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

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10000/109/901
(VOL. II)

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10000/109/901
(VOL. II)

MONTHLY REPORTS, FOOD SUB-COMM.
JUNE 1945 - JAN. 1946

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145

Ec. Com.

C50 - Monthly report of food S/C (folios 134-144) for info of marked More significant generalities

T-HC 17/10. Encl 16/10

13/y

Chief Commissioner

I think this would interest you

HS/CE/A

Noted by CC

OCT 20 REC'D 1045

Ec Comm. 165

C50 Please see Food S/C October report at 167-174. Paragraphs of interest have been marked.

CDS 23/11 HS. 17/11.

MCL

14

Parc II - 152 for A.C. refer MCL 14.

P/A.

177

Ec C

C50. : Folios 157-176 for info.

The more important phrases or paragraphs are underlined & detailed.

Please note that many of these items are common knowledge but are of interest.

I think this would interest you

Noted by CC

OCT 20 1945
1045

Ec Comm. 16/5

Please see Food S/C October report at 147-154. Passages marked have been marked.

EDS 23/11 bb. 17/11.

MCL

Parcel a 152 for A.C. refat M/Ark

P/A.

Fur Cm 177

CSO. : Folios 157-176 for info.
The most important phrases & paragraphs are underlined & underlined.
Please note that many of these items are common knowledge but are of interest.

Foreign Office 41. SPAFF 3/1/46

Fur Cm 197
CSO Folios 178-196 for info

SPAFF 22/1/46

Ec Comm 223
CSO Please see f 200-222 on Food & Agric Monthly report for 46
The appendices f 200-203 give a concise picture.

1 W.S. 43. SPAFF 1/3/46

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IV - LOCAL RESOURCES

a. Allocations to the Allied Forces

1. Fresh Fruit and Vegetables: At June meeting of Food Supply Committee, QM, AFHQ, stated he would have difficulty in finding necessary pulses to implement exchange plan because supplies were being cut off from the States.
2. Yeast: All Army demands for July were met in full.
3. Malt: Joint Chairman of AFLEB ruled that brewers' malt should be reclassified as a controlled item. Steps have been taken to freeze all stocks.

b. Interregional Trade: In Italian Government territory movement of foodstuffs from producing to non-producing areas continues satisfactorily. It has been decided movement of all foodstuffs shall be free with exception of rationed foodstuffs including cereals and their derivatives, edible oils and fats, animals for slaughter, meat (both fresh and preserved) but excluding poultry and game, milk products and tomato paste and jam. Regions are to make whatever arrangements they like for the movement of free food.

c. Ministry of Food:

1. The High Commissariat for Food has been raised to a ministry headed by Sig. Molle and Sig. Sansone as Under-Secretary of Food.
2. The Italian regional food commissioners have been appointed to all regions with exception of Liguria and Venezia Giulia.

d. Vatican Relief: The Pope's kitchens continue to work satisfactorily. However, in North local arrangements have been made for communal kitchens which are working very well and regional officers advise that at present the time is inopportune to open Pope's kitchens there as well.

V - TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

a. 96% of all transportation bids for the five weeks' period from 28 May to 2 July accepted.
b. Difficulties encountered in Florence because of refusal to receive offerings at price asked.
c. Emilia Region is being supplied with salt by rail. Movement of salt by schooner to Ancona has been abandoned and will be supplied by rail. Water movement unsatisfactory because of delays in unloading.

A. B. ARNOLDY
Capt, Sp Rec

24 July 45

Ex. Com. 133
CCO - Folios 121-132. August report & July [illegible]. 4703

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24 July 45

133

Ex. Com.
C&O - Folios 121-132, August report of food s/c for info.. High spots sidelined.

FWC ..22/8 Bmid 26/9

TTS 30/9

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C.S.O.:

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

I - SUPPLY DIVISION

a. Southern Italy and Islands

1. Ministry of Food and Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari continue to improve in their functions. However, the Ministry of Food is reluctant to put more into provinces than is required for current consumption. A more flexible view in making allocations would result in larger stocks to be held in provinces and would give some cover for unexpected difficulties arising in transport of supplies.
2. Imports during the month were very heavy. Fourteen grain and flour ships arrived between 12 and 30 June putting a heavy strain on availability of warehousing and handling capacities at ports.
3. Distribution of supplies in Italian Government territory has improved but the rate of withdrawal from port warehouses is much slower than desired. The main difficulty continues to be lack of box cars.
4. Considerable coastwise shipping from Naples to Genova arranged.
5. The surplus grain situation in Macerata and Pesaro continues to cause anxiety. Because grain cannot be moved for lack of transport it has been arranged to issue grain instead of pasta to the population and thus clear the Consorzio warehouses more rapidly.

b. North Italy

1. Distribution of miscellaneous supplies continues satisfactorily and AMG Fifth Army reports that by the end of June all Regions had received most of their July allocations.
2. During the month, 14,200 tons delivered to the North through Ancona-Forli-Cesena and 12,400 tons through Genova.

II - RATIONING DIVISION

a. A uniform basis has been promulgated in all regions consisting of normal consumer, worker, and other supplements existing in the territory on the premise of continuing pre-occupation ration scales in the Northern territory.
b. Commitments as to supplementary rations previously undertaken by Allies is now an AC responsibility.
c. In regard to Rome prisons, the Pontifical Commission for Assistance is undertaking the feeding as of July 1st at AC scale but with 400 grams of bread plus other items from Commission's sources of supply.
d. It has been proposed that supplementary rations for workers engaged partly for armed forces (scale 2(B)) be discontinued and the responsibility placed on the Ministry of Food.

III - FOOD PROCESSING

a. Sugar Plants: It has been ascertained in the North that out of 47 sugar plants, 21 will be capable of producing sugar next season, August-October. Total production will amount to between 40,000/50,000 tons or [illegible]

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b. Yeast: Out of 10 yeast factories in Northern Italy 8 are in good working condition and capable of producing immediately 390 tons of yeast per month. The factory in Naples has been reactivated and will produce approximately 60 tons of yeast in July.
c. Tomato Paste and Jam: 12,240 tons of coal have been allocated for the production of approximately 25,000 tons of tomato paste in the North. Also a plan to conserve stocks of fruit pulpe has been made for the production of jam with 20% brown sugar and 40% fig syrup.
d. Milk and Cheese: 1000 tons of coal has been allocated for production of pasteurized, evaporated and powdered milk in July. 3,895 tons of coal have been allocated por production of 6000 tons per month of cheese and butter.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SUB COMMISSION

FEB 27 1946

Food and Agriculture

Monthly Report - January 1946

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Monthly Report - January 1946

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MONTHLY REPORT - JANUARY 1944

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

PART I

Food Division

FOOD SUPPLY - Italian Government Territory.

1. National and Provincial Stocks. During the month, contrary to expectations, no further improvement was noticed in the rate of movement from Federconsorzi warehouses of stocks already assigned to the Italian Government. However, adequate quantities of all miscellaneous commodities, except oil and fats, have in fact been moved to the provinces to meet current requirements.

2. Provincial maintenance. The question of ensuring that all provinces are maintained on the same ration scale was again taken up with the High Commissioner for Food. Finally, verbal confirmation was received that in future Seprals would distribute imported foodstuffs for special classes only on existing ration scales as agreed between Italian Government and AC, and that no local special reserves would be created by arbitrary reducing these ration scales in certain provinces. As reserves of all commodities are maintained in the Federconsorzi (national) warehouses, the only effect of the creation of these further reserves would be to prevent people, who are entitled to certain quantities of foodstuffs on existing ration scales, from receiving the whole of their entitlements, and to that extent, the object of the importation of foodstuffs under AC auspices would be defeated. A letter from the High Commissioner for Food confirming the agreement with the above-mentioned policy, although promised, has not yet reached this Sub-Commission.

3. Cereal Position.

(a) The overall cereal situation shows a slight improvement over that of December. When the actual figure for stock on hand in all Italy as at the end of December became known, it was found to be 272,000 as compared with a previous estimated 308,000 tons. This was, however, still much lower than the minimum required to ensure the satisfactory maintenance of the bread, and the vastly proportion of the "Razioni di minestra" ration throughout Italy, because so much of it was indigenous grain concentrated in four regions.

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(b) The slightly better position at the end of December was, therefore, due to local action having to be taken in many provinces to suspend the pasta ration in December as a result

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(a) The overall cereal situation shows a slight improvement over that of December. When the actual figure for stock on hand in all Italy as at the end of December became known, it was found to be 232,000, as compared with a previous estimate 308,000 tons. This was, however, still much lower than the minimum required to ensure the satisfactory maintainance of the bread, and the pasta proportion of the "generi de minestra" ration throughout Italy, because so much of it was indigenous grain concentrated in four regions.

4793

(b) The slightly better position at the end of December was, therefore, due to local action having to be taken in many provinces to suspend the pasta ration in December as a result of scant availability of indigenous cereals and late arrival of programmed imports. In order to ensure the continuance of the 200 gram bread ration throughout Italy, the use of past in the "generi de minestra" ration (2000 grams per month) was suspended by the Italian Government in all parts except the regions of Marche and Umbria, and the six provinces of Grosseto, Matera, Rieti, Siena, Teramo and Viterbo, where there were indigenous stocks of indigenous grain for local maintenance until the next harvest. This was in accordance with the recommendation of AC as mentioned in the last report. In this way, a monthly saving of 65,000 tons of grain was effected in January.

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(c)The proportion of the "Generi de minestre" ration which was issued in the form of rice was continued through January in the North at the same rate as during December. This was in fact an equitable arrangement in as much as in June, and August 1945, when Southern Italy was receiving a full pasta ration, many provinces in Northern Italy were without pasta or rice. However, in order to reduce the disparity between the ration now in force in the North and that in the South, action will be taken to reduce the "generi de minestre" (rice) ration in the North to 500 grams per month, and to establish a 500 gram per month ration in the South. For February this ration will be given in the form of pasta in the South, but is is hoped that for March a largeproportion of it will be given in the form of rice. This will help to ensure amore equitable distribution of all available cereals. Two great difficulties are, however, likely to be encountered in implementing this policy :-

(i) transportation to the south of the quantity of rice required from the North;

(ii) the increasing reluctance on the part of rice producing provinces to allow rice to be exported therefrom when the ration in those provinces has been cut so drastically.

(d)With the reduced consumption, effected as explained above, during January, and a recent increase in the rate of arrival of imported grain, it would appear that the stock on hand as at the end of the month was probably about 211,000 tons. If a general pasta ration of 500 grams (instead of the old 2,000 grams) is given in February in all the provinces of Southern Italy and Emilia, consumption of all cereals except rice during the month will be about 240,000 tons. On the assumption that arrivals in February materialize according to most recent information of scheduled loadings, namely approximately 227,000 tons, and a further 15,000 tons is amassed, the stock situation as at the end of February should show a slight improvement to 213,000 tons.

(e)It is thus clear that the day when the full "generi de minestre" ration can be restored throughout Italy is still far off. In fact, there is little chance now that any of the arrears of the ration will ever be made good. The present, when the world grain situation is so much in the news, and the possibility of all countries having to accept a drastic cut in their imports, is being widely discussed, would appear to be an opportune time for the Italian Government to make it clear to the people of Italy that the making good of any of these arrears is out of the question. In fact, the chances of increasing the ration again before the next harvest are extremely remote.

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(f)Generally, all regions were at the end of January assured of their basic bread ration, either by stocks on hand or in ships already signalled to arrive, for a much longer period than was the case at the beginning of the month. Therefore, the question of diverting ships to meet emergency needs in various parts of the country has become less acute. At the end of January throughout Italy the average number of days maintenance in wheat provided by existing stocks, plus signalled arrivals of ships diverted to ports was 34. This, of course, includes the indispensable 30 days working margin. 28 ships (2 of November loading programme) having a total of

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191,"23 tons were discharged at Italian ports during the month.

(g)It is hoped that, with the action taken at this end to conserve stocks and the action taken in Washington to accelerate loadings for Italy, the stock position will steadily improve. No great improvement can, however, be expected in view of the large demands now being made by all wheat importing countries. Everything however, must be done to prevent a deterioration in the position. Otherwise, it will be impossible to give any paste ration at all in March and April, and this would certainly have unfortunate political repercussions.

4. Rice transfers from North to South of Italy. This matter is becoming increasingly important in view of the cereal situation explained above. Efforts are, therefore, being made to obtain the fullest possible information as regards :-

(a) actual total stocks on hand;

(b) quantities thereof which are "rough" and which are "polished";

(c) further quantities which are likely to be amassed and therefore available for use prior to the next harvest. For a number of reasons, connected with the independent attitude shown by prefects in the Northern Provinces, the obtaining of this information, and the subsequent movement of the rice itself, is extremely difficult. It is however, a matter in regard to which the Italian Government should greatly concern, especially in view of the fact that, with so many countries competing for allocations out of the available world total, UNRRA will have to be thoroughly satisfied that the maximum possible use is being made by Italy of her indigenous resources.

5. Wheat Substitutes. A conference was held in January with representatives of the High Commissioner for Food to consider the maximum extent to which wheat substitutes could be used in the making of bread, in view of the fact that, owing to the world shortage of wheat, it is extremely probable that Italy would have to accept a proportion of such substitutes. The High Commissioner agreed that 3.5% of soya bean flour could be used in the mixture for bread making and that 5% to 10% of oat flour could be used (varying for technical reasons) in addition in the same mixture.

6. Stock Reports. Stocks reports from all provinces continue to arrive more rapidly and regularly. The Supply Office has, therefore, a much better picture than it used to have of the overall miscellaneous stock position in Italy.

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7. Imported Fats and Oils. Apart from wheat, this question

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7. Imported Fats and Oils. Apart from wheat, this question continues to be the most difficult. Only 900 tons of fats reached Italy in January. This quantity, together with further transfers of refined oil and indigenous oils from the South, should make it possible to assure to the Northern provinces their January oil/fat ration at least by the end of February.

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8. Miscellaneous Foodstuffs. Stocks on hand of imported commodities, except wheat and fats, continue to be satisfactory. Details are shown in full at Appendix A.

9. Imports during January 1946. January imports into Italy are summarized below, in tons :-

Wheat, bulk	173,548
Wheat, bagged	17,405
Flour	700
Margarine	900
Sugar	9,110
T o t a l	200,663

10. Maintenance of Italian Armed Forces. Although this matter has been under almost constant discussion by the various parties concerned, little real progress seems to have been made during January apart from the receipt of information that 19,000 tons of flour, purchased by the Italian Government out of IT funds, and to be loaded in February, has been earmarked for the maintenance of the Italian Army. From this quantity, however, those loans of flour which have been made from military stocks in Italy will have to be repaid. Imports of other miscellaneous commodities must also be arranged by the Italian Government to repay US and British Army for loans made from military stocks for use in December 1945, and January and February 1946, and to make good such quantities of civil supplies imported under the FEA Interim Program as have been used for Italian Army maintenance in the same months. This matter was referred to at some length in para 14 of the monthly report for December.

11. Loans to other theatres. Outstanding loans remained as at the end of November, namely 8,000 tons of wheat, comprising the balance of loan to US/French Zone of Austria, and 500 tons of wheat, being an old loan to Malta.

12. Supplies of military requisition reverting to US ownership. A mode of procedure has now been agreed upon between AFHQ, MTOUSA and PBS, whereby any supplies originally requisitioned under the old Military Program to prevent "disease and unrest" will be turned over to PBS, which will immediately arrange for them to be declared surplus to OFLC, which will then arrange for their sale to the Italian Government. In practice, all this will be largely automatic, in as much as such supplies will be warehoused from the time of off-loading by Federconsorzi as agents of PBS and later, upon title being taken by the Italian Government, as agents of that Government. This should eliminate any unnecessary delay in the supply being put into consumption. So far, only two items, 1363 tons of fats and 2,000 tons of vegetable oil, have been handled under this procedure.

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13. Export of Olive Oil and Import of Seed Oil for refining. Previously the attitude of the Italian Government and of this Sub-Commission as regards this question had been that for an export of one part of olive oil, an import of three parts of seed oil for refining should be assured. However, as the Combined Food Board will not permit an export of seed oil on this basis, this Sub Commission has expressed agreement with the alternative proposal that the exchange of the two oils should be on a one-to-one basis, provided that this was interpreted

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meaning that at least an equal quantity of the resultant refined seed oil should be imported to that of olive oil exported. In this way, the quantity of oil available for distribution to the civilian population would remain the same, but the Italian Government would have the benefit of the foreign credit accrues from the price differential.

FOOD SUPPLY - AMG Territory

14. Venezia Giulia. It was not until January that information was received of CCS acceptance of the final requisitions submitted by AFHQ for the civilian maintenance of Venezia Giulia for the period 1 January - 30 June 1946. It would appear from numerous messages which have been passing between AFHQ, CCS and AMG 13 Corps that the call forward intended for January maintenance will not in fact be loaded until February and therefore probably not be available for distribution in Venezia Giulia until March. Meanwhile, as regards miscellaneous foodstuffs, temporary arrangements have been made by AFHQ for maintaining Venezia Giulia in January and February, partly by loans from military stocks, and partly by further small loans from Italian Government stocks (by agreement with this Sub-Commission). As regards wheat the gap has been bridged, in part by continuance of the procedure used in the period September - December 1945 of diverting part loads of ships intended for the maintenance of Italy proper under the FEA Interim Program. In addition, certain further loans from military stocks have already been arranged by AFHQ. It is understood that the general question of replacement of Italian Government stocks used for maintenance in the period September - December 1945 is now being thrashed out by AFHQ which originally adopted the attitude that as there would be no further AC requisitions against which calls forward would have to be made, and as the original plan for Italian maintenance in the above-mentioned period has included Venezia Giulia, so there would be no necessity to replace any of these Italian Government stocks. This policy would appear to run counter to the principle that the maintenance of AMG territory should be a responsibility of CCS, rather than of US alone through the FEA Program.

15. Udine. The above statement concerning the military requisition for the maintenance of Venezia Giulia applies equally to the maintenance of Udine. Meanwhile, as Udine is in fact a part of Italy proper, and during the AMG period has always been dealt with by the Italian officials of Venezia Region, no real difficulty has arisen with regard to its civil maintenance until quite recently. Now, however, with the very tight cereal situation in the North, and the cessation of AMG control over the rest of Venezia Region, certain difficulties are being experienced in arranging for sufficient wheat to be allocated,

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accounting difficulties, that all supplies intended for Udine should be channelled through Federazione warehouses at Venice rather than through Trieste, which is under the direct control of AMG, has been accepted by CCS. If this system is continued the supply accounting work of AMG, 13 Corps, should not be increased by virtue of AMG, 13 Corps, having assumed responsibility also for Udine.

RATIONING

16. Ration Card. A complete tabulation of all ration cards in circulation was initiated. The compilation, when completed, will show the number of cards in circulation in each province for the period November 1945 through February 1946. Figures for each rationed item (bread, paste, oil, fats, salt) will be shown seperately.

17. Review of Ration Scales. A chart comparing national basic scales with UNRRA relief ration scales operated under the special welfare program, was drawn up to facilitate discussion of the problem of consolidating all ration scales for the current year.

LOCAL RESOURCES

18. Allocation of fresh fruit and vegetables to the Armed Forces. In compliance with Administrative Memorandum No. 54 dated 31 December 1945, issued by AFHQ, the military purchasing service will deal directly with the office of the High Commissioner for Food for the procurement both of priority and normal maintenance requirements. In order to facilitate the operation of the new system, a conference has been held with the attendance of representatives of AFHQ, of the High Commissioner for Food and of Food & Agriculture Sub-Commission. It has been agreed that the Services will put forward a revised estimate of requirements for 6 months and the office of the High Commissioner of Food, on the basis of the revised requirement, will make monthly allocations accordingly until such time as conditions might allow for a possible unrestricted purchase.

19. Potatoes. A satisfactory agreement has been reached under the auspices of this Sub-Commission between S & T and the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari with regard to the price of potatoes purchased in Avezzano and the remuneration allowed to the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari.

20. Exports. Several conferences have been held in order to lay down the policy for the export of foodstuffs from Italy.

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20. Exports. Several conferences have been held in order to lay down the policy for the export of foodstuffs from Italy. The main problem was to reconcile two contradictory factors, namely, to restrict as much as possible the export of foodstuffs on account of the very "tight" situation in Italy, and not to depress a traditional source of foreign currency to cover the essential import requirements. In the frame of these principles the office of the High Commissioner of Food has put forward a tentative chart of estimated surpluses for export, subject to future revision, which has met with the approval of Food & Agriculture Sub-Commission.

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21. Vatican Relief. Due to the suspension of the issue of the pasta ration in many regions, the organization of the Pope's Kitchens faced a very difficult situation. In view of the benevolent purpose of the institution and of the comperatively modest commitment from its pasta requirements, it has been agreed with the Italian Government that the allocation of pasta would be continued.

TRANSPORTATION - Rail

22. Bids submitted. With the hand-over of Northern Italy to the Italian Government on 1st January, Food & Agriculture Sub-Commission eliminated practically all its bidding. In January only 103 tons of rail transportation was bid, all of which was accepted.

23. Rome bread reserve. The Rome grain reserve stood at 13 days bread supply on 31st January 1946.

24. Salt movement by rail.

(a) The tonnage of salt moved by rail from Margherita di Savoia to Northern Italy appears below for the period 31st December - 27th January.

Week	Piemonte Comp.	Lombardia Comp.	Venezia Comp.	Trieste	Liguria Comp.	Total tons shipped
31 Dec. - 6 Jan.	412	403	1,121	195	-	2,131
7 - 13 Jan.	-	851	552	181	-	1,584
14 - 20 Jan.	411	1,338	822	54	-	2,625
21 - 27 Jan.	887	869	395	69	-	2,220
Total	1,710	3,461	2,990	499	-	8,660

The daily salt train from Margherita to Northern Italy continued to operate successfully, running 24 times in the four weeks period 31 December to 27 January. The neglect of Venezia Compartment commented on in our December Report was corrected, Venezia received 3,000 tons in January.

(b) Because of the success of the daily salt train in meeting the needs of Northern Italy, the Salt Monopoly has decided to run the train to various destinations in Southern Italy as many times as needed each month. Thus commanding February the daily salt train will become a means for meeting the salt needs all over Italy.

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25. Movement of Wine by rail. About 5,400 tons of wine was moved by tank cars from Apulia to Northern Italy in January. The agreement of the High Commissioner for Food with the tank cars owners called for

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25. Movement of Wine by rail. About 5,400 tons of wine was moved by tank cars from Apulia to Northern Italy in January. The agreement of the High Commissioner for Food with the tank cars owners called for the movement of 9,500 tons in January. Conflicting reports have been received as to why this figure was not reached.

26. Availability of rail cars. The rail car situation in the Naples area continued bad in January. The Naples warehouses received no rail cars at all on 11 days during the month and received less than half of the cars requested on 19 days during the month.

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TRANSPORTATION - Water

27. Salt Shipments.

(a) Reports received on the movement of salt by sea show the following tonnages :-

Port of Destination	Tons
Genova	5,000
Venice	200
Civitavecchia	3,598
Piombino	2,000
Naples/Castellamare	1,977
T o t a l	12,775

(b) Movement of salt by sea was generally satisfactory except for the failure to secure greater tonnage to Venice. The movement of salt into Central and Southern Italy was much more satisfactory than it has been in several months.

(c) Shipment of salt to Trieste by sea has been suspended until further notice because Venezia Giulia Region now possesses about 6 months supply of alimentation salt. Movement by rail to Trieste will be continued but will consist solely of salt for animal feeding and industry.

28. Wine and Fruit Movements. About 2,600 tons of wine and 2,400 tons of citrus fruit were shipped by coaster in January. Further shipments were made by schooner but the figures are not at hand.

FOOD PROCESSING

29. Yeast. Notwithstanding the difficulties in transporting molasses, yeast production in Italy reached almost the normal level. The requirements of the Allied Forces (46 tons monthly) are regularly met by 6 factories.

30. Jam. The production of jam, manufactured with sugar allocated by the Allied Commission (8,500 tons in all) is not yet considerable on account of various difficulties occasioned by Italian offices and by firms concerned, both in Northern and in Southern Italy. This Sub-Commission advised the High Commissioner for Food that no further allocation of imported or indigenous sugar for jam production will be effected until the production plans now in progress have been completed in Northern and in Southern Italy.

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31. Condensed Milk and Dietetic Foods. As regards sugar to be allocated for the production of condensed milk, dietetic foods, and chemical pharmaceutical industries, the formal requests of the High Commissioner for Food are still awaited. The High Commissioner has been asked to control rigorously the use of the sugar already assigned to these industries.

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32. Meat. In regard to question of meat imports, under the UNRRA 1946 program, the technical possibility of canning in Italy 2,500 or 3,000 tons monthly of frozen meat has been investigated. A large production would be possible by importing 375 or 450 tons of tin plate.

33. Chocolate. In respect to the importation of cocoa beans, under the UNRRA program, the possibility of producing in Italy (with a strict control) 15,000 tons of chocolate has been examined. This quantity should be distributed to children and youths or for feeding at school.

34. Other food processing. Upon request of the U.S. Embassy, a report was prepared covering the following food processing plants in Italy :- (a) tomato paste, preserved vegetable, dried vegetable, (b) preserved and salted fish; (c) edible seed oils. Details include the number of Plants in operation, rated capacity and quantities produced in each of the years 1942 and 1945, and estimates for 1946. The general problems confronting the industries including requirements for machinery and fuel also were considered. Requests for the dorequisition of food processing plants have been examined.

PART II

Agriculture Division

AGRICULTURE - Agricultural Production

1. Northern Italy - During the first half of January the weather in Northern Italy was dry and quite cold. There were some rains. In the latter part there were abundant snow falls, which in some regions turned to rain with a rise in temperature.

2. Central Italy. In Central Italy the weather was principally dry, especially in the first part of the month. In the latter part though the dry weather continued, there was some rain with moderate temperatures and snow in the mountains and in the Province of Ancona. There was much North and South wind during the month.

3. Southern Italy. Temperatures varied during the first part of the month but the weather remained generally dry. In the latter part of the month there was abundant rainfall throughout the South with rising temperatures and some snow fall on the mountains. In the Province of Catanzaro the rains were so heavy and continuous as to flood lands, uproot trees, damage cereal fields and olive orchards.

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4. Insular Italy. In Sicily the weather was quite rainy with snow falls

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4. Insular Italy. In Sicily the weather was quite rainy with snow falls in the high mountains. There were winds and low temperatures. In Sardinia the weather was quite dry and frosty.

5. The sowing of fall-winter cereals has been completed on the entire land. Only on the islands is there still some land to be sown. According to information received the area sown to fall/winter crops is as follows :-

(a) Wheat - 4,500,000 hectares. There has been an increase in fall seedings of wheat in nearly all departments; only in Piemonte and Lucania has there been any decrease in acreage.

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(b) Rye - 97,715 hectares. Compared with last year, only small increases in the area sown to rye have been reported. Increases occurred on Lombardia, Venezia Tridentina and Calabria.

(c) Barley - 225,000 hectares. The area sown to barley shows a decrease compared with last year. However since there are still areas where barley has not yet been sown, this difference may disappear when the final acreage is tabulated.

(d) Oats - 400,000 hectares. For the whole of Italy, it appears that the 1945 acreage of oats will be larger than the area sown last year. However, there have been some reductions in area in Puglia and Lucania where seeding has been already completed.

6. The area sown to fava amounts to approximately 370,000 hectares, whichis a slight decrease compared with last year's area.

7. Growing conditions in January in general were good for cereals and in only fifteen provinces was the condition of such crops reported "fair". All provinces are urgently asking for allocations of Nitrates, to offset the harmful effects of freezing, which is causing considerable thinning of stands in certain zones. The condition ofthe other crops is more or less normal with no noteworthy changes reported.

8. Preparatory work of the land for spring planting has been somewhat arrested, by rain and snow in limited areas, but in general favorable weather conditions have permitted the farmers to do an unusual amount of field work.

9. New orchards and vineyards were planted, and in areas where insecticides were available, the vines and orchards were sprayed in in January. Requests for insecticides, received during the month indicated that expected supplies of spray materials will fall short of the demand.

AGRICULTURE - "Granai del Popolo"

10. The wheat collections during January came in by dribbles. By the end of the month a total of 991,334 metric tons of wheat has been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo", of which 583,468 metric tons were collected in Northern Italy and 407,866 metric tons in Central and Insular Italy.

11. All efforts made by the Ministry of Agriculture to induce farmers to deliver wheat withheld by them over their legal retentions have not proved effective except in a few areas. The Ministry of Agriculture, however, has not admitted failure of the Assessing plan and believes

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12. Rye and barley amassed to the end of January 1946 total 13,568 metric tons, which is the equivalent of 10,583 metric tons of wheat. Corn collected to the end of January amounts to 65,376 metric tons, the equivalent of 59,492 metric tons of wheat.

13. Quantities of rough rice collected to 31 January 1946, amounted to 169,924 metric tons, or 132,541 metric tons in wheat equivalent.

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A press campaign against the amassing of rice has been carried out in Northern Italy for the past month, which is seriously affecting the progress of rice amassing, and it is feared that this propaganda may jeopardize the success of the amassing campaign. The Italian Government is worried about this situation, especially in view of the world supply of cereals, and is contemplating a plan whereby farmers will be induced to bring in their rice. Although the plan has not yet been announced it is expected that the rice farmer will be obliged to deliver a certain amount ofrough rice for every hectare of land cultivated. To encourage compliance a stated amount of nitrogenous fertilizer will be available to the farmer for every quintal of rice delivered above the minimum requirements.

AGRICULTURE - "Olsari del Popolo"

14. The olive oil collected through January amounted to 15,727.5 metric tons. Details of this collection are as follows :-

Liguria	21.9	Marche	34.9	Puglie	10,487.5
Lombardia	5.0	Umbria	66.0	Lucania	290.7
Veneto	00.6	Lazio	162.5	Calabria	2,707.8
Emilia	1.1	Abruzzi	366.7	Sicilia	542.9
Toscana	667.3	Campania	351.9	Sardegna	20.7

Northern Italy	28.6
Central, Southern and Insular Italy	15,698.9
	15,727.5

AGRICULTURE - Agricultural Supplies

15. The 1946 program for agricultural supplies was extensively revised during January to conform more closely to available funds and anticipated needs and, after being approved by the Italian Government, was submitted to higher levels for review and approval.

16. The month of January was particularly active, as large shipments of agricultural supplies requisitioned several months ago begun to arrive at various Italian ports. As no advance notice had been received of these shipments, the limited personnel available for supervising the checking and distribution of the various items have been extremely busy.

17. Seed Potatoes.

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(a) Three shipments of seed potatoes totalling 4,804 tons arrived at Naples and Genoa during the month and where distributed to Sardinia, Campania, Lazio, Umbria, Liguria,

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(a) Three shipments of seed potatoes totalling 4,806 tons arrived at Naples and Cagnon during the month and where distributed to Sardinia, Campania, Lazio, Umbria, Liguria, Piemonte, Toscana and Emilia region. Word has been received that 2 other ships carrying seed potatoes are scheduled to arrive early in February. Information is also at hand that a portion of 17,500 tons of seed potatoes purchased with Italian funds by the Italian Delegation in London are being loaded and will arrive in the near future.

(b) The condition of the seed potatoes which have arrived has been quite satisfactory, although only a small percentage of the total have been graded for size and are "certified"

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ws to variety. Distribution of these seed pots as to individual farmers is being delayed, pending a decision by the Italian Government on the price at which they are to be sold.

18. Agricultural Machinery. During the month 1,223 cases of tractors and tractor spare-parts and 10 cases of citrus dusters arrived. These items were parts of an old order submitted many months ago. The distribution of these tractors will be made according to plans prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, as soon as the Italian Government makes a decision regarding the prices of the different machines.

19. Nitrogen Fertilizers. Two shipments of ammonium nitrate totalling 4,807 tons arrived during January, both of which have been moved to Emilia Region. Notice has been received that 11,920 tons of Chilean nitrate of soda will arrive for Central and Southern Italy early in February.

20. Insecticides and Fungicides.

(a) 216 tons of calcium cyanide, 225 tons of spray oil emulsion, and 134 tons of copper sulphate were received during January. The last item, which was billed to Sardinia, possibly was not a relief shipment, as no requisition could be found on which this item appeared.

(b) Greater efficiency in the receipt, storage and distribution of agricultural supplies could be achieved, if definite information concerning the UNRRA cargo carried by each vessel were furnished the Agricultural Division a few days in advance of the date the ship is expected to arrive.

AGRICULTURE - Livestock

21. Feed Situation. Continued feed shortages have seriously hampered livestock production during the past month, especially in the Central and Northern provinces where temperatures have been too low for the growth of green herbage. No price changes of consequence have occurred and none can be expected for another month when green forages will begin to be available except in the Northern provinces. The release of 20,000 quintals of molasses for animal fodder during January will afford only temporary relief to a few herds. No imports of feeding stuffs were received during the month of January, but 2,250 metric tons of oil cake are expected for Venezia Giulia in February.

22. Milk and Dairy products. Supplies of fresh fluid milk were even smaller in January than during the previous month because of feed shortages and the growing diversion of milk to the production of butter and cheese which can be sold on the free market at much higher prices than that paid for fluid milk by Centrale del Latte. Sharp reductions in the black market price of American evaporated milk occurred during the month, probable as a result of more liberal rationing of this product in several large cities.

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20. Insecticides and Fungicides.

(a) 215 tons of calcium cyanide, 225 tons of spray oil emulsion, and 13¾ tons of copper sulphate were received during January. The last item, which was billed to Sardinia, possibly was not a relief shipment, as no requisition could be found on which this item appeared.

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AGRICULTURE - Livestock

21. Feed Situation. Continued feed shortages have seriously hampered livestock production during the past month, especially in the Central and Northern provinces where temperatures have been too low for the growth of green herbage. No price changes of consequence have occurred and none can be expected for another month when green forages will begin to be available except in the Northern provinces. The release of 20,000 quintals of molasses for animal fodder during January will afford only temporary relief to a few herds. No imports of feeding stuffs were received during the month of January , but 2,250 metric tons of oil cake are expected for Venezia Giulia in February.

22. Milk and Dairy products. Supplies of fresh fluid milk were even smaller in January than during the previous month because of food shortages and the growing diversion of milk to the production of butter and cheese which can be sold on the free market at much higher prices than that paid for fluid milk by Centrale del Latte. Sharp reductions in the black market price of American evaporated milk occurred during the month, probable as a result of more liberal rationing of this product in several large cities.

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23. Livestock and Meat prices. Moderate to sharp declines in prices of meat animals were registered during the month in most provinces. Further declines may be expected as there is a growing apprehention on the part of producers that present high prices will not long be maintained. Prices of fresh meat remained high with no noticeable change reported.

24. Disease situation. An epidemic of a mild form of foot and mouth disease occurred in Lombardia early in January, but it was quickly brought under ootrol by prompt vaccination. Local cases of both anthrax and scabies (sheep) have been reported in Abruzzi and Lazio.

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The lack of effective dipping materials is hampering the control of the latter desease. Sporadic cases of dourine have been reported from several provinces in Northern Italy.

25. Surplus horses. Only 30 horses were transferred to the Italian Government by the Allied Forces during January, and the transfer of such animals may now be regarded as virtually completed.

FORESTRY

26. Fuelwood production during January continued to exceed production goals by wide margins in all regions except Sicily and Sardinia. December production was 18% greater than in November and much above the predicted production in the month. Sufficient stocks have now been accumulated to give assurance that there will be an ample supply of fuelwood for the remainder of the winter, providing transportation is available. Prices are reported to be declining in the north because of the plentiful supply. Unequitable distribution and shortage of transport in some areas are the principal problems being encountered.

Fuelwood Production

by Regions

in quintals

Region	November 1945	December 1945	% Change
North	3,186	3,827	-20
Central	1,200	1,405	-17
South	276	344	-24
Sicily	80	66	-18
Sardinia	68	54	-20
Total	4,812	5,696	-18

Fuelwood Production Compared to Production Goals

Northern Italy

Region	Prod. Goal	Prod. Reported	% Difference
Venezia	512	723	-41
Lombardia	728	1,439	-97
Piemonte	235	772	-228
Liguria	31	428	-1,262
Emilia	120	465	-257
Total	1,636	3,827	-134

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Piemonte	235	772	-228
Liguria	31	428	-1,262
Emilia	130	465	-257
T o t a l	1,636	3,827	-134

27. Plans for the establishment of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Forest near Florence were discussed informally with members of the Staff of the Royal Institute of Silviculture and the Corps Forestali. The area includes about 1,000 hectares of mountainous land, all of which have to be reforested. Most of the area has been heavily grazed but the soil has not been seriously eroded so that the establishment of a forest is feasible. It was recommended that the plan be presented in detail to the American Ambassador for his approval.

