		13	10	110	134	5
Eggs			18			18	- 1
Total Misc.	2	2	55	24	113	245	9
% Per Region	.8%	.8%	22.4%	9.8%	46.1%		
Chestnuts	172	84	382	615	313	2086	78
Apples	99	1333	527	861	25	2865	102
Pears		40	102	53	1	196	7
Dried Fruits	68	474	43	100	1	686	24
Grapes	91	77	77	4		249	8
Melons	169	39	45	4		257	6 +
Other Fruits	79	1239	319	5		1641	56 +
Total Fruits	678	3288	2014	1642	340	7982	286 +
% Per Region	8.4%	41.4%	25.2%	20.5%	4.2%		
Potatoes		30	37	965		1032	36 +
Cabbage	10	11	952		3	976	34 +
M. Apples			203			203	7
Tomatoes			165	4		169	5 +
Peaches		5	354	79		438	15 +
Onions	6	315	51	84	6	461	16 +
Other Veg.	33	46	2547	77		3053	108
Total Veg.	49	407	4631	1209	9	6392	226

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Bnns			15			18	- 1
Total Misc.	2	2	95	36	110	245	8
% Per Region	.08%	.08%	38.8%	13.4%	46.1%		
Chestnuts	172	84	932	615	313	2036	76
Apples	99	1983	527	861	25	2885	102
Pears		46	102	53	1	196	7
Dried Fruits	66	476	43	101	1	686	24
Grapes	91	77	77	4		249	8
Lemons	169	39	45	4		257	8 +
Other Fruits	79	1239	318	5		1641	58 +
Total Fruits	678	9288	2014	1642	340	7982	288 +
% Per Region	8.4%	41.8%	25.2%	20.8%	4.2%		
Potatoes		30	17	985		1032	36 +
Cabbage	10	11	952		3	976	34 +
M. Apples			203			203	7
Cucumbers			165	4		169	5 +
Tomatoes		5	354	79		438	15 +
Onions	5	315	51	64	6	441	4611
Other Veg.	33	46	2697	77		3053	108
Total Veg.	48	407	4639	1229	9	6332	226
% Per Region	.75%	6.5%	73.2%	19.3%	.14%		
Total Food	728	3697	6748	2924	462	14,559	519 +
% Per Region	5%	25.4%	46.3%	20%	3.1%		

For the Period 29 October - 25 November (Inclusive).
Compiled by Food Supply Division. /D for J. M. Mortimer.

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ALL AIDS ACCEPTED AND ACTUAL SHIPMENTS

WHEAT FOR CASTELLAMARE

FROM	TO	COMMODITY	TONS ACCEPTED	TONS SHIPPED
Castellammare	Roccamena	Flour & Wheat	300	100
"	Sperlinga	" "	735	621
"	Naples/Salerno Area	Grain	3,030	607
"	Roccamena	Flour & Wheat	735	434
"	Sperlinga	" "	300	180
"	Napl es/Salerno Area	Grain	2,900	1,069
"	Roccamena	Flour & Wheat	735	393
"	Pi ttoria	" "	300	124
"	Naples Salerno Area	Grain	3,050	1,130
"	Roccamena	Flour & Wheat	735	32
"	Sittoria	" "	300	136
"	Naples Salerno Area	Grain	3,050	313
			TOTAL 16,170	5,597

% accepted bids shipped - 34%

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ANNEX "C"

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[illegible] BIDS ACCEPTED AND AWARDS

[illegible] FOOD

FROM	TO	COMMODITY	TONS ACCEPTED	TONS SHIPPED
Foggia Prov.	Naples Area	Wheat	2,500	389
" "	Naples Area	Wheat	1,414	458
" "	Rome	Flour	250	200
" "	Frosinone	"	250	230
" "	Naples Area	Wheat	2,280	561
" "	Rome	Flour	500	303
" "	Naples Area	Wheat	2,359	560
" "	Rome	Flour	500	598
		TOTAL	9,984	3,299

% accepted bids shipped - 33%

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APPENDIX "D"

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CARS ACCEPTED AND ACTUAL SHIPMENTS

SALT FROM ALCHICHITA DE SAVOL

WEEK	NO. OF CARS ACCEPTED	NO. OF CARS SHIPPED
30 Oct. - 5 Nov.	70	51
6 - 12 November	58	55
13 - 19 November	64	30
20 - 26 November	69	16
	TOTAL 261	152

% of accepted cars shipped - 58%

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.F.H.Q. 394
Food Sub-Commission

14 November 1944

15 NOV Recd

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6.		Transportation
7.		Rationing Division
7.		Administration

Distribution C of S
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Distribution C of S
1 - File Copy, CSO, C of S, A/cc
3 - P R Br.

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER 1944 - FJ/sl

14 October 1944

1. GRAIN SITUATION.

The topic which received a great deal of attention during the month was that of the general grain situation in relation to the proposed universal 300 grams bread ration. Representations continued to be made by Northern Regions of the prevailing discrepancy between northern and southern bread/pasta ration scales. It has long been recognized that such a discrepancy is illogical and the whole purpose of recent discussions and the visit of the Supply Section to Washington has been to have this discrepancy removed.

2. GENERAL SUPPLY SITUATION.

It has been reported in previous months that the general supply situation has been deteriorating. Large extension of areas to be fed coupled with almost complete cessation of imported foodstuffs other than grain have led to a steady paring down of stocks. A memorandum to this effect was prepared in early October and submitted to Economic Section; this showed that at present rate of consumption and present scheduled imports, stocks of dehydrated soup, meat and dried vegetables would be exhausted by January, 1945. The situation was explained at the Siena Conference in early October and views were asked as to the principle of Selective Rationing being applied to make the best possible use of existing stocks of miscellaneous items and to make presently available supplies last at least through the winter.

This was also discussed at a meeting with Italian Ministers, called owing to the imperative necessity of getting a decision in agreement with the Italian authorities upon vital questions such as the idea of Selective Rationing, the release of present controls upon some or all of locally produced foodstuffs, and the provision of supplies by the Italian authorities when they no longer have our imported supplies upon which to rely. At this conference it was decided that the Italian Government should put forward concrete proposals upon the points submitted to them, but at the end of the month these proposals were still awaited.

Studies were made of the actual bread/pasta ration that would be available throughout Italy if present scheduled import tonnages were maintained, and also of the actual amount of grain imports that would be required if the higher ration of the south were to be made universal. The result of the first was that a considerable reduction of the ration in the south would be necessary if no further increase upon scheduled imports were granted. The result of the second were communicated to AFHQ and an early decision upon the question of the higher ration for the present "unprivileged" part of Italy was requested.

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The necessity for such a decision became of more pressing importance as the months went by as statements in the Press, based upon the joint statements made in Washington, reflected the growing assurance of the Italian population that such a concession would, in fact, be granted to them.

By the end of the month, however, no definite program of increased imports had been issued and the question of the 300 grams universal ration was still in abeyance.

The Sicily wheat situation also was the subject of a special study during the month. Harvesting has been disappointing in the Island and by the end of the month the total harvested was still 100,000 tons below even the revised, and decreased, target figure, and at the

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The Sicily wheat situation also was the subject of a special study during the month. Amassing has been disappointing in the Island and by the end of the month the total amassed was still 100,000 tons below even the revised, and decreased, target figure. The Regional authorities are doubtful if much more amassing can be expected, and at the moment it appears certain that Sicily will have to be "baled out" long before expected.

Barley imports arrived during the month for the first time. The idea is that a certain amount of barley, surplus in certain countries, will be imported into Italy to ease the pressure upon world supplies of wheat. Present proportion is 20% of barley will be imported to 80% of wheat. Certain stocks of local barley also exist and therefore instructions were sent to all regions ordering the use of barley flour in bread making, and a directive issued laying down milling ratios for barley and the amount of barley flour that is to be mixed with wheat flour in the making of bread. At present this is 20%, but a possible revision will be made when the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, in agreement with us, issues complete instructions on the whole subject. The Ministry has also been requested to make allocations of all present stocks of locally grown barley.

Data to show the diminishing scale of imports are as follows:

MONTH	SUGAR	MILK	MEAT	DRIED VEG.	SOUP	FISH	TOTAL
JULY	-	1,375	6,306	2,694	-	404	10,719
*AUG.	*2,687	10	-	-	-	153	2,855
SEPT.	-	-	-	1,834	-	291	2,125
OCT.	2,682	-	-	4,661 x	-	326	7,669

* Into Sicily.
x Into Leghorn - stockpile earmarked for North Italy.

The first ship with sugar to reach the Mainland since May arrived in Naples during the month. It came in so late in the month, however, and rate of discharge was so slow, that for the second month in succession it was not possible to issue a sugar ration in large areas of the Mainland.

3. GENERAL RATIONING.

A new ration scale for the Guardia di Finanza and Public Security Agents was formulated to come into effect from 1 November, as a result of representations made from various sources as to the inadequacy of the existing scale. The new scale provides rations roughly ~~in current~~ equivalent to that of the existing military scale.

Further steps were taken in conjunction with Education Sub-Commission with regard to meals for School Children. The original maximum amounts of 3 pounds of soup and 3 pounds of vegetables per head per month were retained, but it was pointed out and included in the directive that was issued, that supplies might not continue to be fully available but that a minimum amount of 1½ pounds of soup would always be issued.

Various breaches of rationing policy and regulations came to light during October and as a result instructions had to be sent to all Regions that these breaches must stop. It does not seem to be fully realized by all officers in the field that the problem which confronts us is that of feeding Italy as a whole, and that preferential treatment to particular areas without reference to this Headquarters may have a most harmful effect upon general rationing policy vis a vis the Italian Government and upon the general supply situation.

Labor trouble in Rome lead to a conference being held with the Council of Ministers, Labor Leaders and A.C. Representatives. Various requests were put forward on behalf of the workers for an extension of issues to all Mense Aziendali in Rome Province and for an increase in supplementary ration scales for workers. After discussion it was decided:

a. That issues of pasta at present being made to certain industrial messes in Rome would be extended to all; and

b. That the question of supplementary ration for workers would be given further study in conjunction with the new Undersecretariate of Food that had been formed.

Pending the final settlement of the question of the universal high Bread/Pasta

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a. That issues of paste at present being made to certain industrial messes in Rome would be extended to all; and

b. That the question of supplementary ration for workers would be given further study in conjunction with the new Undersecretariate of Food that had been formed.

Pending the final settlement of the question of the universal high Bread/Paste ration it was decided during the month, with the approval of AFHQ, to authorize an issue of 300 grams of paste or flour fortnightly in all Provinces north of the Garigliano. First issue was to take place during the first week in November.

Various demands were received during the month for improvements in Ration Scales from a number of sources. Each of these applications had its own individual merits to warrant improved ration scales but they had to be considered in the light of the general shortage of available supplies and apart from those mentioned above they were referred back for further consideration. It is expected that with the forthcoming assumption of responsibilities by the Italian Government for the feeding of occupied Italy a general review of ration scales, in the light of the stern reality of available supplies, will be made. The principle, at present accepted, is that the greatest needs of the greatest number should be met.