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28. A representative of the Forestry Division attended the Italo-American Agricultural Conference held at Florence 25-28 January. Papers presented on forestry of special importance and interest pertained to (1) better methods of forest management and (2) recommended research studies in the control of endothia parasitica, a disease of chestnut trees, which is reported to be spreading along the Ligurian Coast. Because of the importance of chestnuts in the Italian diet, it is highly important that every effort be made to bring this disease under control.

29. Arrangements were completed for the closing of the training school at Piazzetore. Equipment, which has been assembled for the school is being distributed to the four northern legions of the Corpo Forestale. Plans for another training program have not yet been formulated by the Ministry.

30. Reforestation plans for 1946 are being reviewed with the object of expanding the nursery program so that in 1947 reforestation work can be greatly increased. The 1946 plan calls for the planting of about 8,000 hectares, but because of transportation difficulties it is doubtful that this goal can be reached. The greatest need is for forest seeds to restock nurseries so that the 1947 program can be carried through.

31. At the request of A.M.G. 13 Group the forest nurseries in Northern Italy are being surveyed to locate trees which can be used for a reforestation program in Venezia Giulia to relieve unemployment. This office is recommending that at least two or three large forest nurseries be developed in Venezia Giulia so that an adequate number of desirable tree species will be available to reforest areas denuded during the war. An experimental pest control program using DDT to eliminate an epidemic of tent caterpillars which are destroying pine trees is being undertaken in Venezia Giulia.

FISHERIES

32. Trawlers.

(a) Requests made by Italian fishermen for permission to purchase German trawlers have, at the suggestion of AFHQ, been forwarded to the American Embassy in Rome.

(b) The possibility of obtaining American trawlers by the Italian fishing industry also has been discussed with officials of the American Embassy, who have requested a statement on the proposed plan of financing the purchases before referring the matter to Washington. The Submarine Signal Co., Boston Mass., has offered to loan a "fathometer"

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(c) The Ministry of Marine, at the request of this Sub-Commission has approved the derequisition of the trawler "Dentice" to permit its use in deep-sea fishing.

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33. Ocean fishing.

(a) The Commander in Chief, Mediterranean Station, following a request of the High Commissioner for Food for Italians to engage in ocean fishing off the Coast of Morocco, has replied that there is no objection from a British point of view to Italian fishermen pursuing their trade in these waters. It may therefore be expected that Italian trawlers will be operating off the West coast of Africa in the nearfuture.

(b) A copy of the fishing regulation governing sea and fresh waters fishing between Italy and France has been sent, by request, to the UNRRA Headquarters, Athens, Greece.

34. Trout eggs. A shipment by plane of 60,000 trout eggs was received from the United States during January and were placed in the breeding ponds at Tivoli.

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PART III

Research and Analysis Division

COST OF FOOD IN ROME

1. A memorandum on the trend in the cost of food in Rome and other cities has been prepared and will be made available in mimeographed form. This study traces the changes in the cost of rationed and non-rationed food from September 1942 through December 1945. Changes in the official prices of rationed foods are compared with the increase in cost of food purchased in the free and "black" markets. The analysis also affords comparisons between costs in Rome and those in small towns and in certain other large cities.

2. The section of the report which probably is of most general interest measures the purchasing power of wages in terms of food. A summary is presented in Appendix E. Stated briefly the conclusions are :-

(a) The purchasing power of wages in September 1942 was sufficient to cover the minimum food requirements for families of skilled workers and State professional employees, but clerical employees and unskilled workers earned only three fourths of the cost of their food budget.

(b) Wages and salaries after September 1942 covered only a small portion of the family food budget for any category of employees. Less than half of the cost of the budget was purchasable by wages in April and August 1944.

(c) Earnings in December 1945, notwithstanding their rapid increase, were still insufficient to provide the minimum food requirements except for State professional workers. The income even of the professional employees was not adequate to cover living costs other than food.

FOOD CONSUMPTION IN ROME

3. A detailed tabulation has been made of the quantities of unrationed foodstuffs which arrived in Rome through official control agencies during the period September through December 1945. The quantities moved through control channels were increased by an estimated percentage to allow for amounts that evaded controls.

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4. The distribution of rationed foods was analyzed by consumer groups, and estimated percentages were added to cover purchases in the black market. The estimates of quantities consumed were

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4. The distribution of rationed foods was analyzed by consumer groups, and estimated percentages were added to cover purchases in the black market. The estimates of quantities consumed were then converted into caloric values. To determine the daily intake from each of the major sources - rations, free market and black market.

5. The completed tabulations have been transmitted to the High Commissioner for Food and to the Central Institute of Statistics for review and concurrence or revision.

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SURVEY OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

6. A field investigation was made with the purpose of obtaining more accurate and complete information on the present position in Northern Italy of livestock population and its various products. Numerous Italian officials and experts were interviewed and some farms and dairy plants were visited. The immediate occasion for the trip was to obtain reliable information required by the Combined Working Party, London. However, the data are basic to any analysis of the production and utilization of livestock products. Results of the survey have been summarized in a series of memoranda, including one cited below which points up the needs for oilseed cake and meal.

CONCENTRATE FEEDS - Oilseeds and Cake

7. The survey of factors affecting livestock production emphasizes the need for concentrate feeds, especially those high in protein content.

8. Before the war, milk production and the dairy industry were of primary importance in Northern Italy, but milk production has fallen off some 35 to 40 per cent, and in many regions the volume of milk currently being processed is even more reduced. The lack of concentrate feeds is estimated to account for a reduction of at least 20 per cent in the milk yield. The greatest deficiency is in concentrates which are high in protein content, primarily oilseed cake and meal.

9. The consumption of oil cakes and meal by cattle has always been much lower in Italy than in many countries. Nevertheless, during the years 1936 through 1938, the consumption of oil cakes and meals averaged 163,100 tons with an average protein content of 29 per cent. The bulk of these high-protein concentrates was fed to milk cows.

10. Italian production of oil-seeds has dwindled, but large quantities were imported prior to the war for extraction of industrial and edible oils. The cake and meal residue for the most part, remained in the country and was fed to livestock.

11. The importation of oilseeds instead of processed oils would have several advantages :-

(a) The oil cake and meal would be of paramount importance in increasing milk production, which should make Italy self-sufficient in dairy products.

(b) The increased milk production would lead again to the export of special quality cheeses, which would create foreign exchange to be housed for payment of imported

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(b) The increased milk production would lead again to the export of special quality cheeses, which would create foreign exchange to be used for payment of imported goods.

(c) The Italian oil pressing industri would be reactivated, thus reducing unemployment and stimulating earnings.

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STATISTICAL DATA FOR C.W.P.

12. Statistical and technical information requested by the Combined Working Party is being collected. The C.W.P. forms regarding land utilization and crop production in pre-war years and in 1944, 1945 and 1946, have been completed and returned together with explanatory notes. These data were assembled in collaboration with the Agriculture Division and were agreed upon by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Central Institute of Statistics.

13. An analysis in the progress with regard to the break down of food availabilities between farm and non-farm population. Another investigation is being carried out to obtain an official estimate of livestock numbers throughout Italy in July 1945, as well as a forecast of the 1945-46 production of meat, fats, milk, butter, cheese and eggs, in agreement and collaboration with the Agriculture Division, the Ministry of Agriculture, the High Commissioner for Food and the Central Institute of Statistics.

PART IV

Personnel and Administration

PERSONNEL CHANGES

1. The following personnel were relieved from duty :-

Capt. Clemmeth H. Ault (s) released to return to U.S. for demobilization.
Miss Mary Bartley (A) FEA, Hqs released to join OFLC in Paris.
Dr. B. Bendor (A) FEA, Hqs released to return to the U.S.
1st Lt. Claude Bove (A) Hqs transferred to AMG 13th Corps.
Maj. R.L.C. De Thiery (B) Hqs transferred to Land Forces S/C.
Capt. L. C. Oakley (A) Hqs transferred to A.M.G., 13th Corps.

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Director

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harvested cereal harvests throughout Italy in July 1945, as well as a forecast of the 1945-46 production of meat, fats, milk, butter, cheese and eggs, in agreement and collaboration with the Agriculture Division, the Ministry of Agriculture, the High Commissioner for Food and the Central Institute of Statistics.

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Distribution :-

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Public Relations Division (2 copies)
Commerce, Finance, Industry & Public Works, Labor, Transportation S/Cs
SCAO, Venezia Giulia
British Embassy (6 copies)
American Embassy (6 copies)
UNRRA (5 copies)

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STOCK POSITION OF IMPORTED FOOD SUPPLIES, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR
AS AT 1 JANUARY 1946
(All in Metric Tons)

Commodity	North Italy (Incl. Emilia)		Southern Italy			Grand total stocks	Monthly maintenance on existing rations. Italy, less V.Giulia
	Stocks in Federal warehouses	Stocks in Provincial warehouses	Stocks in Fed. Whses assigned Ital.Govt.	Stocks in Fed. whses blocked for A. C.	Stocks in Provincial whses		
Soup, dehy.	4,081	3,200	1,423	-	12,592	21,296	3,814
Milk powder (incl. evap. milk in terms of powder)	4,755	3,678	3,752	687	13,475	26,347	8,543
Meat, preserved (including fish)	157	1,844	1,080	-	4,056	7,137	1,365
Eggs, powdered	9	1,151	396	-	306	1,856 (1)	
Vegetables, dried	3,826	4,726	3,654	1,515	5,290	19,011	5,946
Sugar	1,733	1,864	{6,692 {4,000 (2)	549	5,312	{16,150 {4,000 (2)	10,331
Fats (incl. veg. oil in term of olive oil	9	591	469	117	426	1,552	4,000
Coffee	66		384			450	
Soap	1,083	759	744	968	160	3,708	

(1) To be allocated as special distribution in January
(2) Allocations for Jan making on hand at Naples Whses
(3) Only for Northern Italy

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APPENDIX "A"

STOCK POSITION OF IMPORTED FOOD STUFFS, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR
AS AT 1 JANUARY 1945
(All in Metric Tons)

North Italy (Incl. Emilia)		Southern Italy			Grand total stocks	Monthly maintenance on existing rations. All Italy, less V.Giulia	Number of days	Will last to
Stocks in Federal warehouses	Stocks in Provincial warehouses	Stocks in Fed. Whses assigned Ital.Govt.	Stocks in Fed. whses blocked for A. C.	Stocks in Provincial whses				
4,081	3,200	1,423	-	12,592	21,296	3,814	167	16 June
4,755	3,678	3,752	687	13,475	26,347	8,543	92	2 April
157	1,844	1,080	-	4,056	7,137	1,365	156	5 June
3	1,151	396	-	306	1,856 (1)			
3,826	4,726	3,654	1,515	5,290	19,011	5,946	95	5 April
1,733	1,864	6,692 4,000 (2)	549	5,312	16,150 4,000 (2)	10,331	46	15 Febr.
9	531	469	117	426	1,552	4,000 (3)	11	11 Jan.
66		384			450			
1,083	753	744	968	160	3,708			

(1) Special distribution in January
(2) Remaining on hand at Naples Whses

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WHEAT MASSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1946

Compartments	Collected at latest report m. tons	Average date of reports	Estimated Available for non-producers* m. tons	Percent of availabili collected
Piemonte	68,176	31/1	117,000	58
Liguria	197	23/1	6,000	3
Lombardia	150,064	31/1	188,000	80
Venezia T.	46	31/1	3,000	1
Veneto	156,389	31/1	200,000	78
Venezia Giulia	1,210	10/1	1,000	121
Emilia	207,386	31/1	250,000	83
Northern Italy	583,468		765,000	76
Toscana	95,880	31/1	137,000	70
Marche	119,622	31/1	138,000	87
Umbria	59,047	31/1	76,000	78
Lazio	28,031	31/1	59,000	47
Abruzzi e Molise	27,433	31/1	65,000	42
Campania	6,991	29/1	30,000	23
Puglie	22,904	31/1	70,000	32
Lucania	8,997	23/1	29,000	31
Calabria	7,554	29/1	31,000	24
Sicilia	23,389	21/1	141,000	16
Sardegna	8,018	31/1	16,000	50
Central, Southern & Insular Italy	407,866		792,000	51
ALL ITALY	991,334		1,557,000*	64

* Revised figures based on actual retentions calculated on 15 December 1945.

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"B"

WHEAT ARRIVING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1946

e	Collected at latest report m. tons	Average date of reports	Estimated Available for non-producers* m. tons	Percent of availability collected
	68,176	31/1	117,000	58
	197	23/1	6,000	3
	150,064	31/1	188,000	80
	46	31/1	3,000	1
	156,389	31/1	200,000	78
lia	1,210	10/1	1,000	121
	207,386	31/1	250,000	83
ly	583,468		765,000	76
	95,880	31/1	137,000	70
	119,622	31/1	138,000	87
	59,047	31/1	76,000	78
	28,031	31/1	59,000	47
oliso	27,433	31/1	65,000	42
	6,991	29/1	30,000	23
	22,904	31/1	70,000	32
	8,997	23/1	29,000	31
	7,554	29/1	31,000	24
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gures based on actual retentions calculated on 15 December 1945.

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APPENDIX C 201

SEED CONFERENCE

Two representatives of this Sub-Commission and one from the Italian Ministry of Agriculture attended the Seed Conference held at The Hague 17-19 January. The more important proceedings of the conference pertaining to Italy are summarized below :-

(a) Shipments of seed potatoes from Great Britain are being retarded by shortage of loading personnel and it now appears that deliveries will not be completed before the end of March. Shipments of potatoes from Denmark and Holland are being held up, pending the receipt of bags and import licenses by the Danish and Dutch exporting agencies.

(b) A world shortage of sugar-beet seed was reported to exist and the probability of a quantity being allotted to Italy is not good.

(c) Italy has the opportunity to obtain seed oats from Denmark on a barter basis in exchange for alfalfa seed. However prompt action must be taken if this deal is to be consumated.

(d) In general the field seed situation is bad. Canada appears to be the only country with a surplus and any fields seeds for Italy must be obtained there. The possibility of obtaining some Canadian seeds is being investigated.

(e) Surplus stocks of alfalfa, crimson clover and vegetable seed held in Italy are badly needed in other European countries, but asking prices and proposed methods of payment have prevented any sales to date. Italy is in a very favorable position for the production of these seeds and could build up a very lucrative export trade, if careful attention were given to varieties and quality. Present stocks would be in much wider demands, if they were guaranteed varieties and of higher quality.

(f) The seed situation in Austria and Germany is extremely grave, and it appears that many thousands of acres in these countries may be uncultivated in 1946 because of the shortage of seeds and fertilizers. Purchases of considerable quantities of Italian vegetable seeds from UNRRA funds are contemplated, if Italian seed merchants will make substantial reductions in prices.

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APPENDIX D

ITALO-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Four representatives of this Sub-Commission attended the Italo-American Agricultural Conference held at Florence 25-28 January. A special report on this conference is being prepared which will give a full account of the arguments discussed and of the recommendations made.

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APPENDI

WAGES AND SALARIES COMPARED WITH THE COST OF FOOD
IN ROME
SEPTEMBER 1942 - DECEMBER 1945

Year and Month	* Gross monthly wage or salary (in lire)				Cost of fixed food budget for family of five (lire)	Percent of food budget pur by wages		
	Mechanical Industry		State Administration			Mechanical Industry		State Admi
	Skilled	Unskilled	Professional	Clerical		Skilled	Unskilled	Professio
Sept. 1942	1,243	904	2,436	993	1,220	102	74	200
Sept. 1943	1,503	1,164	3,667	1,951	8,4[illegible]0	62	47	150
April 1944	1,997	1,554	4,523	2,250	10,119	19	15	44
Aug. 1944	2,372	1,796	7,147	5,199	10,759	22	17	66
March 1945	7,721	7,133	10,349	7,885	13,697	56	52	75
Dec. 1945	10,202	9,079	15,618	10,993	13,603	75	67	114

* Wage rates from Labor Sub-Commission, represent monthly earnings for head of family with dependents.

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APPENDIX E

WAGES AND SALARIES COMPARED WITH THE COST OF FOOD
IN ROME

SEPTEMBER 1943 - DECEMBER 1945

Gross monthly wage or salary (in lire)				Cost of fixed food budget for family of five (lire)	Percent of food budget purchasable by wages			
Mechanical Industry		State Administration			Mechanical Industry		State Administration	
Skilled	Unskilled	Professional	Clerical		Skilled	Unskilled	Professional	Clerical
1,243	904	2,436	993	1,220	102	74	200	81
1,503	1,164	3,667	1,951	[illegible]	62	47	150	80
1,997	1,554	4,523	2,230	10,118	19	15	44	22
2,372	1,796	7,147	5,199	10,759	22	17	66	48
7,721	7,133	10,349	7,885	13,697	56	52	76	58
10,208	9,079	15,618	10,993	13,603	75	67	114	80

[illegible] from Labor Sub-Commission, represent monthly earnings for head of family with four [illegible].

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JAN 18 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

Food and Agriculture

Monthly Report - December 1945

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15 January 1946

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1 - Board(s) for Mil. Affs.
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MONTHLY REPORT - DECEMBER 1945

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

PART I

Food Division

FOOD SUPPLY - Italian Government Territory

1. National and provincial stocks. As a result of the implementation of plans for allocation of various imported foodstuffs, the Italian Government is effecting a much better distribution of such foodstuffs throughout its territory. It is hoped that by February no stocks already assigned to the Italian Government will remain in Federazione port warehouses.

2. Provincial maintenance. So far no letter has been received from the Ministry of Food indicating action taken by that Ministry to carry out the policy agreed upon in connection with provincial maintenance during November. Accordingly, a further reminder is being addressed to the Ministry, to ensure that appropriate instructions regarding the enforcement of existing ration scales are sent to all Sepral's in the immediate future. There is otherwise a danger that the tendency of each sepral to adopt its own ration scales for special classes, for the purpose of conserving stocks of imported foodstuffs as originally instructed by the Ministry, may increase. This would cause unfortunate repercussions among the classes affected, e.g. public security agents, refugees, and hospital patients.

3. Cereal position. The grain situation remained critical throughout the month, all deficient areas being maintained virtually on a day-to-day basis by the transfer of indigenous grain from areas which in some cases do not have a surplus over their annual need, and by direct movement of imported grain from shipside. Ship diversions during the month presented many difficulties for a number of areas appeared to have equal claims for assistance at the time a ship was signalled. However, although the pasta ration had to be suspended in December by local decision in a number of areas, the bread ration was maintained without a break. At the end of December in Italian Government territory, the average number of days maintenance in wheat provided by existing stocks, plus signalled arrivals of ships already diverted to ports was 43 days. This includes the indispensable minimum of 30 days working margin. Eleven ships (one of October loading program and ten of November loading program) carrying a total of 82,318 tons were discharged at ports in Italian Government territory during the month.

4. Rice transfers from North to South of Italy. An additional special allocation of 2,000 tons of rice from the North to the South was agreed upon. This will be moved towards the end of January after the transfer of the original 8,000 tons has been completed. These allocations

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5. Stock reports. The preparation and rendition of provincial ten-day stock reports in Italian Government territory have shown a marked improvement. For some time, such reports have been received more regularly and more expeditiously from Italian Government territory than from AMG territory. Nevertheless, there has recently been a further improvement, so that as at the end of December only two stock reports in respect of the beginning of the month were still outstanding.

FOOD SUPPLY - AMG Territory

6. Cereal position.

(a) With the stocks of indigenous grain nearing exhaustion in all of Northern Italy, except Emilia, the necessity for conserving those stocks became evident to all concerned. During December, therefore, all of the "generi da minestra" ration in Lombardia and Piemonte was authorized in the form of rice. In Liguria three fourths of the ration was authorized as rice, and in Venezie one fourth. This resulted in an appreciable saving in grain, and thus rendered possible the continuance of the bread ration in all parts of Northern Italy throughout December. During the month increased quantities of imported grain were put through Genoa and also Venice.

(b) As at 31 December, stocks on hand (both imported and indigenous but excluding rice) in the various regions under AMG, together with signalled shipments allocated to regions, were estimated to be sufficient to maintain the bread ration as follows: Lombardia 15 days, Piemonte 21, Venezie 12 and Liguria none.

(c) A total of three grain ships were diverted to Northern Italy in December. These ships carried an aggregate of 23,237 tons of wheat.

7. Imported fats and oils. In December the distribution of fat/oil ration for November was completed. Few provinces, however, received their full issue for December. Of the 14,500 tons programmed to be shipped to Italy in the period 1 September - 31 December 1945, less than 3,000 tons had in fact arrived by the end of December. Every effort was made during the month to transfer from the South to Northern Italy as much olive oil and refined oil as possible, but the quantities actually transferred fell considerably short of the target. The balance will be moved in January; but it is most unlikely that this plus arrivals in January of imported fats will be sufficient to make up the ration in arrears for December, and also give the correct ration for January.

8. Stock reports. A definite improvement in the submission of stock reports has recently been noticed. In fact, for the first time since AMG commenced to function in Northern Italy, provincial ten-day stock reports for the beginning of the month under review have, arrived before the end of the month. The Italian alimentation agencies are now apparently beginning to appreciate the importance, to the central authority, of receiving an up-to-date picture of the stock position in their respective areas.

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9. Damaged goods in Federazione port warehouses.

(a) In conjunction with the Transportation & Shipping Sub-Commission and Ministry of Food, an inspection was made by the Transportation Officer, of the Naples warehouses at the end of November. Although the determined spoilage was not large, there was danger of loss through spoilage because of the practice of storing supplies in the open, necessitated by lack of warehouse space. As of the time of the inspection, about 4500 tons of food were not under cover.

(b) To reduce the amount of food stored in the open, the following measures were taken:

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(i) Sepral Naples was requested to move more rapidly out of the warehouses the large tonnage which had been assigned to it by the Ministry of Food; and

(ii) The Transportation & Shipping Sub-Commission requested the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari to take what other steps were necessary to eliminate open storage at Naples as soon as possible.

(c) From the first to the middle of December, Naples Sepral withdrew about 1500 tons of supplies from the warehouses. During December the Federazione likewise secured an additional warehouse of about 2000 tons at Nocera, and at the end of December it was making provision to move supplies there from Naples, thus relieving the Naples warehouses. Thus, in December definite progress was made toward the goal of eliminating open storage.

10. Venezia Giulia. As of 31 December 1945, no information had come to hand confirming the acceptance of CCS of the requisitions submitted for the civilian maintenance of Venezia Giulia for the period 1 January - 30 June 1946. It would, therefore, appear that diversions of imported supplies intended for Italy proper under the FEA Transitional Program will have to be continued in January in order to ensure sufficient stocks being available in Venezia Giulia for the maintenance of existing ration scales. As regards replacement of stocks transferred in the period 1 September - 31 December 1945, so far there has been no sign of arrivals for Venezia Giulia under the requisition submitted by AFHQ for Venezia Giulia maintenance in that period. The general question of transfers to Venezia Giulia was dealt with more fully in para 12 of the November monthly report.

11. Udine. The desirability of ensuring that the administration of Udine under AMG 13 Corps shall continue as far as possible along existing lines, i.e. as a part of Italy proper, was emphasized in a recent memorandum to the Economic Section. Any appearance of interfering with the present Italian channels of command and communication in the sphere of alimentation probably would have unfortunate local repercussions. At present, Sepral, Udine, is under the control of a Regional Food Inspector for Venezia Region, with seat at Padua. Imported supplies for Udine province have always been received by CAP, Udine, from Federazione warehouse, Venice, having become the property of the Italian Government at shipside. For this reason, when requisitions for Udine and Venezia Giulia were being prepared to cover the period 1 January - 30 June 1946, it was requested that, whereas imported supplies for Venezia Giulia should be imported through Trieste, those intended for Udine should be shipped entirely through Venice.

12. Transport of fish by air. A proposition put forward by Sepral, Milan, for the transport of fish by air from Chioggia was taken up with Air Force Sub-Commission. That Sub-Commission cooperated with vigor, and it is expected that by the end of January a plane will fly daily from Treviso airfield to Milan with about 5,000 kilos of fish. Distribution of this fish will be controlled by the Alimentation authorities in Milan and used in communal feeding centers in that very large center of population. A similar scheme to operate from Sardinia to Rome is now in course of preparation. The great advantage of this type of transport is the reduction in the chances of black market

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FOOD SUPPLY - General

13. Suspension of pasta ration. The Italian Government has agreed to a recommendation made by the Allied Commission to suspend pasta rations in all regions except Marche and Umbria, and in all provinces except Grosseto, Siena, Viterbo, Rieti and Teramo with effect from

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1st January 46. The suspension of the pasta ration will conserve grain supplies temporarily to the extent of 45,373 metric tons per month. The Italian Government has thus far indicated to the population that the suspended issues will be made in arrears. However, there is no assurance that back issues can be granted. In fact, unless shipments to Italy are considerably stepped up in January and February, at least to make good the total shortfall on the 1 September - 31 December 1945 FEA Loading Program and to provide for UNRRA loadings as originally programmed, even the bread part of the ration may have to be reduced on 1 February 1946.

14. Maintenance of Italian Army and Air Force. Further, slow progress has been made in the negotiations dealing with the Italian Government's assumption of responsibility for maintenance of the Italian Army as from 1 December and the proposed assumption of responsibility for maintenance of the Italian Navy and Air Force as from 1 March 1946. The chief difficulty continues to be the Italian Government's reluctance to recognize the fact that it must sooner or later be entirely responsible for the maintenance of its own Armed Forces. However, the Ministry of Reconstruction ultimately sent in December instructions to the Italian Buying Mission in Washington to purchase out of YT funds quantities of imported foodstuffs required for the maintenance of the Italian Army as from 1 December. A request was also made to CLAC by A.C. for the former's assistance to be given to the Italian Mission in the matter of procurement. The present position appears to be as follows:

(a) the Italian Government has at last accepted the fact that it must provide somehow for the maintenance of the Army;

(b) until the supplies to be purchased as mentioned above actually arrive in Italy, requirements of the Army are being met partly out of existing stocks of imported civil supplies and partly out of surplus military stocks, in both cases on a replacement-in-kind basis;

(c) maintenance of the Army to the end of January is almost entirely assured; but the outlook for February is still uncertain since to date Allied Military Authorities have not agreed to make available any supplies out of surplus stocks for that month;

(d) the Italian Government still maintains that it is not in a position to accept responsibility for maintaining the Navy and the Air Forces, and on the question of finance generally is appealing to AC to provide other ways and means of financing the purchases required than the use of YT dollar credits in the U.S.

15. Loans to other theatres. Outstanding loans remain as at the end of November, namely, 8000 tons of wheat, comprising the balance of loan to US/French Zone of Austria, and 500 tons of wheat, being an old loan to Malta.

16. Stock position. Stocks of all imported commodities except wheat and fats were satisfactory at the beginning of December. Full details are given in Appendix "A" and "B".

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16. Stock position. Stocks of all imported commodities except wheat and fats were satisfactory at the beginning of December. Full details are given in Appendix "A" and "B".

17. Imports during December 1945. General imports into all Italy are summarized below (in tons):

Wheat, bulk	105,348
Wheat, bagged	207
Fats	1,363
Total	106,918

18. Proposed UNRRA 1946 Program of Imports. Formal approval, in agreement with the Italian Government, was given to the proposed UNRRA program of food imports for the first half of 1946. It was, however, agreed that further amendments to the program, particularly in the case of wheat,

would have to be made from time to time in the light of latest information available in connection with amassing of indigenous cereals and rationing policy in general. The program is published in detail in Italian Import Requirements - 1946, Headquarters, AC, Economic Section, December 1945.

RATIONING -

19. Imported milk ration. An application from the Commissariato Interregionale dell'Alimentazione per l'alta Italia for powdered milk to be supplied to workers in noxious (lead) industries and to persons over 65 was not admitted as it was considered fresh milk should be made available.

20. Equalization of scales. Progress has been made in the equalization as between North and South Italy of supplementary scales for pregnant women at home, nursing mothers, sick at home, T.B. at home, artificially-fed babies 0-1 years. Agreement was reached between the Alto Commissariato dell'Altimentazione and Rationing Officer regarding the principle on which the scales should be based and the estimated numbers of persons in the several categories. Means of implementing the new scales are at present under consideration from the supply angle.

21. Guardia Finanza supplementary ration. In cooperation with the High Commissioner for Food and the Ministry of Finance a special supplementary ration scale was agreed upon for Guardia Finanza working at altitudes above 2000 metres.

22. Special dried egg ration. The special December and January dried egg ration for urban centers of more than 50,000 population was distributed only in certain areas during December. This was due to transport difficulties and the tardiness with which the Government issued orders for movement of this item. However, the areas which were missed in December will receive both the December and January ration in the January issue.

LOCAL RESOURCES -

23. Allocation of fresh fruit and vegetables to the Armed Forces. The Allied Purchasing Services have been requested to put forward an estimate of their requirements for the period January - June 1946. When this data is available, the possibility of allowing an unrestricted purchase will again be considered in conjunction with the Italian Government.

24. Sheep and goats. Supply and Transport have now given information that no further purchases will be made under the present plan of allocation. 4758

25. Supply to the Italian Army. The situation is still "tight" with regard to the supply of local products to the Italian Army. However,

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26. Fodder for the Italian Army. As the desperate fodder situation further complicates the problem of supplying the Italian Army with bran and barley, several conversations have been carried on with MMIA, AFLRS, Ministry of Food and Commissariato Militare, and the following results have been achieved:

(a) Supply and Transport have released a portion of their allocation of bran in Naples, namely 1,769 tons.

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b) 2,000 tons of barley which were intended to be allocated for brewing have been made available to the Ministry of Food for the supply of the Italian Army.

c) On recommendation of the Italian Government, efforts are being made to resume further imports of bran from Malta.

27. Exports. With the establishment of the new Ministry for Foreign Trade it is expected that there will be a better coordination in the Italian administration with regard to import and export matters. To this end the High Commissioner for Food is now reviewing information regarding food in excess of local requirements and therefore available for export. As soon as possible an export policy will be outlined.

28. Malting of barley. In view of the extreme shortage of barley, no further allocation has been allowed for brewing. On the other hand, EFI is now in a position to carry on until next March with its own stocks.

29. Wine. The question of wine movement has not yet reached a satisfactory settlement. From all parts, Ministry of Food included, it is requested that movement by road be permitted at least when back loads are involved. The matter has been referred to Transportation and Shipping Sub-Commission for decision.

30. Ministry of Food. After long discussions arising during the Cabinet crisis, it has been decided that the Ministry of Food will be again turned into a "Alto Commissariato". Dr. Piero Mentasti has been appointed High Commissioner. The basic structure of the former Ministry of Food with its three Directorates - General will be maintained. Another change has occurred in the Commissariato Inter-regionale dell'Alimentazione per l'Alta Italia--Prof. Pellegrini was relieved on account of family reasons and was replaced by Dr. Soldan, Regional Inspector for Venezia Region.

31. Vatican Relief. The issue of soup to an additional 20,000 daily has been authorized, thus bringing the total number supplied by the Pope's Kitchens to 220,000 daily.

TRANSPORTATION - Rail

32. Bids submitted. For the four weeks period 3-30 December, the Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission bid for the transportation of 12,660 tons, all of which was accepted. The increase in the bidding over recent months represents an increased movement of salt from Margherita di Savoia to the North.

33. Rome bread reserves. The Rome grain reserve stood at 6 days bread and 21 days pasta as of 1st January 1946.

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34. Salt movement by rail. The movement of salt from Margherita di Savoia to Northern Italy appears below by weeks from 3rd to 30th December:

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34. Salt movement by rail. The movement of salt from Margherita di Savoia to Northern Italy appears below by weeks from 3rd to 30th December:

Week	Piemonte Region	Lombardia Region	Venezia Region	Trieste	Liguria Region	Total tons Shipped
3- 9 Dec.	475	911			453	1839
10-16 "	486	461				947
17-23 "	902	1446	457	200		3005
24-30 "		460	377	184	402	1423
Total	1863	3278	834	384	855	7214

The operation of the daily salt train from Margherita di Savoia to Northern Italy, which was instituted 26 November, more than doubled the

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salt movement by rail to the North. All AMG Regions benefitted except Venezia Region, which received less salt by rail than formerly because the Margherita Salt Works, for some reason, omitted the Venezia shipments when a train could not operate. Steps have been taken to correct this situation and to see that Venezia gets her share of the salt.

35. Wine movement by rail. The movement of wine by cistern cars from Apulia to Northern Italy more than doubled in December as compared with November, a total of about 5500 tons being moved in the former month. The bulk of the wine so moved was consigned to stations in Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions.

36. Availability of rail cars. The rail car situation in the Naples area, referred to in the November report, continued bad in December although there was an improvement in the latter part of the month.

TRANSPORTATION - Water

37. Salt shipments.

(a) Incomplete reports on the movement of salt by sea show the following tonnages moved:

Port of Destination	Tons
Geneva	7152
Venice	1845
Trieste	780
Civitavecchia	520
Naples	2290
TOTAL	12,587

(b) The total amount of salt moved in December to the AMG Regions of the North, by sea and rail (but excluding movement by road and "free" schooner) was 17,000 tons which is a very good record and will do much toward solving the shortage. Unfortunately, the movement into Italian Government territory was not equally satisfactory, and the Rome area, fed by sea through the port of Civitavecchia, has received very inadequate supplies in recent months.

38. Wine and fruit movements. Only about 2500 tons of wine and 200 tons of citrus fruit were moved by coaster in December. Further shipments were made by schooner.

FOOD PROCESSING 476½

39. Molasses. As to the new molasses production in Northern Italy, several propositions on their distribution have been made to the Industry Department. After assuring the quantities necessary to the most

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FOOD PROCESSING

39. Molasses. As to the new molasses production in Northern Italy, several propositions on their distribution have been made to the Industry Department. After assuring the quantities necessary to the yeast factories for the whole 1946, it has been proposed that the remaining quantity be allocated for cattle feeding, apart from small allocations for the manufacture of feed for bees and for coffee substitutes.

40. Sugar.

(a) A meeting was held with the Italian Government representatives on the 1946 sugar production campaign. It is estimated that next year from 100,000 to 120,000 hectares will be sown with beets, and that the beets will yield about 220,000 tons of sugar and 70,000 tons of molasses.

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(b) Upon request of the U.S. Embassy a report was prepared regarding sugar refining in Italy. The report shows the number of mills in operation, plant capacity, and quantity of sugar produced in each of the years 1942 and 1945, and estimates for 1946. The general problems confronting industry including requirements for machinery and fuel are considered briefly.

41. Jam and other food processing. Further to the allotment to the Italian Government of 4,000 tons of imported sugar for production of jam in Southern Italy, about 8,000 tons of jam (with 50 per cent sugar) will be produced. In Northern Italy the production of about 4,000 tons of jam with 20 per cent sugar has already begun. This initial production is equal to 1/5 of the program prepared by the Food Sub-Commission on the basis of the allocations of sugar. Additional 460 tons of second class sugar produced locally and 83 tons of damaged imported sugar have been put at the disposal of the Italian Government for production of jam (20 per cent of sugar) in Northern Italy. Upon request of the U.S. Embassy a general report regarding the jam factories in Italy has been drawn up along the same lines as that for the sugar mills indicated in the above paragraph. Requests for the derequisition of food processing plants have been examined.

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PART II

Agriculture Division

AGRICULTURE - Agricultural production

1. During the month of December there was some rainfall in Northern Italy and some snowfall. The cold has been quite intense and often the temperature has fallen below zero and frosts have been heavy, with the result that the season has been particularly favorable to cereals, but unfavorable to truck garden crops and pastures.

2. In Central Italy the month was quite dry in most of the provinces. There was some snowfall, with low temperatures and frosts. In this part of Italy the weather has been particularly unfavorable to several cultures which begin to feel the effects of the drought combined with the cold.

3. In Southern Italy rainfalls have been abundant. Snow has fallen on the mountains and the temperature has been rather low. The weather has hindered the progress of the preparatory agricultural work.

4. In Sicily and Sardegna the weather has been rainy with low temperatures and some frost and snow in the higher zones. The season has been favorable to cereals and unfavorable to pastures and truck garden farming.

5. The sowing of cereals is practically finished throughout Italy save in a few Southern provinces. The vegetative condition of the cereals plants continues good.

6. Cabbage and cauliflower continue to be harvested. The quality is very good and the average quantity is slightly above that of 1944.

7. Forage production is limited to green forage, which is scarce in certain areas.

8. The olive harvest is continuing in all Italy with not too favorable results. While the quantity of olives harvested is small, the average oil content is very good and superior to the average.

9. The harvest of citrus fruit is in progress. The quality is good and the quantity is estimated to be slightly less than that of last year.

AGRICULTURE - Granai del popolo

10. Wheat collections continued at a retarded rate with only 13,022 metric tons delivered during December. By the end of December a total of 976,162 metric tons of wheat had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo", of which 573,324 metric tons were collected in Northern Italy and 402,838 in Central, Southern and Insular Italy.

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11. Collections of wheat at the end of the month amounted to 63 per cent of the quantities theoretically available for non-producers, as estimated on 15 December 1945. The percentage collected at the end of November was shown to be 74 per cent of the quantity estimated available for non-producers. This discrepancy between the percentage as of 31 December and the one of the previous month arises from the fact that the theoretical availability for non-producers on the basis of actual retentions calculated on 15 December 1945 amounts to 1,557,000 metric tons whereas the estimated availability for non-producers used up to December totalled only 1,304,000 metric tons. The difference between these figures is due to the fact that the retentions used heretofore were based on 1942-43 legal retentions, plus all the allowances that had been granted to producers since that time, while retentions used in the new estimate are based on the quantities actually retained as reported on 15 December 1945. Data for each of the Compartments is given in Appendix "C".

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12. Rye and barley amassed up to the end of December 1945 totalled 13,046 metric tons, which is the equivalent of 10,176 metric tons of wheat. This amount includes 704 tons (549 tons wheat equivalent) collected during December.

13. Corn collection continues to be unsatisfactory, and owing to the increase in hog population, it is foreseen that the collection will be very low. The amount collected through the latter part of December, according to the latest reports, totalled 54,806 metric tons--the equivalent-49,873 metric tons of wheat. Of this quantity 18,625 metric tons of corn were amassed in December.

14. The quantity of rough rice collected up to 31 December 1945 amounted to 156,047 metric tons, which corresponds to 121,717 metric tons in wheat equivalent. This includes 62,331 metric tons of rough rice amassed during December.

15. Representatives of the Agriculture Division continued the survey which was started in October and surveyed Emilia, in company with officials of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, with a view to increasing the deliveries of wheat to the "Granai del Popolo". In addition, surveys were made in Southern and Insular Italy, for the purpose of checking the conditions of agricultural production and livestock.

AGRICULTURE - Oleari del Popolo

16. Olive oil delivered to the "Oleari del Popolo" at the end of December amounted to 7,852 metric tons. While the production of this year is largely an off-year one and has been affected by the drought and oil fly, the collections are affected unfavorably by the publication of the decree, whereby only 60 per cent of the average quantity amassed during the period 1940-43 is to be compulsorily brought into the Ammassi for the year 1945-46. This decree is meant to apply only to crops planted in 1945 and harvested in 1946. However, it is worded in such a way as to lead the olive oil producer to believe it is applicable also to olive oil of the 1945-46 campaign. The Ministry of Agriculture has made clarifications as to the application of the decree, but in some cases the olive oil producer and the judiciary insist on the application of the decree, since it is a law. Steps are being taken by the Allied Commission, with a view to having the Ministry of Agriculture publish in the Official Gazette a directive whereby the above said decree is to be applied only on agricultural products harvested in 1946.

17. The quantity of olive oil amassed through December in each of the compartments is shown below. All of the oil, except 7.6 metric tons amassed in Liguria, was collected in Central, Southern and Insular Italy. Liguria 7.6 metric tons, Toscana 316.0, Marche 16.6, Umbria 13.6, Lazio 81.6, Abruzzi e Molise 263.9, Campania 182.9, Puglie 5,594.1, Lucania 140.4, Calabrie 955.4, Sicilia 271.0, Sardegna 8.4, total 7,851.5.

AGRICULTURE - Agricultural supplies

18. The shipment of 2664 tons of ammonium nitrate from U.S., referred to in the November report, was being unloaded at Genova during the last days

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AGRICULTURE - Agricultural supplies

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19. The first shipment of seed potatoes for spring planting is scheduled 4761
to arrive at Naples from U.K. the first week of January. Details for docking, care and distribution have been carefully worked out by the Italian Government for the seed potatoes, as well as for the 754 tractors and parts expected soon.

20. The grinding of sulphur is now being carried out on nearly a normal production basis in the Sicilian and mainland refineries. Deliveries of sulphur from the Sicilian mines to the refineries started slowly due to the late assignment of sulphur for agricultural purposes.

21. Deliveries of Sicilian sulphur scheduled for November and Decem...r

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shipments will not get started until late January. Loading was started early on the mainland but the movement has been delayed because of a shortage of rail cars. Only 200 of the scheduled 1,000 tons were moved in December.

AGRICULTURE - Livestock

22. The feed situation has shown no material change during the past month, except in the Southern provinces where temperatures have remained sufficiently high to permit the grazing of wheat, fava and other fall sown grains. These crops were beginning to yield substantial amounts of pasture and forage as far north as Naples by December 10, and constituted the first relief for the acute feed shortage that had prevailed in all Southern provinces since last July. Favorable weather during the month of December has increased the growth of these crops--which, in the absence of a hard freeze, should continue to be a source of valuable feed during the next three months.

23. In Central and Northern Italy, feeds of all kinds continued to be scarce. Except for small quantities of bran available to dairymen who delivered their milk to Centrali del Latte, concentrates for livestock feeding were practically non-existent. This shortage of concentrates was particularly serious in the case of the hog industry and in some areas was resulting in the slaughter of hogs at ages and weights materially under those desirable from the standpoint of maximum meat production.

24. Some relief in the feed situation may be expected in the near future with the allotment for animal fodder of a portion of the molasses now blocked at sugar refineries in Northern Italy. This molasses will be especially valuable in improving the palatability both of the "dusty" bran produced by mills under current milling regulations and the very poor quality hay harvested last summer.

25. Milk and dairy products. Fluid milk was available to consumers during December in only limited quantities because of feed shortage and poor transportation facilities. Some dairymen stated that the production of their cows was but 50 per cent of that which would be obtained with good rations, but it is probable that such statements were somewhat exaggerated. Lack of reliable rail transportation continued to prevent the shipment of milk from Lombardia to Rome and other cities of Central Italy. The price of milk paid to producers was increased in Rieti from 20 to 28 lire per liter on December 15 but producers complained that even the higher price fell far short of the cost of production. The retail price of milk in Rome during December remained at 30 lire per liter at the Latterie and 70 lire on the black market.

26. Disease situation. No reports of new outbreaks of animal diseases or epidemics were received during December. On the contrary, the general health of all farm animals, except poultry, was exceptionally good. High losses of chicken from laryngotraceitis were still being experienced by poultry raisers. Progress in developing a new [illegible] to control this disease was recently reported by the Ministry

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27. Reports were received during December from Remount Stations of the Allied Forces on 281 horses transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture for distribution to Italian farmers.

28. Complaints were received during December that some farmers in the province of Bolzano who had obtained captured enemy horses on loan were attempting to turn them back because of scarcity of feed. Arrangements were made with the Agricultural Officer at Trieste to investigate and, if such horses were found, to transfer them to Venezia Giulia where more horses were needed.

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29. A request received from the Italian Comitato Interministeriale per la Ricostruzione that 12,045 tons of oats be imported for the horses of the Italian Army during 1946 was not favorably considered for the reason that the amount was considered much in excess of requirements and that the horses concerned were not animals used in agriculture.

30. Assistance was rendered the Accounting Division, Finance Sub-Commission during December in accounting for all horses transferred by the Allied Forces to the Italian Government for distribution to farmers. All receipts of Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission files were made available to the Accounting Division to ensure the listing of horses for which the Italian Government had not been billed.

FORESTRY -

31. Although final figures on fuelwood production for this month have not been received, preliminary estimates indicate that December production was somewhat more than anticipated, and that this situation will probably continue through January providing unfavorable weather conditions are not encountered. Scheduled movements of fuelwood from Central to Northern Italy are falling behind because of the lack of transportation. Equitable distribution of production in the northern regions continues to be a major problem. Authorizations for the shipment of fuelwood to the northern regions as of 31 December totalled 432,000 quintals or slightly more than one half of the shipments scheduled for the next four months. Following is a summary of the scheduled shipments compared to the authorized shipments:

Destination of Shipments	Amount scheduled for shipment 1 Nov 45-31 Apr 46 (Thousand quintals)	Amt. authorized for shipment as of 31 Dec. 1945 (Thousand qtls)	Percent authorized
LOMBARDIA			
Cremona	60	13	
Mantova	60	73	
Milano	397	265	
Sub-total	517	351	68
VENEZIA			
Venezia	75	31	
Verona	10	10	
Treviso	0	9	
Padova	0	20	
Sub-total	85	66	77
PIEMONTE			
Torino	98	15	
Asti	50	-	
Alessandria	64	-	
Sub-total	212	15	7
T O T A L	814	432	53

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T O T A L	814	432	53

32. In accordance with the personnel policy of the Corpo Forestale, temporary guards are being discharged and graduates of the Guardia School are being substituted. This change is not in all cases desirable. In the Gran Paradiso Park in Piemonte Region the dismissal of the competent mountaineer guards who have been protecting the Ibex and the Chamois, both very rare animals, will undoubtedly result in an increase in local poaching and may mean the extermination of these animals. This matter was brought to the attention of the Ministry and a change in the personnel policy was recommended. So far, however, no action has been taken by the Ministry to alleviate this condition.

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33. The question of using forestry personnel who are now in Zone A of Venezia Giulia Region was taken up with the Ministry. These men are not working but are being paid. A list of these men is now being prepared by the Corpo Forestale, and when completed it will be submitted to AMG XIII Corps asking for re-assignment of available men.

34. The Forestry School at Piazzatorre, which completed its first course in November, is being closed. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests was opposed to its continuation even on a much reduced scale. Plans are now being made by the Ministry to move the equipment to Cittaducale, near Rome, where the school may be re-opened. From a forestry standpoint this new location has little to offer as there are no large forests in the vicinity and no forest industries.

FISHERIES -

35. A temporary supplemental allocation of 3,000 quaintals of Diesel oil by the Ministry of Industry, upon recommendation of the Allied Commission, has enabled the Italian fishermen to carry on their activity a little longer during the month of December than in the other months. Unfortunately, the days preceding Yuletide have been characterized by strong Southwest gales which have compelled the trawlers to remain idle in the harbors. Therefore, the catch has been conveyed to the urban centers from the lakes and ponds and, as a consequence, the prices during the holidays were very high, reaching 500-600 lire per kilo. Immediately afterwards, owing to good weather and to a longer availability of POL, the catch was abundant and the prices dropped to a really comforting level of 250-300 lire per kilo.

36. Negotiations are in process for importing into Italy from Tripolitania fair quantities of tuna fish in oil. An import of fresh bonito fish from Turkey is expected.

37. Atlantic fishing is about to start. In fact, it is expected that the first trawler will leave shortly for the coast of Rio de Oro (Western coast of Africa).

38. Distribution of fishing supplies have been slowed down because of the interruption in the flow of these materials from the United States and the United Kingdom.

39. It has been proposed that some small trawlers be built in Italian shipyards. If this were possible considerable foreign currency would be made available to purchase raw materials for Italian fisheries, mainly cotton.

40. The fishing situation remains generally good. The catch is abundant, and good dividends are accruing to industries and fishermen. A larger allocation of POL would improve even more the good prospects for

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PART III

Research and Analysis Division

STOCKS OF ALL CEREALS AT MILLS, BAKERIES AND PASTA MANUFACTURERS

1. For the purpose of keeping officials in Washington and London fully advised as to the stock position of all cereals at mills and other processing plants as well as in warehouses, a new monthly report was initiated. This information, which will be transmitted in a MOC Airgram near the close of each month, presents a detailed analysis of all cereals in warehouses and at mills, bakeries and pasta manufacturers, and shows the minimum level necessary for maintaining the distribution system. Previous reports covered stocks in warehouses only and did not include rice.

2. This analysis, presented in detail in Appendix "A", reveals the fact that while the overall stock position as at 1 December 1945 did not appear extremely critical, four of the compartments in Italy had less than a five day supply of grain in warehouses, and stocks at mills and in other processing plants were below the level required for efficient operation in all except two compartments. Where stocks fall to the low levels indicated in some areas, especially in parts of South Italy, it is impossible to maintain a steady flow of bread and pasta to consumers. Four compartments did have more than a sixty-day supply of indigenous grain in warehouses but of these only two--Marche and Umbria--had more than sufficient grain to maintain their bread and pasta ration until the 1946 harvest. Furthermore, the surplus in these two areas is small--only 19,998 metric tons, and this amount is presently being moved to deficient areas.

ALLOCATION OF NON-RATIONED FOODSTUFFS TO THE ALLIED ARMED FORCES

3. To determine the drain which the military is making upon indigenous foodstuffs, a tabulation was made of the quantity of each food product allocated to the Allied Armed Forces during the period July through October 1945. During the four-month period 81,160 metric tons of food, not including beef, poultry and eggs, were allocated to the Allied Forces, without replacement in kind. It is estimated that an additional 83,750 metric tons will be required in the period November 1945 through June 1946, making a total of 164,910 tons for the twelve months. Commodities comprising the total are as follows (in metric tons):

Commodity	Allocations July-Oct. 45	Estimated Nov. 45 June 46	Total Allocations 12 Months
Green Vegetables	18,698	28,000	46,698
Root Vegetables	2,630	4,800	7,430
Potatoes	14,630	4,400	19,030
	7,585	-	7,585

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of all cereals in warehouses and at mills, bakeries and pasta manufacturers, and shows the minimum level necessary for maintaining the distribution system. Previous reports covered stocks in warehouses only and did not include rice.

2. This analysis, presented in detail in Appendix "A", reveals the fact that while the overall stock position as at 1 December 1945 did not appear extremely critical, four of the compartments in Italy had less than a five day supply of grain in warehouses, and stocks at mills and in other processing plants were below the level required for efficient operation in all except two compartments. Where stocks fall to the low levels indicated in some areas, especially in parts of South Italy, it is impossible to maintain a steady flow of bread and pasta to consumers. Four compartments did have more than a sixty-day supply of indigenous grain in warehouses but of these only two--Marche and Umbria--had more than sufficient grain to maintain their bread and pasta ration until the 1946 harvest. Furthermore, the surplus in these two areas is small--only 19,998 metric tons, and this amount is presently being moved to deficient areas.

ALLOCATION OF NON-RATIONED FOODSTUFFS TO THE ALLIED ARMED FORCES

3. To determine the drain which the military is making upon indigenous foodstuffs, a tabulation was made of the quantity of each food product allocated to the Allied Armed Forces during the period July through October 1945. During the four-month period 81,160 metric tons of food, not including beef, poultry and eggs, were allocated to the Allied Forces, without replacement in kind. It is estimated that an additional 83,750 metric tons will be required in the period November 1945 through June 1946, making a total of 164,910 tons for the twelve months. Commodities comprising the total are as follows (in metric tons):

Commodity	Allocations July-Oct. 45	Estimated Nov. 45 June 46	Total Allocations 12 Months
Green Vegetables	18,698	28,000	46,698
Root Vegetables	2,630	4,800	7,430
Potatoes	14,630	4,400	19,030
Tomatoes	7,585	-	7,585
Onions	6,729	6,500	13,229
Hard Fruit	7,808	10,000	17,808
Soft Fruit	17,615	3,200	20,815
Citrus Fruit	3,857	18,000	21,857
Nuts	992	8,450	9,442
Yeast	616	400	1,016
TOTAL	81,160	83,750	164,910

4. The above data include allocations to meet (a) priority requirements (i.e. hospitals and ship crews) which represent only a small portion of the total requirements and must be granted by the Italian

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Government without delay or reduction and (b) requirements for the normal maintenance of the troops stationed in Italy, which amounts are granted only after the former allocations had been made and only if in the month concerned there is a surplus available for the Army.

5. In addition to the tonnage listed in the tabulation, small quantities of beef and poultry are required for the French hospitals. In the four months, July through October, 9,007,500 eggs were allocated against priority requirements, and an estimated 6,000,000 eggs will be required in eight months through June 1946.

6. All of the allocations mentioned above are without replacement in kind. Additional quantities of the same commodities may be withdrawn by the Allied Armed Forces but as a corresponding quantity of dry or preserved products is given in exchange, there is no substantial change in the nutritive value of food available for the Italian population.

TRANSPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS -

7. The analysis of the transportation situation as it relates to the distribution of food, presented below, was prepared in cooperation with the Transportation and Shipping Sub-Commission.

8. Inadequate transportation facilities are responsible for the shortage of certain foods in some areas of Italy. The distribution of indigenous foods whose production is geographically concentratedhas suffered because of insufficient transport to move the foods to consuming centers. For example, salt is produced in vast quantities in Foggia Province, Sardegna and Sicily but there is a continual salt shortage in the large consuming centers, and salt often brings high prices on the black market. Similarly, it is at present impossible to move wine and citrus fruit from Apulia and Sicily in the quantities needed.

9. The small number of box cars is the principal factor limiting rail transportation of foods. The railroads are faced with the problem of handling traffic, military and civilian, with about 40 per cent as many box cars as in 1939. An effort is made to employ open cars to transport food, but the usefulness of open cars is limited by a shortage of tarpaulins in the rainy winter months and by the certainty of pilferage in all seasons. Moreover, open cars exist in only about 50 per cent of their prewar numbers.

10. The main instance where line capacity rather than the number of freight cars is the factor limiting rail transportation is for traffic between northern and southern Italy. There are at present two connecting links between north and the south; i.e., via the lines Bologna to Verona and Bologna to Piacenza. The combined capacities of these routes is about 9000 tons per day in each direction. The expected opening of the La Spezia-Genoa and Bologna - Ferrara - Venice routes early in 1946 will considerably ease the situation.

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11. Rail transportation of civilian freight has improved since the early summer of 1945. Most of the rail lines are now functioning, the main exceptions being the lines from La Spezia to Genoa, from Bologna to Venice via Ferrara, from Arezzo to Florence, from Avezzano to Pescara on the Rome to pescara line and the lines entering Siena in all directions. Most of the above lines are expected to be opened in the first half of 1946. Of the broken lines the first two are the most significant as they are routes to the north. The Arezzo break is on a through but less important route and the Avezzano and Siena lines are of local significance

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12. Civilian traffic hauled by rail in central and southern Italy increased 50 per cent from July to October 1945. Most of the increased traffic however, has been in commodities other than foods, foodstuffs hauled having risen only 17 per cent. Food freight amounted to about 45 per cent of total civilian traffic in central and southern Italy in July but fell to 35 per cent in October. Comparable information for northern Italy is not available.

13. The number of trucks operating in Italy in September represented a lift equivalent to about one-half that available in 1939. However, gasoline and not the available lift capacity is the governing factor in road transportation, and at present gasoline supplies permit the utilization of only about one-half of the available lift. It is not anticipated that the gasoline shortage will be eased appreciably in the ensuing months.

14. Up to the present, road transportation has been sufficient to meet most important demands placed upon it through a policy of conserving it for port clearance, rail feeding and for short hauls. Motor transportation is mobilized in truck pools which have the responsibility of enforcing policy. However, great difficulty is experiencedin discouraging long hauls as large profits are to be made in transporting such commodities as wine from southern to northern Italy and police control of road movement is ineffective.

15. The major use made of coastwise water transportation of foods is to move wine and citrus fruit from Sicily and Apulia to central and northern Italy and to move salt from Sardinia, Apulia and Sicily to all parts of continental Italy.

16. The expansion of available shipping did not keep pace with the expansion in the demands placed upon it which took place with the liberation of Northern Italy. As a result, it is more difficult today to supply all Italy with wine, salt and citrus fruit than it was to supply Italy below the Gothic line nine months ago. Salt movements into Civitavecchia, the port that serves Rome and the surrounding area, illustrate the effect of spreading the available shipping over a much wider and more populous area. Salt movements by sea into Civitavecchia averaged 2940 tons per month in the period January to June 1945 but only 1150 tons per month from July through November 1945.

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PART IV

Personnel and Administration

PERSONNEL CHANGES

1. The following personnel reported for duty:

Mr. W.J. Legg.(B) (formerly Colonel) assumed duty as Director, Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission
Mr. Joseph Imrie (B) (formerly Lt.Col.) assumed duty as Deputy Director, Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission
Maj. R. L. de Thierry (B) HQ returned from LIAP
Maj. A. J. Parker (B) HQ returned from LIAP
Capt. K.E.E. Pittman (B) transferred from AFHQ to UNRRA. temporarily attached to Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission

2. The following personnel relieved from duty:

Mr. James M. Merritt (A) Director, Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission and Acting Chief, Agriculture Division, relieved to return to the U.S.
Lt. Col. V.R.A. Cowper (B) HQ left on LIAP
Capt. Harold M. Bergersen (A) relieved to return to the U.S.
Lt. Robert E. Evasick (A) HQ relieved to return to 2675 Regiment (OVHD)

3. Assignments and re-designations within the Sub-Commission:

Maj. J.R.G. Sutherland (B) appointed Chief of Agricultural Division

4. Decorations and awards:

Mr. James M. Merritt(A) (formerly Major, AUS, HQ, 2675 Regt. AC) was awarded the Legion of Merit for services in Italy from 8 January 1944 to 18 May 1945.

W. J. LEGG
Director

Distribution:
Economic Section (45 copies)
Information Division (2 copies)
Public Relations Division (2 copies)
Commerce, Finance, Industry & Public Works, Labor, Transportation S/Cs
SCAC, Venezia Giulia
British Embassy (6 copies)
American Embassy (6 copies)

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CENTRAL STOCK POSITION IN ITALY, 1 DECEMBER 1945

Showing location of stocks, purpose for which stocks will be used and number of days maintenance (all grain all stock

Compartment and region	Bread grains (a) to meet bread ration and pasta part of generi de minestre ration					Rice for remaining part of generi de minestre ration			Stocks i.e., n
	Stocks of bread grains in warehouses on 1 Dec. 45			Monthly maintenance requirement excl. rice	Days bread grains will last	Stocks of rice in whses. on 1. Dec.45	Monthly requirement for rice	Days rice will last	on ha 1. Dec
	Imported	Indigenous	Total						
Piemonte	2,923	15,800	18,723	18,101	31	58,234	(7,949	158	9,155
Liguria	371	136	507	10,654	1	-	(3,114	-	4,808
Lombardia	-	27,425	27,425	36,371	23	39,897	15,959	75	12,298
Veneto	373	40,263	40,636	31,670	38	3,405	4,293	24	13,495
Venezia G.	6,375	174	6,549	4,035	49	-	-	-	(c)
Emilia	3	58,967	58,970	16,949	104	792	1,396	17	16,120
NORTH ITALY	10,045	142,765	152,810	117,780	39(d)	102,328	32,711	94	55,876
Toscana	1,750	40,313	42,063	20,866	60	-	-	-	10,816
Marche	-	70,246	70,246	7,033	299	-	-	-	2,652
Umbria	-	30,330	30,330	3,667	248	-	-	-	2,370
Lazio	-	8,959	8,959	23,533	11	-	-	-	11,482
Abruzzi	-	15,227	15,227	8,234	55	-	-	-	5,311
Campania	-	2,334	2,334	28,166	2	-	-	-	7,149
Puglie	622	2,490	3,112	22,734	4	-	-	-	3,522
Lucania	-	6,022	6,022	2,733	66	-	-	-	568
Calabria	8,651	5,601	14,252	14,166	30	-	-	-	1,272
Sicilia	-	4,085	4,085	31,269	4	-	-	-	9,231
Sardegna	-	5,068	5,068	8,533	18	-	-	-	10,617
SOUTH ITALY	11,023	190,675	201,698	170,934	35(d)	-	-	-	64,992
TOTAL ALL ITALY	21,068	333,440	354,508	288,714	37(d)	102,328	32,711	94	120,868

(a) Comprised of wheat, flour, barley, rye and maize, stated in terms of wheat equivalent.
(b) Minimum working stocks are determined by the rate of production of pasta and by the geographical situati i.e., distance from port of discharge or surplus producing area and accessibility of the various comm
(c) Not reported.
(d) Regional and national average number of days warehouses stocks will last are hypotetical for they indic would last if it could be ideally distributed to all areas which not only would necessitate uneconomic physically impossible to move all of the grain within the period of time indicated.

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APPENDIX "A"

CENTRAL STOCK POSITION IN ITALY, 1 DECEMBER 1945

...ks, purpose for which stocks will be used and number of days maintenance (all grains stated in wheat equivalent; all stock figures in metric tons)

...ns (a) to meet bread ration and pasta of generi da minestra ration				Rice for remaining part of generi da minestra ration			Stocks of all cereals in process i.e., at mills, bakeries, and pasta manufacturers		
...broad grains in ...s on 1 Dec. 45		Monthly maintenance requirement excl. rice	Days broad grains will last	Stocks of rice in whses. on 1. Dec.45	Monthly requirement for rice	Days rice will last	on hand 1. Dec.45	Minimum working stocks (b)	Percent actual of minimum
Indigenous	Total								
15.800	18.729	10.101	31	58.234	(7.949	158	9.155	12,000	76
136	507	10,654	1	-	(3.114	-	4.808	5.000	96
27.425	27.425	36.371	23	39.897	15.959	75	12.298	24,000	51
40.263	40.636	31,670	38	3.405	4.293	24	13.495	22,000	61
174	6.549	4.035	49	-	-	-	(c)	2,000	-
58,967	58,970	16,949	104	792	1,996	17	16,120	12,000	134
142,765	152,810	117,780	39(d)	102,328	32,711	94	55,876	77,000	73
40.313	42,063	20,866	60	-	-	-	10,818	14,000	77
70,246	70,246	7,033	299	-	-	-	2,652	7,000	38
30,330	30,330	3,667	248	-	-	-	2,370	3,500	68
8,959	8,959	23,533	11	-	-	-	11,482	16,000	72
15,227	15,227	8,234	55	-	-	-	5,311	8,000	66
2,334	2,334	28,166	2	-	-	-	7,149	14,000	51
2,490	3,112	22,734	4	-	-	-	3,522	11,000	32
6,022	6,022	2,733	66	-	-	-	568	3,500	16
5,601	14,252	14,166	30	-	-	-	1,272	14,000	9
4,085	4,085	31,269	4	-	-	-	9,231	15,000	62
5,068	5,068	8,533	18	-	-	-	10,617	8,500	125
190,675	201,698	170,934	35(d)	-	-	-	64,992	114,500	57
333,440	354,508	288,714	37(d)	102,328	32,711	94	120,868	191,500	63

...our, barley, rye and maize, stated in terms of wheat equivalent.
... are determined by the rate of production of pastas and by the geographical situation and nature of the region-...port of discharge or surplus producing area and accessibility of the various communes within a region.

...verage number of days warehouses stocks will last are hypotetical for they indicate the maximum time the grain ...d be ideally distributed to all areas which not only would necessitate uneconomic transfers but it would be ... to move all of the grain within the period of time indicated.

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STOCK POSITION OF IMPORTED FOOD SUPPLIES, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR, AS AT 1 DECEMBER 1945
(All in Metric Tons)

COMMODITY	North Italy (Incl. Emilia)		Southern Italy			Grand total stocks	Monthly maintenance on existing rations. All Italy, less Venezia G.
	Stock in Federal warehouses	Stock in Provincial warehouses	Stock in Fed whses assigned Ital. Govt	Stock in Fed whses blocked by A.C.	Stock in Provincial whses		
Soup, dehy.	4.409	3.098	2.409	702	10.539	21.157	2.708
Milk, powder (incl evap. milk) in terms of powder	3.534	4.138	5.105	475	14.177	27.429	5.481
Meat, preserved (Incl. fish)	548	1.733	2.443	183	3.254	8.161	1.697
Eggs, Powder	695	852	1.876	-	40	3.463	(a)
Vegetables, dried	4.245	4.091	5.690	1.578	5.356	20.960	3.464
Sugar	2.149	2.952	7.339(b) 4.000	2.300	7.325	22.065 4.000(b)	10.357
Fats(incl veg. oil in terms of olive oil)	61	537	694	562	145	1.999	3.895(c)
Coffee	66	-	487	-	-	553	-
Soap	1.083	753	744	968	160	3.708	-

(a) Egg powder is being made available to normal consumers in large towns. Throughout all Italy in December 45 ration at the coldest period of the year.

(b) Allocation for jam-making on hand at Naples warehouses.

(c) For North Italy only. South is maintained at present on indigenous stocks of olive oil.

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STOCK POSITION OF IMPORTED FOOD SUPPLIES, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR. APPENDIX "A"
AS AT 1 DECEMBER 1945
(All in Metric Tons)

rth Italy l, Emilia)	Southern Italy			Grand total stocks	Monthly maintenance on existing rations. All Italy, less Venezia G.	Number of days	Will last to
Stock in Provincial warehouses	Stock in Fed wheat assigned Ital. Govt	Stock in Fed wheat blocked by A.C.	Stock in Provincial wheat				
3.098	2.409	702	10.539	21.157	2.708	234	22 July
4.138	5.105	475	14.177	27.429	5.481	150	29 April
1.733	2.443	183	3.254	8.161	1.697	144	23 April
852	1.876	-	40	3.463	(a)	-	31 January
4.091	5.690	1.578	5.356	20.960	3.464	181	30 May
2.952	7.339(b) 4.000	2.300	7.325	22.065(b) 4.000	10.357	63	1 February
537	694	562	145	1.999	3.895(c)	15	15 December
-	487	-	-	553	-	-	-
753	744	968	169	3.708	-	-	-

vailable to normal consumers in large towns. Throughout all Italy in December 45 and January 46 as a special od of the year.

on hand at Naples warehouses.

is maintained at present on indigenous stocks of olive oil.

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WHEAT ARISING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1945

Compartments	Collected at latest report m. tons	Average date of reports	Estimated Available for non-producers* m. tons	Percent of available collected
Piemonte	67.791	31/12	117,000	58
Liguria	185	27/12	6,000	3
Lombardia	148,023	31/12	188,000	79
Venezia Tridentina	38	31/12	3,000	1
Veneto	152,803	31/12	200,000	76
Venezia Giulia	1,205	18/12	1,000	120
Emilia	203,269	31/12	250,000	81
Northern Italy	573,324		765,000	75
Toscana	94,203	29/12	137,000	69
Marche	118,721	29/12	138,000	86
Umbria	58,598	31/12	76,000	77
Lazio	27,644	31/12	59,000	47
Abruzzi e Molise	27,125	31/12	65,000	42
Campania	6,652	31/12	30,000	22
Puglie	22,789	29/12	70,000	32
Lucania	8,991	29/12	29,000	31
Calabria	7,487	29/12	31,000	24
Sicilia	22,872	31/12	141,000	16
Sardegna	7,756	27/12	16,000	48
Central, Southern & Insular Italy	402,838		792,000	51
ALL ITALY	976,162		1,557,000*	63**

* Revised estimate as of 17 December 1945, based on actual legal retentions recorded up 1945. In the monthly reports for September through November 1945, the quantity available was estimated at 1,304,000 metric tons. This earlier estimate was based on the 1942-43 l plus all allowances which have been granted to producers since that time. As the seasonin it was found that the estimates based on 1942-43 were unrealistic.

**Since the estimate of availability has been changed (see footnote above), the percent co 31 December is not comparable with those shown in previous monthly reports.

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WHEAT ARMISTICE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1945

APPENDIX "C"

...ents	Collected at latest report m. tons	Average date of reports	Estimated Available for non-producers* m. tons	Percent of availability collected %
	67.791	31/12	117,000	58
	195	27/12	6,000	3
a	148,023	31/12	188,000	79
Tridentina	30	31/12	3,000	1
	152,603	31/12	200,000	76
Giulia	1,205	18/12	1,000	120
	203,269	31/12	250,000	81
Italy	573,324		765,000	75
	94,203	29/12	137,000	69
	118,721	29/12	138,000	86
	58,598	31/12	76,000	77
	27,644	31/12	59,000	47
Abliso	27,125	31/12	65,000	42
	6,652	31/12	30,000	22
	22,789	29/12	70,000	32
	8,991	29/12	29,000	31
	7,487	29/12	31,000	24
	22,872	31/12	141,000	16
	7,756	27/12	16,000	48
outhern Italy	402,038		792,000	51
	976,162		1,557,000*	63**

*estimate as of 17 December 1945, based on actual legal retentions recorded up to 15 December
the monthly reports for September through November 1945, the quantity available for non-producers
ted at 1,304,000 metric tons. This earlier estimate was based on the 1942-43 legal retentions
llowances which have been granted to producers since that time. As the missing season progressed,
d that the estimates based on 1942-43 were unrealistic.
estimate of availability has been changed (see footnote above), the percent collection through
r is not comparable with those shown in previous monthly reports.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

Food and Agriculture

Monthly Report - November 1945

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E.L. Block 28/2/46

1. E.C.
6. P.R.B.
1. Intl. Allocation Com Sec
1. French Rep.

By MAJOR HOLMES (Mess Steward) 3/1/46

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

MONTHLY REPORT - NOVEMBER 1945

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

PART I

General

1. The Food Sub-Commission and the Agriculture Sub-Commission were consolidated into a single sub-commission effective 1 November 1945. All of the functions of the former sub-commissions except those relating to Research and Analysis, were transferred to the respective divisions of the new sub-commission, namely the Food Division and the Agriculture Division. A third unit designated Research and Analysis Division, was created to carry on basic research and to assist in coordinating the programs of the two operating divisions.

PART II

Food Division

FOOD SUPPLY - Italian Government Territory

1. National and provincial stocks. A complete plan showing the basis for the maintenance and distribution of foodstuffs in Italian Government territory from the main port warehouses has been received from the Ministry of Food. As far as possible, ships carrying miscellaneous foodstuffs are therefore being diverted to ports to maintain the same number of days "reserve stock" in each warehouse in respect of the area served therefrom.

2. Provincial maintenance. It has recently been ascertained that the Ministry of Food has in a number of instances, particularly as regards foodstuffs included in the ration scales for special classes, been making assignments to provinces and requiring the Seprals concerned to distribute the foodstuffs over such a long period that only a proportion of the correct ration can be issued. It would appear that this practice, i.e., of creating provincial reserves of imported rationed foodstuffs by reducing issues below the correct ration scales, has been applied throughout Italian Government territory. Consequently, two reserves have been maintained: the authorized known reserve held

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3. Cereal position. Just sufficient quantities of imported grain continue to arrive to maintain the ration in Italian Government territory. The uneconomic interprovincial and interregional transfers of indigenous grain continue to be vitally necessary. Diversions of ships to ports have still to be made on a day-to-day basis to meet the most critical needs as known to this Division at the time when a ship is signalled. As at the end of November, in Italian Government territory the average number of days' maintenance in wheat provided by existing stocks plus signalled arrivals of ships diverted to ports was 39 days. As this, however, includes the indispensable thirty days working margin, it can be seen what a critical effect the late arrival of a signalled ship might have upon the bread ration in a deficiency area of Southern Italy. During November only 14 ships (including one as part repayment of an old loan), carrying 101,696 tons of wheat were discharged in Italian Government territory, including Sicily and Sardinia.

4. Rice and condensed milk transfers from North to South of Italy. Actual movement of the first allocation of 2,000 tons of rice from the North to the South will take place towards the end of December. Further transfers of rice will be made in January and February, when larger quantities of imported grain for the maintenance of the North are available. All these quantities of rice will, of course, be issued in lieu of pasta on existing ration scales. Further small additional quantities of condensed milk also have been allocated to the South.

5. Pope's Kitchens. At the request of the Pontificia Commissione Assistenza, an additional assignment of dehydrated soup and dried vegetables was made to the Ministry of Food to permit them to allocate sufficient for an additional 10,000 soup meals per day in Sardinia during December.

6. Illegal transport of rationed and controlled commodities in Allied vehicles. The Ministry of Food has raised this question at some length, and has in fact cited various particular instances which have come to light. It would appear that the illegal carrying of grain and olive oil in Allied trucks has recently increased. The fact that the Italian police authorities have only limited search rights in this connection has impeded the Italian Government's efforts to stamp out this sort of black market activity. Accordingly, the matter has been taken up with higher authority by the Economic Section.

7. Sugar for jam-making. In order to enable the Ministry of Food to make use of part of the large accumulated stock of fruit pulp held by jam manufacturers in Southern Italy, an assignment of 4,080 tons of sugar for jam-making was made to the Ministry of Food. This jam is to be made to the same formula as that prescribed for jam-manufacture in Northern Italy from indigenous stocks of sugar. The resultant jam will, of course, be issued through controlled

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FOOD SUPPLY - A.M.G. Territory

8. Imported stock position. Stocks of all imported commodities except wheat and fats are satisfactory. Detailed statistics are given in Appendix "A".