4. ITALIAN UNDERSECRETARIATE OF FOOD

The question of the formation of an Undersecretariate of Food has been followed up

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and pressure maintained to bring this into being at the earliest possible moment. The need for such a Ministry has for long been represented by us and has been accepted by the Italian Government. The original Decree as approved by us has been rather drastically revised by the Council of Ministers. The Decree as passed in its final form, however, contains all the essential principles embodied in the original, if the Italian Government carries it out in the spirit we have been verbally assured it will be implemented. Various meetings were held with interested parties, in which the need for an immediate appointment of the new Under-Secretary was stressed. By the end of the month things were coming into shape, the former Under-Secretary of Agriculture, H.E. Bergami, had been nominated for the post of Under-Secretary of Food, and we were assured that the whole organization would be prepared to function within a comparatively short time.

5. HANDLING OF SUPPLIES.

The Warehousing and Forwarding Division finally came under the Transportation Sub-Commission with effect from 1 October. All shipping information now goes through Transportation Sub-Commission and this is working quite satisfactory.

The Army authorities ceased operating the ports of Castellammare and Torre Annunziata with effect from 20 October approximately. Urgent discussions were held with regard to the civilian operation of this port and tentative arrangements were made by Captain Palmer in conjunction with Southern Region to have the Federazione dei Consorzii Agrarii handle grain imports using the Magazzini Generali as their agents. Capt. Lukas was sent down to tie things up and his recommendations regarding final contacts to be placed etc., are now receiving the attention of the Chief Accountant.

Increasing concern has been felt throughout the month at the inability of the Military to give us sufficient facilities in the discharge of steamers at ports and in regard to the transport of civilian supplies by rail. This especially refers to the handling of imported and locally produced grain. 112,000 tons of grain are required montaly to maintain the present bread/paste ration scale on the Mainland of Italy. At the moment approximately one third of this must come in through the main Sea Ports and two third is provided from locally produced grain. Sufficient quantities have not been handled expeditiously enough to meet those needs; as a result grain stocks in Naples at the end of the month were down to 3 days supplies, and grain stocks in Rome, which is the next large consuming center, have almost been at the same level. This is not a satisfactory method of ensuring that the supply needs of a country are met, and various representations have been made that some improvements in the handling and transport of grain must be made, in order that the "hand to mouth" existence which has been our lot for the past year should be considerably improved.

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During October, a plan for feeding North Italy was prepared with due consideration of all local resources. Stockpiles have been established with the small supplies available. The imports that are being called forward are hardly sufficient for north Italy

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During October, a plan for feeding North Italy was prepared with due consideration of all local resources. Stockpiles have been established with the small supplies available. The imports that are being called forward are hardly sufficient for north Italy if we are to maintain the present ration scales, and an all over reduction in ration scales seems necessary. We are now faced with an enigma--feed the people in occupied Italy and reduce the stockpile or maintain the stockpile and don't feed the people already liberated. In addition to this, we are being called on to lend supplies to UNRRA from our already small stocks.

The forward stockpiles are:

	West Side	East Side	Total
Flour	5,182	4,351	9,533
Misc.	4,208	2,108	6,316

Additional stockpile supplies expected during November are Sugar 1000 tons, powdered milk 750 tons, soup 5100 tons, flour 22,000 tons, fats 2200 tons.

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HOME SUPPLY DIVISION.

1. The Division has met regularly in the office of the Chairman on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The meetings are usually attended by Lt. Col. Burdess of the Transportation Sub-Commission, Major Merritt of Agriculture Sub-Commission, Capt. Lester of Lazio-Umbria Region, Economics & Supply. Major Rorimer of the Food Sub-Commission acts as chairman of these meetings.

2. Attached is a compilation by weeks showing the total quantities and types of foods arriving in the Rome Markets during the Month of October (October 1 to October 28). This report shows a total of 15,611 tons of Non-Rationed foods arrived or a daily average of about 560 tons per day. In addition approximately 687,000 eggs arrived or a daily average of about 25,000 eggs. The totals for October show a decrease of about 3,000 tons total or 100 tons daily average against the totals and average for September. This is due in part to (1) shortage of rail cars (2) elimination of Naples Area for Rome availability (3) shortage of transport (4) high prices.

3. On potatoes a total of about 1,200 tons only arrived in this period or an average of about 42 tons per. In addition to the quantities shown on the report approximately 200 tons were delivered in Rail Wagons from Avellino to Vatican City for distribution by the Vatican to Hospitals, Orphanages, Charitable Religious Institutions. About 100 tons of the total potatoes came from Naples Area and the balance from Avezzano (Abruzzi-Marche Region). In Avezzano there were also supposed to be 200 tons to 300 tons per day available. These also did not arrive. The daily average arrival in Rome of 42 tons per day is an increase over September of about 15 tons per day.

4. The wine ship from Taranto containing 4,300 tons of wine arrived in Civitavecchia and the wine was unloaded from the ship, well within the required time for unloading. The wine is being shipped to Rome by rail and will be distributed through the proper channels. The retail price will be 29 lire per litre. Other wine ships approximately 1,500 tons at Brindisi and 1200 tons at Gallipoli are also now being loaded for Rome, and a third ship of 1,000 tons is to be made available at Taranto.

5. The tonnage arriving by rail into Rome during the month of October was low because of (1) shortage of rail cars (2) unaccepted tonnage of available surpluses (3) unsatisfactory prices of available surpluses. A total of approximately 1,000 tons arrived during the month by rail. Some schooners with lemons and food from Sicily also arrived.

OLIVE OIL.

1. During the month of October 1944 the following movement of olive oil took place:

Edible Oil.

Naples Stock:	At 1st October	tons	666,074
	arrivals during the month	"	613.189
		T.	1280.263
	issued during the month	"	786,534
	STOCK ON 31st OCTOBER	T.	439.729
Rome Stock:	At 1st October	t.	304,134
	Arrivals during the month		354.819
		t.	658.953

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	Issued during the month	" 435.900
	STOCK ON 31st OCTOBER	T. 223.053

2. SITUATION.

(e) Oil Supply for Rome City. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Commissariato Generale dell'Alimentazione, after having settled the quantity of oil for Rome at t.930 for September, October and November, informed this Sub-Commission that the said quantity would not be sufficient to cover the requirements of the civil population, hospitals, convents and other Public Institutions for 3 months. They increased the allocations from Apulia to 10914 quintals (to be with 2182,00 quintals of grade III oil). However, the total quantity to be distributed remains 10.914 quintals (according to the figures supplied by the Ministry which are not in conformity with those of Economics & Supply Division Food Administration - quintals 10931).

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(21)

Rome Distribution. 918,900 kgs of edible oil have been distributed during the month, to cover the September ration of 200 grams p.c.

(c) Olive Oil Movement. Consignors of refined olive oil from Apulia complain that they cannot forward the oil assigned for Rome because their bids for tankers cannot be accepted due to the shortage of same. 800 tons of oil was to have come from Apulia, whereas the total arrivals to 30th October, including the quantities forwarded from Naples only amount to quintals 354.19. Transportation Sub-Commission have been advised of this situation, and improvement is hoped for.

(d) Shortages, Pilfering, etc. The situation grows increasingly worse as regards oil arriving by tanker or wagon from Naples. The tankers arrive in Rome with broken seals, and, when checked, shortages of anything up to 12 quintals of oil are discovered in each tanker or wagon.

The consignees in Rome pay in advance for the quantities advised by the consignors and have to be reimbursed for these shortages out of the fund being formed at the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari.

It is estimated that on the sale of the old crop oil at 39 lire per kilo about L.5.000.000 will come into this fund. At a very rough estimate we have already to cover a loss of about L. 4.750.000.- (see report for September), without taking into account the refund of financial loss on such shortages.

If this wholesale stealing goes on, we shall have to increase the price of the new crop oil to build up another fund to make good the financial loss on shortages. This would complicate the accounts and require special supervision.

The bulk of the shortages occur in oil moved from Naples to Rome. On the total quantity moved from Naples and Apulia to Rome the loss through pilferage, etc. is 120 quintals.

This serious state of affairs should receive the immediate attention of both Italian and Allied authorities concerned, who should take adequate steps to put a stop to it.

The Italian State Railways will assume no responsibility for shortages due to theft whilst goods are transported on their lines.

LOCAL RESOURCES.

1. During the month of October perhaps the most important decision reached was on the question of future supplies of fresh potatoes for the Army. Last year S & T imported a quantity of seed potatoes into Italy under the understanding that an agreed portion of the resultant crop should be allocated to them. In practice it was proved that this scheme failed. As a result it has now been decided that, so far as S & T are concerned, they will import seed as before but that, in conjunction with Agriculture Sub-Commission, they will be allotted certain areas for planting and take the whole of the crop therefrom under their own arrangements.

2. With the approach of Christmas, the Army has been planning for seasonal festivities. A large number of turkeys has been allocated to them from Sicilian Region and, in addition, it has been possible to make large allotments from the Surplus Sicilian Citrus crop.

3. On the question of Inter-Regional Trade, the Italian Government have been pressing

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3. On the question of inter-Regional Trade, the Italian Government have been pressing for some time for complete free trade in unrationed foodstuffs between all Regions under their control. At the moment the present policy of "declared surpluses" is still in force. The question of free trade is under discussion with the Italian Government -- presumably with the imminent take over by the Italians ahead of us, their wishes in this matter are likely to prevail.

FOOD PROCESSING.

1. This division worked with the Transportation Division of this Sub-Commission and with Lazio-Umbria Region to provide 400 tons of Salt for the manufacture of PECORINO ROMANO cheese in the Rome area. This quantity of salt will process about 20,000 quintals of cheese.

2. The manufacture of yeast requires a special filter cloth which has heretofore been made in Northern Italy. The supply of this item is very short and arrangements have

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been made with the Hemp Control office to have the cloth manufactured in liberated Italy. These factories were also assisted in securing fuel, ammonium sulphate and low grade olive oil to be used as an anti-foaming agent.

3. Conferences were held with the Chief of the Fisheries Division, Agriculture Sub-Commission, with the Requisition Division, and with representatives of the fish processing industry in Sicily and Sardinia with a view to provide for the preservation of any surpluses catches during the next season.

4. Steps are being taken to reactivate as many sugar mills as possible in liberated Italy. The division is working with the Committee of experts for the reconstruction of Industry to determine which plants can be placed in operating condition by next season. A survey is being made to determine the quantity of filter cloth required by these mills so that the manufacture can be completed in time. The Cecina sugar mill was visited during the month.

5. The Provinces of Siena, Florence, Pisa, Livorno and Grossetto were visited. Flour mills and pasta factories were found to have ample capacity for local needs. There has been no commercial preservation of fruits in vegetables of consequence in these provinces. Due to demands from fresh markets, there was a very limited quantity of fish available for packing in salt. The large fruit and vegetable preserving plant at Sesto Fiorentino and the sugar mill at Granaiole have suffered heavy damage, and were unable to operate this year.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION.