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9. Imported fats and oils. It is hoped that by mid-December sufficient refined oil will have been moved from the South to the North to complete the ration issues for November and to permit a substantial portion of the December oil/fat issues to be effected. There has been a considerable short-fall on the November arrivals of fats and oils from U.S. sources, and so far there is no indication either that this short-fall will be made up or that the programmed arrivals for December will in fact arrive. It would appear that without very large and uneconomic transfers of indigenous olive oil presently being amassed in the South, it will be impossible to maintain the existing ration of 180 grams per head per month for normal consumers in the North during January and February--unless at least 3,600 tons of fats or vegetable oil are shipped in December under the FEA program and another 3,600 tons in January under the UNRRA program. Collection through controlled channels of a part of the local production of butter and pork fats forms only a small proportion of the total maintenance requirements in fats and oils.

10. Cereal position. During November the maximum possible quantity of rice was used in the "generi da minestra" in all provinces. This rendered it possible to maintain the existing bread ration in the deficiency areas by transfers of indigenous grain and the use of only a comparatively small amount of imported grain, except in Liguria where the bread ration is maintained on imports. Towards the end of November further quantities of imported grain were put through Genoa, at the cost of reducing availability for Southern Italy, for the December maintenance of Milan and Turin. As at 30 November 1945 Piemonte Region (the most deficient region in Northern Italy) had sufficient stocks of indigenous cereals (excluding rice) and imported grain to maintain it, subject to interprovincial transfers, for 18 days. This region, of course, is being supplied largely through transfers of grain from Emilia. In Venezia Region, at the close of the month, there were sufficient indigenous cereal stocks (excluding rice) on hand to maintain the whole region, again subject to interprovincial transfers, for 34 days. Lombardia Region, as at 30 November 1945, had sufficient cereal stocks (both indigenous and imported, but excluding rice) on hand to supply that region (subject to numerous interprovincial transfers) for 18 days. Agreement has already been reached with Transportation Sub-Commission, the Ministry of Food and Federconsorzi regarding the quantities of grain which should be put through Genoa and Venice during December, if the programmed loadings for November duly arrive in that month, and during January if the recently signalled 43 ships to be loaded in December actually arrive in January.

11. Stock reports. Provincial ten-days stock reports are now being received very late and very irregularly. As the proper maintenance of imported foodstuffs in all provinces is dependent upon an accurate knowledge of their stocks and current requirements, the failure to submit such reports renders the work of the Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission Representative in Milan and this office

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12. Venezia Giulia. So far, no information has been received regarding the actual submission to CCS from AFHQ of a requisition for the maintenance of Venezia Giulia for period 1 Jan - 30 June 46. Moreover, no information has been received in connection with the requisition which it was understood was submitted by AFHQ in September for maintenance during this quarter. Accordingly, an equitable portion of the total imports under the FEA program has been diverted for the maintenance of Venezia Giulia on the

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assumption that, as stated in a TAM cable, CCS would provide for the repayment in kind of these foodstuffs to the Italian Government out of the quantities requisitioned for Venezia Giulia for the current quarter. In any case, under procedure laid down by Finance Sub-Commission, the Italian Government is being given credit for such quantities as are transferred to Venezia Giulia out of the FEA program; and, as in the original planning, the requirements of Venezia Giulia were included, no hardship to Italy proper is involved in the transfer to Venezia Giulia of a proportionate share of the total imports--even without ultimate repayment in kind.

13. Food control irregularities. Further examples of control irregularities continue to be reported. There is no doubt that large quantities of rice and cheese are being brought in trucks and private cars from Northern Italy to the South, there to be exchanged for olive oil and salt. Open evidence of this is available in many shop windows. Little can, however, be done to reduce this illicit bartering without better enforcement facilities (and a greater willingness on the part of local authorities to use them) in AMG territory.

FOOD SUPPLY - General

14. Loans to other theatres. The only outstanding loans are as follows:

8,000 tons of wheat, balance of loan to US/French Zone of Austria.
500 tons of wheat, loan to Malta.

15. Imports of sugar. The question of current and future imports of sugar has been under careful consideration. Existing stocks were distributed throughout Italy during November so as to render possible the increase in the sugar ration discussed in paragraph 20. Provided that imports as recently signalled for loading under the UNRRA program in the period January to March 1946 do in fact arrive, there should be no difficulty in maintaining the increased ration, if not increasing it further to 250 grams. Originally the target figure was 300 grams, which was considered by the Public Health Sub-Commission to be the minimum essential for maintaining the health of the population.

16. Maintenance of Italian Army, Navy and Air Force. Negotiations in connection with the maintenance of the Italian armed forces have been in progress throughout November between Economic Section, Land Forces Sub-Commission and the Italian Ministries concerned. Arrangements for the Italian Government to take over responsibility for the maintenance of the Army as from 1 December with the help of loans of certain foodstuffs from the FEA Civil Supply Program and surplus military stocks in the future were duly made. Efforts are now being made to arrange for the Ministry of Reconstruction to submit appropriate requisitions for obtaining sufficient foodstuffs for main-

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(a) the impossibility of providing for the maintenance of armed forces out of UNRRA or FEA funds, and

(b) the necessity of making immediate arrangements to obtain the requisite imports for maintenance of their own armed forces.

17. Proposed UNRRA 1946 Program of imports. Preliminary consideration was given to the draft program of food imports and tentative

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agreement was reached with Mr. Luzzatto, FEA representative, prior to his return to the U.S. It is probably, however, that the Italian Government may require further amendments to be made to this program; and in any case it will be necessary to reconsider it in the light of the latest information available in January regarding actual amassing of cereals and total monthly consumption.

18. Imports during November 1945. General imports into all Italy are summarized below (in tons):

Wheat bulk	114,953
bagged	15,406
Flour	12,848
Milk powdered	4,573
Veg. Dried	2,573
Fish tinned	40
Fats	291
Veg. oil	700
Coffee	227
TOTAL	151,611

19. Cereal stock position - All Italy
Stock position of all cereals, except rice, as at 1 November 1945 and estimated stocks as at 1 December 1945 are set out below (all in metric tons and in terms of wheat):

Stock on hand as at 1 November 1945		492,411
Actual arrivals during November ex U.S.		
5 ships Sept. program	30,166	
12 ships Oct. program	83,600	
1 ship Nov. program	7,166	120,952
Final repayment Austria Loan, British Zone (1 ship)		7,172
Part repayment Austria Loan, French Zone (1 ship)		8,234
For Venezia Giulia maintenance (1 ship)		8.133
Cereals amassed during November, in wheat equivalent		60,943
TOTAL availability November		697,845
Estimated issues to mills, etc., November		289,000
Indicated stock on hand as at 1 December 45		408,885

This stock is dangerously low; for without allowing for imports now programmed for arrival in December (172,000 tons) and making up in December of the short-fall on September and October loading (56,928 tons), stocks would last for only 36 days even on the assumption that all requisite interregional and interprovincial transfers could, in fact, be effected. Rice is not included in the above statement for the reason that accurate stock figures are not available. Food requirements, as listed above, likewise exclude the 20,000 tons of rice which are required to maintain the rice portion of the "gembri da minestra" ration in the Northern regions.

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Veg. dried	2,573
Fish tinned	40
Fats	291
Veg. oil	700
Coffee	227
TOTAL	151,611

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RATIONING -

20. Sugar rations. Effective 1 December the sugar ration is to be unified throughout Italy. The new scale provides a normal consumer ration, irrespective of age, of 200 grams per month. The supplementary scales, for classes such as T.B. patients at home, artificially fed babies, have been adjusted so that no hardship falls upon these classes. Previously, the basic ration for normal consumers in the South was 125 grams. In the North, the basic ration varied with the age of the consumer, the result of this being that the age group 19-64 received no sugar at all.

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21. Unification of other ration scales. Verbal agreement, in principle, has been reached with the Ministry of Food that the ration scales now in force in Northern Italy for nursing mothers at home, T.B. patients at home, artificially fed babies and pregnant women will be put into force in Italian Government territory without delay. The Ministry of Food is in consultation withthe Commissariato Interregionale per l'Alta Italia in order to coordinate the scales for sick at home. It is hoped to reach final agreement on this matter before the end of the year, so that a new consolidate list of ration scales applicable to Southern Italy, similar to that already issued in respect to the North, can be circulated to all Sepruls by the Ministry of Food.

22. Rations for Guardia di Finanza in high altitudes. Negotiations for a new ration scale for Guardia di Finanza employed on duty in high altitudes are in progress.

23. Special issue of dried eggs. It has been decided, in conjunction with the Italian Government, to make a special issue of dried eggs in large urban areas for the months of December and January. The ration will be 100 grams per normal consumer for each of these months in all cities with a population of 50,000 and over.

LOCAL RESOURCES -

24. Allocation of fresh fruit and vegetables to the Armed Forces. The suggestion set forth in the last meeting of the Food Supply Committee to consider the de-restriction of foodstuffs to facilitate the supply to the Allied Forces has been discussed with the Italian Government. As a result it has been decided that such a de-restriction would jeopardize the normal movement of foodstuffs and would affect prices. Therefore the proposition has been rejected for the time being with a view to take it up again in the future.

25. Sheep and goats. ST has requested some modifications to the plan of allocation produced by the Italian Government because certain provinces were not handy enough for the purchasing Services. The matter has been discussed with the Ministry of Food, and a new plan has been proposed which meets almost entirely the requests of ST. Certain difficulties, however, are envisaged and therefore it has been recommended, through AFLRS, to the purchasing Services to draw their allocations also from other areas if the burden for certain provinces should appear too heavy.

26. Prices for sheep and goats. The Ministry of Food has made representations with regard toprices fixed for sheep and goats which appear to be insufficient when compared with the trend of market prices. It has been therefore suggested that the provinces should be asked from time to time to state the average market prices. This would in turn be notified to the purchasing Services and should be considered by them as a mere indication and guide and

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27. Fodder for the Italian Army. In view of the extreme shortage of fodder, the program of supplying the Italian Army with bran and barley appears to be rather insoluble. MMIA and AFLRS have been requested to cooperate by asking the Allied Services to reduce their requirement and possibly to release the balance to the Italian Army.

28. Malting of barley. An additional quantity of 1,000 tons of imported barley, already assigned to the FederConsorzi and stored in Brindisi province, has been blocked in favor of EFI against wheat flour from ST at the usual ratio of 100 barley equals 75 wheat flour.

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29. Imports and exports. The purchasing Services of the Allied Forces appear to be placing contracts for citrous fruit and fresh vegetables for the supplying of occupation forces in Austria, Bavaria, etc. The Italian Government feels that such purchases should be considered as normal exports and should be paid for with foreign currency or against replacement in kind. The matter has been raised both by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and has been referred by this office to Commerce Sub-Commission and ALLIED. Further investigation is being carried out through Ministry of Food.

30. Ministry of Food. AMG Venezia Giulia has approved the appointment of an Italian Food Liaison Officer in Trieste (representing the Commissariato Interregionale per l'Alta Italia in Milan). He will act in a purely liaison capacity and have no executive functions in Venezia Giulia. His main task will be of coordinating supplies from Italy proper to that area. It is hoped that this new office will facilitate the movement of foodstuffs, especially from the neighboring provinces which have been rather obstructive up to now.

TRANSPORTATION - Rail

31. Bids submitted. For the five weeks period 29 October to 2 December, the Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission bid for the transportation of 6018 tons, all of which was accepted.

32. ROME bread reserve. The Rome grain reserve stood at 4 days bread and 33 days pasta as of 30 November.

33. Salt movement by rail. The movement of salt by rail from Margherita di Savoia to Northern Italy appears below, by weeks from 29 October to 2 December:

Week	Piemonte Region	Lombardia Region	Venezia Region	Trieste	Total tons shipped
29 Oct.- 4 Nov.	-	-	-	75	75
5 " -11 "	-	-	-	75	75
12 " -18 "	-	-	700	50	750
19 " -25 "	-	-	655	75	730
26 Nov.- 2 Dec.	425	916	408	-	1649

Arrangements were made with the Italian State Railways to run about six trains of salt per week from Margherita di Savoia to Northern Italy beginning 26 November. In the first week all six trains ran, four going to AMG territory and two to Emilia Compartment (Italian Government territory). However, difficulty was soon experienced and the entire program is now threatened by inability to secure sufficient box cars and tarpaulins for open cars.

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34. Wine movement by rail. The movement of wine in cistern cars was again poor in November. The Ministry of Food had achieved an agreement with an association representing the Northern cistern car owners (in lieu of requisitioning) which gives the Ministry control over the movement of from 9,000 to 10,000 tons per month at agreed tank car rental rates. The agreement is effective 10 December, and it is hoped that movement by cistern trains will now improve.

35. Availability of rail cars. The rail car situation has become difficult in certain sections of Southern Italy. Great difficulty was experienced in securing rail cars in the Naples area and the movement of supplies out of the Naples National warehouses suffered as a result.

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TRANSPORTATION - Water shipments

36. Salt shipments.

(a) Incomplete reports on the movement of salt by sea show that the following tonnages moved.

Port of destination	Tons
Trieste	270
Genoa	3470
Civitavecchia	1800
Naples	1500

(b) The large amount of shipping that was nominated for November loading did not materialize because of delays caused by necessary repairs to ships and by other reasons.

(c) Because of the continual disappointments experienced in attempting to fulfill programs for moving salt by rail and sea, permission has been extended to private firms to transport salt by road and "free" schooner when the firm secures permission of the Sepral of the receiving province and of the Monopoly di Stato. Salt so transported will be expensive, but it was felt that expensive salt was better than no salt, and the movement by road and "free" schooner will cease when the Monopoly di Stato secures sufficient rail and sea transportation to move all the salt programmed to the consuming provinces. where it will be disposed of at the official price.

37. Wine and fruit shipments. Only about 8000 tons of wine and no fruit were moved by coaster in November. The tremendous demands upon shipping and its consequent unavailability is the explanation.

38. General. Tonnages transported coastwise from Ancona to Trieste during November were (in tons): flour 45, barley 87, soup 3, lard 88, evaporated milk 150, milk powder 191, soap 100, total 664.

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37. Wine and fruit shipments. Only about 2000 tons of wine and no fruit were moved by coaster in November. The tremendous demands upon shipping and its consequent unavailability is the explanation.

38. General. Tonnages transported coastwise from Ancona to Trieste during November were (in tons): flour 45, barley 87, soup 3, lard 88, evaporated milk 150, milk powder 191, soap 100, total 664.

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PART III

Agriculture Division

AGRICULTURE - Agricultural production

1. During the early part of November there were general rainfalls in North Italy, with floods occurring in Piemonte and Lombardia Regions, especially in the vicinity of the Po River and its tributaries. In the remaining period the sky was clear, the temperature low, with frost and snowfall in the mountains. In Central Italy, rainfalls were heavy at the beginning and then scarce, followed alternately by good weather with frost and snow in the mountains. In Southern Italy, general rainfalls were followed alternately by good weather. There was a drop in temperature but the weather in general remained mild. In Sicily, rainfalls were followed by good weather and lower temperature. In Sardinia, the rainfall was scarce, and the winds were strong and cold.

2. Sowing of wheat is practically finished throughout Italy. Area sown is in general equal to or slightly larger than the one of last year. The vegetative condition is good. The season has helped germination and development. The same can be said of rye, oats and barley. Practically no superphosphates have been used in sowing because of the small allocations as well as the high prices on the black market. There is now a demand for nitrates.

3. Sowing of fava and minor legumes in Central-Southern Italy is almost finished. As an average, the area devoted to these crops can be considered as large as that of last year. The vegetative condition of the new plants, which have already sprouted, is good.

4. In Southern Italy flax, artichokes, potatoes and early tomatoes are being sown. Cabbages and cauliflower, which are in an excellent state of vegetation, are being harvested.

5. In regard to forage crops, rotation meadows and grass-sheds are being sown. The rainfalls have helped the crops to a fair extent where there had not been too serious damage by the drought. However, even in the most favorable instances, the amount of dry forage is inadequate to meet the requirements of livestock feeding, though the feed shortage has been greatly alleviated by the green forage.

6. The olive harvest is in progress all over Italy. The produce is generally good or fair. As to quantity harvested, there is an average reduction of about 60 per cent in Central Italy and of 50 per cent in Southern and Insular Italy as against the crop of last year.

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7. The harvest of oranges, tangerines and lemons has been started in almost all Southern and Insular Italy. The crop is larger in some provinces and smaller in others as compared to that of last

followed alternately by good weather with frost and snow in the mountains. In Southern Italy, general rainfalls were followed alternately by good weather. There was a drop in temperature but the weather in general remained mild. In Sicily, rainfalls were followed by good weather and lower temperature. In Sardinia, the rainfall was scarce, and the winds were strong and cold.

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7. The harvest of oranges, tangerines and lemons has been started in almost all Southern and Insular Italy. The crop is larger in some provinces and smaller in others as compared to that of last year. No firm estimates are possible yet.

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AGRICULTURE - Gran[illegible] del Popolo

8. At the end of November, 963,140 metric tons of wheat had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo", of which 563,112 metric tons were collected in Northern Italy and 400,028 metric tons in Central, Southern and Insular Italy. Collections at the end of the month amounted to 74 per cent of the quantities theoretically available for non-producers as estimated in the 15 July 45 Crop Report of the Agriculture Sub-Commission. Data for each of the compartments are given in Appendix "B".

9. Rye and barley amassed up to the end of November 1945 totalled 12,342 metric tons which is the equivalent of 9,627 metric tons of wheat. Collection of corn for the same date amounted to 36,179 metric tons, or 32,923 metric tons in wheat equivalent. The rye and barley amassing, for all practical purposes, may be considered closed except for a small trickle which is still coming in. The progress of the corn collection is very unsatisfactory and, judging from field surveys and information obtained from the Inspectors, the final quantities are indefinite.

10. The quantity of rough rice collected up to the end of November amounted to 78,991 metric tons which corresponds to 61,613 metric tons in wheat equivalent. The collections of rough rice are progressing very well.

11. Representatives of the Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission continued the survey started in October with the officials of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture to determine and establish the figures on amassable quantity of wheat. The Provincial Inspectors of Agriculture, UPSEA officials and the Consorzio Agrario in Veneto were contacted. Results of the survey are noticeable in the progress of amassing.

AGRICULTURE - Oleari del popolo

12. Oil has begun to be delivered to the "Oleari del Popolo". However, it is coming in very slowly. At the end of November, 882 metric tons had been collected. Quantities of olive oil, amassed by compartments, are as follows:

Liguria	7.0	Campania	49.0
Toscana	81.1	Puglie	623.1
Marche	0.2	Lucania	18.0
Lazio	5.5	Calabria	14.0
Abruzzi	51.0	Sicilia	30.1
	Sardegna	3.0	

Northern Italy	7.0
Central, Southern & Insular Italy	875.0
	882.0

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metric tons. Collection of corn for the same date amounted to 36,179 metric tons, or 32,923 metric tons in wheat equivalent. The rye and barley amassing, for all practical purposes, may be considered closed except for a small trickle which is still coming in. The progress of the corn collection is very unsatisfactory and, judging from field surveys and information obtained from the Inspectors, the final quantities are indefinite.

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Abruzzi	51.0	Sicilia	30.1
	Sardegna	3.0	

Northern Italy	7.0
Central, Southern & Insular Italy	875.0
	882.0

AGRICULTURE - Agricultural Supplies

13. The order for farm machinery and supplies, referred to as scheduled for procurement in our September report, has been changed. The following order now has the approval of the Italian Government and the concurrence of this Sub-Commission:

840	Crawler tractors
560	Wheel tractors
1,000	Mowers
2,000	Grain binders
500	Grain combines
20,000	Tons of oil seed cake
200	Tons of synogas

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14. The present allocations of ammonium nitrate cover 60,000 tons to be shipped from the United States. One shipment of 2,664 tons is already on its way and is expected to arrive at Genoa on or about 22 December.

15. Word has been received that the previously mentioned 754 wheel tractors and spare parts, 200 plows and 200 tons of spray oil were scheduled for loading and shipment overseas on 1 December.

AGRICULTURE - Livestock

16. A survey was made by staff members of the Agriculture Division in Southern Italy and Sicily, and the livestock situation was found to be at least "fair" and should improve considerably during the next few months. No conditions were observed which require urgent action. However, it was noted that educational work among the farmers is badly needed in better methods of feeding and management, and in sanitation and disease control.

17. Fresh meat was observed in practically every village and city. Beef, pork and mutton were for sale in local "macellerie", but in relatively small quantities. Carcasses of young goats were on display in many villages in Sicily. Prices of meat varied around 300 lire per kilo. Pork was usually priced somewhat higher than beef or mutton.

18. During the month, AFHQ has requested 250 horses and 100 mules to be used in Venezia Giulia. A total of 410 captured enemy horses have been already transferred to the Italian Government for the Cervia area to be distributed there among the farmers. About 200 more are ready to be turned over to Passo Corese, in Rome Province.

FORESTRY -

19. Production and distribution plans for fuelwood and charcoal were completed and distributed to AMG Regions. Similar plans prepared by the Corpo Forestale were coordinated with AMG regional plans. Over-all control for these fuels is now established up to April 1946.

20. A summary of fuelwood production for November in Northern Italy shows that production was 62 per cent greater than anticipated. Thirty-two of the thirty-eight provinces of the North exceeded their production goals. This favorable situation was largely due to the incentive of a strong sellers' market, continued good weather and ample production facilities. A summary of the reported production by AMG regions is as follows: 4743

Region	Production goal M. Quintals	Production reported M. Quintals	Per cent Difference

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Region	Production goal M. Quintals	Production reported M. quintals	Per cent Difference
Venezia	607	822	plus 35
Lombardia	728	1,121	plus 54
Piemonte	348	556	plus 60
Liguria	84	207	plus 146
Emilia	200	482	plus 141
Total	1,967	3,188	plus 62

21. Although the production picture is very encouraging, a conference with Legion Commanders of the Corpo Forestale indicated that control over distribution of fuelwood has broken down. Some provinces are refusing to export wood as scheduled, while other provinces are shipping without regard to the distribution plan. In some instances, regional and provincial officers are not giving their support to the distribution program. Without an effective

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police organization of the support of military units, there is little hope that the situation will improve. The Corpo Forestale has no arms, is poorly clothed and lacks the personnel to enforce compliance with the distribution plans.

22. The relatively favorable fuelwood production situation should not be taken as an indication that the supply of wood will be abundant. If there should be a short period of unfavorable weather, production would fall, possibly below monthly goals, and failing to have stocks of wood accumulated, an acute fuel situation could easily arise.

23. To facilitate fuelwood production, a supply of forestry tools, which was imported last summer, was moved to Lombardia, Venezia & Venezia Giulia for distribution to wood producers. This shipment included 500 dozen files, 500 cross-cut saws, 350 bow saws, and 368 axes.

24. At the request of the Corpo Forestale, a requisition has been placed for 165 kilos of forest seed for importation in 1946. This amount is much less than is needed to implement a forestry program, but until funds are available for such a purpose, additional quantities cannot be ordered.

25. The Forest Guard School at Piazzatorre, Bergamo, completed its first course on 27 November and graduated 339 students. These students are now awaiting assignments to the various Legions of the Forestry Corps. A plan for the continuation of the School has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests for their consideration.

FISHERIES -

26. During the month of November the fish catch continued to be abundant with remarkable arrivals of fish on the markets. As a result, the average or medium price offered to consumers was 25 per cent lower than for the month of October. The following figures indicate the actual quotations on the Rome market (per kilo):

Soles	300 lire
Cod-fish	260 "
Mullets	260 "
Squids	200 "
Mackerel	140
Sardines	130
Anchovies	130

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It is to be noted that the prices quoted above are about two-thirds higher than at the point of landing.

27. The plan for the distribution of fishing supplies in Toscana,

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imported last summer, was moved to Lombardia, Venezia & Venezia Giulia for distribution to wood producers. This shipment included 500 dozen files, 500 cross-cut saws, 350 bow saws, and 368 axes.

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27. The plan for the distribution of fishing supplies in Toscana, Venezia and Liguria Regions has been carried out. The Regional Fisheries Liaison Officers are bringing to an end the distribution which was made directly to the fisherman. Following a request from AMG, 13th Corps, a prompt shipment of fishing supplies of 20 tons was sent to Trieste and will be distributed to the fishermen of Venezia Giulia.

28. This Sub-Commission was informed that the Italian fishing industry could obtain a supply of raw cotton for the manufacture of fish nets, the supply to be taken from a shipment of such material upon its arrival in Italy. Steps have accordingly been taken with the Industry Sub-Commission, Textile Office, in order to place a prompt allocation of cotton to the spinning mills.

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29. The memorandum for the rehabilitation of ocean fishing has been forwarded, for examination, from the Economic Section to the British and American Embassies; the latter, before negotiating the matter with Washington, has forwarded the above-mentioned memorandum to the Navy Sub-Commission in order to ascertain their opinion.

30. In the near future, an official from the Ministry of Food will proceed to Istambul to negotiate the purchase of important quantities of bonito fish which will be imported into Italy with Italian boats. The boats for this purpose have already been prepared.

31. Some Italian firms have pointed out that in Germany there are available some German mine-sweepers which could easily be transformed into trawlers. The Italian firms have begun negotiations, accordingly, with the proper Allied authorities for the purchase of the mine-sweepers.

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PART IV

Research and Analysis Division

WHEAT IMPORTS - Upward revision of requirements

1. Wheat import requirements for the twelve months August 1945 through July 1946 as originally estimated in MOC Airgram 98 and amended in subsequent airgrams, were revised upward in MOC Airgram 119 of 8 November 1945. The new requirement is 2,304,912 metric tons in comparison with the 1,154,656 metric tons requested in MOC Airgram 98--an increase of 1,150,256 tons. Factors which contributed to this increase are summarized below:

Reduced availability of cereal crops	618,393	M.tons
Increased food requirements	266,908	"
Provision for stocks as of 31 July 1946	259,821	"
Allowance for 3 per cent loss factor	67,133	"
	1,212,255	"
Less upward revision in estimate of stocks on hand as of 31 July 1945	61,999	"
Net increase in twelve-month import requirement	1,150,256	"

2. Reasons for the net reduction of 618,393 tons in the availability of cereal crops are:

a. Wheat, barley and rye availability was reduced by 170,674 metric tons (wheat equivalent) due primarily to the drought which not only reduced total production but also increased illegal retentions especially for feed due to shortage of forage. The normal percentage of the total crop cannot be collected under the circumstances.

b. Corn available for human consumption was reduced by 483,210 metric tons from that stated in MOC Airgram 98 due to unfavorable growing conditions as the season progressed which caused drastic reduction in production and by an increase in the amounts of corn retained for feeding to hogs and other livestock because of the demand for meat and the over-all scarcity of feedstuffs. A partial adjustment was made in MOC Airgram 106.

c. Rice availability was increased 35,491 metric tons due partly to an increased harvest but principally to a change in the planned disposition of 36,200 metric tons of rough rice (28,236 metric tons wheat equivalent) stated in MOC Airgram 98 as being reserved for "hospitals

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c. Rice availability was increased 35,491 metric tons due partly to an increased harvest but principally to a change in the planned disposition of 36,200 metric tons of rough rice (28,236 metric tons wheat equivalent) stated in MOC Airgram 98 as being reserved for "hospitals and special feeding." The Italian Government now advises definitely that this quantity should be included in the statement of total availability of indigenous cereals to meet existing ration scales. 4737

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3. Food requirements were increased by 266,908 metric tons because it is estimated that (a) returning prisoners of war, forced laborers and refugees will be equivalent to an increase in the population of 750,000 persons for twelve months, and (b) the reduced yield of cereal crops will increase the number of "partially self-sufficient producers" requiring ration cards by an average of 1,500,000 persons for the year.

4. Provision was made for a stock of 309,000 metric tons as of 31 July 1946, equivalent to one month's requirements, in order to avoid uneconomic interprovincial transfers of indigenous grain away from provinces not having a surplus over their total year's requirements. Since this includes 49,179 metric tons unaccounted for in MCC Airgram 96, the net increase was 259,821 metric tons.

5. The initial planning made no allowance for loss in handling and distributing imported grain. The additional 67,133 metric tons requested allows for a 3 per cent loss factor.

6. Estimates of stocks of grain on hand as of 31 July 1945 were increased 61,999 metric tons as compared with the earlier estimate.

7. The net increase in the twelve-month import requirement, after credit has been taken for the increase in stocks, is 1,150,256 metric tons.

WHEAT IMPORTS - Comparison with previous years

8. Current wheat import requirements frequently are compared with actual imports during the years immediately preceding the war. Such comparisons are of limited value in appraising present or future import programs due to the fact that after 1930 Italy made a desperate effort to become self-sufficient. Wheat had to be produced at any cost and imports were held down to an abnormally low level. For this reason the comparisons presented below are based upon the more representative period from 1926 through 1930.

9. Imports of 2,304,912 metric tons of wheat requested in MCC Airgram 119 for the 12 months August 1945 through July 1946 are approximately 10 per cent larger than the average wheat imports into Italy in the five-year period 1926 through 1930 but are less than the quantities of wheat actually imported in each of the three years 1926 through 1928. In the period 1926-30 when wheat imports averaged 2,101,000 metric tons, Italian wheat production fluctuated around 8,070,000 tons per year. The quantity available for human consumption, after allowance of 700,000 tons for seed, averaged 7,471,000 tons. In comparison

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provinces not having a surplus over their total year's requirements. Since this includes 49,179 metric tons unaccounted for in MOC Airgram 98, the net increase was 259,821 metric tons.

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9. Imports of 2,304,912 metric tons of wheat requested in MOC Airgram 119 for the 12 months August 1945 through July 1946 are approximately 10 per cent larger than the average wheat imports into Italy in the five-year period 1926 through 1930 but are less than the quantities of wheat actually imported in each of the three years 1926 through 1928. In the period 1926-30 when wheat imports averaged 2,101,000 metric tons, Italian wheat production fluctuated around 6,070,000 tons per year. The quantity available for human consumption, after allowance of 700,000 tons for seed, averaged 7,471,000 tons. In comparison the present request for imports plus the exceptionally small harvest of 1945 will provide only 5,849,000 tons for human consumption during 1945-46. This results in a 22 per cent decrease in the overall availability of wheat. The quantity available per capita drops from 164 kilograms in 1926-30 period to 127 kilograms per person in the current year. A detailed comparison is set out on the following page.

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Availability of wheat in 1945 compared with the 1926-30 average
(in metric tons)

	5-year average 1926 thru 1930	Estimate for 1945	% change from 5-yr. avg. to 1945
Production	6,070,000	4,224,000	- 30
Less seed	700,000	680,000	- 3
Net for human consumption	5,370,000	3,544,000	- 34
Imports	2,101,000	2,305,000	+ 10
Total available for food	7,471,000	5,849,000	- 22

10. After 1930 wheat production was increased by high pressure methods and an artificially high price. Imports were held down by means of a tariff to an average of 538,000 metric tons in the period 1931 through 1939. The effort to make Italy as nearly self sufficient as possible was uneconomic. The decrease in imports was not offset by the increase in production so that the quantities available for consumption declined, and the cost of wheat in Italy was approximately double the world price. In the disastrous crop year of 1936 when wheat production dropped to 6,112,000 metric tons imports rose to 1,583,000 tons despite official controls. This is further evidence that with the 1945 wheat harvest falling to 4,224,000 metric tons a minimum of 2,305,000 tons must be imported.

11. The need for wheat is made more urgent by the shortage of other foods. Reduction in the means of production (machinery, fertilizer, etc.) during the war combined with the severe drought in the current year has reduced the availability of food other than wheat by at least one third as compared with the pre-war average. The quantity of sugar refined in 1945 will be less than 10 per cent of the average output in the earlier period. The shortage of transportation together with high prices results in an abnormally bad distribution of the reduced food supply. This situation makes it imperative that wheat be imported in sufficient quantities to maintain the present bread ration.

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Total available for food	7,471,000	5,849,000	- 22

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PART V

Personnel and Administration

PERSONNEL CHANGES

1. The following personnel reported for duty:

Lt. Col. Roscoe R. Snapp (A) transferred from HQ Training Center MTOUSA
Maj. J.R.G. Sutherland (B) transferred from Venezia Giulia Region
Capt. C.H. Bliss (B) returned from LIAP
Lt. Claude J. Bove (A) transferred from HQ University Training Center MTOUSA
Lt. Robert Evasick (A) transferred from 187 MP Co.
Miss Mary Bartley (A) FEA transferred from Econ. Sec.
T/5 L.H. Matthew (A) transferred from MMIA

2. The following personnel were relieved from duty:

Maj. R.L. de Thierry (B) HQ left on LIAP
Capt. G.A. Morrow (B) HQ left on LIAP
Miss Carol Malone (A) FEA HQ released to return to US
Sgt. A. Maisto (A) reld to return to US for demobilization
Pfc. Silvano Licciani (A) HQ reld to return to US for demobilization
Pfc. Pete Shuber (A) HQ transferred to Econ. Sec. Message Center

3. Assignments and re-designations within the Sub-Commission:

Mr. James M. Merritt (A) (Director), Acting Chief, Agriculture Division
Maj. V.P.A. Cowper (B), Chief, Food Division
Mr. W.M. Adamson (A), Chief, Research and Analysis Division

W.G. Legg
W.G. LEGG
Director

Distribution:
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Region
Capt. C.H. Bliss (B) returned from LIAP
Lt. Claude J. Bove (A) transferred from HQ University Training Center MTOUSA
Lt. Robert Evasick (A) transferred from 187 MP Co.
Miss Mary Bartley (A) FEA transferred from Econ. Sec.
T/5 L.H. Matthew (A) transferred from MMIA

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STOCK POSITION OF IMPORTED FOOD SUPPLIES, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR
AS AT 1 NOVEMBER 1945

(All in Metric Tons.)

COMMODITY	North Italy (Incl. Emilia)		Southern Italy			Grand total stocks	Month maintenance on oxis rations Italy. V. Ol
	Stock in Federal warehouses	Stock in Provincial warehouses	Stock in Fed. Wheat assigned Ital. Govt.	Stock in Fed. Wheat blocked A.C.	Stock in Provincial Wheat		
Soup, dehy.	4.091	2.454	2.348	3.568	6.974	19.435	2.566
Milk, powder (incl. evap.milk) in terms of powder	2.452	3.489	2.872	2.670	8.603 1.386(a)	20.086 1.386(a)	5.789
Meat, pres. (incl. fish)	987	1.412	1.413	3.370	2.159	9.341	1.59
Eggs, powder	770	698	1.557	186	85	3.296(b)	(b)
Veg. dried	5.819	3.504	5.130	4.306	4.125	22.884	3.293
Sugar	3.812	3.097	2,108	7.857	4.879	21.753	(6.697 (10.189
Fats(incl. veg. oil, in terms of olive oil)	460	841	880(e)	127	223	2.531	3.908
Coffee	65		219	127		411	
Soap	1,082	650		1,790	182	3,704	

(a) This quantity is being issued by Ministry of Food on special ration scales in Rome for December 45 to
(b) This quantity is being issued in large tons throughout Italy to all normal consumers in December 45 a
46 as a special ration at the coldest period of the year.
(c) When imports for 1946 are assured, decision to implement long-considered ration of dried veg. for all
large tons, will be implemented. Thus this stock will be more rapidly consumed.
(d) Comprises 30 days at November ration and 44 days at new scale, effective 1 December 1945.
(e) Including 450 tons of refined oil canned at Lucca Warehouse.
(f) Only Northern Italy (South Italy still be maintained on indigenous olive oil)

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APPENDIX "A"

STOCK POSITION OF IMPORTED FOOD SUPPLIES, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR,
AS AT 1 NOVEMBER 1945

(All in Metric Tons.)