1. Transportation problems increased in October because of the continued shortage in rail cars, wet weather and railway operating difficulties because of which tonnage bids were cut and other bids accepted to remote stations necessitating long road hauls.

2. The shortage in box cars is indicated by the following figures:

Date	From	To	Commodity	Actual shipment as a % of accepted bids
2-22 Oct	Foggia Prov.	Naples	Wheat	40
2-29 Oct	Castellammare	Naples/Salerno area	Wheat	52
2-29 Oct	Castellammare	Littoria/Frosinone area	Wheat	62
9-29 Oct	Margherita di Savoia	Various	Salt	56

3. Because of railway operating difficulties our bids were not accepted to Littoria after 15 October. Rail shipments were made to Sparanise and the cargo hauled by road to Littoria. Similarly Frosinone was supplied by rail to Roccasecca or Sparanise and by road to Frosinone.

4. Water movements remained unreliable. Bids that are repeated periodically were only partially filled as the following figures indicate.

actual

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From	To	Commodity	Tonnage Requested	Actual Shipments
Castellammare/Naples	Gaeta	Wheat & Rations	1210	693
Naples	Anzio	Rations	210	144
Manfredonia	Gallipoli	Wheat	1500	1680
Cagliari	Castellammare	Salt	3000	1250

5. Many other water bids were very slow in being fulfilled as the following figures indicate.

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

Date Bid	From	To	Commodity	Tonnage Requested	Tonnage arrived by 31 October
* 13 Sept.	Cagliari	Civitavecchia	Salt	800	0
* 16 Sept	Cagliari	Civitavecchia	Rations	1406	0
* 26 Sept	Palermo	Civitavecchia	Rations	1060	0
* 26 Sept	Cagliari	Civitavecchia	Cheese	700	0
28 Sept	Cagliari	Naples	Tunny Livers	6	0
* 10 Oct	Naples	Liverno	Sugar	1000	0
10 Oct	Palermo	Liverno	Rations	1250	0

* Part or all on the way as of 8 November.

RATIONING DIVISION.

1. Ration Scales. Continuous pressure has been received from Government, Ministries, and public and private bodies for increases in rations for represented classes. New scales were introduced for Italian Prisoners of War, returning from France and other countries while in transit and dispersal camps at the ports, also Public Security Agents, who are now rationed at an equivalent of the Italian Military Scale. Feeding of School Children was also to the fore and a plan outlining conditions has been notified to all Regional Supply Officers. A scheme for Public Kitchens in Sardinia was approved.

During a tour of Toscana Region, the writer was able to clear points connected with the Normal Consumer, and Heavy Workers Ration Scales.

At the end of the month an addition to the Normal Consumers Scale, of 300 grams Pasta each fortnight was announced, to commence November.

2. Ration Cards. Normal Consumer Ration Cards for the Emilia Region have been printed.

3. Enforcement. One or two more persons have been arrested in connection with frauds on Ospral by use of counterfeit cards. There is still no indication as to when any of these cases will be brought for trial.

A case where the Bank of Italy is involved in Oil transactions securing of the Black Market has come to light. Local Black Market Committee have examined persons involved and the documents of the case have been passed to Legal Branch for advice, with a view to prosecution.

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A draft outline of a scheme for the suggested organization for the enforcement of food distribution by the Ministry of Agriculture has been passed to Economic Section. Owing to the departure of Captain Dion Enforcement Officer from A.C. further detail work has been delayed.

ADMINISTRATION.

10 Oct	Palermo	Livorno	Rations	1250	0

* Part or all on the way as of 6 November.

RATIONING SWEDEN.

1. Ration Scales. Continuous pressure has been received from Government, Ministries, and public and private bodies for increases in rations for represented classes. New scales were introduced for Italian Prisoners of War, returning from France and other countries while in transit and dispersal camps at the ports, also Public Security Agents, who are now rationed at an equivalent of the Italian Military Scale. Feeding of School Children was also up the fore and a plan outlining additions has been notified to all Regional Supply Officers. A scheme for Public Kitchens in Sardinia was approved.

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ADMINISTRATION.

1. Col. W. J. Legg, Director was away on duty in Washington in October, in his absence Major J. Earle has acted as Acting Director.

2. Capt. E. L. Dion, Ration Enforcement Officer, was re-assigned to Public Safety Sub-Commission under the Manpower Reorganization scheme and Mr. Stauffer returned to the Economic Section for duty with the Priorities and Movement Division.

J. EARLE
Major, RASC
Acting Director, Food Sub-Commission

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CIVILIAN FOOD NON-RATIONED FOODS

ALL REGIONS PROVINCE

DAILY TONNAGE ARRIVED IN ROME BY TRANSPORT MONTH OF OCTOBER 1--28.

Commodity	Week of 1-7	Week of 8-14	Week of 15-21	Week of 22-28	Total	Daily Average
Eggs No.	319690	203360	143300	20400	686.750	24.526
Poultry Tons	6	9	12	32	61	2 +
Fish	24	59	80	41	204	7 +
Dried Fish	32	69	32	72	265	9 +
Chestnuts	17	483	317	552	1,369	49
Figs	17				17	-1
Apples	906	906	849	899	3,560	127
Pears	142	132	127	111	512	18 +
Dried Fruits	20	167	143	344	494	17 +
Grapes	794	771	409	195	2,169	77 +
Lemons	11	15	159	86	271	10
Other Fruits	281	105	307	329	1,022	36 +
Peaches	79				79	3
TOTAL FRUIT	2,267	2,579	2,331	2,616	9,493	339
Potatoes	392	66	145	564	1,187	42 +
Beans	38				38	1 +
Cabbage	11	36	99	151	321	11 +
Med. Apples	161	130	120	88	509	18
Cayenne Peppers	116	96	110	80	402	14 +
Tomatoes	247	214	184	154	799	25
Pumpkins	29				29	1
Onions	12	38	17	4	71	2 +
Other Veg.	573	631	637	635	2,476	88 +
TOTAL Veg.	1,601	1,254	1,322	1676	5,853	209
FOOD SUB-	3,900	3,671	3,745	4,845	15,611	557 +

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Chestnuts	17	483	317	552	1,369	49
Figs	17				17	-1
Apples	906	906	849	899	3,560	127
Pears	142	132	127	111	512	16 +
Dried Fruits	20	167	163	144	494	17 +
Grapes	794	771	409	195	2,169	77 +
Lemons	11	15	159	86	271	10
Other Fruits	261	105	307	329	1,022	36 +
Peaches	79				79	3
TOTAL FRUIT	2,267	2,579	2,331	2,316	9,493	339
Potatoes	393	86	145	564	1,187	42 +
Beans	38				38	1 +
Cabbage	11	60	99	151	321	11 +
M.d. Apples	161	130	130	88	509	18
Cayenne Peppers	116	96	110	80	402	14 +
Tomatoes	247	214	184	154	799	25
Pumpkins	29				29	1
Onions	12	38	17	4	71	2 +
Other Veg.	373	631	537	695	2,476	88 +
TOTAL Veg.	1,601	1,254	1,322	1670	5,853	209
FOOD SUB-TOTAL	3,900	3,571	3,745	4,065	15,621	557 +
Fuel - Wood	1,061	557	665	460	2,743	98
Charcoal	740	728	701	369	2,538	90 +
Kerosine		480	420	360	1,260	45
TOTAL FUEL	1,801	1,765	1,786	1,189	6,541	233 +
GRAND TOTAL	5,701	5,636	5,531	5,254	22,162	791 +

REMARKS: Compiled by Rome Supply Division, Food Sub-Commission, A.C., F.M. HERMER, Major, A.U.S., Chairman. Rome Reports furnished by AGA.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Food Sub-Commission
A.P.O. 394

16 October 1944

18 OCT Recd

MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1944

SUPPLY DIVISION.

1. A survey was completed of available imported supplies in relation to the extended areas to be fed. Since July we have been steadily eating down supplies of imported commodities such as Meat, Dehydrated Soup, Dried Vegetables, Sugar, and so, in the absence of any concrete information with regard to the resumption of imports of such supplies, it was decided that reductions in total consumption were necessary. This was accomplished by introducing the system from September 1st that the existing ration, apart from bread and salt, would be issued only to towns with a population of 50,000 and above, while retaining universally the existing ration scales for Hospital, Police and all other special classes.

2. It is recognized that this is not an ideal solution. There are many smaller towns in which distress may result in consequence of this decision. It is, however, logical in view of the present supply situation, and in view of the fact that the smaller towns live closer to the country side, and are therefore more in a position to make the fullest use of local resources.

3. This fuller use of local resources is an essential part of any plan for the feeding of Italy during the coming winter. It is felt that there may be a too insistent demand for the use of imported supplies only as a basis for feeding a population and in particular for feeding special classes which, it is recognised, have priority demands upon available supplies. The question as whether the Italian Provincial and Central Government authorities have made real progress in the utilizing of local resources is a moot point, and is receiving careful consideration at the moment.

4. The inequality of the bread and paste ration as between Southern and Central Italy has been the subject of careful study during the month. Dissatisfaction has naturally and inevitably been expressed in Central Italy, particularly in the grain producing areas. It was realized that uniformity was the only possible solution and that the uniformity would, if possible, take the line of an upward movement of the ration in Central Italy, rather than a downward movement in the South. The implementation of such a program will require increased imports of cereals. Because of this, and because of the increasing gravity of the situation with respect to other foodstuffs, estimates were prepared in considerable detail, calling for a new program of imported foodstuffs which would ensure a reasonable ration scale for the entire population. These estimates were presented verbally by the head of the Sub-Commission to AFHQ early in the month and were taken to Washington by Brig. Gen. O'Dwyer. As a result of this the Head of the Sub-Commission and the Statistician were called forward to Washington to support these estimates, and to present the urgent need for speedy and effective action to be taken to ameliorate the present situation.

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5. In Southern Region the food situation was satisfactory. The high bread and paste ration was maintained and supplies of local produce were available in good quantity to [illegible] made in the distribution of imported supplies.

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5. In Southern Region the food situation was satisfactory. The high bread and pasta ration was maintained and supplies of local produce were available in good quantity to offset any reduction made in the distribution of imported supplies.

6.(a) The problem of the feeding of Rome again presented considerable difficulties and the special Rome Supply Committee was maintained throughout the month in an effort to have these difficulties resolved. General distribution was made of the authorized ration of Meat, Dried Vegs., Soup and Salt. The bread ration of 200 grams daily was maintained and in addition an issue of 550 grams of pasta was made. No sugar could be distributed owing to late arrivals of expected supplies and the olive oil ration for September had to be carried forward into early October owing to transportation difficulties. It should be noted that in addition to the ordinary population, supplies are being made available to Communal and Industrial kitchens feeding 280,000 people daily, to 25,000 Hospital patients and to other special classes.

(b) There is attached a compilation showing by weeks the total quantities and types of foods arriving in Rome during the month of September (Appendix "A"). From this report it is to be noted that on foods a total of 18,000 tons arrived or a daily average

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of about 650 tons per day. In addition a total of over 2,000,000 eggs arrived for a daily average of about 79,000 eggs per day. The maximum number of eggs arriving in one day was 201,760 eggs and the minimum number 25,200. On fruit the maximum quantity received per day was 670 tons and the minimum quantity 139 tons per day. Vegetables ranged from a maximum of 606 tons per day to a minimum of 89 tons. On potatoes it is to be noted that a total of 775 tons only arrived in Rome or an average of 28 tons per day. Approximately 500 tons came from Avezzano, average 18 tons per day and 250 tons came from Naples Area or about 10 tons per day. It can be seen from these figures that the 200 tons of potatoes per day from Avezzano and 200 tons per day from Naples which were supposedly available have not been arriving.

7. The question of the feeding of devastated areas has come to the fore especially in view of the approach of winter. Southern Frosinone, the battleground of the early days of the advance, and Littoria, with its malaria problem in addition, were given special allocations of food because of the conditions prevailing there, but the food situation is not yet satisfactory. Supplies of vital commodities for such areas, such as fats, simply do not exist and special consideration will have to be given to the problem. Similar conditions exist in a minor degree elsewhere, notably in the newly occupied districts of Pisa, Lucca and Pistoia Provinces. Deterioration of existing roads is another factor that was considered during the month. Aquila Province is likely to be isolated in winter, and a three months allocation of supplies was made to it. The same procedure will be adopted for the other areas were communications may be cut off during the worst of the winter months.

8. The question of the provision of food supplies for a possible rapid advance north of the Pisa-Rimini line received special consideration early in the month. Supplies in forward warehouses of Liverno and Ancona were sufficient for the immediate needs of territory south of the line, but it had not been possible to create any considerable stockpile to take care of a large extension of newly occupied territory. No arrangements had been made by AFHQ for the import of any supplies for Northern Italy to arrive before November. In consequence an emergency program was set up. Surplus milling facilities in Naples, Foggia and Bari were utilized and flour was railed forward at the rate of about 250 tons per day, with other supplies in proportion. By consultation with AFHQ supplies have now been called forward to arrive earlier than November, and sufficient supplies are now in stock in forward warehouses, or are due to arrive immediately, to cope with the possibility of a quickened occupation of territory north of the Gothic Line.

9. The purchase by the Army of local produce, especially fruit and vegetables, received special attention. If Italy is to be fed reasonably, then the fullest possible use must be made of local resources and buying on any large scale by the Allied Armed Forces will inevitably jeopardise this. Existing policy as laid down by the Allied Forces Local Resources Section was reviewed at a conference held with all interested parties at AFHQ and as a result a new administrative Instruction was issued by AFHQ which makes the situation much more satisfactory from a civilian supply point of view. If carried out in the spirit as well as in the letter it should limit the amount of local produce purchased by the Armed Forces and so make a greater amount available for civilian needs. Illegal purchases are still a thorn in our flesh. They are, however, only typical of a control which it is virtually impossible to carry out successfully.

10. Movement of food supplies, both imported and local, was slightly improved during the month. But it still falls short of what is ideal. At the moment there is not enough transport available to carry even the sub-normal amounts of available food, and improvement in this is vital to any improvement in food control and food distribution.

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OLIVE OIL.

1. During the month of September 1944 the following movement of olive oil took place:

Edible Oil.

Naples	Stock at 1st September 1944		582.746 tons
	Arrivals during September		580.728 "
			1,163.474 tons
	Issued during the month:		
	To Rome Stockpile	99.8 tons	
	8th Army Rear	90 "	
	5th Army Rear (Grosseto)	30 "	
	Seprad Naples	311 "	
	Salerno	25 "	
	Depot 674	1 "	496.800 "
	STOCK AT 30/9/44		666.674 tons

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Rome Stock at 1st September 1944: 204.334 tons
Arrivals during September 99.800 tons
304.134 tons

2. Situation.

(a) Oil Supply for Rome city. As a result of various meetings with Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture (Commissario to Comrsio dell'Alimentazione - Dr. Arlini & Dr. Jovine) the following was decided: The Italian Government to arrage for supply of 930 tons (310 tons of refined olive oil for September, October & November) from Apulia for Rome City, first shipments to arrive immediately for September distribution. Bids for this movement were put in good time, but at the end of September no oil had yet arrived from Apulia. It was therefore decided to distribute 100 grams per head to cover half the September ration, taking 100 tons from Rome Stockpile and 55 tons from Naples warehouses. The quantity will be replaced by Apulian oil due to arrive. 200 tons per month (August September, October) of refined oil from Apulia to Naples has also be arranged.

(b) Rome Distribution. In spite of the fact that the Ministry was informed of what had been decided, for an immediate distribution of 100 grams per head and that the oil was available, the Sepral was not able to draw up the distribution plan for wholesalers.

The inefficiency of the Sepral is holding up the oil distribution and causes discontent among the population, which blames ACC for the delay.

We have instructed the Ministry to look into the matter and have asked for explanations.

(c) Olive Oil Stock Accounts Region IV. On my request we obtained from Region IV and Sepral the figures of the stock balances on wholesalers' hands which were the following:

	Sepral	Region IV
Stock at 17/9/44	Litres 61.925	101.205

We have not included this balance in the Rome Stock because we am expecting more precise data both from Region IV and Sepral.

(d) Olive Oil Movement from Calabria. The Calabrian oil continues to be despatched regularly from Calabria to Naples (Abt. 250 tons per week) and is now being used for mixing (20% : 80% refined oil).

(e) Transport. The Apulian refineries have their stock of olive oil or sulphur oil of low acidity in warehouses or extraction plants all over the Region. It is essential that the movement of unrefined olive oil within Apulia from warehouses or extraction plants to the refineries by given the same priority as edible oil, failing which the 930 tons of refined oil will not be produced in time.

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Transportation Sub-Commission has been requested to pass instructions to Southern Region for the immediate acceptance of bids for movement of unrefined oil in Apulia.

(f) Oil Tankers and Drums. The number of available tankers in Apulia is not sufficient for the movement of this olive oil to Rome. Transportation Sub-Commission was instructed to transfer 29 tankers from Calabria to Apulia and as more tankers arrive with oil from Calabria, a certain number will be sent empty to Bari.

[illegible] that the number of

[illegible], adding 100 tons from Rome Stockpile and 55 tons from Naples warehouses. The quantity will be replaced by Apulian Oil due to arrive. 200 tons per month (August September, October) of refined oil from Apulia to Naples has also be arranged.

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(f) Oil Tankers and Drums. The number of available tankers in Apulia is not sufficient for the movement of this olive oil to Rome. Transportation Sub-Commission was instructed to transfer 23 tankers from Calabria to Apulia and as more tankers arrive with oil from Calabria, a certain number will be sent empty to Bari.

The shortage of drums is very serious. It is estimated that the number of empty drums in Rome in the hands of the various depots does not exceed 600. Enquiries at Salvage dumps and RAF stations have so far given no results. Efforts to find drums are being continued.

(g) Prices. For Rome and northern regions a uniform price has been fixed above cost, viz., lire 39 per litre to consumer. This in order that certain losses incurred by the sale in Rome of certain quantities below cost be recuperated. This "excess profit" will be controlled by the Consorzi Agrari of each province (Rome and North) and will have to cover the following losses on previous distributions:

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abt. Lire	2.000.000-	on first Rome distribution sold below cost price
" "	1.450.000-	for payment to the Consorzio Agrario, of fee chargeable by that institution according to the Italian Government Ordinances No. 5 & 17 (Lire 130 per Quintal), which had not been included in the price of oil from Apulia to Naples.
" "	1,300.000.-	for further Apulian shipments to Rome (900 tons for September-November issue) not considered in fixing the price to National Distributors (assegnatari Nazionali) in Apulia; eventual further reimbursements for interest, shortages allowances etc.

When the distribution of the old crop is completed and after having reimbursed the amounts due, any excess will be handed over to the Italian Government (Treasury).

(h) Payments. In order to avoid delay in the settlement of accounts as in the past, We have arranged that the payments be made directly from Consignor to Consignee immediately after reception of goods. Where the oil is shipped to Army AMG, payment will be made immediately by AFA. Any eventual interest due would be paid out of the reserve fund accumulated at the Consorzi Agrari (price-difference between costprice and sale price).

(i) Old crop oil availability. The quantities ACC can expect to dispose of until the new crop is ready for distribution are the following:

Naples Stock	667 tons
Rome Stock	304 "
Report	971 tons
Appulian oil for Rome.	930 tons
Expected shipments from Calabria.(Maj. Duncan expects to ship from Calabria during Oct. 600 tons).	600 "
Eventual surplus in Apulia (information supplied by Commissariato Generale dell' Alimentazione.	600 "
TOTAL	3101 Tons

(j) Personnel. Carlo Chiumenti transferred to Naples on September 30th, Mr.Maggi who is required for supervision of refineries in Naples will thus be able to devote all his time to that branch.

Pvt. Remo Adorni, transferred from Depot 676 to Rome on the 16th instant, is checking on olive oil arrivals.

Pvt. David Finnington transferred from Depot 676 to Rome on the 13th instant

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LOCAL RESOURCES.

1. The month of September has produced a number of problems owing to the seasonal diminuition of fresh fruit and vegetables. The task of attempting to satisfy both the hungry civilian population on the one hand and the Armed Forces on the other has proved to be almost impossible.

2. Whereas civilians depend almost entirely on fruit and vegetables to augment their rations the Armed Forces, particularly the British Army require a large allocation of potatoes to meet one of the staple foods of the Service.

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3. If all the surplus food available could be moved and the peasants induced to sell their produce through organized channels, matters would be enormously simplified.

4. As it is, lack of transport makes it impossible to move a great many of the availabilities and the farmers persist in barking every effort to channel their produce through the established organizations for purchasing their goods. With a result that much of the stuff remains hidden for sale to the black market.

5. As an example, it is known, that in the Avezzano area of Aquila Province a very large crop of potatoes has been produced, yet, despite every effort both in regard to transport and control, only a mere trickle of the crop finds its way to the proper market.

6. Strenuous efforts are being made to remedy this situation and pregent reports show that a considerable improvment in the situation may be looked for.

FOOD PROCESSING.

1. By the end of September the tomato processing season was being concluded. Final figures on the quantity of paste which was produced under our program are not yet available, but it is obvious that, due to competition from the fresh vegetable markets, from processors for the black markets, and due to the shortage of fuel, we will be far short of our target of 20,000 tons. The blocking of the production in Naples, Salerno and Beri Provinces occurred too late in the season for any real effectiveness. The production in Perugia Province has also been ordered blocked, and preliminery reports indicate that 1000 tons will be manufactured in that province.