North Italy (Incl. Emilia)		Southern Italy			Grand total stocks	Monthly maintenance on existing rations. All Italy, less V. Giulia	Number of days	Will last to
Stock in Federal warehouses	Stock in Provincial warehouses	Stock in Fed. Wheat assigned Ital. Govt.	Stock in Fed. Wheat blocked A.C.	Stock in Provincial Wheat				
4.091	2.454	2,348	3,568	6,974	19,435	2,566	227	15 June 46
2,452	3,489	2,872	2,670	8,603	20,086	5,789	104	12 Feb 46
				1,386(a)	1,386(a)			
987	1,412	1,419	3,370	2,159	9,341	1,591	176	25 Apr.46
770	638	1,557	186	85	3,236(b)	(b)		31 Jan. 46
5,819	3,504	5,130	4,306	4,125	22,884	3,293(c)	208	27 May 46
3,812	3,097	2,108	7,857	4,879	21,753	(6,697 Nov (10,189 Dec	74(d)	13 Jan 46
460	841	880(e)	127	223	2,531	3,908(f)	19	19 Nov 45
65		219	127		411			
1,082	650		1,790	182	3,704			

ing issued by Ministry of Food on special ration scales in Rome for December 45 to March 46
ing issued in large tons throughout Italy to all normal consumers in December 45 and January
on at the coldest period of the year.
are assured, decision to implement long-considered ration of dried veg. for all normal consumers in
plemented. Thus this stock will be more rapidly consumed.
ovember ration and 44 days at new scale, effective 1 December 1945.
refined oil on hand at Lucca Warehouse.
South Italy still be maintained on indigenous olive oil)

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WHEAT ASSESSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1945

ITEM

Compartments	Collected at latest report m. tons	Average date of reports	Estimated Available for non-producers* m. tons	Percent available collected
Piemonte	65.[illegible]	29/11	121,000	[illegible]
Liguria	176	24/11	4.000	[illegible]
Lombardia	145.403	30/11	244.000	60
Venezia Tridentina	34	30/11	1.000	[illegible]
Veneto	150.127	30/11	230.000	65
Venezia Giulia	1.179	30/11	8.000	15
Emilia	200.970	30/11	175.000	115
Northern Italy	563.112	29/11	783.000	72
Toscana	92.759	29/11	96.000	97
Marche	118.543	30/11	100.000*	119
Umbria	57.352	30/11	65.000	88
Lazio	27.336	29/11	38.000	72
Abruzzi e Molise	26.599	29/11	12.000*	222
Campania	6.076	27/11	13.000	47
Puglie	22.529	27/11	55.000	41
Lucania	11.575	20/11	22.000	53
Calabria	7.197	30/11	18.000	40
Sicilia	22.693	27/11	98.000	23
Sardegna	7.370	20/11	4.000*	184
Total Central, South- ern & Insular Italy	400.029		521.000	77
ALL ITALY	963.140		1.304.000	74

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

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APPENDIX

WHEAT AMASSING REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1945

...ts	Collected at latest report m. tons	Average date of reports	Estimated Available for non-producers* m. tons	...ercent of availability collected
	65.2[illegible]	29/11	121,000	[illegible]
	176	24/11	4,000	4
	145,403	30/11	244,000	60
...ridantina	34	30/11	1,000	3
	150,127	30/11	230,000	65
...ulia	1,179	30/11	8,000	15
	200,970	30/11	175,000	115
...taly	563,112	29/11	783,000	72
	92.759	29/11	96,000	97
	110,543	30/11	100,000*	119
	57.152	30/11	65,000	88
	27.336	29/11	38,000	72
...olise	26.539	29/11	12,000*	222
	6,076	27/11	13,000	47
	22.523	27/11	55,000	41
	11,575	20/11	22,000	53
	7.197	30/11	18,000	40
	22,698	27/11	98,000	23
	7,370	20/11	4,000*	184
...ral. South-...ern Italy	400,028		521,000	77
	963,140		1,304,000	74

...n 1st July 1945 Crop Report of the Agriculture Sub-Commission. These ... are presently being revised.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

NOV 16 1945

FOOD SUB COMMISSION REPORT FOR MONTH
OF OCTOBER 1945

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LOCAL RESOURCES DIVISION	" 7 -10
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION	" 11 -12
RATIONING DIVISION	13

15 Nov. 1945

Lee M. Kee. Kc.

EC DIST - 16 Nov.

FOOD SUB COMMISSION REPORT FOR MONTH
OF OCTOBER 1945

SUPPLY DIVISION	Page 1 - 6
LOCAL RESOURCES DIVISION	" 7 -10
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION	" 11 -12
RATIONING DIVISION	13

15 Nov. 1945

See M. 155. 16.

EC DIST - 16 Nov.

4751
6 - PRC.
1 - Mil Attache Am Emb
1 - French Rep SC.

(MISS SIMPSON)

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SUB-COMMISSION
MONTHLY REPORT
FOR
OCTOBER, 1945

SUPPLY SECTION

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TERRITORY

1. National and Provincial Stocks. Further discussions have been held during the month with representatives of the Ministry of Food for the purpose of improving still further the rate of movement of stocks (already assigned to Italian Government) ex Federazione port warehouse to provincial warehouses. It would seem that agreement has at last been reached regarding areas which are to be maintained from the various port warehouses. It is hoped that during November a complete plan showing the basis for future maintenance and distribution in Italian Government territory will be received from the Ministry of Food.

2. Condemned Foodstuffs. It has become evident that the correct procedure for the disposal through civilian agencies of condemned foodstuffs ex military depots is not as well known as it might be, various queries having arisen during the month. Action has, therefore, been taken to ensure that the correct procedure, whereby such foodstuffs are prevented from reaching the black market, is known to all concerned.

3. Provincial Stock Reports. Since the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Food, stock reports from provinces in Southern Italy have been coming to hand more regularly. There is still, however, plenty of room for improvement in this direction.

4. Rice and Condensed Milk transfers from North to South of Italy. Approval has been given in principle to the allocation of 8,000 tons of rice from Northern Italy to the Ministry of Food. This rice will be distributed by the Ministry to "special classes" in the main centres of population on existing ration scales, as an alternative to pasta. It is at present inadvisable to approve the transfer of a larger quantity from the North, because this would entail a correspondingly greater "input" of imported wheat through Genoa. It would thus simply result in increased unnecessary rail and road movements at a time when all available transport is needed to effect essential movements of grain. A similar allocation of condensed milk from the North has been made to the Ministry, which is using it for special classes in those areas where there is the smallest availability of fresh milk. It is hoped to arrange a further allocation of milk along similar lines in the near future.

5. Cereal position. This continues to be "tight" in spots

of stocks (already assigned to Italian Government) ex Federazione port warehouse to provincial warehouses. It would seem that agreement has at last been reached regarding areas which are to be maintained from the various port warehouses. It is hoped that during November a complete plan showing the basis for future maintenance and distribution in Italian Government territory will be received from the Ministry of Food.

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3. Provincial Stock Reports. Since the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Food, stock reports from provinces in Southern Italy have been coming to hand more regularly. There is still, however, plenty of room for improvement in this direction.

4. Rice and Condensed Milk transfers from North to South of Italy. Approval has been given in principle to the allocation of 2,000 tons of rice from Northern Italy to the Ministry of Food. This rice will be distributed by the Ministry to "special classes" in the main centres of population on existing ration scales, as an alternative to pasta. It is at present inadvisable to approve the transfer of a larger quantity from the North, because this would entail a correspondingly greater "input" of imported wheat through Genoa. It would thus simply result in increased unnecessary rail and road movements at a time when all available transport is needed to effect essential movements of grain. A similar allocation of condensed milk from the North has been made to the Ministry, which is using it for special classes in those areas where there is the smallest availability of fresh milk. It is hoped to arrange a further allocation of milk along similar lines in the near future.

5. Cereal position. This continues to be "tight" in many areas except Emilia, Marche and Toscana. In order to help to maintain the main deficiency areas, in particular Rome, Naples and Bari, a large number of uneconomic interprovincial and interregional transfers of wheat are having to be effected. At the same time shipments of imported grain have to be diverted to and when they are signalled to meet the most pressing needs. Owing to (a) the comparatively short notice of arrival of each ship and (b) the very small margin on hand in the above mentioned centres, it is impossible at the present time to draw up in advance any real plan of distribution of imported wheat. As shipments increase, this situation will of course, be relieved. In all, during October only eleven ships

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(including one as part repayment of an old loan), carrying 68,000 tons of wheat, were off-loaded in Italian Government territory, including Sicily and Sardinia. The Islands have now to depend practically entirely on imported supplies since their indigenous production has been so small.

A.M.G. TERRITORY

6. Imported stock position. This continues to be satisfactory, except as regards imported wheat and flour. Arrangements are being made for issues from Bari and Venice Federation Warehouses to the provincial warehouses to maintain all Northern provinces up to the end of the year. This will enable the rail and road movements entailed to be spread over a longer period instead of being concentrated into a few weeks.

It should also prevent any difficulties arising from a deterioration of road conditions in inaccessible parts in mid-winter.

7. Imported fish. Instructions have been given for further quantities of oil to be milled from reserve stocks held in Southern Italy and Tuscany to maintain AMG territory on the existing ration scale until the end of November. The continuance of the existing ration in December will be dependent upon the arrival of the programmed quantity of imported fats during November.

8. Venezia Giulia. A requisition for the maintenance of Venezia Giulia, which will continue to be a military responsibility, for the period January to 30 June 1946 has been submitted to AFHQ. This provides for the maintenance of existing AMG Northern Italy ration scales with one or two minor modifications for Trieste and Gorizia and a slightly increased scale in Pola. This increased scale will ensure that that area (which is virtually a rock, since it is bordered on the land side by Yugo-slav occupied territory) obtains in all at least the same quantity of foodstuffs as is available to the population in the other areas of Venezia Giulia, where larger amounts of uncontrolled local produce are available and greater black market facilities exist for supplementing the normal ration. A special reserve of imported foodstuffs for the whole of Venezia Giulia has also been requested. This would enable the Commander, 13 Corps, to issue sufficient foodstuffs " to prevent disease and unrest "if, after Northern Italy has been handed back to the Italian Government, action were at any time taken to prevent the importation of Italian-produced foodstuffs into Venezia Giulia, thus rendering it necessary for the population to live on its own scant resources, plus imported foodstuffs. It is not yet known whether this requisition has been approved.

9. Udine Province. So far no decision has been received by this Sub Commission as to the lines along which food administration shall continue in this province, if and when it comes under the control of AMG 13 Corps. It is still hoped that, as in the case of Naples and other parts of Central and Southern Italy which have continued under AMG, responsibility for all alimentation matters

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being concentrated into a few weeks.

It should also prevent any difficulties arising from a deterioration of road conditions in inaccessible parts in mid-winter.

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9. Udine Province. So far no decision has been received by this Sub Commission as to the lines along which food administration shall continue in this province, if and when it comes under the control of AMG 13 Corps. It is still hoped that, as in the case of Naples and other parts of Central and Southern Italy which have continued under AMG, responsibility for all alimentation matters will rest the Italian Government, to whose agents sufficient imported foodstuffs for maintenance of existing ration scales could continue to be delivered at Venice. This matter was dealt with at length in the September report and it is understood that representations along these lines have been made by the CC to COS. A requisition for Udine province to cover the same period as that for Venezia Giulia was submitted with the requisition for that region. This was based completely on standard Northern Italy ration scales.

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10. Food Control Irregularities. A letter has been sent out of all Regions requesting an immediate investigation of the numerous irregularities in Sepral administration which were discovered by a representative of the Ministry of Food and an officer of this Sub-Commission, during a tour of the North in September. These irregularities include : provincial blocking orders on eggs, vegetables, fruit, timber, rice, sheep, cattle, chickens, rabbits and pork ; barter arrangements with other provinces involving rice, olive oil, fertilisers, cement, grain, pasta, new OM (Italian-made) trucks, timber, cheese, salt and soda; imposition of transit toll on all food passing through a province. Unless action is taken to stop such irregularities, there can be no orderly distribution of rationed foodstuffs and the surplus provinces will be able to maintain their better food position and prevent other deficient provinces from ever improving their own situation. Every effort is, therefore, being made to impress upon all concerned that these matters must be viewed from a national rather than a regional, provincial or comunal viewpoint.

11. Cereal Position. It is now agreed by the Agricultural Sub-Commission that, owing to a large reduction in the Amassing estimates for wheat, barley, rye, and corn, and food requirements increased by returning prisoners and refugees, Northern Italy (including Emilia) will have a very large cereal deficiency to be met during the period ending July 1945. Already issues have had to be made from the small emergency AMG stockpiles of imported grain built up in Milan and Turin. From the increased quantity of imported wheat which has commenced to arrive allocations have been made, over and above those required for the maintenance of Liguria, for the future maintenance of Milan. It is estimated that only a small quantity of imported grain will be required to cover the difference between the total transfers of indigenous grain to Milan and total requirements for the month of November. In December a much larger quantity will be required. Although few provinces in the North like a large quantity of rice in their " generi da minestra," the over-all supply position requires that the maximum possible quantity of rice be used in the 2,000 grs. per month " generi da minestra " ration. Every extra gram of rice thus used in November and December means one less gram of pasta and will thus do much to help tide over the critical period until the arrival of larger quantities of grain in January. As at 15 October 1945 Piemonte Region (the most deficient region of Northern Italy) had on hand sufficient indigenous cereal stocks (excluding new rice) to maintain it, subject to interprovincial transfers, for 36 days. Already it is being partly maintained by transfers from other regions. In Venezia Region, as at 15 October 1945, there were sufficient cereal stocks on hand to maintain the whole region (subject to interprovincial transfers) for 59 days.

Large shipments of imported grain through Venice will have to be made during December, in order to prevent a cut in the 4728.

GENERAL

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provinces will be able to maintain their better food position and prevent other deficient provinces from ever improving their own situation. Every effort is, therefore, being made to impress upon all concerned that these matters must be viewed from a national rather than a regional, provincial or communal viewpoint.

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Large shipments of imported grain through Venice will have to be made during December, in order to prevent a cut in the 4723.

G E N E R A L

12. Supply of Rations for DP & R Sub-Commission Camps. This question has at last resolved. DCT, AFHQ, has now given instructions through G & T channels that, wherever necessary, and wherever DiDs are located, issues of rations for Allied nationals in DP & R S/C camps on AFHQ scale 24 shall be made from Army stocks. This will considerably facilitate the work of the representatives of the DP & R Sub-Commission and that of the Ispravis and Consorzi Agrari. Replacement of rations issued will, of course, be arranged centrally as between DCT & Food Sub-Commission.

13 Loans to Other Theatres. Of the 23,000 tons grain repayment due as from the British Zone, Austria, 17,000 tons have in fact already been received, and the balance is due to arrive in Italy on 2 Nov. It is hoped that the 17,000 tons due as from the U.S. French Zone, Austria, will also arrive in November. This will complete the repayment. 500 tons due from Malta is also likely to be repaid

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in November.

14. Miscellaneous Applications for Additional Food Imports. From time to time applications from Italian Ministries other than the Ministry of Food reach Commerce Sub-Commission (Foreign Trade Section). These are referred to this Sub-Commission for it views. In some cases it would appear that there has been no liaison whatsoever between the Italian Ministries concerned. It has therefore been suggested that, prior to submitting any application for the importation of foodstuffs to be paid for out of the Italian credits overseas, the Italian Ministry submitting the application should clear the matter with the Ministry of Food. This procedure would save a lot of unnecessary enquiries being made by A.C. of the Ministry of Food.

15. Revision of Imported Grain Requirements. Agricultural Sub-Commission has now agreed the reduced estimates of cereals collection with the Ministry of Agriculture. The total estimated collection of all cereals in the year 31 July 1945- 31 July 1946 is now 1,471,[illegible] tons. This shows a reduction of [illegible],[illegible] tons on the figure used in the requisition submitted to CMAC on 11 Aug. 1945. After making allowance for stock on hand at the beginning of the year, actual arrivals to date, and programmed arrivals to 31 Dec. 1945, it became evident that at least a further 125,000 tons would have to be loaded in November for arrival December, and a further 309,000 tons for loading in December (arrival January) would be required in order to maintain existing rations through January. Cables requesting loadings of these quantities were accordingly sent to CMAC, - agreement having been reached by Economic Section with the Italian Government that these additional imports should be financed partly by deleting certain other foodstuffs from the loading programmes for November and December, and partly out of "YT" funds (credits made available to the Italian Government in USA as redemption of AMG Lire issued in Italy as troops pay.) A MOS Airgram, explaining the total import requirements for the remainder of the period to 31 July 1946 and requesting that proportionately larger quantities be loaded in the earlier months of the new year in order to ensure the maintenance of the ration in all parts of the country, will be dispatched at the beginning of November. The total quantity required to be loaded in the period 1 January to 30 June 1946, when supply responsibility will presumably be that of UNRRA, is 1,450,000 tons.

16. Responsibilities of Supply Division. As this may well be the last report before most of Northern Italy reverts to Italian Government control, it is opportune to point out that, when only Venezia Giulia, Udine, and possibly Bolzano, remain under AMG, approximately one quarter of the work now performed by the Supply Division will become the responsibility of the Italian Government. It is not known to what extent the remaining functions of the Supply

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with the Ministry of Food. This procedure would save a lot of unnecessary enquiries being made by A.C. of the Ministry of Food.

15. Revision of Imported Grain Requirements. Agricultural Sub-Commission has now agreed the reduced estimates of cereals collection with the Ministry of Agriculture. The total estimated collection of all cereals in the year 31 July 1945- 31 July 1946 is now 1,471,222 tons. This shows a reduction of 618,000 tons on the figure used in the requisition submitted to CLAC on 11 Aug. 1945. After making allowance for stock on hand at the beginning of the year, actual arrivals to date, and programmed arrivals to 31 Dec. 1945, it became evident that at least a further 125,000 tons would have to be loaded in November for arrival December, and a further 209,000 tons for loading in December (arrival January) would be required in order to maintain existing rations through January. Cables requesting loadings of these quantities were accordingly sent to CLAC, agreement having been reached by Economic Section with the Italian Government that these additional imports should be financed partly by deleting certain other foodstuffs from the loading programmes for November and December, and partly out of "FT" funds (credits made available to the Italian Government in lieu as redemption of AMG Lire issued in Italy as troops pay.) A MOC Airgram, explaining the total import requirements for the remainder of the period to 31 July 1946 and requesting that proportionately larger quantities be loaded in the earlier months of the new year in order to ensure the maintenance of the ration in all parts of the country, will be dispatched at the beginning of November. The total quantity required to be loaded in the period 1 January to 30 June 1946, when supply responsibility will presumably be that of UNRRA, is 1,450,000 tons.

16. Responsibilities of Supply Division. As this may well be the last report before most of Northern Italy reverts to Italian Government control, it is opportune to point out that, when only Venezia Giulia, Udine, and possibly Bolzano, remain under AMG, approximately one quarter of the work now performed by the Supply Division will become the responsibility of the Italian Government. It is not known to what extent the remaining functions of the Supply Division of this Sub-Commission will continue after supply responsibility for Italy is handed over to UNRRA at the end of the year.

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STATISTICS.

17. General Imports during Oct. 1945 (all in tons)

Bagged Wheat	587
Bulk	79758
Flour	15277
Sugar	16603
Milk Powd.	767
Soup Dried	2459
Dried Veg.	2310
Fish Corned	820
Fats	734
Veget. oil	547
Eggs. Powd.	82
TOTAL	119?2.

18. Stock Position of Miscellaneous Supplies as at 1 October 1945 (all in Metric Tons).

COMMODITY	North Italy (Incl. Emilia) Stock in Fed.whse	North Italy (Incl. Emilia) Stock in Prov.Whse	Southern Italy Stock in Fed. Whse assigned Ital.Govt.	Southern Italy Stock in Fed.whse Blocked A.C.	Southern Italy Stock in Provincial Whse.	Grand Total	Monthly Maint. on existing .. all Italy less V.Giulia	Number of days	Wi... las... to
Soup Dehyd.	3407	2240	4041	5102	6352	19.142	3511	163	12
Milk Powd. (incl.evap. milk in terms of powd.)	2251	2048	5045	5781	7735	22.858	6236	109	16
Meat Prvs. (incl.fish and eggs in terms of meat)	1499	2042	816	6470	2803	14.029	1573	287	25
Veg.Dried	6511	2853	2300	4915	2236	21.524	3907	163	14
Sugar	3954	801	4050	5056	3759	18.070	6284	85	21
Fats	78	710	-	1087	103	2.058	3670	16	16

* Special ration of dried eggs for normal consumers in large towns during Dec.45 and Jan.19... also under consideration. If granted, [illegible]

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STATISTICS

ing Oct. 1945 (all in tons)

	587
	79738
	15277
	16503
	767
	2459
	8310
	820
	734
	547
	82
	11952.

Miscellaneous Supplies as at 1 October 1945 (all in Metric Tons).

y (A) ck in v.whs	Southern Italy Stock in Fed. Whse assigned (Ital.Govt.	Stock in Fed.whse Blocked A.C.	Stocking Provincial Whse.	Grand Total	Monthly Maint. — on existing A... all Italy less V.Giulia	Number of days	Will last to
240	4041	3102	8352	19.142	3811	163	12 Mare.
48	5943	3781	7733	32.258	6356	109	16 Jan.
48	816	6470	2803	14.029	1573	267	26 June*
2	2300	4915	2836	21.596	3907	165	14 March
1	2230	6556	2739	18.070	6334	83	24 Dec.
0	-	1027	163	2.066	3670	16	16 Oct.

* ons for normal consumption in large towns during Dec.45 and Jan.1946
. If granted [illegible]

19. Cereals Stock Position as at 1 Oct. 1945, and estimate of Stock Position as at 1 Nov. 1945. (All in metric tons and in terms of wheat)

Actual stock on hand as at 1 October	614,328
Actual arrivals, October ex US (2 ships of Sept.loading program , 2 ships of Oct. loading program.)	80.838
Actual ,eaasing, October	66,867
Part repayment Austria loans October (1 ship.end balance and supplies US theater stocks)	17.000
Total availability, October	779,033
Estimated issues to Mil & etc. October	300,000
Estimated stock on hand as at 1 Nov.1945	479,033

Note. This stock without allowing for imports (150,000 tons requested for loading October arrival November) and further seaaaing of all cereals in November (estimated at 67,000 tons) would last for days, on the assumption that all requisite interregional and inter-provincial transfers could, in fact, be effected.

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Estimated issues to Mills etc. October	303,900
Estimated stock on hand as at 1 Nov.1946	470,033

Note. This stock without allowing for imports (150,000 tons requested for loading October arrival November) and further harvesting of all cereals in November (estimated at 67,000 tons) would last for days, on the assumption that all requisite interregional and inter-provincial transfers could, in fact, be effected.

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LOCAL RESOURCES SECTION

20. Allocations of fresh fruit and vegetables to the Armed Forces.

Fresh fruit and vegetables have been allocated to the Army according to the new procedure. Priority requirements have been directly forwarded to Food Sub-Commission by the Services and Food Sub-Commission, in agreement with the Ministry of Food, has notified to the Services the monthly surpluses of fruit and vegetables after deduction of the priority requirements.

21. Potatoes.

An agreement was reached between the Services and the Food Sub-Commission for the release of 6000 tons of potatoes from Avezzano area (formerly cultivated to supply the Services only) against an allocation of 4500 tons of potatoes from other areas, mainly from the North. Provinces of Central Italy which were short of potatoes will thus dispose of a larger availability. On the other hand, Northern areas will not be affected by this arrangement because the allocation to the Services will be drawn from surplus areas.

22. Potatoes and Onions.

4500 tons of potatoes and 720 tons of onions have been accepted by ST to meet temporary requirements, against meat and vegetables and dry pulses. The exchange has been accepted by the Ministry of Food. Allocations will be mainly allotted to the Services from the Northern areas.

23. Inter-regional trade.

Assistance has been given to fruit and vegetables movement.

24. Supplies to the Army through CINCAFPO

A plan has been set forth by CINCAFPO, through AFLAS, for a uniform and general supply of fruit and vegetables to the Army. Food Sub-Commission has been consulted on the matter for coordination and advice. The plan is now being considered by the Services.

25. Malting barley.

An agreement has been reached between AFI, DST and the Ministry of Food with the assistance of the Food Sub-Commission. As a result 500 tons of imported wheat flour are going to be supplied by the Italian Government from DST (Brindisi and Bari depots) against 500 tons of national barley (ratio 75:100) blocked in the consorzi agrari of Grosseto, Catanzaro and Bari at the disposal of AFI for brewing.

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25. Malting Barley.

An agreement has been reached between AFI, BoT and the Ministry of Food with the assistance of the Food Sub-Commission. As a result 500 tons of imported wheat flour are going to be supplied to the Italian Government from BOT (Brindisi and Bari depots) against 555 tons of national barley (ratio 75:100) blocked in the Consorzi Agrari di Grosseto, Catanzaro and Bari at the disposal of AFI for brewing. More national barley is now going to be allocated in exchange of imported wheat flour.

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6.5.45

26. Fodder.

In view of the continuous drought the unblocking of wata has been definitely enforced by the Ministry of Food in areas under Italian Administration, in agreement with Food Sub-Commission. It is expected that this will facilitate the movement and the supply of oats in those areas where the need is most pressing.

27. Sheep and Goats.

New allocations from Emilia Region (500 lambs at once) and from Venezia Region (7000 lambs in 6 months) have been granted, partially replacing the allocations from Piemonte and Venezia Giulia Region where the requested number of lambs could not be met.

28. Imports and Exports of foodstuffs.

An official request has been made by the Italian Government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Food) for an import of 30.000 tons per year of meat and fats from Argentina. Action is being taken with Commerce Sub-Commission and a survey is being carried out as to the practicability of such a plan.

29. Wine.

The Italian Government has now issued a new law by which a maximum of 20% of wine available in the producting provinces or wine imported in deficient provinces will be blocked and sold at official prices to special classes. This decree is being extended to A.M.G. areas.

30. Prices.

Several conferences have been held in cooperation with the Price Fixing Group Economic Section in order to coordinate the policy of prices with the Price Fixing Board of Northern Italy, two members of which have been expressly called to Rome to discuss the matter.

31. Ministry of Food.

The Minister has issued instructions for a strong campaign against the black market to be started in Rome. Restaurants are mainly among those who should be affected by this campaign.

32. Vatican Relief.

A complete plan has now been put forth by the Pontificia Commissione Assistenza for the winter, all over Italy. A total daily 200.000 soups have been requested and subsequently approved by Food Sub-Commission, including 52,000 for children in the street. Several relief messes have been inspected, General Sir Humfrey Gale, Col. Lang and Dr. Assels being the visitors. There is a renewed attempt on the part of some religious institutions to ask for some direct supply of relief food. Efforts are being made to keep the request within the frame of the official organization recognized as such by this Sub-Commission and steps are being taken to this effect with the Pontificia Commissione.

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32. Vatican Relief.

A complete plan has now been put forth by the Pontificia Commissione Assistenza for the winter, all over Italy. A total daily 200.000 soups have been requested and subsequently approved by Food Sub-Commission, including 22.000 for children in the street. Several relief messes have been inspected, General Gair Humfrey Gale, Col. Legg and Dr. Massels being the visitors. There is a renewed attempt on the part of some religious institutions to ask for some direct supply of relief food, efforts are being made to keep the request within the frame of the official organization recognized as such by this Sub-Commission and steps are being taken to this effect with the Pontificia Commissione.

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33. Yeast and Molasses.

Normal action has been carried on for the implementation of the plan for the distribution of blocked molasses to yeast and other minor industries. A plan of distribution is at present being prepared for the new production of molasses, and in the mean time, small allocations of molasses for cattle feeding are being made from molasses considered surplus to yeast production. Raw materials have been normally allocated and therefore the production of yeast during the month of October has fully met the requirements of the Allied Forces and of the civilian population.

34. Sugar.

The sugar production campaign is reported to be in full activity. Unfortunately the production of the 25 factories contemplated in the production plan is confined only to a few days work. The first reports on the sugar campaign are extremely disappointing. It is expected final data as to the production, will be available by the 15th of November. Even by now it is possible to estimate that only 20,000 tons of sugar and 7,000 tons of molasses will be likely to be available, this against 60,000 tons of sugar and 17,000 tons of molasses as contemplated by the plan of production set forth by this Sub-Commission in conjunction with Industry and Agriculture Sub-Commission, and notwithstanding that all necessary raw materials have been allocated to reach these figures. The production, which it appears will be reached, represents only 5% of the normal Italian production of sugar. Even this will not be totally available because, according to a decree issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, a part of this sugar will be given to the best growers as a bonus in order to encourage them to grow beets for the 1945 campaign.
During the month of October action has been taken by this Sub-Commission and by A.M.G. Venezia Region in cooperation with Agriculture Sub-Commission in order to induce the farmers to deliver the beets to the sugar factories. The considerable difference between the plan of production and the results obtained is mainly due to the scarce crop caused by the drought and the shortage of fodder which has encouraged the farmers to use part of the beets for animal feeding.
During the month of October a programme has been studied for the import of sugar or of its substitutes (glucose) in order to meet the shortages of the local production. Studies have been carried out for the coordination of problems concerning contemporaneous distribution of imported sugar.

35. Jam and other food processing.

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Considerable action has been carried out to enforce the plan for the production of 19.000 tons of special jam with 20% sugar and 40% concentrated grape juice. After having considered

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35. Jam and other food Processing.

4728

Considerable action has been carried out to enforce the plan for the production of 13.000 tons of special jam with 20% sugar and 40% concentrated grape juice. After having considered various proposals to modify this formula, it has been decided to leave it unchanged in order to guarantee a larger quantity of jam for the next winter. Requests for the prerequisition of the food processing plants have been examined and the necessary allocations of coal and raw materials have been made.

36. Milk and Cheese.

In view of the renewal of the yearly contracts for the supply of milk to the processing plants of Northern Italy(11 November) special measures concerning the discipline of milk and its industrial products (cheese, butter, condensed and powdered milk) have been examined by the Ministry of Food and the Economic Section of C.M.L.a.I.
A special ministerial decree has been prepared by the Ministry of Food and has been examined and approved by this Sub-Commission for its enforcement in Northern Italy.

Summary : 1. A distribution of blocked molasses for yeast and other alimentary purposes is being prepared.

2. The Italian campaign of sugar production is coming to an end with very low results : only 8% of the normal sugar production namely about 20.000 tons.

3. 19.000 tons of special jam with 20% sugar are being produced.

4. A special control has been studied for Northern Italy with regard to the production of milk and cheese, butter condensed and powdered milk.

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RAIL TRANSPORTATION

37. Bids submitted by Food Sub-Commission:

For the 4 weeks period 1-28 October the Food Sub-Commission bid for the transportation of 7641 tons, all of which was accepted.

38. Home bread reserve.

The Home grain reserve stood at 4 days bread and 18 days pasta as of 30 October. A ship with 7500 tons of wheat is due at Civitavecchia early in November and will considerably improve the bread reserve.

39. Salt movements by rail.

The movement of salt by rail from Margherita di Savoia to Northern Italy appears below by weeks from 21 September - 28 October

Week	Tons Shipped: Venezia Region	Lombardia Region	Trieste	Total
21-30 Sept.	262	-	-	262
1-7 October	807	-	50	857
8-14 October	806	-	50	856
15-21 October	574	-	50	624
22-28 October	-	532	50	582

The movement of salt was diverted from Venezia to Lombardia Region in the week 22-28 October because of the improved salt position in the former and the need in the latter.

40. Movement of wine by rail.

Below are listed the cistern car trains that ran from Apulia to North - West Italy - 1-17 October. No advice has been received announcing the departure of any train subsequent to the above date but announcements are frequently late.

Date of Departure.	No. of Cistern Cars in Train
20 October	7
5 "	32
8 "	23
10 "	26
11 "	26
12 "	25
15 "	8
17 "	29

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the bread reserve.

39. Salt movements by rail.

The movement of salt by rail from Margherita di Savoia to Northern Italy appears below by weeks from 21 September - 28 October

Week	Tons Shipped			
	Venezia Region	Lombardia Region	Trieste	Total
24-30 Sept.	282	-	-	282
1-7 October	607	-	50	657
8-14 October	806	-	50	856
15-21 October	574	-	50	624
22-28 October	-	532	50	582

The movement of salt was diverted from Venezia to Lombardia Region in the week 22-28 October because of the improved salt position in the former and the need in the latter.

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Date of Departure.	No of Cistern Cars in Train
20 October	7
5 "	32
8 "	23
10 "	26
11 "	26
12 "	26
15 "	2
17 "	23

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The question of requisitioning the northern tank cars to give the Ministry of Food fuller control over the movement and to reduce transportation costs is still unsettled, the Minister of Food having again recommended requisitioning to the Minister of Transportation on 26 October.

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WATER SHIPMENTS

41. Salt shipments.

Incomplete reports on the movement of salt by sea in October show the following tonnages moved.

Destination Port	Tons
Trieste	270
Venice	2110
Genoa	7520
Piombino	1100

At the time of writing, shipping has been assigned for November loadings as follows : Genoa 11600 tons, Venice 4100 tons, Trieste 270, tons and Civitavecchia 3300 tons.

42. Wine movements.

Movement of wine by sea continued disappointing in October, and only about 8000 tons was moved by coaster during the month.

As in September, ships were put at the disposal of the Ministry of Food and were refused by the Ministry because of its inability to guarantee loaders. The combined lift of the ships so refused amounted to 4000 tons (Santa Chiara 1500 tons, Misano 1000 tons and ITU 1500tons).

Effective 1 November a new system for the control of wine was introduced by the Ministry of Food and as the new system is more favorable to the shippers, it is hoped the difficulty experienced recently will be overcome.

However, the citrus fruit season begins in November and the wine growers will now have to face competition from the fruit growers for the available shipping.

43. General

In October the following tonnages were transported coastwise.

FROM	TO	COMMODITY	TONS
Ancona	Trieste	Lard	150
"	"	Barley	170
"	"	Soup	47
Naples	Genoa	Lard	427
"	"	Meat	250
"	"	Fish	424
"	"	Soap	355
"	"	Milk Powd.	515

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At the time of writing, shipping has been assigned for November loadings as follows : Genoa 11600 tons, Venice 4100 tons, Trieste 270, tons and Civitavecchia 3300 tons.

42. Wine movements.

Movement of wine by sea continued disappointing in October, and only about 9500 tons was moved by coaster during the month.

As in September, ships were put at the disposal of the Ministry of Food and were refused by the Ministry because of its inability to guarantee loaders. The combined lift of the ships so refused amounted to 40000 tons (Santa Chiara 14000 tons, Misano 10003 tons and ITU 15061tons).

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However, the citrus fruit season begins in November and the wine growers will now have to face competition from the fruit growers for the available shipping.

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"	"	Fish	424
"	"	Soap	355
"	"	Milk Powd.	515
"	"	Veg. Oil	10
"	"	Eggs Powd.	200
"	"	Milk Swap.	1
			2549

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44. Ration Scales.

The unified bread/pasta ration scales for the whole of Italy have now been circulated to the Northern provinces.

Little or no press comment has so far been made, so presumably the bulk of the consumers are content.

45. Additional Milk entitlements.

In order to ensure the maximum benefit from the powdered milk imports, it has been made clear that the under mentioned entitlements apply to North as well as to South Italy:

Nursing mothers at home	50 gr. daily	
Sick at home	50 gr. daily	
T.B. at home	50 gr. daily	
Artificially fed babies	50 gr. daily	(additional to 50 grs. as 0-3 years of age)

An examination is now being made of existing stocks and expected imports to ascertain whether the school feeding scale could be augmented by a milk ration.

46. Workers for Armed Forces.

The proposed amendment regarding Supplementary Rations for Civilians employed by the Armed Forces has now been approved (AFHQ Admin. Memorandum No. 43 dated 2 October 1945).

This ensures equality of treatment for heavy workers, irrespective of the status of the employer.

47. Unification of "sick at home" categories.

There exists in Italian Government territory a series of special scales, provincially applied, in respect of sick at home. Negotiations with the Italian Government have been commenced to eliminate these anomalies and also to unify the special scales for sick throughout the whole of Italy.

48. Ration cards.

As from 1 November a uniform type of ration card is in operation throughout the whole of Italy - the only exception being, of course, Venezia Giulia.

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V.R.A. COOPER
Major,
Director, Food Sub-Commission.

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

OCT 13 1945

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1945

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See Memo to E.e D 4723

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1 — EX Comm
3 — File
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MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

(143)

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

SUPPLY SECTION

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TERRITORY

1. Provincial Stocks. Progress continues in building up provincial stocks. During the month a greater quantity of foodstuffs assigned to the Italian Government moved out of the Naples Warehouse, largely as a result of representations made to the Ministry of Food by this Division and action taken by the Transportation Section. This question is dealt with in the Transportation Section of this report.

2. Federazione Port Warehouses. Stocks now exist at all such warehouses, in Italian Government territory, assigned to the Italian Government for the maintenance of the provinces served from those warehouses. Plans have been drawn up showing the total stocks on hand in these warehouses in relation to the monthly maintenance requirements of the provinces served from them. In this way an attempt is being made to "balance up" the stocks held at the various warehouses to approximately the same "maintenance dates". This can only be done to limited extent, inasmuch as only complete shiploads of miscellaneous foodstuffs can normally be discharged at one port. An assignment of foodstuffs ex Leghorn warehouse to meet the requirements of Toscana has been held up, because the Ministry of Food, in spite of repeated requests, has so far failed to provide an up-to-date statement of maintenance requirements for that region.