2. The production of cheese from sheep's milk in LAZIO and SARDEGNA Regions was discussed with Regional Officers with a view to providing salt for the 1944-45 season. The number of sheep in the general vicinity of Rome has suffered heavy reduction, and the cheese manufacturers estimate a yield in this area of between 25,000 to 30,000 quintals.

3. The matter of processing egg plant in Sicily for shipment to the Mainland was referred to this division for study. A report indicating the quantity of olive oil, tin plate, and solder required for the pack was prepared for the Director. Processors in Naples and Salerno Provinces have requested that coke be made available to them for the purpose of processing roasted peppers. The request has been referred to Headquarters Southern Region with a recommendation that fuel and salt be made available for this product in cases where canners were able to provide containers. Glass jars are generally used, and a quantity of these is available in the area.

4. Efforts to find a sugar mill in operating condition in areas where sugar beets were being grown have been unsuccessful. However, despite extensive demolitions, we have been able to locate and block sufficient molasses at these plants to supply the yeast factories in central Italy. 14,000 quintals have been blocked at Grenaiola during the month and steps are being taken to move 200 tons from Foligno to the Barletta factory immediately.

5. There have been conferences with manufacturers of miscellaneous and specially food items such as coffee, spices, malt, etc. The roasting and blending of coffee and the preparation of most of the spices are dependant on imports and consequently must await the renewal of trade in the less essential items. Although the principal use for malt is in the manufacture of beer, it is an ingredient of coffee substitute and is normally used in the manufacture of yeast, it is not indispensible to the latter, and malt

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RATIONING AND RATION ENFORCEMENT.

1. Ration Scales. The differences in Southern and Central Italy produced the usual crop of enquiries and complaints from Central Italy. No progress has been made in transferring the responsibility for Ration Scales to the appropriate Italian Ministry mainly owing to the doubts of the supply position. The situation in Sardinia has been clarified by agreement between A.M.G., Italian Government, and the High Commissioner that the official scales be operated and enforced.

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[redacted]

It has been agreed that Mine Clearance Squads shall be entitled to Heavy Workers Supplementary Ration scale "A".

In connection with the repatriation of Italian Refugees, rations have been agreed for Assembly Points and Feeding Points on route and instructions issued.

Ration Scales have been listed by the three defined areas viz. Operational, Central Italy, and Southern Italy including Sicily and Sardinia, for review in the light of the present and future supply position.

2. Ration Cards. The Italian Government undertook the preparation and printing of Ration Cards for the period Nov/Feb. for Italian governed territory. Three officials visited regions to obtain first hand information on printing and distribution facilities. The main work was carried out in Rome and proceeded to schedule, with a very slight time lag. Rail and Road transport to Provincial Seprols was arranged and cards are en route.

3. Enforcement. Further arrests have been made in connection with the circulation of forged ration cards in Rome. Judicial proceedings are subject to considerable delay owing to the number of cases at present in the courts.

A survey of the existing system of supervision and enforcement is being carried out.

In the main it is being found that direction from Italian higher authorities is lacking. In conjunction with the survey, plans for control and supervision of [redacted] are being formulated for presentation to the Italian authorities.

WAREHOUSING AND FORWARDING DIVISION.

1. There is still an undue amount of difficulty and resulting loss of time in handling semi-clerical matters relative to the disposal of incoming cargoes, other than food. This is caused by a lack of cooperation from various Sub-Commissions.

2. During the month, Capt. Bowes returned to duty, and relieved Captain Lakser.

3. The following changes occurred during the month:

a. Depots at Civitavecchia were turned over to Lazio Region for operation. Port of Civitavecchia now used only for coaster and schooners.

b. ACC personnel from Civitavecchia took over operation of Depot at Piombino.

c. ACC personnel from Piombino opened and commenced operation of ACC Depot 12150 at Leghorn. Port at Leghorn now in use.

d. ACC personnel later closed Dept at Piombino and opened new ACC Depot 12151 at Ardenza, suburb of Leghorn, as well as handling unloading of railhead and operation of "in transit" depot at Cecina. Port of Piombino ceased operations.

4. Great difficulties were encountered in attempting to meet the program of clearing 300 tons daily from Cecina railhead to Leghorn depots, and at the same time supplying Florence 150 tons daily - all of foodstuffs. Difficulties were principally due to [redacted] availability of transportation furnished by 1024 and 1025 Trucking Comp-

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5. Preliminary plans were made for the turning over of Sienna Depot #49 to Toscana Region.

6. Plans were in process during the last part of the month for the transfer of all depots, equipment and personnel of the Warehousing & Forwarding Division from the Food Sub-Commission to the Transportation Sub-Commission which was to become effective 1 October 1944.

STATISTICIAN.

1. The position of statistician was filled by Major A. W. TOLMAN until 21 September. Therefore, all activities during the first 20 days of the month cannot be included in this report. It is known, however, that during the period an export program was developed and prepared for submission by the Director to higher headquarters.

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

2. The period 21-30 September was devoted largely to orientation, examination of files containing statistical data of interest, establishing contacts and assisting in closing out the affairs of the Accounting Division prior to its transfer to the Transportation Sub-Commission. In the latter connection, a plan for supply accounting on and after 1 October 1944 was drafted and submitted to the Chief Accountant. It is understood that the essential features of the plan have been approved. Included in the plan are proposals for transferring the functions of endorsing bills of lading and preparing ship unloading reports to the Transportation Division which in the future will have direct responsibility for supervising the physical entry of imports. It is anticipated that this change will become effective within a few days.

W. J. LEGG
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

CofS Distribution
1 copy file CSO. CofS A/CC
1 Capt Mowden
3 PRBr.

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APPENDIX "A"

Arrivals Some Mentioned Foods Monthly Sept. 3 to Sept. 30 (incl)

DAILY TONNAGE ARRIVING IN CUBA BY TRANSPORT

Commodity	Week of Sep. 3-9	Week of Sep.10-16	Week of Sep.12-23	Week of Sep.24-30	Total	Daily Aver.	May Per Day	Min. Per Day
Eggs No.	387036	65512	750440	406000	2220188	78639	1,201,760	25200
Poultry . Tons		1.	4	6	11	39	1	025
Fish	16	81	83	71	251	9	28	1
Other Misc.								
TOTAL Misc.	16	82	87	77	262	9.39**	23	1025
Figs	116	143	115	77	449	16 +	31	5
Apples	363	525	601	741	2230	80	134	35
Pears	136	131	139	134	540	19*	22	10
Peaches	194	253	263	202	812	32+	84	17
Grapes	960	1107	865	959	3911	140	203	56
Lemons	162	58	186	126	531	19	50	1
Other Fruits	543	447	466	358	1814	65	131	15
TOTAL FRUIT	2439	2664	2632	2597	10387	371	670	139
Potatoes	167	307	188	113	775	27-+	136	2
Beans	33	42	57	61	193	7	14	1
Mod. Apples	183	204	171	221	789	28	44	13
Cayenne Peppers	279	282	193	145	849	30	55	7
Tomatoes	638	548	442	419	2067	74	158	27
Pumpkins	82	87	72	90	331	12	21	4
Other Veg.	740	612	530	575	2523	90	178	35
TOTAL VEG.	2152	2032	1713	1594	7491	268	606	89
Food Sub Total	4660	4696	4433	4277	18140	648	1249	223
Fuel - Wood	891	797	870	686	3244	116	187	38

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Other Misc.								
TOTAL Misc.	16	82	87	77	262	9.39**	23	1025
Figs	116	143	113	77	449	16 +	31	5
Apples	363	525	601	741	2230	80	134	35
Pears	136	131	139	134	540	19*	22	10
Peaches	194	253	269	202	212	92+	84	17
Grapes	980	1107	865	959	3911	140	203	56
Lemons	161	58	186	126	531	19	30	1
Other Fruits	543	447	466	359	1814	65	191	15
TOTAL FRUIT	2493	2664	2632	2597	10357	372	670	139
Potatoes	167	907	189	113	775	27-+	136	2
Beans	33	42	57	61	196	7	14	1
Mod. Apples	193	204	171	221	789	28	44	13
Cayenne Peppers	273	232	193	145	843	30	55	7
Tomatoes	558	548	442	419	2067	74	156	27
Pumpkins	88	87	72	90	336	12	21	4
Other Veg.	746	612	590	575	2523	90	178	35
TOTAL VEG.	2153	2032	1713	1504	7491	268	606	89
Food Sub Total	4661	4775	4433	4227	18148	648	1299	229
Fuel - Wood	891	797	876	686	3244	116	187	36
Charcoal	817	952	1018	969	3756	134	316	49
TOTAL Fuel	1708	1749	1688	1655	7000	250	503	85
GRAND TOTAL	6369	6527	6321	5932	25148	900	1802	314

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NOTE: Compiled by Rome Supply Division Food Sub-Commission, A.C.C. J. M. ROBBINS, Major A.U.S. Chairman, from Reports furnished by A.S.A.

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Declassi[illegible]

SECRET

DAB

There is a lot of good stuff in this which I hope can be boiled down for the monthly report. You should also have copy of report taken to Canberra from by Ellis Loss of Tonnage - useful for monthly report.

DW 22/5

Summary of this Report prepared by Food S.C. has been included in ACC Monthly Report.

EJL
22/5

PH

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E.C. The first and last pages are the best

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MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI

Memorandum per

li

Il Ministro

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Food Sub-Commission
A.P.O. 394

507 Z

19 September 1944

20 SEP Recd

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF AUGUST

"A" REVIEW OF FOOD SITUATION IN ITALY:

1. The status of food supplies in liberated Italy both present and future causes those to whom the responsibility for feeding Italy has be entrusted considerable concern. These observations are submitted for the reasons following:

a. To further stress at responsible levels the inadequacy of the diet available from imported foodstuffs.

b. The need for improved transportation facilities to enable local surpluses to be transferred from surplus to deficit areas.

c. To recommend that the Economic Section A.C.C. which is administrated in plans which govern present and future policy.

2. The time has come to review the attitude of the United Nations vis a vis Economic problem number one and if we fail to appreciate the problem correctly or to submit our considered views and advise our superiors, we should be failing in our duty. Moreover, so much hinges on the policy approved, that unless the situation is correctly appreciated and plans made in accordance therewith, most of our efforts towards general economic rehabilitation will be frustrated at the outset. Cost of living, wages, political re-actions, health, mortality and world opinion on Allied Nations Administration are all bound up in thisproblem. Labour demands for a general wages increase, estimated to cost 250,000,000 lire per day, are irresistible mainly on the grounds of the cost of living.

It is observed that imports have at no time attained the figures necessary to implement the policy laid down by A.F.H.Q. letter dated 3 January 1944. Central control and Administration of all foodstuffs, a rigid rationing policy, removal from Office of corrupt officials have contributed to an improvement of the food situation compared with late 1943 and early 1944. With the removal of warlike conditions from Central and Southern Italy, and a gradual return to more normal conditions a marked change has appeared in the psychology of the Italian people.