3. Old and "spoiled" Stocks. Now that the correct procedure for the disposal of these stocks is at last being better understood by the Ministry of Food, more rapid movement of such stocks either into consumption or for use as fodder has been noted. There is, however, still room for improvement.

4. Grain Position. This has been "tight" towards the end of the month, particularly in Sicily, Sardinia and the Naples area. However, the Ministry of Food well knew in August the difficulties which would probably confront them in this respect in September and October, pending the arrival of the increased monthly imports. Consequently, they should have taken proper measures to effect interregional and interprovincial transfers of grain earlier than they did. In point of fact, as regards the maintenance of Rome itself, it was not until Transportation Section of this Sub-Commission wrote to them, drawing their attention to the way in which they had allowed the Rome reserve to drop, that they really did anything to increase the daily rail movement to Rome. It is quite possible that, by their failure to effect the above-mentioned transfers early enough, they may have caused in certain very deficient areas a temporary cut in, or delay in giving, the [illegible]/pasta ration. It was known all along that most grain ships programmed for loading in the U.S. in September would probably not reach Italy until

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Division and action taken by the Transportation Section. This question is dealt with in the Transportation Section of this report.

2. Federazione Port Warehouses. Stocks now exist at all such warehouses, in Italian Government territory, attached to the Italian Government for the maintenance of the provinces served from those warehouses. Plans have been drawn up showing the total stocks on hand in these warehouses in relation to the monthly maintenance requirements of the provinces served from them. In this way an attempt is being made to "balance up" the stocks held at the various warehouses to approximately the same "maintenance dates". This can only be done to limited extent, inasmuch as only complete shiploads of miscellaneous foodstuffs can normally be discharged at one port. An assignment of foodstuffs ex Leghorn warehouse to meet the requirements of Toscana has been held up because the Ministry of Food, in spite of repeated requests, has as far failed to provide an up-to-date statement of maintenance requirements for that region.

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5. Provincial Maintenance. The Ministry of Food is still being pressed to provide full data regarding the maintenance of provinces under its control. Provincial ten-day stock reports rendered by Consorzi continue to arrive many weeks late from various provinces in the South. Only when (a) correct monthly maintenance figures for all provinces in Italian Government territory and (b) regular ten-day stock reports are received in this office, will it be possible to ascertain exactly the present stock/maintenance position in Southern Italy. As it is, usually

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four weeks has to elapse before actual figures can be compiled by this Division. Consequently, in the monthly stock receipts and issues report rendered to CCS for CLAC half of the figures have to be estimated from such data as is available. This entails showing on each report the estimated stock figure for the beginning of the period, as per the preceding report, as well as the actual figure as subsequently ascertained.

A.M.G. TERRITORY

6. Imported Stock Position. This is now very satisfactory as regards all miscellaneous foodstuffs apart from oil and fats. As it is now possible to discharge extra-med ships in Genoa, Venice and Trieste, the necessity for intra-med transfers from Naples and Ancona has decreased considerably. No further transfers from these ports in order to balance up stocks at Trieste, Venice and Genoa should be necessary after 1 November. The total tonnage (including grain and flour) discharged at the three northern ports, both extra-Med and intra-Med was 26,395 tons during the month.

7. Venezia Giulia. In anticipation of the hand-over of the Northern Regions to the Italian Government a steady building up of stocks at Trieste warehouse has been in progress. By mid-November there should be in stock at Trieste sufficient imported foodstuffs, apart from cereals and fats, to maintain Venezia Giulia until the end of February.

8. Udine Province. As this is part of Italy proper, it is assumed that even when the rest of Venezia Region passes over to the Italian Government and Udine remains under AMG, responsibility for alimentation matters will continue largely in Italian hands. Unnecessary complications would arise if Sepral Udine ceased to be under the control of the Italian Regional Food Controller, for Venezia Region, and CAP Udine, ceased to be a part of the Federconsorzi. However, in order to avoid any small difficulties or delays which might arise from Udine province being under AMG while the rest of Venezia Region was under the Italian Government, arrangements are being made for three months stock of imported foodstuffs to be transferred to CAP Udine from Federazione Warehouse Venice.

9. Pantelleria and Lampedusa and Linosa. These islands continue to be an AMG responsibility. Accordingly, enquiries were made of the responsible CAO's as to the winter maintenance requirements, in view of the possibility of bad weather rendering difficult the shipment of supplies on a monthly basis. Instructions have now been issued to the Italian Government to arrange for the issue from the CAP's concerned on the Mainland of Sicily sufficient rationed foodstuffs to maintain the Islands for three months. This matter will be followed up to ensure that the transfers are effected in a reasonable time.

10. Cereal Position. This is still being closely examined by Agricul-

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all miscellaneous foodstuffs apart from oil and fats. As it is now possible to discharge extra-med ships in Genoa, Venice and Trieste, the necessity for intra-med transfers from Naples and Ancona has decreased considerably. No further transfers from these ports in order to balance up stocks at Trieste, Venice and Genoa should be necessary after 1 November. The total tonnage (including grain and flour) discharged at the three northern ports, both extra-Med and intra-Med was 25,395 tons during the month.

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10. Cereal Position. This is being closely examined by Agricultural Sub-Commission. Until this report is to hand, this Sub-Commission cannot take any action on the representations made by the Italian authorities that Northern Italy (including Emilia) will have a very large cereal deficiency to be met in the nine months November 1945-July 1946. Meanwhile, apart from the maintenance in imported wheat of Liguria (and of Venezia Giulia), action has been taken to build up special "stockpiles" under AMG control in Milan and Turin. In addition, instructions have been issued for a larger proportion of rice to be used in the "generi da minestra" ration during October to December 1945, in order to help to tide over the period when increased monthly shipments of imported grain are only beginning to arrive. As at 3 October, 1945, the provinces of Piemonte (the most deficient region of Northern Italy)

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had on hand sufficient cereal stocks (including new rice) to maintain them as follows:

Aleseandria	85 days	
Asti	84 "	
Cuneo	33 "	
Novara	20 "	
Torino	7 "	(Excluding AMG stockpile)
Vercelli	30 "	
Aosta	33 "	

As regards Venezia Region, as at 15 Sept. 45, there were sufficient stocks on hand to maintain all the provinces, subject to interprovincial transfers, for 76 days. Further shipments of grain through Genoa, over and above quantities required to maintain Liguria will be made as and when possible within the limits of the total availability of imported grain.

11. Northern Wheat Movement Plan. In view of the existing grain situation in Northern Italy, a revised wheat movement plan was drawn up by the Commissariato Interregionale dell'Alimentazione per l'Alta Italia and agreed by Food Sub-Commission, Milan Office. This plan is intended to take care of the deficiency provinces throughout October pending the arrival of further imports. It is recognized that the enforcement of the plan, which entails the movement of grain from provinces which have not in the past been called upon to export, may meet with a certain amount of local opposition. So long as AMG continues in the North, it is considered that the requisite pressure can be brought to bear, if necessary, upon the provinces concerned to effect the required export. It is not, however, certain that later, when the Italian Government takes over, it will be able to ensure that these transfers are fully carried out.

GENERAL

12. Exchange of Barley for Flour. Stock figures and locations of the barley which were to be exchanged with S & T, AFHQ, for flour were given inaccurately by the Ministry of Food. Therefore, an emergency arrangement had to be made, whereby S & T took barley recently imported in the Bari area, instead of similar quantities of locally produced barley of which the Italian Government had originally wished to dispose. Negotiations are still in progress with AFI, AFHQ, for further exchange of quantity of barley suitable for brewing. As the over-all cereal position is now so tight, flour will have to be released to the Italian Government immediately the barley is transferred to AFI.

13. Supply of Rations for DP & R Sub-Commission Camps. The question as to whether S & T, AFHQ, will formally undertake through DP's in various parts of Italy responsibility for the issue of rations to these camps and accept replacement from Italian Government stocks on

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As regards Venezia Region, as at 15 Sept. 45, there were sufficient stocks on hand to maintain all the provinces, subject to interprovincial transfers, for 75 days. Further shipments of grain through Genoa, over and above quantities required to maintain Liguria will be made as and when possible within the limits of the total availability of imported grain.

11. Northern Wheat Movement Plan. In view of the existing grain situation in Northern Italy, a revised wheat movement plan was drawn up by the Commissariato Interregionale dell'Alimentazione per l'Alta Italia and agreed by Food Sub-Commission, Milan Office. This plan is intended to take care of the deficiency provinces throughout October pending the arrival of further imports. It is recognized that the enforcement of the plan, which entails the movement of grain from provinces which have not in the past been called upon to export, may meet with a certain amount of local opposition. So long as AMG continues in the North, it is considered that the requisite pressure can be brought to bear, if necessary, upon the provinces concerned to effect the required export. It is not, however, certain that later, when the Italian Government takes over, it will be able to ensure that these transfers are fully carried out.

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13. Supply of Rations for DP & R Sub-Commission Camps. The question as to whether S & T, AFHQ, will formally undertake through DID's in various parts of Italy responsibility for the issue of rations to these camps, and accept replacement from Italian Government stocks on a central basis, has not as yet been finally resolved. At a conference held in August at Caserta, it was thought the matter had been satisfactorily settled. Nevertheless, up to date no instructions have been issued to S & T Branches of the various District H.Q.'s. Therefore, these camps have not received from local DID's the cooperation which it was understood would be forthcoming. It has again been pointed out to AFHQ G-5 that AC/AMG has no suitable facilities for making detail issues. Moreover, in any case, certain of the rations required for Allied Nationals in these camps must be obtained from Army stocks and later replaced by substitution on a central basis.

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MONTHLY REPORTS: Supply Section Cont'd.

14. Loans to other Theatres. Substantial agreement has now been reached as to the quantity of grain loaned ex stocks intended for Italy to US/French Zones, Austria. Complete agreement has been reached regarding quantities loaned to the British Zone, Austria. Information has also been received that requisitions for the agreed quantities have been submitted to CCS and that the supplies will be decided in October. It must, however, be pointed out here that in August when the bulk of these loans was made, reliance was placed upon the repayment of approximately 37,000 tons of grain in September. Had this grain arrived as expected, the stock position in certain deficient parts of Italy, i.e. Sicily, Sardinia and the Naples area, would not have become critical at the end of September.

15. Italian Food Situation. Various enquiries from a committee of U.S. Congressmen, representatives of UNRRA, and the Greek Government, on the Italian food situation, existing and pre-war, were dealt with during the month by this Section, as regards imported foodstuffs. A consolidated report on the matter was prepared by the Deputy Director.

16. Proposed Further Revision of Imported Grain Requirements. Towards the end of the month the Ministry of Food submitted a further letter, based upon the latest figures and estimates compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture. This letter sought to prove that a monthly import of 850,000 tons from 1 Oct. 45 to 31 Jan. 46 and of 815,800 tons from 1 Feb. 1946 to 30 June 1946 would be necessary to meet the new (alleged) increased cereal deficiency. After correcting the Ministry of Food figures for actual stocks on hand as at 31 July 1945, estimate of monthly consumption throughout Italy, and the estimated stock on hand as of 31 Oct. 45, it became evident that, if the Ministry of Agriculture latest estimate of cereals (in particular, of maize) were accepted, the monthly deficit over the nine-months period, October 1945 to June 1946, would be 199,000 tons. This is 49,000 tons a month in excess of the latest requisition accepted by SACMED. Agricultural Sub-Commission is now engaged in examining these new estimates. To the extent to which the reduction in the previous estimates is agreed by the Agriculture Sub-Commission, a further revised requisition for grain imports will have to be submitted. Meanwhile, until Agricultural Sub-Commission's decision is received, nothing further can be done. However, even if the Ministry of Agriculture figures are correct, there should be on this Section's estimate of monthly consumption, at least 561,000 tons of cereal or grain equivalent in Italy on 31 October 1945. This is about seven weeks' supply.

17. Commodity Exchanges with UNRRA. In order to avoid unnecessary movement of small quantities of foodstuffs used by UNRRA in their "mothers' and children's" feeding programme, it was agreed to make available quantities of AC/Italian Government stocks in various parts of Italy in exchange for equivalent quantities transferred in bulk at main warehouses from UNRRA stocks. This is an example of the way in which the Italian Government, UNRRA and this Sub-Commission already

Italian Mission

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16. Proposed Further Revision of Imported Grain Requirements. Towards the end of the month the Ministry of Food submitted a further letter, based upon the latest figures and estimates compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture. This letter sought to prove that a monthly import of 256,000 tons from 1 Oct. 45 to 31 Jan. 46 and of 213,600 tons from 1 Feb. 1946 to 30 June 1946 would be necessary to meet the new (alleged) increased cereal deficiency. After correcting the Ministry of Food figures for actual stocks on hand as at 31 July 1945, estimate of monthly consumption throughout Italy, and the estimated stock on hand as of 31 Oct. 45, it became evident that, if the Ministry of Agriculture latest estimate of arassing (in particular, of maize) were accepted, the monthly deficit over the nine-months period, October 1945 to June 1946, would be 199,000 tons. This is 49,000 tons a month in excess of the latest requisition accepted by SACMED. Agricultural Sub-Commission is now engaged in examining these new estimates. To the extent to which the reduction in the previous estimates is agreed by the Agriculture Sub-Commission, a further revised requisition for grain imports will have to be submitted. Meanwhile, until Agricultural Sub-Commission's decision is received, nothing further can be done. However, ~~xxxx~~ if the Ministry of Agriculture figures are correct, there should be on this Section's estimate of monthly consumption, at least 561,300 tons of grain or grain equivalent in Italy on 31 October 1945. This is about seven weeks' supply.

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17. Commodity Exchanges with UNRRA. In order to avoid unnecessary movement of small quantities of foodstuffs used by UNRRA in their "mothers' and children's" feeding programme, it was agreed to make available quantities of AC/Italian Government stocks in various parts of Italy in exchange for equivalent quantities transferred in bulk at main warehouses from UNRRA stocks. This is an example of the way in which the Italian Government, UNRRA and this Sub-Commission already work together to avoid waste and over-lapping.

18. Normal Commercial Imports. Enquiries from Foreign Trade Section, Commerce Sub-Commission, as to the merits of requests received from the Italian Government for facilities to import foodstuffs from countries other than U.S. and U.K., continues to grow. So far, however, very little progress in the actual obtaining of such supplies seems to be made. It is considered that everything possible should be done to facilitate and accelerate the purchases of essential foodstuffs, out of approved credits already available to the Italian Government in other countries.

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MONTHLY REPORT: Supply Section Cmd'g.

A1. Stock position of Industrial supplies as at 1 Sept. 45 (All in Metric Tons):

Commodity	North Italy (Inst. Italia)		Commodity	Italian Govt. Territory		
	Federation Warehouses	Provincial Warehouses		Fed. Warehouses (Assigned Ital.Govt.)	Fed. Warehouses (Blocked etc.)	Provincial Warehouses
Flour	1591	2166	Flour	449	2907	102
Wheat	649	8484	Wheat	-	-	1577
Soap	3946	2290	Soap	1074	3158	849
Milk, C.	779	1162	Milk, C.	632	3819	1078
Milk, E.	3103	3346	Milk, E.	2089	3078	2433
Meat	80	563	Meat	160	521	1
D. Veg.	5082	1973	D.Veg.	916	1456	170
Sugar	3903	656	Sugar.	3614	2671	3
Salt	82	918	Salt	-	16	1
Pasta	309	1583	Pasta	309	1806	1
Rice, P.	377	725	Rice, P.	101	899	1
Soap	2307	824	Soap	-	2151	1
Fish	303	361	Fish	16	457	6
Total	22250	24753		11473	28749	12338

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Flour	1691	3156	Flour	449	2687	[illegible]
Wheat	849	8484	Wheat	-	-	[illegible]
Soup	6946	2796	Soup	4974	3156	[illegible]
Milk,F.	775	1748	Milk,F.	632	3819	[illegible]
Milk,E.	5109	3546	Milk,E.	6089	3078	[illegible]
Meat	60	563	Meat	160	321	[illegible]
D. Veg.	5052	1973	DeVeg.	946	3956	[illegible]
Sugar	3905	658	SugarF.	3614	2634	[illegible]
Salt	82	918	Salt	-	12	[illegible]
Fats	309	1582	Fats	590	1802	[illegible]
Beans,P.	877	735	Beans,	171	799	[illegible]
Soap	2507	524	Soap	-	2161	[illegible]
Fish	303	351	Fish	16	657	[illegible]
Total	23858	24453		11473	30789	[illegible]

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LOCAL RESOURCES SECTION

22. Allocations of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables to the Armed Forces

Fresh fruit and vegetables were allocated to the Armed Forces at the usual meeting of the Food Supply Committee, within the limits of the surpluses declared available by Food Sub-Commission in agreement with the Ministry of Food. In view of the decision taken by the Local Resources Board, the Food Supply Committee has laid down the following new procedure with regard to the supply of local resources to the Services :

a) Priority Requirements : S & T, AFHQ, CM, AFHQ and M.M.I.A. will submit by the 10th of each month to Food Sub-Commission notification of their intended purchases during the following month of foodstuffs for the above priority requirements stating quantities and areas of purchases.

b) Normal maintenance - Food Sub-Commission will forward to S & T and CM by the 20th of each month a declaration of the anticipated surpluses, after deduction of the amounts notified in a) above, of foodstuffs by provinces for the following month. S & T and CM will agree the proportions which each will obtain and will notify Food Sub-Commission of the allocations so made.

c) Spot surpluses - The procedure in respect of obtaining spot surpluses remains unchanged.

d) Exchanges - Exchanges of dried vegetables for fresh vegetables will be negotiated by the demanding service direct with Food S/C.

The matters previously handled by the Food Supply Committee have thus been passed on to Food S/C. No further meeting of the Food Supply Committee is at present visualized.

A request has been put in by S & T for the surplus of potatoes available in the next six months. The Italian Government has been consulted on the matter and as a result no availability has been declared except for a few hundred tons in October. The Italian Government does not favour an exchange of fresh potatoes for dehydrated nor of fresh vegetables for tinned, instead of the exchange of these fresh products for dried pulses as previously agreed.

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23. International Trade.

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the following new procedure with regard to the supply of local resources to the Services :

a) Priority Requirements : S & T, AFHQ, CMH, AFHQ and M.M.I.A. will submit by the 10th of each month to Food Sub-Commission notification of their intended purchases during the following month of foodstuffs for the above priority requirements stating quantities and areas of purchases.

b) Normal maintenance - Food Sub-Commission will forward to S & T and CMH by the 20th. of each month a declaration of the anticipated surpluses, after deduction of the amounts notified in a) above, of foodstuffs by provinces for the following month. S & T and CMH will agree the proportions which each will obtain and will notify Food Sub-Commission of the allocations so made.

c) Spot surpluses - The procedure in respect of obtaining spot surpluses remains unchanged.

d) Exchanges - Exchanges of dried vegetables for fresh vegetables will be negotiated by the demanding service direct with Food S/C.

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23. Interregional Trade.

The movement of fruit and vegetables has been assisted by the special arrangements made to provide rail cars for this purpose.

24. Pig-slaughtering policy

The law concerning the slaughtering of pigs already operating in Central and Southern Italy has been enforced also in Northern Italy.

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25. Malting Barley

MAAFI AFI requested 4,000 tons of barley in Northern Italy to brew beer in exchange for wheat or flour in the ratio of 100 of barley to 75 of flour. As the barley amassed in Northern Italy is not sufficient to meet this requirement, arrangements are at present in progress with MAAFI AFI and the Ministry of Food in order to employ imported barley, if suitable, or national barley amassed in Central Southern Italy.

26. Fodder.

The fodder situation is still very tight because of the continuous drought. A & T have suspended all withdrawals of hay, oats and barley, while they are still withdrawing straw (ribben) and bran. The Ministry of Food requested that oats be unblocked and A & T's decision is awaited on this matter.

27. Sheep and Goats

The prices have been adjusted to the lower level of the free market. New allocations for the next six months have been requested by and granted to A & T with the concurrence of AFLNA and the Ministry of Food. New allocations to Venezia Giulia and Liguria Regions have also been granted.

28. Yeast

Arrangements have been made in order to meet the army requirements.

29. Imports and Exports of Foodstuffs.

Bran is going to be imported from Malta. 80 tons have already been shipped to Taranto. About 130 tons of tunny fish from the 1944 catch are going to be imported from Tripolitania.

The following items have been confirmed surpluses for export: Citrous fruit, almonds, hazel-nuts, sulphur-cherries, wine, grapes.

30. Wine

Considerable work is being carried out in order to improve the distribution of wine all over Italy, the Ministry of Food is now considering necessary amendments to the existing regulations.

31. Ministry for Food.

A third General Director has now been appointed to take care of administrative services, and particularly of control and enforcement of the laws issued by the Government. The new Director

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Fodder.

The fodder situation is still very tight because of the continuous drought. G & T have suspended all withdrawals of oats and barley, while they are still withdrawing straw (tibbe) and bran. The Ministry of Food requested that oats be unblocked and G & T's decision is awaited on this matter.

27. Cheese and Goats

The prices have been adjusted to the lower level of the free market. New allocations for the next six months have been requested by and granted to G & T with the concurrence of AFHQ and the Ministry of Food. New allocations to Venezia Giulia and Liguria Regions have also been granted.

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The following items have been confirmed surpluses for export: citrous fruit, almonds, hazel-nuts, sulphur-cherries, wine, grapes.

30. Wine

Considerable work is being carried out in order to improve the distribution of wine all over Italy, the Ministry of Food is now considering necessary amendments to the existing regulations.

31. Ministry for Food.

A third General Director has now been appointed to take care of administrative services, and particularly of control and enforcement of the laws issued by the Government. The new Director General is Dr. Severini, a former Deputy Chief of the Italian Police. He appears to be fully qualified to fight the black market.

32. Vatican Relief.

The Vatican requested the approval to increase the issue of soup from 70,000 to 90,000 portions daily with effect from 1 October. It also asked for the approval to issue a further 14,000 portions daily. Both requests were granted and the Vatican is now distributing 84,000 portions of soup daily.

Supplies to the Vatican State for their own requirements continue to be carried out smoothly.

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FOOD PROCESSING SECTION

33. Yeast In agreement with Industry Sub-Commission the final plan for the distribution of molasses blocked by this Sub-Commission has been established. The plan provides for the specific distribution of molasses to the yeast factories until the new production is available and ensures, besides the yeast requirement for one year and the extraction of 5,000 tons of sugar by baritation, also small allocations for cattle fodder and other industrial products.

Thirteen tank-cars have been reconditioned and are now being used to move molasses to the yeast factories of southern Italy, so ensuring a regular flow of supplies.

Furthermore the supply of coal has been assured to these factories in agreement with Industry sub-Commission.

Thus, even this month, it has been possible to make a proportional distribution of yeast to the Armed Forces and to the civilian population.

34. Jams and Other Food Products. Several investigations and negotiations were made in order to put into effect the plan for producing 17,000 tons of special jam with 60% sugar.

A decree, blocking 25% of the production of tomato paste on the basis of the amount of fuel allocated has been issued on the suggestion of this section and subsequently extended also to Northern Italy.

An estimate of the production of each type of cheese for the year 1946 has been made so as to compute the availability per head of the population.

The Italian production of the main products (tomato paste, preserved vegetables, dried vegetables, jam, sugar, condensed and powdered milk, baby food, cheese butter, preserved fish, salted fish, preserved meat) during the years 1941-1944-1945 have also been estimated.

Requests for the derequisition of the food processing plants have been examined.

35. Raw Materials for Food Processing. Agreements have been reached between Industry Sub-Commission and Food Sub-Commission in order to assure to the food processing plants the necessary quantity of coal and of many other raw materials, including salt, for the month of September. The coal requirements for October 1945 have been calculated on a basis of 15,400 tons, specifying the allocation to each food processing industry.

(a) A plan was prepared showing the quantity of sugar which

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...ve molasses to the yeast factories of southern Italy, so ensuring a regular flow of supplies.

Furthermore the supply of coal has been assured to these factories in agreement with Industry Sub-Commission.

Thus, even this month, it has been possible to make a proportional distribution of yeast to the Armed Forces and to the civilian population.

34. Jams and Other Food Products. Several investigations and negotiations were made in order to put into effect the plan for producing 17,000 tons of special jam with 20% sugar.

A decree, blocking 25% of the production of tomato paste on the basis of the amount of fuel allocated has been issued on the suggestion of this section and subsequently extended also to Northern Italy.

An estimate of the production of each type of cheese for the year 1946 has been made so as to compute the availability per head of the population.

The Italian production of the main products (,tomato paste, preserved vegetables, dried vegetables, jam, sugar, condensed and powdered milk, baby food, cheese butter, preserved fish, salted fish, preserved meat) during the years 1941-1944-1945 have also been estimated.

Requests for the derequisition of the food processing plants have been examined.

35. Raw Materials for Food Processing. Agreements have been reached between Industry Sub-Commission and Food Sub-Commission in order to assure to the food processing plants the necessary quantity of coal and of many other raw materials, including salt, for the month of September. The coal requirements for October 1945 have been calculated on a basis of 16,400 tons, specifying the allocation to each food processing industry.

(a) A plan was prepared showing the quantity of sugar which should be imported until that produced locally in 1946 will be ready for distribution. The sugar requirements of the various industries have been individually recorded taking into account the stocks on hand. 4717

(b) A special plan has been prepared for the distribution of all residues for making cheese in Northern Italy.

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TRANSPORTATION SECTION

I. RAIL TRANSPORTATION

35. Bids submitted by Food Sub-Commission.

For the four weeks period 2 - 30 September the Food Sub-Commission submitted bids for the transportation of 6692 tons, all of which was accepted.

36. Rome bread reserve

The Rome bread reserve stood at 9 days bread and 10 days pasta as of 30 September. The Ministry of Food have instituted steps to check the fall of the reserves by stopping up the movement of wheat into Rome from Tuscany, Umbria and Marche. The increase in the movement has been handicapped to some extent by the shortage of rail cars at some loading stations, but the Transportation Sub-Commission has been cooperating in an effort to see that the needed cars are supplied.

38. Salt Movements by rail.

The movement of salt by rail from Margherita di Savoia to North-East Italy appear below by weeks for the period for which reports have been received :

Week	Tons Shipped Venezia Region	Tons Shipped Trieste	Total Tons shipped
27 Aug. 2 Sept.	185	-	185
3 - 9 September	418	30	448
10-16 Sept.	170	-	170
17 - 23 Sept.	578	50	628

The movement from Margherita di Savoia has been retarded by a continuation in the shortage of box cars commented upon in our August report, the shortage of cars explaining the difference between the above weekly figures and 855 tons which is the amount bid and accepted each week (805 tons only bid 27 August - 2 Sept.). As the rail movement was intended to be supplementary to the sea movement and as progress is being made in moving salt by sea, the salt situation in Venezia Region is improving.

39. Movement of wine by rail

Below are listed the cistern car trains that ran from Apulia to North-West Italy in September :

Date of Departure	No. of Cistern Cars in Train
2 September	27
8 "	25
10 "	25

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Date of Departure	No. of Cistern Cars in Train
2 September	27
8 "	26
10 "	25
13 "	26
15 "	20
17 "	23
20 "	26
21 "	23
22 "	23
23 "	26
25 "	23
29 "	23
[illegible]	11

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We sent Capt. Holliday to Bari on 17 September and he assisted considerably in putting the shipments on a better basis. Information are now sent for each train by the Inspectorate Regionale of Apulia to the receiving regions, giving the number of the cars, the destinations and the price at which the wine was purchased. Thus, the receiving regions are being placed in a much better position to exercise any controls thought necessary.

The wine shipped north in the cistern trains has been costing about 3 lire per grade per litre FOB cars in Apulia.

d. Bail shipments ex Naples Warehouses

Rail shipments ex the Naples warehouses fell considerably below the desired level because of the inability to secure the required rail cars. For example, in the period 16 August to 15 September only about half the number of cars required to fill accepted bids were received. The explanation of the failure to secure the needed cars was a car shortage coupled with a policy of supplying military demands first, civilian needs getting only the left-overs.

The Joint Railway Control Board, Naples, was persuaded to issue instructions to the Italian State Railways that the warehouse should be supplied with 60 cars per day (3 switches instead of 1). The results of their order, however, have been unsatisfactory as an average of only 21 cars per day has been received from 21 to 30 September.

Representatives of Food and Transportation Sub-Commission went to Naples with a representative of the Ministry of Food to dispose of spoiled stocks in the warehouses. The total amount of spoiled foods in the warehouses was not large and disposal instructions were given by the representative of the Ministry of Food and are now being carried out.

II. WATER SHIPMENTS

a1. Salt shipments

Incomplete reports received on the movement of salt by sea in September show the following tonnages moved :

Distribution	Tons
Civitavecchia	3000
Trieste	270
Genoa	2000
Venice	300

A large ship with 4000 tons sailed for Venice 3 October and is not included in above figures.

b. Wine movement

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Rail shipments ex the Naples warehouses fell considerably below the desired level because of the inability to secure the required rail cars. For example, in the period 13 August to 16 September only about half the number of cars required to fill accepted bids were received. The explanation of the failure to secure the needed cars was a car shortage coupled with a policy of supplying military demands first, civilian needs getting only the left-overs.

The Joint Railway Control Board, Naples, was persuaded to issue instructions to the Italian State Railways that the warehouse should be supplied with 60 cars per day (2 switches instead of 1). The results of their order, however, have been unsatisfactory as an average of only 24 cars per day has been received from 21 to 30 September.

Representatives of Food and Transportation Sub-Commission went to Naples with a representative of the Ministry of Food to dispose of spoiled stocks in the warehouses. The total amount of spoiled foods in the warehouses was not large and disposal instructions were given by the representative of the Ministry of Food and are now being carried out.

II. WATER SHIPMENTS

a1. Salt shipments

Incomplete reports received on the movement of salt by sea in September show the following tonnages moved :

Distribution	Tons
Civitavecchia	3000
Trieste	270
Genoa	2400
Venice	330

A large ship with 2000 tons sailed for Venice 5 October and is not included in above figures.

a2. Wine movement

4718

The movement of wine by sea in September was very disappointing and there is no chance that the programme of moving 30,000 tons in September and October will be fulfilled. Figures for movement by schooner are not available but the tonnage lifted by coaster in September was only about 4000 tons.

The shipping put at the disposal of the wine shippers has been used very inefficiently, as is illustrated by the figures below giving the average tons loaded per day. A goal of 400 tons per day is not unreasonable.

Name of ship	Tons loaded	Av. Tons loaded per Day
Andrea Contarini	1447	156
Imperatore	1319	174
Santa Chiara	1179	146
Zaffida Croce	764	127

Moreover two ships (Motia and Despina) were loaded far below their capacities and a third ship, capable of carrying about 6 - 7000 tons of slag, was not accepted when offered for early October because of inability to guarantee a cargo.

The difficulties in loading the ships have been caused by the price speculation that was let loose when it became apparent that transportation facilities were improving to the high prices in the North. Shippers who had placed bids for transportation and who were scheduled to load by the Ministry of Food refused to load when the ship arrived, hoping to receive a better price by sales through other channels or at a later date.

Because of the inefficient use of shipping by the wine industry, the Ministry of Food has been advised that coasters will be nominated only for cargoes already in the port area and pledged for shipment.

43. General.

In September the following tonnages were transported coastwise:

FROM	TO	COMMODITY	TONS
Ancona	Trieste	Flour	600
"	"	Barley	592
"	"	Sugar	100
"	"	Milk Evap.	100
"	"	Lard	14
"	Venice	Barley	750
"	"	D.Veg.	400
"	"	Fish	275
Naples	Genova	Flour -	1240
"	"	D. Veg.	200
"	"	Soup	300
"	"	Eggs. Food.	200
"	"	Lard	400
Castellamare	Porto Venere	Wheat	32
		TOTAL	5305

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45. General.

In September the following tonnages were transported coastwise:

FROM	TO	COMMODITY	TONS
Ancona	Trieste	Flour	600
"	"	Barley	592
"	"	Sugar	100
"	"	Milk Evap.	100
"	"	Lard	14
"	Venice	Barley	750
"	"	D.Veg.	402
"	"	Fish	276
Naples	Genova	Flour -	1349
"	"	D. Veg.	200
"	"	Soup	300
"	"	Sugar. Food.	500
"	"	Lard	409
Castellammare	Porto Venere	Wheat	32
		TOTAL	5805

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44. Rome Supply Non-Rationed Foods

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

Commodity	Tons Arrived Sept.	Average Tons per Day Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Fruit	11.185	170	257	352	216	317	421	447	399
Vegetables	10,406	645	243	276	484	352	415	405	372
Misc.	1.257	10	32	18	24	35	31	29	45
TOTAL	22.848	485	518	646	664	734	867	885	816

Eggs (number) 2.345.080

4715

	Sept.								
Fruit	11.185	170	287	358	318	317	481	447	399
Vegetables	10,406	245	249	276	482	384	416	409	372
Misc.	1.257	10	52	18	24	35	81	29	45
TOTAL	22.868	425	518	646	664	734	867	885	816

Eggs (number) 2.542.080

4715

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Locality	Kala Udaipur	Sangaria	Ajmer-Mera	Abu	Sal-umbra	Dholpur	Kotah	Bundi	Jhalawar	Tonk
Sugar	2,137	71,760	1,[illegible]			31,870	[illegible]		71,000	
Poultry	16	2	24				70			
Fish	207	5	203			42	139			
Egg	102	4	206				34			
TOTAL	63	12	167			42	293			
% of grand	4%	1%	9%			3%	12%			
Grapes	2,459	364	1,101	429	91	19	24			
Apples	375	362	844		22	10	3	197		
Peaches	196	511	273				3	5		
Lemons	11	61			124	210	22			
Limes	203	78	23		77			46		10
Dried fruits	2	17	1							
Other Fruits	1,376	1	10		22	173	1	4		
TOTAL	4,184	2,188	2,407	429	336	392	55	232		30
% of total	4%	2%	22%	4%	7%	4%		2%		
Potatoes	245	327	792				4	870		
Red Onions	1,893	1								
Pumpkins	47									
Onions	536	136	59				7	49		
Cauliflowers	42	337	25							
Tomatoes	221	30	18				3			
Other Veg.	254	4	15				1	10	18	
TOTAL	7,423	1044	922				14	937	18	
% of Total	7%	10%	4%					9%		
TOTAL FOODS	13,376	3,244	3,735	433	84	414	302	1171	18	10
% TOTAL FOODS	58%	14%	17%	2%	1%	2%	1%	5%		

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Camp-aign	Ubau-Kara	Daura	Sa-haria	Kir	Fasher	Bauchi	Yankari	Kano	Lake Burtai	TOTAL
1.960	1.780.00			.631	[illegible]		71.000			2.[illegible].000
1	30				70					172
5	[illegible]			12	129					[illegible]
5	[illegible]				34					487
12	467			12	233		1			5.457
25	472			36	197					10[illegible]
303	1.191	433	31	19	24					4.[illegible]
349	941		22	10	1	197				2.325
231	879				3	5				3.158
41			124	210	22					408
78	34		27			46				456
77	1						10			132
1[illegible]	10		20	1[illegible]	[illegible]	4				1.734
2.180	2.497	459	281	492	5	33[illegible]		10		11.[illegible]
20[illegible]	22[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]		[illegible]				100%
927	792				4	870				2[illegible]1
1										191
176	69									476
197	29				7	49				875
33	18									1[illegible]37
4	15				8					2[illegible]8
2[illegible]1	9[illegible]2				[illegible]	10	15			2[illegible]2
10%	9%				1[illegible]	9[illegible]	18			10[illegible]
						9%				100%
2[illegible]4	3.[illegible]90	433	28[illegible]	[illegible]34	302	1171	18	10		22[illegible]6
16%	17%	2%	1%	2%	1%	5%				100%

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I. RATIONING SECTION

45. Ration scales.

The ration scale for cereal products outlined in the August report, milling ratios and yields, have been recommended to the Ministry of Food. They were accepted and are being put into effect as from 1 October. Although some ten days elapsed from the time of the announcements in the press to the end of the month, there were no recercussions from any area and no press comment, a fact which it is hoped springs from a sincere desire to appreciate impartiality, but which it is feared, is a lack of interest until various elements are directly affected.

In line with the equalisation of the cereal product scale, the A.F. Local Resources Board agreed the revision of the supplementary Rations for workers wholly and partly for the Armed Forces as instigated by this Division in order to separate so far as possible Armed Forces economy from the civil economy as regards civil feeding. As from 1 October, therefore, the Armed Forces will be responsible only for providing a midshift meal to their civilian workers, engaged whole time.