3. Too much emphasis has been laid on the availability of local resources. The extent of authorized and unauthorized purchases by the Armed Forces for Military Hospitals and subsistence in items, is not fully appreciated. The amount of local resources available for the Civil population falls short of estimated availability and restriction of movement and a serious shortage of all means of transportat[illegible] 4595 have further militated against distribution of domestic supplies. This is especially true in regard to perishable foodstuffs, wine and citrus fruits.

4. By the end of September from 85% to 90% of wheat should be amassed, it appears that any request for adoption of increased bread ration or for maintenance of increased ration already in effect must be based on factors other than effect on amassing.

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4. By the end of September from 85% to 90% of wheat should be amassed, it appears that any request for adoption of increased bread ration or for maintenance of increased ration already in effect must be based on factors other than effect on amassing.

Acting Chief Commissioner states that we should raise the bread ration throughout Italy to 300 grams as soon as possible. This matter will now be examined from standpoint of wheat requirements. Wheat estimated to be locally available, and indicated wheat imports, both south and north of Pisa-Rimini line. South of Pisa-Rimini line, effect of normal bread ration of 300 grams per day plus 12½% for supplementary purposes is as follows:

(000 metric tons per year)

	Sicily	Sardinia	Mainland South of P-R	Total
Wheat required	351	99	1,501	1,951
Estimated Wheat collections	221	43	870	1,134
Indicated Wheat imports	130	56	631	817

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MONTHLY REPORT: Continued

"B" SUPPLY DIVISION:

5. The supply situation throughout the month continued on a satisfactory basis. In Southern Italy reports were of a reasonably contented population, enjoying the benefits of the higher bread and pasta ration introduced in July and the larger quantities of locally produced fresh foodstuffs that were available. In Rome considerable attention was paid to the peculiar problems of feeding a large capital city and one so much in the headlines, and it was decided that special consideration had to be given to the problem. Transport of supplies into the City was considerably easier than during previous months and imports were therefore more than sufficient during the month to permit of a full ration issue of bread, olive oil, sugar meat or meat stew, dried vegetables, dehydrated soup and salt; milk was made available to hospitals, invalides and babies and provision was also made for the supply of 160,000 meals daily in Communal Kitchens. Total supplies brought into the city during the month were 12,000 tons of grain, 4,000 tons of miscellaneous items, in addition to a large daily tonnage of fresh fruit and vegetables.

6. In forward areas, supplies were well maintained in forward warehouses for the feeding of Army Areas, and in addition to maintenance requirements, the beginning of a stockpile for ANG 8th Army use was made in Ancona. Stocks in forward warehouses at the beginning of the month were 7240 tons - at the end of the month they were 7500 tons, and increase of 260 tons.

7. Imports of foodstuffs, other than grain, during August were practically NIL. Furthermore, future shipments will include no more meats, dried vegs. or soup for Central and Southern Italy and considerable reduction in the imports of sugar and milk. As a result a very careful survey had to be made of existing stocks, which had been built up for emergencies, and it was decided that, while the standard scale of ration would remain unaltered, issues of meats, dried vegetables and soup would be confined to large urban centres, the sugar ration was to be reduced to 125 grams per head per month, and issues of Powdered Milk had to be restricted. A directive to this effect was sent to all regions on 16 August. Further restriction of issues may have to be made in the near future.

8. To provide for the needs of the large urban centres and to ensure adequate supplies being available for newly-occupied areas, stocks are now being moved from Provinces which have surpluses in the light of this new ration policy.

9. Grain arrivals and unloadings were again irregular, owing to port congestion.

"C" OLIVE OIL:

10. Activities for procuring edible oils and unrefined oils from Calabria and the Southern Regions throughout the month have continued.

11. The amounts actually procured fell short of anticipation, due partly to the difficulties experienced in getting holders to surrender their stocks and partly to the existence of high prices across the straits in Sicily.

12. Stocks at the end of July were about 500 tons held partly in Naples and partly in Rome.

13. 50 grams of olive oil were distributed in Rome to complete an original allocation of 200 grams of which 100 distributed in June, and 50 in July.

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13. 50 grams of olive oil were distributed in Rome to complete an original allocation of 200 grams of which 100 distributed in June, and 50 in July.

14. Stocks did not permit a nation-wide distribution and so allocations have been made only to large urban areas, where there are not the same facilities for obtaining vegetable and animal fats as there are in the country.

15. Refining of lampante is continuing in Naples and most of the refined oil is now being consigned direct to Rome.

16. Discussions have been going on between the Ministry and Sub-Commission concerned regarding a decree for getting in the oil, and prices for the new crop.

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17. The decree has now been promulgated and discussions on prices are so far advanced that they will be fixed early in September. With faithful co-operation on the decree the new crop promises to be fairly good.

18. Whereas last year's yield was only 20% of the total normal crop is hoped that the yield this year will be about 80/85% on an estimated crop of 2,000,000 qtls. If this eventuates it will provide for retentions for 7,000,000 workers engaged in the industry and a 400 grams ration per month for remainder.

"D" RATIONING:

19. Ration Scales: The difference of Ration Scales between Southern and Central Italy has resulted in requests for increases in controlled foodstuffs, mainly from classes who consider themselves entitled to supplementary rations. Adding to the difficulty and contrary to orders issued by Headquarters, A.C.C. was the continuance of workers' scales in the Rome Area on the pre-occupation basis. The Allied Forces workers' scales were given in addition. There have been complaints from the provinces that supplementary cards were not being honored. The Regions concerned were instructed to take vigorous action with the Alimentation Authorities in order that supplies be made available in the Communes, to meet supplementary cards.

Discussions are being held with Government officials in preparation for the transference of the responsibilities for Ration Scales, to the Italian Government.

20. Ration Cards: Normal Consumers and Supplementary Heavy Workers Cards Scale "A" and "B" were delivered to Region V and Region VIII.

The responsibility of printing Ration Cards for Italian Government territory for period 1 November - 28 February, has been undertaken by the Italian Government. A.C.C. however, still carries the main weight of the transportation of the cards to the Regions.

21. DETECTION AND ENFORCEMENT: On 2 August 1944, a report from civilian sources was received alleging an extensive circulation of counterfeit bread coupons in Rome.

Following a preliminary inquiry to ascertain the accuracy of this report, several strips of these coupons were obtained from the Director of Razionamento, along with the information that these counterfeit coupons were produced in the "Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato", an immediate check of this claim proved to be false.

Through the proper Regional Channels, an investigation was instituted by the Civilian Police Agency responsible for this type of enforcement. The investigation to date has resulted in the arrest of a printer and lithographer allegedly the producer of the counterfeit coupons, and eleven (11) baker shop operators who had the counterfeits in their possession. Eleven thousand one hundred and nineteen counterfeit coupons were confiscated.

All cases have been transferred to the Italian Courts for trials, but as the court dockets for the month of July have not been cleared, date for these trials has not yet been assigned.

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Through the proper Regional Channels, an investigation was instituted by the Civilian Police Agency responsible for this type of enforcement. The investigation to date has resulted in the arrest of a printer and lithographer alledgly the producer of the counterfeit coupons, and eleven (11) baker shop operators who had the counterfeits in their possession. Eleven thousand one hundred and nineteen counterfeit coupons were confiscated. 4594

All cases have been transferred to the Italian Courts for trials, but as the court dockets for the month of July have not been cleared, date for those trials has not yet been assigned.

"E" WAREHOUSING:

22. In the first month (August) of its' activities the Warehousing and Forwarding Division met some success in developing the new organization to include the handling of Agricultural and Industrial supplies.

During the month the following changes occured:

a. Depot at Orvieto turned over to Region IV.
b. Depot at Ancona taken over from 8th Army AMG.

During the month preliminary plans were made for the following changes that will be made early in September:

a. Opening of Depot for port acceptance at Leghorn.
b. Turning over of Depot 168 at Civitavecchia to Region IV for operation, inas-

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

much as this port will presently be civilian operated and will handle only coasters and schooners.

23. Two difficulties met with during the initial stages were, the time taken up in accounting and certain difficulties in procedure and lack of knowledge of the working of the organization on the part of other Sub-Commissions, with goods to the warehouse. This latter difficulty will no doubt diminish as other Sub-Commissions become fully aware of the scope of the organization and of the high degree of co-operation it requires to facilitate its work.

24. The first of the difficulties -- accounting at ports -- would be greatly diminished if authority could be obtained to admit Italian officials to ports for Port working. A case for this had been put up to A.A.I. who turned it down. The case has been re-opened with AFHQ who are now assuming the administrative responsibilities of A.A.I.

"F" WHEAT MOVEMENTS:

25. The biggest transportation problem in August concerned the movement of the domestic wheat crop. Although we succeeded in securing the acceptance of rail bids for moderate tonnages, the actual movement was disappointing because of the failure to load. Under-shipments in July were attributable to shortage of rail-cars.

26. The following summary figures for wheat show the bids accepted and tonnage shipped from Foggia and Potenza for those weeks for which the figures are available:

Week Beginning	Shipping Province	Tonnage Accepted	Tonnage Shipped	Percentage Shipped
31 July	Foggia	3100	2780	90%
31 July	Potenza	1050	187	18%
7 August	Foggia	2500	1601	64%
7 August	Potenza	1050	374	35%
14 August	Foggia	2500	1565	62%
21 August	Foggia	2600	1467	56%

27. Much closer supervision on the part of Consorzii will have to be applied if adequate movement is to be maintained.

"G" LOCAL RESOURCES:

28. At the July meeting of the Food Supply Committee a surplus of 25,000 tons of potatoes had been announced from Region III for the month of August. As a result the full demands of the Army were allocated. When the time came for the Armed Forces to collect their allotments, the situation had materially changed. The farmers with a view to obtaining a higher price in September refused to produce anything like the amount anticipated and, to add to the difficulties, the needs of the civilian population were by no means being satisfied. The situation is now improving and arrangements are in hand to produce the necessary potatoes both for civilian requirements and for the needs of the Armed Forces.

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29. With regard to Rome, it has now been decided that controlled vehicles may collect food in all regions and that food in the immediate neighborhood of Rome may be brought in freely on other than motor vehicles.

30. Regions are still reluctant to declare surpluses. This may arise from a natural reluctance on the part of Italians to make accurate returns for fear of losing produce, and partly of course due to the inducements of high prices on the Black Market. This matter has been discussed with the Chairmen of FEDERKPORT and it is hoped that returns will now improve.

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"H" FOOD PROCESSING:

31. August is normally the month during which tomato processing reaches its peak in Southern Italy. However, the crop is approximately a week later than normal there was heavy buying for the fresh vegetable market and for the Services, consequently the quantity processed was below expectations. The Canning supplies requisitioned for peeled tomatoes were not made available and all processed tomatoes will be in the form of paste.

32. The processing officer, accompanied by an Italian Civilian employee of Region IV, visited Foligno to ascertain the possibility of operating the sugar mill at that point. It was learned that the mill had been destroyed by the enemy. However, a a stock of 200 tons of molasses was found and blocked for use in manufacturing yeast.