These two important steps should go far towards remedying any degree of injustice between North & South Italy and between workers for the Armed Forces and for the civil economy, in addition to simplifying the mechanics of supply.

There is a prevailing tendency on the part of the Commissariato Interregionale dell'Alimentazione per l'Alta Italia to anticipate decisions of AC/AD in regard to adjustments or additions to ration scales. This has been manifest in the incidents during the month where rice workers were granted rations on the previous season's scale and where Cornflour in lieu of bread was increased above the ratio laid down by Food Sub-Commission. In view of the fine limits of Cereals supplies together with decreasing prospects of substantial amassing, this is to be deplored. It has always been A.C. policy to establish rations which can be maintained, which is only possible by paying strict attention to supplies and country wide distribution. This matter is being taken up through Milan HQ and the Ministry of Food and it is hoped that a better understanding will result.

46. Ration Cards. Printing and distribution of Normal Consumer Cards for the Nov.Feb. period is proceeding under the direction of the Ministry of Food. No untoward circumstances have been [illegible]

4713

A special supplementary ration card for Armed Forces workers covering a fifteen day period has been introduced. It will be maintained and honoured by the Ministry of Food and will be issued against a certificate of employment given to the worker by the employing unit.

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23 Ration Cards. Printing and distribution of Normal Consumer Cards for the Nov.Feb. period is proceeding under the direction of the Ministry of Food. No untoward circumstances have been reported 4713

A special Supplementary ration card for Armed Forces Workers covering a fifteen day period has been introduced. It will be maintained and honoured by the Ministry of Food and will be issued against a certificate of employment given to the worker by the employing unit.

FRANK E. TOSCANI
Lt.Col., F.A.
Director, Food Sub-Commission

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF AUGUST 45

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF AUGUST 45

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

SUPPLY SECTION

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TERRITORY

1. This Division has continued to help the Ministry of Food in its policy of building up stocks of imported foodstuffs in the various provinces of South and Central Italy. These stocks are intended to act as reserves to be drawn upon in the event of future irregular arrivals. Much, however, still remains to be done in clearing stocks already assigned to the Italian Government at Naples Warehouses.

2. Hitherto, Naples has been the only warehouse where goods were stored already "assigned" to the Italian Government for allocation by it to the provinces under its control. All imported foodstuffs are the property of the Government, but all those held at the other Federation "National" warehouses in Italian Government Territory have been "blocked" by Allied Commission and allocated only from time to time to meet specific demands in the areas served from these warehouses. Now, certain quantities of goods held at Leghorn and Ancona are being allocated to the Italian Government for distribution as rapidly as transport availability permits, to the provinces of Tuscany, Emilia, and Marche Umbria. There will also remain at these warehouses other quantities on which the Ministry of Food will be able to draw from time to time. A similar policy will be pursued with regard to Genoa when the North goes over to the Italian Government. In fact, it may therefore soon be advisable to allocate all stocks at all Federation depots except Ancona (from which Venezia Giulia may still have to be partially maintained) to the Ministry of Food.

3. As regards old and "spoiling" stocks held at Naples and Leghorn warehouses, standing instructions have now been given that as and when any small quantities of foodstuffs show signs of becoming "damaged" or "spoiled" they are "ipso facto" allocated to the Italian Government for immediate disposal through Federconsorzi under control of the Regional Food Inspector. This system should prevent unnecessary delays in obtaining disposal instructions and reduce the incidence of waste to a minimum.

4. Actual distribution of supplies in Italian Government territory is now improving. Constant liaison is maintained between this Division and the Ministry of Food and Federconsorzi Head Office. This is particularly important at the moment, in view of the impending hand-over of responsibility for maintenance of the North to the government. It is, however, still difficult to obtain early replies to queries raised and decisions concerning diversions of extra-med ships for Italian Government territory.

4711

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5. A new system of rail bidding for movement out of Naples was agreed upon by Transportation Sub-Commission at the request of this Sub-Commission. Under this system Federconsorzi should be able to effect a greater daily clearance of goods from Naples to the Provinces, but it is too early yet to state how great an improvement will be effected.

6. 5,800 tons of grain from the old harvest have been railed from Muccarta, Pozzuoli and Ancona to the South of Italy during August. There is now only a small quantity of old season's grain to be moved.

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A.M.G. TERRITORY

7. Although coastwise shipping into North Italian ports continued during the first part of the month at the same rate as in July, this has now been considerably reduced owing to the build up of stocks in Genoa, Venice and Trieste, and the berthing of extra-med ships in these ports. The total tonnage discharged at those three ports, both extra-med and intra-med was 71,633 tons during the month.

8. More recent information regarding stock positions in the provinces of Northern Italy is now to hand. Records showing the maintenance requirements in grain of each province, together with the stocks on hand and in sight, are being prepared. From this it should be possible to ascertain at any time the approximate number of days for which the maintenance of a province is already assured. Without this, it is impossible adequately to forecast future requirements or to distribute equitably shipments of imported grain, as and when they are signalled.

9. Over and above the grain (or grain equivalent) shipped into Liguria for the maintenance of that region, over 12,612 tons of grain (or grain equivalent) have been sent into Genoa, Milan or Turin to assist in the maintenance of the deficient provinces of Piemonte and Lombardia. No provision was made when planning the maintenance of Northern Italy for the importation of grain to meet any deficiency there. It is, however, obvious that further diversions of grain ships will have to be made as and when possible to meet the deficiency there, particularly in Piemonte. These diversions can however, be made only on a week to week basis and regard must always be paid to the overall supply position at the time of signalled expected arrival of each ship.

GENERAL

10. Arrangements have been agreed with S & T, AFHQ, for the transfer to them of 3,000 tons of imported barley in Southern Italy for use as fodder. Flour on the exchange basis of three parts of flour to four parts by weight of barley will be given in exchange. This exchange ratio is very satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that the barley could not all have been used for alimentation purposes. Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of further quantities of better quality barley in Northern and Southern Italy to AFHQ for malting, on the same exchange basis. At a conference at AFHQ S & T agreed to issue through D.I.D. rations on scale 24 for L.P. and R. Sub-Commission Centres, replacement of rations so issued to be arranged on a centralised basis as between S & T and Food Sub-Commission. This arrangement, if fully carried into effect, will considerably help such centres to obtain their rations and reduce unnecessary transport from Federconsorti Warehouses, especially Ancona, when the local CAP warehouse has not adequate stocks.

11. To date, the under-mentioned quantities of foodstuffs have been loaned to Military Government Staffs, Austria, in accordance with instructions received from AFHQ, G-5:-

ALL IN TONS

To British Zone:	Flour	4766	Fats	204
	Wheat	12083	Dried Veg.	14
	Sugar	172	Powd. Milk	4

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...to hand. Records showing the maintenance requirements in grain of each province, together with the stocks on hand and in sight, are being prepared. From this it should be possible to ascertain at any time the approximate number of days for which the maintenance of a province is already assured. Without this, it is impossible adequately to forecast future requirements or to distribute suitably shipments of imported grain, as and when they are signalled.

9. Over and above the grain (or grain equivalent) shipped into Liguria for the maintenance of that region, over 12,612 tons of grain (or grain equivalent) have been sent into Genoa, Milan or Turin to assist in the maintenance of the deficient provinces of Piemonte and Lombardia. No provision was made when planning the maintenance of Northern Italy for the importation of grain to meet any deficiency there. It is, however, obvious that further diversions of grain ships will have to be made as and when possible to meet the deficiency there, particularly in Piemonte. These diversions can however, be made only on a week to week basis and regard must always be paid to the overall supply position at the time of signalled expected arrival of each ship.

GENERAL

10. Arrangements have been agreed with S & T, AFHQ, for the transfer to them of 3,000 tons of imported barley in Southern Italy for use as fodder. Flour on the exchange basis of three parts of flour to four parts by weight of barley will be given in exchange. This exchange ratio is very satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that the barley could not all have been used for alimentation purposes. Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of further quantities of better quality barley in Northern and Southern Italy to EPI for malting, on the same exchange basis. At a conference at AFHQ S & T agreed to issue through D.I.D. rations on scale 24 for D.P. and R. Sub-Commission Centres, replacement of rations so issued to be arranged on a centralized basis as between S & T and Food Sub-Commission. This arrangement, if fully carried into effect, will considerably help such centres to obtain their rations and reduce unnecessary transport from Federconsorzi Warehouses, especially Ancona, when the local CAF warehouse has not adequate stocks.

11. To date, the under-mentioned quantities of foodstuffs have been loaned to Military Government Staffs, Austria, in accordance with instructions received from AFHQ, G-5:-

ALL IN TONS

To British Zone:	Flour	4766	Fats	284
	Wheat	12853	Dried Veg.	14
	Sugar	172	Powd. Milk	4
			Meat	1
To US/French Zone:				
	Grain	19157		

It is not known when all these foodstuffs will be repaid. It was, however, understood that they would be repaid in kind. As regards grain and flour, reliance has been placed upon repayment during September.

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MONTHLY REPORT CONTINUED:

12. Owing to a large reduction in the Agricultural Sub-Commission's estimate of corn amassing in Northern Italy (i.e. from 651,560 to 382,200 tons in terms of grain equivalent), a further supplementary requisition for wheat to be loaded in the period October 1945/June 1946 had to be prepared for Economic Section. The total monthly import of grain for which a requisition has now gone forward is 150,000 tons, of which 11,000 tons is included as "a safety factor" to meet a possible further reduction in amassing estimates, irregular arrival of imports, and difficulties of internal distribution and transfer of grain between regions.

13. Queries from CCAC in connection with the fourth quarter requirements of dried and evaporated milk, sugar, and fats were dealt with. A full justification for the minimum requirements of these commodities was given, the backing of Public Health Sub-Commission being obtained for basing the sugar requirements for normal consumers on a minimum average ration of 300 grms per head per month.

14. A preliminary total requisition for all essential imported foodstuffs, including grain, was required by CCAC. This was prepared on the basis of a repetition of two monthly requirements of all foodstuffs as requisitioned for the last quarter of the current year, with the exception of grain, imports as from July 1946. The monthly grain imports requirement for the last five months 1945 was computed on the basis of the 1944 actual production, less 20%. From this figure legal retentions on the 1945/46 basis were deducted, and 90% of the balance regarded as actually "amassable". As regards other cereals, it was assumed that, as this year is likely to be a bad one, amassing of these cereals next year will be at least as much as originally estimated for 1945/46. This preliminary estimate of 1946/47 monthly imported grain requirements must necessarily be subject to revision from time to time in the light of further information, and was given purely in order to provide an indication of possible minimum requirements for future planning.

15. In view of the expected increase in milk wheat imports with effect from November of this year discussions have taken place with Federconsorzi as regards handling and storage capacities at and near the various ports, and the availability of empty sacks. It has now been ascertained that the total storage capacity (in tons) at and near the 15 largest ports of Italy (including the Islands) is distributed as follows:-

PORT AREA		Within 3 Km.	Within 10 Km.	TOTAL
Silos	Warehouses			
64,500	138,000	36,500	100,000	335,000

4710

STATISTICS

16. General Import during August:

ALL IN TONS

Commodity	Total
Soft wheat	12,446

...with the Fourth Quarter requirements of dried ...evaporated milk, sugar, and fats were dealt with. A full justification for the minimum requirements of these commodities was given, the backing of Public Health Sub-Commission being obtained for basing the sugar requirements for normal consumers on a minimum average ration of 300 grms per head per month.

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15. In view of the expected increase in bulk wheat imports with effect from November of this year discussions have taken place with Federconsorzi as regards handling and storage capacities at and near the various ports, and the availability of empty boats. It has now been ascertained that the total storage capacity (in tons) at and near the 15 largest ports of Italy (including the Islands) is distributed as follows:-

PORT AREA	within 3 Km.		within 10 Km.	TOTAL
Silos	Warehouses			
64,500	138,000	36,500	100,000	335,000

STATISTICS

16. General Import during August.

4713

ALL IN TONS

Commodity	Total
Bagged Wheat	12,446
Bulk Wheat	56,956
Barley	7,572
Flour	902
Sugar	13,391
Milk Powd.	452
Milk Evap.	11,093
Soup	4,040
Dried Veg.	17,544
Fish	1,277
Eggs Powd.	72
Dates	633
Soap	4,163
Coffee	229
	130,870

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MONTHLY AMOUNT: Cont'd.

17. Loans to Austria during August (Out of above-mentioned imports-
(All in Tons)

Ex Rock Hall Victory	4394	Bagged Wheat
Ex Chapel Hill Victory	4201	Bagged Wheat
Ex Melvills	2000	Bulk Wheat
Ex Merrick	8562	Bulk Wheat
	19157	

18. Stock position of imported supplies as at 1 August (All in Metric Tons):-

Commodity	NORTH ITALY		Commodity	ITALIAN GOVT. TERRITORY		
	Federation Warehouses	Provincial Warehouses		Fed. W/hses (Assigned Ital.Govt.)	Fed. W/hses (Blocked A.C.)	Provincial Warehouses
Flour	1336	4750	Flour	1971	5700	1167
Wheat	1628	8000	Wheat	-	-	17934
Soap	1930	2500	Soap	320	3116	7736
Milk,P.	445	1300	Milk,P.	1136	4217	4060
Milk,E.	1165	3060	Milk,E.	2856	2051	4210
Meat	171	770	Meat	77	241	770
Dried Veg.	804	1580	D.Veg.	227	32	1580
Sugar	639	1093	Sugar	2120	2946	2892
M & V	10	430	Soap	283	50	86
Salt	83	700	M & V	337	3	2890
Fats	401	1960	Salt	15	431	70
Eggs,Powd.	219	360	Fats	504	3212	1318
Soap	-	155	P.Eggs	405	705	120
			Dates	-	-	405
			Barley	-	-	2700
TOTAL	8833	26655		12671	22124	46786

4703

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...por of supplies as at 1 August (All in Metric Tons):-

Commodity	NORTH ITALY		Commodity	ITALIAN GOVT. TERRITORY		
	Federation Warehouses	Provincial Warehouses		Fed. W/hses (Assigned Ital. Govt.)	Fed. W/hses (Blocked A.C.)	Provincial Warehouses
Flour	1338	4750	Flour	1471	5700	2160
Wheat	1628	8000	Wheat	-	-	17504
Soap	1930	2500	Soap	3020	3116	7733
Milk,P.	445	1300	Milk,P.	1139	4217	2660
Milk,E.	1165	3060	Milk,E.	2056	2051	6210
Meat	171	770	Meat	77	241	370
Dried Veg.	804	1580	D.Veg.	227	32	1580
Sugar	639	1090	Sugar	3120	2946	2800
M & V	10	430	Soap	283	50	88
Salt	83	700	M & V	337	3	2800
Fats	401	1960	Salt	25	491	70
Eggs,Powd.	219	360	Fats	504	3212	1918
Soap	-	155	P.Eggs	405	705	129
			Dates	-	-	505
			Barley	-	-	3000
TOTAL	8833	26655		12871	22124	46786

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RATIONING DIVISION

Ration Scales

19. Equalization of Main Ration Scales for Cereals products as between AMG and Italian governed territories has been the main subject of the month. Complications were introduced by the Ministry of Food issuing instructions in South and Central Italy for an improvement in the quality of Pasta by milling wheat at 80% yield instead of 91 and reducing the ration in compensation. This factor coupled with a suspicion that milling in the North had not been changed to conform to instructions issued and in accordance with Price for Bread and Pasta Circular of July 22, tended to offset the progress.
Final scales have however been evolved, which are being suggested to the Ministry of Food as follows.

Normal Consumer	200 grams	Bread	Daily
	200 "	Minestra	monthly
Heavy Workers Supplem.	100 "	Bread	(
	20	Minestra	) daily
Very " " "	200 "	Bread	(
	20 "	Minestra	) "

20. Milling of wheat for Bread at 91% yield and for Pasta at 80% with a rese of Bread at 120 and Pasta at 96.5 from 100 Flour.

21. This will show an increase in wheat grain needed of 6.9% over present commitment.

22. The proposal to amend the issue of Supplementary Rations for Heavy Workers of the Armed Forces (A.F.H.Q. Adv. Mem No. 30/1945) has been accepted by A.FL.N.S. Labour and Wages Control Committee for submission to the local Resources Board AFHQ.

23. This measure is intended to separate supplementary rations for Armed Forces workers from the Italian civil economy by eliminating Supplementary Card issues from Scale 1. (100% for Armed Forces) and abolishing Scale 2 (workers partly on behalf of Armed Forces).

24. Its effect will be that Army units provide a midshift meal for their civilian employees and that all other workers partly and wholly in the Italian civil economy will be entitled to supplementary rations as provided for in the equalization scheme.

25. In other rationing matters small additions in Meat and Oil/Fats have been approved for Sanatoria in high altitudes. Scales for Civil Prisoners and Minor delinquents in Correction Institutes, submitted by the Ministry have been accepted and applied in AMG territory. 4708

26. It has been agreed with the Northern Commissariato for Food that for the Nov/Feb rationing period the areas under its jurisdiction will adopt the

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...ds have however been evolved, which are being suggested to the Ministry of Food as follows.

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26. It has been agreed with the Northern Commissariato for Food that for the Nov/Feb rationing period the areas under its jurisdiction will adopt the type of ration cards issued in Italian governed territory.

27. The Government has been notified that paper for ration cards on requisition has been cancelled, and that the necessary paper must be manufactured from Italian resources.

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FOOD PROCESSING SECTION

Yeast

28. According to the pre-established plans and in agreement with Industry S/C the flow of molasses to the yeast factories has been regulated in Northern Italy, after special surveys in Milan, as well as in Southern Italy. Furthermore the supply of coal has been assured to these factories in agreement with Industry Sub-Commission.
Thus even this month a proportional distribution of yeast to the Allied Armed Forces and to the civilian population through the Ospral has been made possible.

Jam

29. Following inspections in Northern Italy it has been possible to establish the real local availability of sugar not fit for direct consumption and therefore to be distributed for the jam production.
After a first distribution plan, exclusively technical and following several meetings at Milan a final distribution plan of 3500 tons of this sugar to 18 factories was drawn up. The said factories declared to be capable to manufacture the special type of jam with 20% of sugar and 40% of concentrated grape juice.

Food Processing

30. Agreements have been reached between Industry Sub-Commission and Food Sub-Commission in order to assure the necessary coal and many other blocked raw materials to the food processing firms and especially to those concerned with tomato paste which are now in their seasonal working period. Furthermore Industry Sub-Commission and Food Sub-Commission have examined together the requests for dorequisition of food processing plants.

Milk and Cheese

31. A distribution of 2000 tons of sugar to all factories has been made in Milan for the production of condensed and powdered milk for the year 1945, keeping in mind the stocks of sugar lying at the factories. Thus 5693 tons of condensed and powdered milk will be available within 1945 to be distributed in all of Italy. In the same way 195 tons of sugar for diethetic baby food have been distributed in Milan in order to make available 1900 tons of the mentioned product. Furthermore special regulations have been established in regard to the production of cheese and butter.

4707

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LOCAL RESOURCES SECTION

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

32. The question of the supply of fresh fruit and vegetables was discussed again at the meeting of the Food Supply Committee. The allocations were made between the services on a pro rata basis and it was stated that MMIA requirements covered all the Italian Armed Forces. Future purchases by the Italian Armed Forces would be made by a Local Resources organisation and not independently as had been the case in the past.

Interregional Trade

33. Assistance has been given by the provision by special arrangement of rail wagons for the transport of fruit and vegetable produce. The imports into Rome continue to be maintained and are generally satisfactory.

Cattle slaughtering policy

34. The new policy to control the slaughter of cattle has been enforced in the North of Italy by the Agriculture Sub-Commission agreement with this Sub-Commission. By this policy the Provinces will be allowed to slaughter a proportion of the livestock in the Province based on the live weight and total head of stock available. The prefects arrange the percentage figures based on the local condition i.e. breeding requirements, forage availability etc. The average figure is within the region of 15%.

Yeast

35. All yeast requirements by the Allied Forces have been filled and the position appears to be satisfactory.

Malting Barley.

36. To maintain the beer supply to the Allied Armed Forces arrangements have been made with the Italian Ministry for the exchange of barley with flour on the basis of 75 lbs flour to 100 lbs barley.

Vatican Relief.

37. The arrangements between the Vatican and AMG Venezia Giulia for the opening of the Popes Soup Kitchens has been satisfactorily concluded with the result that 5,000 daily soups will be available throughout the Region. Several requests for the supply of rationed commodities have been received from the Vatican for issue to Hospitals, Religious Institutions, Colleges, Prisons, etc. This matter is being considered with the Italian Government and presents a difficult problem as it presents additional rations to those who are normaly only entitled to receive the National basic ration.

4708

Fodder.

38. The fodder situation still remains very difficult but the requirements

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4708

Fodder.

38. The fodder situation still remains very difficult but the requirements of S & T have been met and the original plan of distribution still remains in force.

Sheep and Goats

39. The supply for Indian Troops has been maintained and owing to the drought and consequent increase in slaughter, the prices have fallen resulting in the necessity for a revision of the price paid by S & T which were satisfactorily concluded.

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SECTION 3 CONT'D

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Bids submitted by Food Sub-Commission

40. For the five weeks period 30 July to 2 September , the Food Sub-Commission submitted bids for the transportation of 22,785, tons of which 22,615 tons or 99 per cent was accepted.

Rome bread reserve.

41. Rome bread reserve stood at 28 days bread and 23 days pasta as of 31 August.

Movement of salt by rail.

42. Movement of salt by rail from Margherita di Savoia to Venezia Region to supplement sea movement began 6 August. Bids were accepted at a rate of 480 tons per week until 20 August when they were increased to 805 tons per week at which figure they now stand. Some difficulty in securing sufficient box cars has been reported, but the Transportation Sub-Commission has taken steps to remedy matters. Actual shipments so far reported are as follows :

Week	Tons Actually Shipped
6-12 August	313
13-19 August	480
20-26 August	585

Movement of salt by rail from Margherita di Savoia to Trieste, also to supplement sea shipment, began 3 September at a rate of 50 tons per week.

Movement of wine by rail.

43. Provisions were made to run one train of cistern cars per day with wine from Apulia to North West Italy commencing the end of August. Each train is to be not over 28 cars or 400-500 tons. The first train left about 1 Sept. but daily service has not yet been achieved because of delays at the loading and caused by disputes between the representatives of the Ministry of Food and the merchants leasing the privately owned cistern cars. The Ministry reports that the difficulty has been temporarily resolved.

Ability to operate the train daily will depend upon ability to achieve a rapid turn -round of the cars through rapid loading and unloading. The requisitioning and pooling of the cars, thus enabling the Ministry of Food to have full control over the loading, would probably facilitate operation and has been recommended by this Sub-Commission.

4705

It has been made clear to the Ministry of Food that there is no ban on the

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[illegible] stocks stood at 28 days bread and 23 days pasta of 31 August.

Movement of salt by rail.

42. Movement of salt by rail from Margherita di Savoia to Venezia Region to supplement sea movement began 6 August. Bids were accepted at a rate of 450 tons per week until 20 August when they were increased to 805 tons per week at which figure they now stand. Some difficulty in securing sufficient box cars has been reported, but the Transportation Sub-Commission has taken steps to remedy matters. Actual shipments so far reported are as follows:

Week	Tons Actually Shipped
6-12 August	313
13-19 August	480
20-26 August	585

Movement of salt by rail from Margherita di Savoia to Trieste, also to supplement sea shipment, began 3 September at a rate of 50 tons per week.

Movement of wine by rail.

43. Provisions were made to run one train of cistern cars per day with wine from Apulia to North West Italy commencing the end of August. Each train is to be not over 28 cars or 400-500 tons. The first train left about 1 Sept. but daily service has not yet been achieved because of delays at the loading end caused by disputes between the representatives of the Ministry of Food and the merchants leasing the privately owned cistern cars. The Ministry reports that the difficulty has been temporarily resolved.

Ability to operate the train daily will depend upon ability to achieve a rapid turn-round of the cars through rapid loading and unloading. The requisitioning and pooling of the cars, thus enabling the Ministry of Food to have full control over the loading, would probably facilitate operation and has been recommended by this Sub-Commission.

It has been made clear to the Ministry of Food that there is no ban on the movement of wine in box cars from Southern Italy to destinations south of Bologna. The Regional and Zone Commissioners of Alimentation (Italian) may employ the tonnage allotted to them for the movement of wine, fruits, vegetables etc. in such proportions as they choose.

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~~SALT SHIPMENTS~~

Salt shipments

44. Incomplete reports received on the movement of salt by sea in August show the following tonnages moved :

Destination	Tons
Civitavecchia	760
Genoa	3523
Venice	250

45. The S/S Ulisse is scheduled to load 3000 tons of salt for Civitavecchia 2 September and the S/S MISTRO 1500 tons for Genoa about the same date.

46. Salt movement by sea to Venice in August remained unsatisfactory. The Port Liaison Officer of Venice has now reported that he can handle bulk salt in large coasters and the S/S Imperatore has been nominated to load 2000 tons about 10 September

P.I.C.

Wine movement

47. The Ministry of Food has reported 90,000 tons of wine available for movement by sea from Apulia and Sicilia. Because of the importance of wine in the economy of Southern Italy and because of the place it holds in the diet of the average Italian, the Transportation Sub-Commission has undertaken the ambitious program of moving the wine in the months of September and October. Most of the wine of Sicily (23,000 tons) is to be moved by schooners and most of the wine of Apulia (67,000 tons) is to be moved by coaster. As a start the following coasters have been set up :

Name of Coaster	Loading Port	E.T.A. Loading Port	Unloading Port	Approx. Tons
S.Chiara	Gallipoli	28 Aug.	Genoa	1300
Despina	Brindisi	3 Sept.	Venice	2000
Tunisino	Siracusa	5 Sept.	Savona	1000
A. Martina	Taranto	5 Sept.	Savona	800
Fabiano	Brindisi	5 Sept.	Genoa	350
Motia	Gallipoli	6 Sept.	Civitavecchia	1400
			TOTAL	6850

Encouraging though the above schedule of coasters is, more coasters will have to be added if 70,000 tons of wine is to be lifted by coaster in two months. Moreover, the time taken for loading and unloading will have to be reduced far below that taken in the past if the ships are to achieve a satisfactory turn - round and the wine lifted.

General

From 1 August the following tonnages were transported coastwise :

46. Salt movement by sea to Venice in August remained unsatisfactory. The Port Liaison Officer of Venice has now reported that he can handle bulk salt in large coasters and the S/S Imperatore has been nominated to load 20[illegible] about 10 September

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Name of Coaster	Loading Port	E.T.A. Loading Port	Unloading Port	Approx. Tons
S.Chiara	Gallipoli	28 Aug.	Genoa	1500
Dauphine	Brindisi	3 Sept.	Venice	2000
Tunisino	Siracusa	5 Sept.	Savona	1000
S. Martina	Taranto	5 Sept.	Savona	800
Fabiome	Brindisi	5 Sept.	Genoa	3500
Motia	Gallipoli	6 Sept.	Civitavecchia	1400
			TOTAL	10200

Encouraging though the above schedule of coasters is, more coasters will have to be added if 70,000 tons of wine is to be lifted by coaster in two months. Moreover, the time taken for loading and unloading will have to be reduced far below that taken in the past if the ships are to achieve a satisfactory turn - round and the wine lifted.

General

48. In August the following tonnages were transported coastwise :

FROM	TO	COMMODITY	TONS
Ancona	Trieste	Flour	1237
"	"	Sugar	280
"	"	D. Veg.	487
"	"	Soap	50
"	"	Eggs , Powd.	44
"	"	Meat & Veg. Stew	80
"	"	Mackerel	21
"	"	Milk,Evap.	120

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FROM	TO	COMMODITY	TONS
Ancona	Trieste	Milk,Powd.	70
"	"	Soap	68
"	Venice	Wheat.	450
"	"	Flour	350
"	"	Sugar	308
"	"	D.Veg.	803
"	"	Soup	350
"	"	Eggs, Powd.	177
"	"	M & V Stew	41
"	"	Meat	33
"	"	Milk Evap.	499
"	"	Soap	105
Castellammare	Porto Venere (La Spezia)	Wheat	338
Naples	Genoa	Flour	2626
		Lard	427
		Soap	70
		TOTAL	8466

ROME SUPPLY NON-RATIONED FOODS

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

Commodity	Tons arrived during August	Average Tons per Day						
		Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	August
Fruit	15,633	170	237	352	218	317	421	447
Vegetables	14,320	245	249	276	422	382	415	409
Misc.	1,014	10	32	18	24	35	31	29
TOTAL	30,967	425	518	646	664	734	867	885

Eggs (number) 4,991,008

4703

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	Porto Venere (La Spezia)	Wheat	338
Naples	Genoa	Flour	2626
		Lard	427
		Soap	75
		TOTAL	8466

ROME SUPPLY NON-RATIONED FOODS

Attached as appendix "2" is analysis of arrivals in Rome of non-rationed foods. The results are summarized below:

Commodity	Tons arrived during August	Average Tons per Day						
		Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	August
Fruit	15,633	170	237	352	218	317	421	447
Vegetables	14,320	245	249	276	422	382	415	409
Misc.	1,014	10	32	18	24	35	31	29
TOTAL	30,967	425	518	646	664	734	867	885

Eggs (number) 4,991,000

4703

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NON RATIONED FOODS ARRIVING PORTS
(Forcati Generali)
Period 22 July - 25 August 1945
ALL FIGURES IN TONS EIGHT
3003

COMMODITY	Lazio Umbria	Campania	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Toscana	Emilia	(illegible)	Ven... Tr...
Eggs	631000	193000	3840000	-	-	79000	198000	50000	-	-
Poultry	36	2	60	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
Fish	168	5	218	-	-	80	119	-	-	-
Swan	132	2	106	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
TOTAL	336	9	384	-	-	80	204	-	-	-
% of total	3%	1%	38%	-	-	8%	20%	-	-	-
Grapes	1490	203	264	590	275	240	3	5	-	-
Apples	64	105	86	-	8	-	3	77	-	3
Figs	16	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peaches	1435	2265	300	3	11	5	11	48	-	-
Lemons	16	180	-	-	88	195	-	-	-	-
Pears	714	1792	749	18	54	126	7	392	-	7
Dried fruits	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apricots	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fruits	3280	419	72	3	46	85	2	21	-	5
TOTAL	7023	4891	1678	554	432	601	26	543	-	15
% of total	46%	31%	10%	4%	3%	4%		3%	-	
Potatoes	699	722	399	-	-	-	-	1957	18	-
Mel. Apples	466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beans	261	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pumpkins	320	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onions	603	395	27	-	-	-	6	43	-	-
Cayenne peppers	1231	49	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	3659	655	44	-	10	26	2	4	-	-
Other Veg.	243	2	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9071	1829	550	-	10	26	12	2004	18	-
% of total	69%	12.1%	3.6%		07%	18%	-	13.9%	08%	-
TOTAL FOODS	17230	6729	2418	554	492	707	242	2547	18	15
% Total Foods	56%	22%	8%	1%	2%	2%	1%	8%		

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NON RATIONED FOODS ARRIVING HOME
(Servati Generali)
Period 22 July - 25 August 1945
ALL FIGURES IN TONS EXCEPT
NOTED

-a	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Cal-abria	Sicily	Toscana	Emilia	Ven-ia	Venezia Trid.	Lombardia	TOTAL	DAILY AVER. 35 days.
0	3840000	-	-	79000	198000	50000	-	-	-	4991000	142600
2	60	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	1	133	4
5	218	-	-	80	113	-	-	-	-	584	
2	106	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	259	
9	384	-	-	80	204	-	-	-	1	1014	29
%	38%	-	-	8%	20%	-	-	-	-	100%	
24	264	530	275	240	3	5	-	-	-	3025	
5	88	-	8	-	3	77	-	3	-	348	
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
5	300	3	11	5	11	40	-	-	-	4078	
0	-	-	88	195	-	-	-	-	-	479	
2	749	18	54	126	7	392	-	7	16	3785	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
9	72	3	46	25	2	21	-	5	4	3857	
1	1478	554	492	601	26	543	-	15	23	15633	447
%	10%	4%	3%	4%		3%	-			100%	
2	399	-	-	-	-	1957	18	-	-	3795	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466	
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	526	
5	27	-	-	-	6	13	-	-	-	1074	
9	36	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	1320	
6	44	-	10	26	2	4	-	-	-	4400	
2	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2477	
9	550	-	10	26	12	2004	18	-	-	14320	409
0%	3.8%		.07%	.18%	-	13.9%	.08%	-	-		
	2418	554	492	707	242	2547	18	15	21	30967	885
	8%	1%	2%	2%	1%	8%				100%	

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STATISTICAL DIVISION

I. General

49. At the request of Col. LEGG, this division set up a table to follow the progress of the ammassing of the grain of this year's crop. The table is arranged in two week periods, parallel with the progress of the ammass of the preceding four years' crops.

Year	Ammassed to date (Qtls)			Index		
	Norte	South	Total	N.	S.	T.
1945	3,661,766	3,366,915	7,028,681	1.00	1.00	1.00
1944	7,283,872	5,789,608	13,073,480	0.51	0.58	0.54
1943	16,246,466	7,219,594	23,486,060	0.23	0.47	0.30
1942	15,519,151	10,572,393	26,091,524	0.23	0.32	0.27
1941	14,335,539	11,987,265	26,322,804	0.25	0.28	0.27

Ammass as of 31 August

Note: Above data are incomplete for the crop of 1945, and are therefore subject to revision as new information comes in.

50. A similar tacle to follow the progress of the ammass of Olive Oil has been started.

51. There is available in this division a monthly study of living conditions for an average family of five living in Rome. This study is so planned as to show (both in actual amounts, and index form, related to conditions as of September, 1942) the following:

a. Monthly Expense for Food, rationed and black market.

b. Official and black market prices of various foods.

c. Effective rationing, from the standpoint of intake of calories.

52. A study has been started to determine as far as possible the consumption of imported foodstuffs, analyzing province by province, and by month. The basic information is being supplied by the Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari.

4702

II. Price Work

53. This work has tapered off considerably. In the month of August

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	(Qtls)			Index		
	North	South	Total	N.	S.	T.
1945	3,661,765	3,338,913	7,028,561	1.00	1.00	1.00
1944	7,283,872	5,789,608	13,073,480	0.51	0.58	0.54
1943	16,245,466	7,219,594	23,466,060	0.23	0.47	0.30
1942	15,519,131	10,572,393	26,091,524	0.23	0.53	0.27
1941	14,335,539	11,987,265	26,322,804	0.26	0.36	0.27

Note: Above data are incomplete for the crop of 1945, and are therefore subject to revision as new information comes in.

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4702

II. Price Work

53. This work has tapered off considerably. In the month of August there were a very few talks with the Price Branch and with the Agriculture Sub-Commission. These centered around prices for Seed oil, oil seeds, Rice, Sugar-beets, Hops, Tomato paste.

The main consideration in regard to prices is at present that of taking the necessary action in solving and answering the various pertinent questions that emanate from the northern provinces.

III. Tour Through the North

54. The trip lasted from 8-25 August. I took with me the statistician of the Ministry of Food, Prof. VAMPA.

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

The chief purpose of the journey was to get working information from the North, to make possible more precise checking of the present food planning and also to facilitate the unifying of the Italian food plans for the North with those for the South. To implement this plan, a list of thirteen questions was sent to each of the Northern Provinces, with accompanying instructions that the answers be brought to the scheduled compartmental meetings of the Directors of the SEPRAL's. There were a few cases of faulty translation of the list, with the result that some of the Provinces failed to bring the desired information. The balance of the provinces reported very well.

The second purpose of the trip was to conduct the meetings of Seprel Directors at their respective region capitals. At these conferences the various points included in the list of questions provided the basis for an investigation by Prof. VALERI of existing policy conditions in the North. A few of the more outstanding points follow:

(1) The Seprel's feel that they have good and sufficient control over their own alimentary problems.

(2) It was discovered at the meeting in Bologna that there are three (3) provinces in Emilia (Bologna, Parma, Reggio Emilia), whose ration cards expire in September. The reason is that those provinces did not use the AMG cards which were issued to the other provinces of the North in July. It appears, however, that the situation is under control by the SEPRAL's involved, and the distribution of foodstuffs will continue normally until the new cards are issued in November.

(3) It was noted in Piacenza, 8 August, that there were in the hands of the Seprel of that Province, ration instructions for Emilia Region that were only generally along the lines of the rules as laid down for the South. The Ministry of Food insists, however, that now the compartment of Emilia is definitely on the Southern Scale.