33. The division was called upon by Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission for estimates of electric power requirements of flour mills and bakeries throughout Central Italy, and was requested by Coal Division, Transportation Sub-Commission, to submit estimates of fuel requirements for food processing in all of Italy during the winter of 1944-45.

34. A conference was held with a member of the association of manufacturers of Pecorino Romano Cheese. There are eight factories in Rome and they will submit their requirements for supplies needed to process the next season's supply of sheep milk.

35. The tomato packing program in Naples is now under the direct supervision of two Italian Civilian employees. An Italian Civilian with extensive experience with food processing throughout Italy has been employed to assist and to understudy in the office at Headquarters.

"I" STATISTICS AND FORECASTING:

36. The following special reports were submitted during the month:

"Wheat Requirements for Italy" (AFHQ).
"Imports, Stocks and Apparent Consumption of Subsistence".
"Ship Unloading Reports Italian Mainland"(AFHQ).
"Ration Card Holders South of Rimini-Pisa line, Dec. 4, Feb. 44 and Aug. 44"(AFHQ).

Monthly stock reports have been forwarded regularly and normal routine analysis and forecasting has been maintained.

"J" HOME SUPPLY DIVISION:

4593

37. This is an ad-hoc committee set up by Food Sub-Commission with the object of co-ordinating available information and effort in an attempt to improve supplies to Rome of particularly fresh produce and Regional Surpluses.

The program set up by the Committee is as follows:

Potatoes 300 tons per day

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The program set up by the Committee is as follows:

Potatoes	300 tons per day
Fresh Vegetables	400
Fruit	300
Dried Fruit and Nuts	200
Fresh Meat	165
Fish	15 - 20 tons per day
Cheese	185 tons per week
Wine	1500 tons per week

38. The committee composed of representatives of Food, Agriculture, Transportation, Water Transport, Rail Movements and Region IV, meet daily.

39. Among the measures already taken are: Special officer representatives of Transportation, and Agriculture went to co-ordinate the program at Naples; an

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Officer of Food Sub-Commission has been sent to Avezzano to co-ordinate potatoes, a Consorzio composed of reliable wholesalers are buying and handling wines, nuts, cheese, fish etc., schooner tonnages amounting to 3,000 per month have been arranged from Sicily, 600 tons from Bari, and 50 tons per week from Gallipoli and Puglie.

40. An additional 4,000 tons lift is expected for imports from Taranto, Brindisi or Lecce chiefly for wine.

41. During the first week of the Committees operation 660 tons of food per day came into Rome and during the second week 715 tons per day.

"K" COPY OF REPORT MADE TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY DURING AUGUST BY THE DIRECTOR:

The present status of Supply in Liberated Italy is presented in abridged form.

1. The Status of Supply in Liberated Italy and the Islands depends on the following factors:

a. The quantity of imported supplies shipped into the Country.
b. Domestic and Local Resources.
c. The demands of the Armed Forces including the Italian Army and Navy and Allied Forces.
d. Ability to move local resources from surplus to deficit areas.

2. In regard to (a) above, the original intention of the planning staff prior to invasion was to import supplies of essential basis commodities to furnish a minimum daily diet of 1000 calories, for normal consumers plus an additional 200 grams of flour for Heavy workers. No allowance was made for hospitals, Institutions, Prisons, Refugees, etc. The balance required to raise the level to 1500 calories was to be made up from local resources.

3. The standard of imported supplies has not, at any time permitted the attainment of the planned figure. Similarly the availability of local resources, except in the producing and rural areas has not permitted the attainment of 500 calories.

4. The authorized and still more important, the unauthorized purchases by the Services has an important bearing on the status of supply.

5. As regards the inability to distribute local resources from surplus to deficit areas, two outstanding examples are, the lack of means of transportation to move the large 1943 surplus of citrus fruits, almonds, other nuts and Carob Beans from Sicily and 300,000 tons of wine from Apulia.

6. Turning to production, while estimates serve a useful guide, the (calculating) factor must be the amount actually available for distribution to the deficit areas, more especially the Cities and large urban areas. This is governed by two factors:

Firstly: An adequate and efficient Agency for enforcing collection.

Secondly: Rapid Transportation.

SECRET

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Firstly: An adequate and efficient Agency for enforcing collection.

Secondly: Rapid Transportation.

With regard to future status of Supply.

Imports.

7. On the 18th of July, the Food Sub-Commission prepared and submitted to AFHQ a forecast of the estimated requirements for the period October thru December 1944 based on the present ration scale.

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8. Information has now been received of the tonnages it is proposed to import against these requirements which represents a substantial reduction as indicated by the following:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat		30,000	30,000
Sugar	5,260	2,560	5,260
Milk	90	90	90

No explanation for the reduction has been given. The foregoing represents a statement of factual data.

9. The time has now arrived when consideration in matters of policy must be taken into account.

10. Since January of this year, occupied Italy has been restored from a state of chaos and uncertainty to that of normal expectation in the matter of food in accordance with Allied undertaking.

11. Conditions have changed and Central and Southern Italy is slowly returning to more normal conditions. The war is moving away.

12. The present situation is reflected in the almost complete absence of labour unrest, food demonstrations. A restoration of confidence in A.C.C. Administration is apparent.

13. As indicated in para 7, there is a tendency to prune minimum requirements without regard to psychological and practical considerations. Sufficient experience has been gained by the present Administration to warrant an expression of opinion in policy matters.

14. No provision has been made for wastage hospitals and Institutional requirements or the political importance of Rome and a clear statement of policy would materially assist the Food Administration in framing future plans.

W. J. LEGG
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

18 AUG Recd

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JULY 1944

I. Supply Division

a. Rome Forward Areas
b. Southern Italy

II. Statistical Division

III. Warehousing & Forwarding Division

IV. Food Processing Division

V. Rationing & Rationing Enforcement Division

VI. Local Resources Division

VII. Administration

4591

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Food Sub-Commission
A.P.O. 394

12 August 1944

I - SUPPLY DIVISION

Rome to Forward Areas:

The problem of getting supplies forward to recently occupied territories again was one necessitating constant attention. The slowing down of the speed of the advance as compared with the previous month helped to lighten the task and we were able to keep forward depots supplied with sufficient quantities of most items, and to build up reasonable stockpiles ready for the occupation of important cities such as Florence.

Food Sub-Commission Warehouses were opened at the ports of Civitavecchia and Piombino and inland at Orvieto and Siena. Considerable credit goes to the officers in charge, particularly at the Port Warehouses. With inadequate or non-existent equipment, little or no transport and a handfull of EM/ORs to assist, they have carried out a most difficult task by the exercise of considerable ingenuity and initiative, and unbounded energy. The shipping situation was never clear at any time during the month, owing to universal port congestion, last minute diversions of ships was a common occurrence; supplies were loaded and then off-loaded in Naples and then re-loaded to a destination which might be changed at the last moment. Despite this Civitavecchia, for example, handled over 15,000 tons of imported supplies during the month.

Stocks in forward warehouses at 31 July were SIENA, 2,776 tons, PIOMBINO, 1,015 tons, CIVITAVECCHIA, 3,000 tons, ORVIETO, 450 tons.

The warehouse which had been operated in Rome was handed over to Region IV on 31 July.

Supplies for Rome meant a constant struggle for transport facilities. No rail facilities for civilian supplies to be transported from our large warehouses in Naples to Rome were given during the first half of the month; outloadings of ships from Naples to Civitavecchia were extremely limited and very irregular. Recourse was made to schooners to supply Rome through Anzio at a time when the city flour stocks were down to a 3 days supply, and the first five schooners had to shelter in an intermediate port owing to rough weather. This is cited as a typical illustration of the transport difficulties which are an ever-present stumbling block in the way of running a successful supply program. 11,614 tons of imported supplies were sent to Rome during the month. Constant liaison was maintained with Rome Region Economics and Supply Division on the milling of grain and the provision of local supplies.

4598

South of the northern boundaries of Naples-Campobasso provinces the bread ration of 200 grams per day was supplemented by the issue of 350 grams pasta weekly. This meets a long expressed need of the population of these areas. The ration north of this line remains on the old basis of 200 grams bread, with no pasta. The

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South of the northern boundaries of Naples-Campobasso provinces the bread ration of 200 grams per day was supplemented by the issue of 350 grams pasta weekly. This meets a long expressed need of the population of these areas. The ration north of this line remains on the old basis of 200 grams bread, with no pasta. The increased ration in Southern Italy imposes a heavy supply commitment, and initial difficulties were experienced in certain regions in introducing the new scale. These have now been overcome.

The grain position in general has been patchy. Owing to lateness of harvest and slowness of collection, grain ships had to be diverted at short notice to Sicily and Sardinia. Lateness of arrivals of other ships and inability of ports to handle quickly meant a certain anxiety regarding grain stocks towards the end of the month in large consumption areas such as Naples. Local supplies, however, should now be coming in more plentifully. In this connection, the position is satisfactory in the newly occupied areas of Central Italy, where certain stocks of last years grain were discovered, and where harvest prospects are reasonable. Comparatively little

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flour has had to be supplied to these areas--and this only during the initial stages of occupation, whenmills were not working owing to enemy action. The policy has been pressed on all Supply Officers forward that local resources must be utilized at the earliest possible moment and excellent results are being obtained in this respect.

Olive Oil is still being moved from Calabria, but supplies now available are only sufficient to provide a ration for the producing areas in the South and for large urban centres in Naples and Rome. It is expected that available stocks will enable a ration to be distributed along these lines until the new season crop is available, when a return can be made to normal ration scales.

Imports during the month were on a largely decreased scale and stockpiles which had been created in the Naples and Bari/Brindisi areas are now being eaten down. As no imported supplies, other than wheat, are expected during August, this process will continue.

Southern Italy:

The maintenance of Region VII and Region III with wheat has been partly done by importing grain from Metera and Foggia. It has not been done without difficulty. Whilst railway bids have been accepted and the organization in the exporting regions fully laid on for moving the grain, rail cars have been in very short supply and the full program has not been fully carried out. Some 80,000 tons have already been amassed in Foggia and they are asking for increased exports. Their surpluses can be absorbed in other regions if railway facilities can be given.

Amassing in Region III is very slow and the actual yield has fallen far below what was anticipated. The result is that with the shortage of rail facilities the call on imported grain has been excessive. There is increasing evidence that large quantities of local grain is finding its way into the black market.

During the month the ration of sugar was carried to 125 grams, stocks were sufficient to meet this and there is no evidence of hardship.

Special issues of salted dry fish, imported tunny and salted anchovies were made during the month and were well received.

A special issue of Argentine cheese was made for Rome. The cheese was in good condition.

Special issues of hospital items were made during the month and a quantity of tomato juice for hospitals in Rome has now been forwarded.

Olive Oil from Calabria is coming forward now regularly in edible and non-edible form. The edible is being put out for regular issue and the process of refining in Naples of non-edible oils is going on well.

An experiment in baking with flour of 95% (14% humidity) was carried out in Naples during the month. Loaves were baked on the hard process and the machine process. Both loaves tested were of good texture and good flavor. The experiment was in every way a success.

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An examination of yields of flour in relation to, wash, humidity, and bran, in the Naples area shows that since Sepral took over there is a lack of control of millers and this has resulted in a considerable loss, to the general maintenance. In some cases the loss is as high as 5% on the total milled. The opportunities here are so favourable to the miller that much stricter supervision is necessary. Attention of Region III has been called to this fact.

Fresh vegetables, peppers, tomatoes, beans, etc., have been in abundant supply during the month so that dried vegetables have been conserved for later in the year.

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II - STATISTICAL DIVISION

As a result of the transfer of Food Sub-Commission Headquarters from Naples to Rome, a great deal of locally prepared statistical information relating to food resources and consumption became readily available and was reviewed.

During the month estimates of import subsistence requirements were prepared for October, November, and December, at the request of AFHQ, G-5 Section.

At request of Economic Section estimates were prepared covering requirements for a Mediterranean Stockpile of food for Italy north of Pisa-Rimini line. Also for Economic Section there was prepared a detailed review of the "Estimates of Food Requirements" section of study entitled "Factors in Italy's Economic Position October 1944 - September 1945" dated 7 June 1944 and published by Foreign Economic Administration.

Monthly stock reports as of 30 June 1944 for reporting areas were forward to AFHQ, G-5 Section, on 20 July.

A substantial portion of statistician's time was devoted to a study of wheat requirements for all Italy during year ending June 30, 1945. This work continued into August when the report was rendered.

III - WAREHOUSING AND FORWARDING DIVISION

From January to June 1944 the bulk tonnage of imports into occupied Italy comprised Food Supplies. To handle these supplies the Food Sub-Commission built up an internal organization for port clearance and warehousing.

Due to the increase in imports of non-subsistence supplies, this Sub-Commission has taken on the additional obligation of handling all imported supplies.

Using the existing organization as a base, the Warehousing and Forwarding Division has been formed under the direction of Captain Klein (Rm. 39, 6th floor, telephone 478609).

This Division will work in close co-operation with Sub-Commissions concerned, especially the Requisition Division and Transportation Sub-Commission.

IV - FOOD PROCESSING DIVISION

The inspection of 46 tomato processing plants in the Naples-Salerno area was completed by an engineer of the Unione Industriale, Naples. On the basis of the inspection reports, the allocation of the tomato paste pack of 21,550 tons was made among 22 plants. The location of these plants with respect to areas of tomato production was an important factor in determining allocations in order that transportation of raw materials could be held to a minimum. 4589

Arrangements were made for the drawing of salt for tomato paste from stocks at Castellammare and for the transportation of salt from the East Coast to Castellammare for this special industrial use.

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One canning firm has been authorized to pack 700 tons peeled tomatoes in cans already on hand in the factory. The balance of the pack of this item has not yet been authorized, pending the release of the necessary canning supplies.

An Italian civilian has been engaged to assist in the supervision of the food processing plants in Naples and vicinity. He is a technical expert who has been employed by a well established canning firm in Naples for a number of years. This plant is not now in operation due to its use by the Services.

The yeast factory in Rome was found in good operating condition, but has been compelled to cease production due to lack of molasses. The 840 tons of molasses which were found at the sugar refinery at Littoria, and which the Food Sub-Commission ordered blocked subject to our instruction, have been allocated to this plant. Transportation of the molasses is now under way and yeast production in Rome being resumed at the rate of three tons per day.

4589

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REPORT: Cont'd.

There are six flour mills in Rome in operating condition with an aggregate capacity of 400 tons daily. A seventh plant with a daily capacity of 45 tons was destroyed by fire but is expected to be rebuilt in about two months. There are 8 pasta factories in Rome, operating or ready to operate, with an aggregate capacity of 107 tons per 24 hour day.

Conferences have been held with directors of eleven processing plants in Northern Italy with a view to their rehabilitation as promptly as possible after liberation. The plants under discussion are equipped to can, dehydrate, or freeze fruits and vegetables and to can, salt, or dry fish.

Much of the machinery in the Sugar Beet factories in central Italy has been removed by the Germans. However, investigations are being made with a view to placing those in operation which are located in areas where beets are being grown.

V - RATIONING DIVISION

Ration Scales:

Southern Italy. The increase in Flour equivalent ration for all normal consumers was effective as from 1st July. The overall Heavy Workers entitlement was maintained at the June level, necessitating a readjustment of the value of the supplementary card Scale "A" and in the case of Scale "B", the discontinuance of the bread in the midshift meal and alteration in Supp. Card "g" value from 350 grams Pasta to 770 grams of Bread per week. These variations were confirmed by Headquarters, A.A.I., on 12th July.

Central Italy (North of Naples and Campobasso Provinces). The normal consumers flour equivalent, was continued at 200 grams Bread. The Heavy Workers scale in this area was made up to the full entitlements Scale "A" - 300 grams flour and Scale "B" 330 grams flour through the midshift meals and supplementary cards. This is in operation as from 15 July in Rome Region IV and Region V.

Ration Cards. The ration cards for Region III period September 1 to December 31 have been printed and delivered from Roma Poligrafico. Five million Scale "A" and two and a half million "B" Supplementary Cards are also printed. Region V Ration Cards are ready for collection and Region VIII in course of print. Florence, Grossetto, and Livorno being ready.

Discussions are being held with the Rationing Section of Ministry of Agriculture on design and printing of Ration Cards and on Ration Scales.

Enforcement. Little progress has been made, and the only reports to hand are the regular ones form Region II. "The Inspection in Retailers" form of report has been redesigned for issue to all Regions.

Forged ration cards have been detected in Rome and measures are being taken by the Region in conjunction with the Questura to trace the culprits. The forgeries should have no reflection in supplies, which are based on the number of Ration Cards issued.

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VI - LOCAL RESOURCES DIVISION

Distribution and allocation of surplus resources has been working generally satisfactory. The usual trouble is transport.

Surpluses of war use commodities have been announced in Region I and II but the greatest difficulty has been encountered in moving them.

Region IV have been obtaining a considerable quantity of fruit and vegetables from Region III, but this source is inclined to dry up and other arrangements are being made.

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REPORT: Cont'd.

As in regard to Local Receivers Board and Supply to Ross equals demand but here again it is hoped that matters will improve.

VII - ADMINISTRATION

The main body of this Sub-Commission moved to Ross on 12 July 1944.

A rear party comprising the Supply Section, under Lt. Col. Stewart, remained in Naples to deal with the many problems now pending and forwarding necessary stores to the forward areas. The Olive Oil Section, under Major Ingram formed part of the rear party, to deal with the "offering and distribution of the large quantities of Imperial dat have been arriving from Calabria.

New warehouses have been opened at Civitavecchia, Elorence and Leghorn for imports at these ports and at Ortieto and Siena for the supply of food to the forward areas.

These warehouses are controlled and staffed by Headquarters, Food Sub-Commission.

W. J. LEWIS
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

[illegible] Sardinia.

New warehouses have been opened at Civitavecchia, Piombino, to deal with imports at these ports and at Orvieto and Siena for the supply of food to the forward areas.

These warehouses are controlled and staffed by Headquarters, Food Sub-Commission.

W. J. REGG
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Food Sub-Commission
A.P.O. 394

WJI/sl

12 March 1944

ACC/1-2/FOOD

SUBJECT: Report on activities of Food Sub-Commission, February, 1944.

TO : Economic Section

Reference AMG/319.1 dated 4 January 1944.

1. The Food Sub-Commission was established as from 14 January 1944.

2. Planning has been continuously in hand to cover the whole field of the estimating for and the import and equitable distribution of essential foodstuffs required for the civilian population.

3. Sub-Divisions have worked as under:

a. Rationing. (i) Correct data has been compiled of total population and ration card holders in the various classes (normal, workers, heavy workers etc.)

(ii) Ration Scales for Hospital Patients and Refugees have been formulated in conjunction with appropriate branches of the Commission.

(iii) Investigations made in connection with the functioning and enforcement of existing ration system.

(iv) Ensuring uniformity of ration scales throughout occupied Italy.

(v) The bread ration was increased to 200 grams per capita per day with effect from 7 February 1944.

b. Statistical.

(i) Records have been set up and maintained of all supplies received, distributed and in stock throughout Occupied Italy.

(ii) Data has been obtained and classified to enable assessment of present and future consumption of foodstuffs.

c. Shipping. (i) Tonnage requirements have been prepared for short term and long term requirements for essential civilian supplies; these have been submitted in the form of bids at tonnage meetings at Flambo.

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(ii) Shipping diversion meetings have been attended to bid for shipping space in Mainland Ports.

d. Supply.

(i) Supplies arriving have been allocated and distributed to Regions.

(ii) Information has been obtained on surpluses and deficiencies of locally produced commodities; Food Supply Committee Meetings attended at Flambo to discuss the availability and prices of surplus commodities required for Service needs, and other surpluses have been allocated to deficiency regions and their movement arranged.

e. Warehousing.

(i) Obtaining of personnel to operate warehouses in Naples area has been a constant problem.

(ii) Extra warehouses have been obtained and provision made for their maintenance.

(iii) Warehouses have been organized and a system of records instituted to ensure that all imported supplies are properly received, issued and accounted for.

f. Food Processing.

Investigations have been carried out and plans prepared for the handling of future imports of bulk grain and for the control of flour milling and preliminary surveys have been made with a view to putting into operation essential food processing plants.

4. Conferences have been held with Italian authorities and officials, notably with the Commissorate Generale dell'Alimentazione, the Italian Minister of Agriculture and the Provincial Alimentazione to ensure co-operation and a concerted policy on the handling of all food supplies.

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5. A series of conferences was held with Regional Supply Officers on 7th/8th February on the general questions of allocations, warehousing, and distribution of food supplies.

W. J. LEGG
Lt. Col., RASC
Chief, Food Sub- Commission

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Food Sub-Commission
A.F.O.394

10 February 1944

ACC/1-2/Food

SUBJECT: Monthly Reports
(Activities of Sub-Commission)

TO : Economic Section

1. Reference AMG/319. 1 dated 4 January 1944. Paragraph 3.
2. The activities of this Sub-Commission have up to date been mainly concerned with:-

(a) Warehousing, especially Naples
(b) Allocation of expected supplies, a much greater volume than heretofore
(c) Internal transportation to deal with increased quantities
(d) Milling-of grain, bulk and bagged.
(e) Consideration of increasing distribution through civilian organizations.
(f) Preparation and Keeping up to date of necessary statistics.
(g) Change of ration scales and consideration of future changes.
(h) Olive Oil amassing and transport to Naples.
(i) Meeting officers from Regions and Armies and discussing their problems and plans.
(j) Organization of the personnel of the Sub-Commission

3. The above has entailed attending and/or holding numerous conferences and committees and personnal interviews with officers of various branches and also with Italian officials of Consorzio and Alimentazione etc.

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for W. J. LEGG
Lt.Col., RASC.
Chief of Food Sub-Commission