(4) There were discovered at almost every meeting indications of some inter-provincial exchange of foods which are included in the national food plans. Naturally, at each meeting, it was pointed out most definitely that such violations of faith and of discipline were to be discontinued, and, further, that the subject would be one of continuing interest to the representatives left in this country by the various Allied nations to observe the food situation.

(5) Most of the Directors wish to have the Prefects taken entirely out of the food picture. Two regional Food Officers expressed their vehement opinions that the Prefects have been almost obstructionist in their lack of necessary action to facilitate the distribution of food and the means of inspection of the system. Their chief failing has been that of not taking the first hardy step of requisitioning automobiles for the inspector personnel. This, in view of the number of private cars to be seen on the roads and streets in the North, is almost criminal (in the opinion of the said Food Officers).

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(6) Though there was some discussion of the feasibility of free trade (no control, no rationing) most of the Northern Italian food people expressed counter opinion to the idea.

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MONTHLY REPORT: Cont'd.

(7) Mountainous communes, in Liguria at least, are practically out off from the control that should be exercised. Transport problems are of course the difficulty.

(8) Two reasons offered for the poor harvest of this season are:

a. Low prices to the producer, and

b. Lack of control.

55. Visits were made to the offices of the SEPRAL's of 15 Provinces, with the purpose of extending in greater detail the talks conducted at the meetings before mentioned.

56. A complete report by Prof. VALRA to Dig. DE MARZI, Director of Ministry of Food, approaching final form. When it is finished, it will be translated and rendered to the Food Sub-Commission as an addition to this present report.

Frank E Tuscani
FRANK Z. TOSCANI
Lt.Col., F.A.
Director, Food Sub-Commission

4701

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4803

AUG 16 1945

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF JULY 1945

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E. E DIST
1-Ex Comm R
3-PRA 4703

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF JULY

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

INTRODUCTION

1. All necessary data was prepared and administrative memoranda issued to give effect to the decision to introduce the economic price of bread to all Northern provinces on 1 August, 1945. Judging by results, the implementation went off without a hitch, i.e. not a single reaction was received on the application of the administrative procedure. There now obtains throughout all Sicily and Sardinia an economic price of bread for the first time since
Prior to the final hand-over of territory to the Italian Government, Food Sub-Commission is working on plans that will bring about uniform ration scales throughout all Italy. At a meeting with the Italian Government on 31 July at which all civilian interests were represented, including the Minister of Food, Chairman of the Central Economic Commission, C.L.N.A.I., the Minister of Labor and representative of the Minister of the Interior and the C.I.G.I., proposals were welcomed and received unanimous support, C.I.G.I. representatives making a reservation that formal approval of the proposals would be forthcoming following discussions with their representative organizations. Both from a political and administrative standpoint, it is desirable that uniformity be achieved at the earliest possible date.

2. Regional Commissioners are to be consulted and their views obtained at the meeting to be held at Headquarters Allied Commission on 13/14 August. Clearly, an adoption of the proposals would constitute a definite step forward in terms of the general food economy of Italy, and would enable the Allied Commission to hand over to the Italian Government not only a satisfactory supply situation, but a uniform rationing policy embracing the pre-occupation characteristics of the Italian system of rationing. Every endeavour will be made to make the policy effective prior to 1 September 1945.

MILAN HEADQUARTERS

3. Considerable work was done during the month with respect to creation of Italian Food Organizations in North Italy. On the Italian side, control in food matters was exercised on our entry by the Central Economic Commission of the CLNAI, and the task was to transfer responsibility from this group to organizations which could come within the frame work of the Italian Ministry of Food. First of all Italian Commissari Regionali were appointed to coordinate and supervise the work of provincial Food Sections in each of the various AMG Regions, this is in line with the present organization in Italian Government territory. The Commissariato Interregionale dell'Alimentazione per l'Alta Italia was formed with Headquarters in Milan to take over the functions previously exercised by the Central Economic Commission. This Commissariato Interregionale depends directly from the Ministry of Food in Rome. The new Commissario has already taken up his appointment and the whole new organization shows signs already of functioning smoothly. With these present channels of communication on the Italian side, there should be no difficulty in effecting a transition from AMG to Italian Government Administration insofar as food supply is concerned.

4693

4. During the month data was obtained with respect to an economic price of bread. Instructions were issued to ensure the new economic price for bread and pasta being introduced into all provinces of North Italy on August 1.

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4693

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5. The general supply situation, difficult at the beginning of the month owing to restricted transportation facilities eased towards its end.

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[redacted]:

6. The port of Genoa was opened to liberty ships, the first grain ship docking on the 20 July. Up to that time ships had been unloading by lighters and Z craft off the beach. The following supplies were brought in through the port in July:

Flour	4.933 tons
Lard	1.104 "
Meat	264 "
Evap.Milk	3.509 "
Powd.Milk	415 "
Salt	2.840 "
Soup	2.456 "
Sugar	108 "
Barley	1.322 "
Dried Veg.	1.836 "
Powd. Eggs	152 "
Wheat	15.158 "
Fish	377 "

7. The port of Venice, serving both Venezia Region and Austria, worked normally and the following supplies were unloaded:

Flour	359 tons
Lard	613 "
Evap.Milk	582 "
Powd.Milk	456 "
M & V	30 "
Soup	753 "
Sugar	339 "
Powd. Eggs	226 "
Fish	144 "
Wheat	7.621 "

8. Normal rail traffic direct from Ancona to North West Italy via Verona was open on the 10th July. The rail bridge across the River PO being completed on that date, the warehouses of Forli, Cesena and Modena being closed at approximately the same time.

9. Plans for the distribution of locally produced butter, cheese, and condensed milk on a rationed basis for the whole of North Italy were issued for the month and distribution of these products continued without interruption.

10. The natural Italian trait of barter has been much in evidence, much trouble being caused by Vercelli and Rovigo Provinces refusing to release rice and sugar except on a barter basis. Prompt steps were taken by this Office and by the Regional Food officers to show them the error of their ways and it is hoped that the trouble in these provinces has ended. Isolated cases, however, are continually coming to light.

11. Salt continued to arrive in Genoa in good quantity to Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte, and further large shipments are advised. Emilia Region were served by salt deposits at Cervia and Venezia Region from Venice port. Schooners shipments for Venice were slow to arrive but improvement is expected in August.

12. Movement of old crop local grain continued to move, but in many cases it was

Dried Veg.	1.838	"
Powd. Eggs	182	"
Wheat	15.158	"
Fish	377	"

FOOD

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12. Movement of old crop local grain continued to move, but in many cases it was found that stocks had been overestimated and allocations as planned could not be met. For instance, of the 4000 tons grain supposed to be available at Pinerolo only 250 tons was collected all of which went to Milan. The remaining 3750 tons disappeared from the warehouses and farms without trace all no doubt for the black market. Mantova was another example of deficient grain stocks.

13. Very poor results were shown in the new crop grain arrivals figures for July making it obvious that, contrary to expectations, imports would be necessary to maintain the bread ration in some provinces in August.

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CONFIDENTIAL

(11)

14. A rice distribution plan was published to cover the months of June and July with a request to Regions to declare surplus stocks after the allocations had been made, as it was felt that the figures available were unreliable due to the uncontrolled consumption of rice immediately following the liberation of North Italy.

15. Owing to the existence of fresh vegetables and ingredients for soup making the demand for dehydrated soup and dried veg. was almost negligible, powdered and evaporated milk also was in slow demand due to the season and the abundance of fresh milk. It is felt that in winter months however powdered and evaporated milk will be more popular.

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SUPPLY DIVISION

SOUTHERN ITALY AND ISLANDS

16. By now the Ministry of Food is allocating imported goods for Italian Government Territory regularly and is trying to build up some reserve stocks in the various provinces to provide a cushion against future irregular arrivals of foods. This has been only partly successful owing to difficulties of transportation. The efficiency of the Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari is still less than could be desired.

Their difficulties are very great but a greater sense of responsibility on the part of some of the individual members of their organization would enable the influence of breakdown in transport and communication to be minimized.

17. Imports during the month were on a smaller scale than in June, with the exception of Soap and Dried Vegetables which showed a marked increase. These items are being held in part as a reserve to meet emergency requirements that may arise during the later part of the year. A welcomed increase in the arrival of soap also occurred during the month.

18. Distribution of supplies in Italian Government Territory still continues to present many difficulties. The box car shortage continues though it is hoped that, in future, the new system of acceptance of movement on the basis of rail cars available instead of line capacity, will enable a steadier and more controlled distribution of goods to be made. The short period of time between receipt of firm advices of goods arriving from extra-mediterranean sources and the actual arrival at port makes it extremely difficult to obtain distribution direct from port. The possibility of overcoming this difficulty is being explored with Transportation Sub-Commission.

19. The surplus grain situation at Macerata, Pesaro, and Ancona has now been resolved. The gravity of the situation appears to have been much exaggerated and very little spoilage has actually occurred. Plans for distribution to the population of grain and flour have been agreed. Certain of the more isolated communes will receive allocations of grain sufficient to see them through the winter months when transport difficulties will be greatest.

20. A meeting was held with UNRRA representatives to discuss their distribution plan "P" with a view to reducing cross shipments. AC supplies were made available to UNRRA at various Federazione Warehouses against replacement from UNRRA Stock and thereby shipment of some 700 tons was avoided.

NORTH ITALY

21. Coastwise shipping into North Italian Ports Genoa and Venice continued and direct shipments to Genoa extra-Mediterranean, amounting to approximately 28,000 tons, were also made. The Genoa depot has now closed down but shipments from Antona by rail and by schooner have continued. Ancona stocks are now considerably reduced and it is intended to use Ancona to furnish supplies to Venice, Trieste, and the east-side only. Bulk imports will be made through Genoa as far as possible. It has not been possible during July to arrange direct imports of miscellaneous supplies extra-mediterranean sources to Trieste and Venice, owing to the uneven assortment of goods on these ships.

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consumption of Soup and Dried Vegetables which showed a marked increase. These items are being held in part as a reserve to meet emergency requirements that may arise during the later part of the year. A welcomed increase in the arrival of Fats & Soap also occurred during the month.

18. Distribution of supplies in Italian Government Territory still continues to present many difficulties. The box car shortage continues though it is hoped that, in future, the new system of acceptance of movement on the basis of rail cars available instead of line capacity, will enable a steadier and more controlled distribution of goods to be made. The short period of time between receipt of firm advices of goods arriving from extra-Mediterranean sources and the actual arrival at port makes it extremely difficult to obtain distribution direct from port. The possibility of overcoming this difficulty is being explored with Transportation Sub-Commission.

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22. Information from Northern Provinces continues to arrive slowly and sporadically in spite of sundry reminders. Stock Reports are at long last coming from most Provinces.

(17)

STATISTICS

23. General Exports during July were:

Wheat Bagged	65742
Wheat Bulk	42741
Barley	18171
Flour	8382
Sugar	2685
Milk Evap.	2336
Milk Powd.	744
Soup	5217
Dried Veg.	3172
Dates	5825
Eggs Powd.	41
Soap	1003
Coffee	30

LOAN TO AUSTRIA: Ex Thomas Guardia — WHEAT 4,000
Ex Durnton — FLOUR 2,000

24. Stock position of Imported Supplies at 1st July was as follows:-

Imported Goods
Stock at 30 June

Commodities	NORTH ITALY Provincial Warehouses	NORTH ITALY Federazione W/houses	ITALIAN GOV'T. TERRITORY Provincial W/houses	ITALIAN GOV'T. TERRITORY Federazione W/houses
Flour	6244	5488	4680	9671
Wheat	2480	-	22640	12824
Soup	1545	1259	7852	4195
Milk Powd.	626	1442	4708	5212
Milk Evap.	132	1791	3675	4651
Meat	416	225	441	48
Dried Veg.	539	159	1908	1541
Sugar	1426	1436	3059	4558
Soap	65	362	195	51
M & V	242	204	3065	561
Salt	735	135	148	603
Fats	826	2228	1613	4121
Powd. Eggs	-	455	544	989
Dates	-	-	431	-

All Figures in Metric Tons

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MONTHLY REPORT CONTINUED:

RATIONING DIVISION

25. An attempt is being made to equalize the Main Ration Scales as between the Northern and Southern Territories in view of the approaching merger into Italian Governmental jurisdiction.

26. The point of dissimilarity is in the allowances to workers. In the North, manual workers receive 325 grams of bread per day against 150 grams for Normal Consumers, plus Heavy Workers and Very Heavy Workers supplements of 100 grams and 200 grams bread and 20 grams of pasta daily. Normal Consumers also receive 2000 grams Minestra monthly. In the South the overall Normal Consumer ration is 200 grams bread daily and 550 grams pasta weekly, and no heavy workers supplements.

THE PROPOSED STANDARD SCALE FOR ALL ITALY ARE:

Normal Consumer	200 Bread	- 66 Pasta
Youth 9-18 years	225 "	- 66 "
Heavy Workers Supplements	100 "	- 20 "
Very Heavy Workers Supplements	200 "	- 20 "

27. A meeting has been held between representatives of Food Sub-Commission, Labor Sub-Commission, Ministry of Food, Labor and Interior, Trade Union Representatives and CLNAI, at which agreement was expressed with the basic principle of the proposal. The Minister for Food made an alternative proposal, eliminating the pasta from the Heavy Workers supplements, reducing the 9-18 class to the Normal Consumer scale and increasing Normal Consumer Pasta value to that ruling at present in the South. This was accepted by all Italian representatives but Food Sub-Commission pointed out that it would mean an increased supply commitment and should be studied from that angle.

28. Running parallel to the above is the proposal to abolish supplementary rations for Army Workers Scale 2, and eliminate Supplementary Cards from the Scale 1, of AFHQ Admin. Memo No. 30/45. This has been placed before A.F. Local Resources Boards Labor and Wages Control Committee and it is expected that a decision will be given at its August meeting.

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LOCAL RESOURCES SECTION

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

29. The question of the supply of fresh vegetables to the Armed Forces was again raised at the July meeting of the Food Supply Committee. Although the S & T representative was willing to continue with the arrangement, the representative of Q.M. MTOUSA, re-affirmed that he would be unable to continue the arrangement and was in fact unable to meet his present commitments.

30. In the circumstances, the Chairman decided that the matter should be referred to the Board for a ruling. Subsequently Q.M., MTOUSA, notified this Sub-Commission that he would be in a position to meet May and June commitments.

31. Fodder. The fodder situation is becoming increasingly difficult owing to the drought and the Minister of Food has now stated that it will be impossible to meet the allocations of hay, oats and barley made to S & T. Fortunately, owing to decrease in numbers, S & T have stated that stocks are sufficient to meet their needs, although this Sub-Commission has offered barley feed for animal feeding on an exchange basis to tide over the period until imports from the U.K. can be expected. At the moment S & T state that they do not wish to avail themselves of this offer.

32. Yeast. The yeast position continues to be satisfactory and all Army commitments for July have been met in full.

33. Interregional Trade. The movement of unrationed foodstuffs continues to be satisfactory. The scheme initiated by this Sub-Commission in early June for the export of fruit and vegetables from Emilia to Toscana has proved a success, and satisfactory amounts continue to move to Florence and elsewhere from Emilia.

Movement of unrationed foodstuffs into Rome, although showing a slight decrease is satisfactory, as the decrease is particularly due to the seasonal drop in citrous fruit.

34. Ministry for Food. The new Ministry for Food has now been in office for some weeks, and relations with the Ministry continue to work smoothly. The new Minister is taking an energetic line in dealing with the many problems confronting him. He has strengthened his staff in Rome by the appointment of Sig. Morchi as an additional General Director with Sig. Di Marzi, and Sig. Pellegrini, until recently Deputy to Sig. Di Marzi, has gone north as Inter-regional Commissary with his headquarters at Milan.

35. Vatican Relief. The Vatican Assistance Organization are now undertaking to issue 70,000 meals a day from Pope's kitchens throughout the country with food supplies from Allied Sources. They are hoping to extend this service to Trieste, but the matter is still under discussion with AMG Venezia Giulia.

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TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

I. ROAD TRANSPORTATION

36. Bids submitted by the Food Sub-Commission: For the four weeks period 2-29 July, the Food Sub-Commission submitted bids for the transportation of 32,706 tons of which 30,096 tons or 92 per cent was accepted.

37. Breadgrain Reserve: Rome bread reserve stood at 54 days bread and 21 days paste as of 31 July.

38. Movement of Marche GRAIN: Complete responsibility for the movement of Marche grain was handed over to Federconsorzi on 30 July. AC had originally become involved in the movement of the grain because of the low state of Rome's bread supply and later had retained its interest in the movement because of the difficult problem of moving the old Marche harvest to make room for the new. Rome bread reserve has now been at a high level for many months and as much as possible of the old Marche harvest has been moved and provision made for disposing of the rest.

Shipments by all means from Northern Marche from 3 November to 22 July were as follows:

To ROME, FROSINONE and LATINA	44,759 tons
To APULIA	6,917 "
To VENICE for AUSTRIA	4,556 "
To LOMBARDIA REGION	898 "
TOTAL	57,130 tons

Shipments by all means from Southern Marche up to about 10 July amounted to 36,159 tons. Thus the total grain moved from all Marche to middle July has been 93,289 tons.

39. Movement of Ravenna Grain: The movement of Ravenna grain commenced as scheduled in the week 9-15 July. However, in the first week only 769 tons were moved because of shortage of rail cars. Shipments for July appear below:

WEEK	TONS SHIPPED
9-15 July	769
16-22 July	2543
23-29 July	2853

It is estimated that the movement will be completed by 19 August unless the necessity of withdrawing Allied supervisory personnel because of the unhealthy nature of the country retards operations.

40. Movement of Fruit and Vegetables from Emilia Region: We continued to bid for weekly dispatches of fruit and vegetables by rail from Emilia Region until 5 Aug. when the local transportation officer took over the bidding. From 25 June to 5 August we had bids accepted for 8250 tons but in spite of our frequent requests the consignor has not furnished us with the figures of the actual shipments.

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9-15 July	769
16-22 July	2543
23-29 July	2853

It is estimated that the movement will be completed by 19 August unless the necessity of withdrawing Allied supervisory personnel because of the unhealthy nature of the country retards operations.

40. Movement of Fruit and Vegetables from Emilia Region: We continued to bid for weekly dispatches of fruit and vegetables by rail from Emilia Region until 5 Aug. when the local transportation officer took over the bidding. From 25 June to 5 August we had bids accepted for 3850 tons but in spite of our frequent requests the consignor has not furnished us with the figures of the actual shipments.

41. Movement of Salt by Rail: Movement of salt by rail to Emilia Region will cease 5 August after which time the Region will rely solely upon Cervia for its supplies.

Arrangements have been made to start railing salt to Venezia Region from Margherita di Savoia at a rate of about 500 tons per week. Rail movement to Venezia is necessitated by the failure of our sea program to materialize (see below).

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MONTHLY REPORT ENTITLED:

VI. WATER SHIPMENTS

42. Salt Shipments: Information on salt shipments in July is incomplete. Advices on the following shipments were received.

DESTINATION	TONS SHIPPED
Civitavecchia	800
Genoa	3600

Although a number of schooners sailed from Margherita di Savoia in July with salt for Venice no salt arrived. The schooners ran into difficulty with Navy regulations and were stopped at Ravenna. The nature of the difficulties are being determined by the Transportation Sub-Commission.

43. General:

In July the following tonnages were transported coastwise:

FROM	TO	COMMODITY	TONS
Ancona	Venice	Milk, Powd.	576
"	"	Milk, Evap.	500
"	"	Eggs, Powd.	154
"	"	Soup	774
"	"	M & V	98
"	"	Sugar	400
"	"	Flour	160
"	"	Lard	720
Bari	"	Milk Powd.	90
"	"	Eggs, Powd.	176
"	"	Fish	122
"	Genoa	Lard	972
Naples	"	Milk	835
"	"	Fish	988
"	"	Soup	392
"	"	M & V	130
"	"	Flour	1,120
"	"	Dry Veg.	88
Civitavecchia	"	Soup	1,377
		TOTAL	9,672

III. Rome Supply
Non-Ration Foods

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

4695

COMMODITY	TONS ARRIVED	Average tons per Day

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III. Rome Supply
Non-Ration Foods

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

4695

COMMODITY	TONS ARRIVED DURING JULY	Average tons per Day					
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Fruit	11,774	170	237	352	218	317	421
Vegetables	11,637	245	249	276	422	382	415
Misc.	858	10	32	18	24	35	31
	24,269	425	518	646	664	734	867

Eggs (number) 2,596,000

Wine arrivals in coasters at Civitavecchia were as follows:

February	3400 tons	May	7500 tons
March	6500 tons	June	5300 tons
April	13,273 tons	July	3458 tons

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STATISTIC DIVISION

45. GENERAL: The usual discussions on the prices of foods went on, with the issuance of the directive on the prices for Grain, Flour and Bread for the North being the outstanding event of the month.

46. A form for ration reporting by the Northern provinces was made up and sent out in three months' supply. The main point was the frequency within the various ration classes to be requisitioned for.

47. All the ration scales at present in force in the South were examined for their calorific content. This examination will be applied to the North scales.

48. It was noted that there is a very notable difference between the calorific values of the flours made from 80% and from 91% milled grains.

49. Landed Costs for imported foodstuffs should have been automatically supplied by the exporting agencies some considerable time before arrival in Italy. The delay resulted in inexcusable rotting.

50. The latest official prices as published by the Prefect of Rome are remarkably close to Black Market prices, both for foodstuffs and for other goods.

13 August 1945

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

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NON-RATIONED FOODS ARRIVING ROME
(Mercati Generali)
Period 24 June - 21 July 45
ALL FIGURES IN TONS EXCEPT EGGS

COMMODITY	Lazio Umbria	Campania	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Calabria	Sicily	Toscana	Emilia	Liguria	Venezia Trid.
Eggs	365000	73000	2121000	-	-	-	39000	-	-	-
Poultry	13	-	37	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Fish	214	10	125	-	-	28	194	1	-	-
Meat	133	1	54	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
TOTAL	360	11	216	-	-	28	242	1	-	-
% of Total	42%	1.2%	25%	-	-	3.2%	28%			
Apricots	141	3466	31	18	-	-	8	-	5	6
Figs	206	54	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peaches	944	1111	37	-	-	-	27	7	-	-
Lemons	31	34	-	-	721	359	11	6	-	3
Pears	631	375	526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dried Fruits	7	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Cherries	6	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Fruits	1334	1452	56	7	-	2	37		-	-
TOTAL	3360	6507	669	27	721	374	83	13	5	9
% of total	28.5%	55.4%	6%	0.2%	6.1%	3.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.05%	0.08%
Potatoes	369	1050	94	-	-	-	1	937	-	25
Beans	682	51	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pumpkins	894	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onions	522	226	6	-	12	-	4	-	-	-
Cayenne pep.	318	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	1619	535	103	2	114	413	1	-	-	-
Peas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Veg.	2598	36	61	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	6944	2820	369	2	126	413	7	937	-	25
% of Total	59%	24.2%	3.1%	0.02%	1%	3.5%	0.6%	8%	-	0.2%
TOTAL Foods	10664	2330	1248	29	847	815	332	951	5	34
% TOTAL Foods	44%	30%	5.1%	0.1%	3.4%	3%	1%	3.5%	0.02%	0.1%

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NON-RATIONED FOODS ARRIVING ROME
(Mercati Generali)
Period 24 June - 21 July 45
ALL FIGURES IN TONS EXCEPT
COCOA

	Abruzzi-Marche	Apulia	Cal-abria	Sicily	Tuscany	Emilia	Ligu-ria	Venezia Trid.	Lom-bardia	TOTAL	DAILY AVER. 28 Days
	2121000	-	-	-	39000	-	-	-	-	2598000	93000
	37	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	73	
	125	-	-	28	194	1	-	-	-	572	
	54	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	213	
	216	-	-	28	242	1	-	-	-	858	31
	25%	-	-	3.2%	28%						
	31	18	-	-	8	-	5	6	-	3675	
	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	
	37	-	-	-	27	7	-	-	-	2126	
	-	-	721	359	11	6	-	3	-	1165	
	526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1532	
	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	22	
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
	56	7	-	2	37		-	-	6	2954	
	669	27	721	374	83	13	5	9	6	11774	421
	6%	0.2%	6.1%	3.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.05%	0.08%	0.05%		
	94	-	-	-	1	937	-	25	-	3376	
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	737	
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	897	
	6	-	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	770	
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	
	123	2	114	413	1	-	-	-	-	2877	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	61	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2636	
	305	2	126	413	7	937	-	25	-	11637	415
	3.1%	0.02%	1%	3.5%	0.6%	8%	-	0.2%			
	1248	29	847	815	332	951	5	34	6	24269	867
	5.1%	0.1%	3.4%	3%	1%	3.9%	0.02%	0.1%	0.02%		

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FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JUNE 1945

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MONTHLY REPORT FOR MONTH OF JUNE

FOOD SUB-COMMISSION

I. SUPPLY DIVISION

SOUTHERN ITALY AND ISLANDS

1. The functioning of the Ministry of Food and the Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari continues to improve. The system of allocations to Provinces is still rather complex and parochial arising from reluctance on the part of the Ministry to put into provinces much more than is required for current consumption. A wider view in making allocations would enable larger stocks to be held in provinces and would give some cover for unexpected difficulties arising in the transport of these supplies.

2. Imports during the month were again considerable with heavy arrivals of cereals - between 12 June and 30 June, 14 grain/flour ships arrived putting a heavy strain on the availability of warehousing and handling capacities at the ports. Genoa received two of these ships, 1 flour and 1 grain and Trieste received one grain ship. Arrivals of miscellaneous foodstuffs were less than in the previous month.

3. The distribution of supplies in Italian Government territory has improved particularly during the latter half of the month but the rate of withdrawal from Port warehouses is still much slower than desired. The main difficulty continues to be lack of box cars. Delays in rebidding for rail movement accepted but not executed for lack of cars, have lately been much reduced.

4. Considerable coastwise shipping of foodstuffs from Naples to Genoa has been arranged and this movement together with the increased rate of withdrawal of goods for Italian Government territory has improved the warehouse position at Naples.

5. The surplus grain situation in Ancona and Pesaro continues to cause anxiety. In view of the fact that the grain cannot be moved with available transport in the time required, it has been arranged to issue grain in lieu of bread/pasta to thepopulation of these provinces and thus clear the Consorzio warehouses more rapidly.

NORTH ITALY

6. The distribution of miscellaneous supplies into Northern Italy continued satisfactorily and AMG Five Army reports that by the end of June all Regions had received most of their July allocations. As transport was available it was possible to deliver to some provinces part of the August allocations in addition. The supply Depot at Forli has now been closed and Cesena Depot will close in the early part of July. Thereafter supplies will be railed from Ancona and Genoa.

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During the month the following quantities were delivered to Northern Regions:

THRU: Ancona/Forli/Cesena....14,200 tons

THRU: Genoa.....12,400 tons

Schooner traffic from Naples to Genoa and Savona has been set up and considerable quantities of miscellaneous foodstuffs are now in transit.

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7. General Imports during June were:-

		Tons
Wheat	Bagged	94,935
Wheat	Bulk	103,154
Barley		13,215
Flour		9,361
Sugar		6,294
Milk Powd.		2,078
Milk Evap.		5,883
Sour Dehyd.		1,131
Meat		-
Fish		3,590
Lard		2,528
Dried Veg.		2,043
Powd. Eggs		927

8. Stock Position of imported supplies at 1st June was as follows:-

	Ital.Govt. Territory	Northern Territories
Flour	24,322	6,151
Imported Wheat in AC warehouses	18,184	4,890
Imported Barley	15,808	-
Soap	10,845	2,442
Milk Powd.	8,624	1,128
Milk Evap.	7,633	275
Meat	2,060	1,084
M & V	3,256	773
Dried Veg.	3,555	686
Sugar	6,240	1,942
Soap	811	480
Fats	3,542	2,877
Powd. Eggs	1,235	-
Dates	868	-

9. During the month further loans to MGS Austria have been arranged bringing the total loan of grain and flour to over 10,000 tons. Most of this has already been delivered.

11. RATIONING DIVISION

10. Rationing and Ration Scales:

Following the decision to continue pre-occupation Ration Scales in the Northern Territory, a uniform basis has been promulgated to all regions consisting of normal consumer, worker and other supplements existing in the territory, with basic special categories such as Hospitals, Public Security Agents, etc., at the official Allied Commission scales. Conforming to this position instructions were given to regions

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Meat	-
Fish	3,590
Lard	2,528
Dried Veg.	2,043
Powd. Eggs	927

8. Stock Position of imported supplies at 1st June was as follows:-

	Ital.Govt. Territory	Northern Territories
Flour	24,322	6,151
Imported Wheat in AC warehouses	18,164	4,890
Imported Barley	15,808	-
Soup	10,845	2,442
Milk Powd.	8,624	1,186
Milk Evap.	7,533	275
Meat	3,060	1,024
M & V	3,256	773
Dried Veg.	3,565	686
Sugar	6,240	1,942
Soap	311	480
Fats	3,542	2,877
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Dates	866	-

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Following the decision to continue pre-occupation Ration Scales in the Northern Territory, a uniform basis has been promulgated to all regions consisting of normal consumer, worker and other supplements existing in the territory, with basic special categories such as Hospitals, Public Security Agents, etc., at the official Allied Commission scales. Conforming to this position instructions were given to regions to issue the Italian type Ration Cards for the July/October period.

Commitments with respect to supplementary rations which previously were undertaken by Armies, through the inability of Allied Commission to provide meat and proteins, are now being unloaded on to Allied Commission. The midshift meal for Livorno and 5th Army Areas provided by MTOUSA has been discontinued. Travelling rations for M.R.S. train crews are to be an A.C. responsibility, as are also the feeding of fertisans in Camps, and Polish Refugees. It is also indicated that the feeding of displaced persons of allied Nationality is also to revert to Allied Commission.

In Italian governed territory the policy of authorizing the Ministry of Food to compile ration scales, subject to our comments, continues. Supplements have been granted to personnel at Stud Depots, and disable ex Service men in Rome. Returning P.O.W. from overseas transit camp scale has been equalized with the Refugee Camp Scale.

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In regard to Rome prisons we are notified that the Pontifical Commission for Assistance is undertaking the feeding as from 1 July at Allied Commission scale but with 400 grams Bread and plus other items from the Commission's sources of supply.

Allied Commission has issued instructions that Italian Political Prisoners and Internees are to be on the Civil Prisoners scale of rations.

A proposal has been put forward by this Division that supplementary rations for workers, engaged partly for Armed Forces (Scale 2(B)) be discontinued and the responsibility for additional rations be that of the Ministry of Food, in order that they may be free to establish a heavy worker ration throughout Italian Governed Territory for all workers for the civil economy. At present there is no scheme in Southern and Central Italy except in Rome where all workers are granted supplementary rations of 110 grams of bread. It has been proposed also that Supplementary Cards Scale 1(A) be discontinued. The effect of these recommendations if accepted, would be to transfer definite commitments on imported sources to that of the Italian internal economy. Requisitions for imported supplies would then be screened from a national angle as against the implied present one of an Armed Forces need. The measure would also clear up an amount of abuse and mis-application of the scales in areas where there is no Allied Commission supervision.

III. FOOD PROCESSING

11. Sugar Plants:

Together with Industry Sub-Commission action has been taken in order to ascertain the possibilities of production of the sugar plants in the North of Italy. During a visit to the sugar plants in Northern Italy and to the Consorzio Nazionale Produttori Zuccheri at Genoa, Milano and Venezia, it has been ascertained that out of 47 sugar plants only 21 will be capable of producing sugar in the next season, August-October. Total production will amount to about tons 40,000/50,000, equivalent to 1/8 of the normal pre-war production. The stocks of sugar, molasses, coal and other raw material in the factories have been ascertained and together with the Industry Sub-Commission a plan has been prepared for the allocations of coal, which for the month of July is estimated to be tons 21,445. It is expected that the total production of sugar will amount to 60,000 tons, including 4,000 tons extracted from molasses.

18. Yeast:

During a visit to the ten yeast factories in Northern Italy it has been ascertained that eight (8) factories are in good working order and capable of producing immediately tons 390 of yeast per month. Special allocations of yeast for the Allied Armed Forces have been

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During a visit to the ten yeast factories in Northern Italy it has been ascertained that eight (8) factories are in good working order and capable of producing immediately tons 390 of yeast per month. Special allocations of yeast for the Allied Armed Forces have been forseen in the monthly delivery plan of some of these plants. It has been ascertained that in Northern Italy there is a stock of 46[illegible]000 tons of molasses, whereas the new production for the season August-October next will be 17,000 tons, which are amply sufficient for a whole year's requirements of yeast production. Together with the Industry Sub-Commission and the Consorzio Produttori Zucchero a plan for the supplying of molasses to the factories in Northern Italy has been prepared, while regular transport and supplying of molasses has been established for Southern Italy. The factory in Naples has been reactivated and in themonth of July it will be capable of producing tons 60 of yeast, 35 tons of which are for the Allied Armed Forces. Together with the Industry S/C an allocation of 1240 tons of coal is forseen for the yeast factories in Northern Italy for the month of July, which is sufficient for all the requirements of production.

13. Tomato-paste and Jam:

On a total production of 25,000 tons of tomato paste expected for the next season August-September in Northern Italy, together with the Industry Sub-Commission, through the AMG Region, the distribution for the month of July of an instalment of 12,240 tons of coal, sufficient also for theproduction of jam in the same month, has been established. Also to avoid in Northern Italy the serious problem of the stocks of fruit pulps, which cannot be utilized otherwise, a plan has been prepared for the production of jam with 20% brown sugar and 40% fig syrup and concentrated grape . By using 4,000 tons of this sugar 20,000 tons of jam will be so obtained in year 1945. Necessary allocations of salt for theproduction of tomato paste are being established, thru the AMG Region. Together with the Industry Sub-Commission many requests for the derequisition of tomato-paste factories have been examined.

14. Milk and Cheese:

For the production of pasteurized, evaporated and powdered milk an allocation of 1,000 tons of coal for themonth of July has been foreseen calculating a manufacture of 30,000 hl of milk per month. For the production of cheese and butter in Northern Italy an allocation of 3,895 tons of coal has been calculated for an expected production of 6,000 tons per month.

IV. LOCAL RESOURCES

ALLOCATIONS TO THE ALLIED FORCES

15. Fresh fruit and vegetables:

At the June meeting of the Food Supply Committee, QM, AFHQ, stated that he would have great difficulty in finding the necessary pulses to implement the "exchange plan" owing to the fact that supplies were being cut off from U.S.A. In the circumstances the Chairman ruled that fresh vegetables would be allocated in full on the exchange basis with the stipulation that QM should meet his commitments in pulses if at all possible.

The representative of DST stated that, for the time being, he was prepared to continue with the exchange plan and would be in a position to meet his commitments.

16. Yeast.

The yeast position continues to be satisfactory. All Army demands for July were met in full.

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17. Malt:

The Joint Chairman of A.F.L.R.S., having ruled that brewers' malt should be re-classified as a controlled item, steps have been taken to freeze all stocks for allocation at the Food Supply Committee. It has been agreed with the Allied Armed Forces that no barley or rice can be allocated for the manufacture of malt unless an equivalent amount of flour is given in exchange.

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INTERREGIONAL TRADE

18. So far as Italian Government territory is concerned, movement of foodstuffs from producing to non-producing areas continues to be satisfactory, and imports into Rome, for instance, are being maintained.

19. It having been decided that the movement of all foodstuffs shall be free with the exception of rationed foodstuffs, including all cereals and their derivatives, all edible oils and fats, animals for slaughtering, meat, fresh and preserved, (but excluding poultry and game), milk, cheese and all milk products, tomato paste and jam, it has been left to Regions in AMG territory to make what arrangements they like for the movement of free food, but to encourage this movement, two officers of this Sub-Commission visited Emilia Region early in June and made preliminary arrangements for the export of fruit and vegetables to Tuscany. Rail bids were put in and a large producers' association, C.N.E.I.F.O., was charged with the physical handling at both ends. The result of this visit has been satisfactory so far. For the week beginning 25 June some 80 tons per day were sent from Bologna and Cesena to Florence.

THE MINISTRY OF FOOD

20. The High Commissariat for Food having been raised to a ministry, Prof. Bergami, with whom this office has worked so well and so amicably, has laid down the burden and his place has been taken by Sig. Mollé with the rank of Minister. Sig. Sansone, who held the office of Vice-Commissioner for Co-operatives, etc. under Prof. Bergami, now becomes Under-Secretary for Food. Satisfactory talks have been had with both Sig. Mollé and Sig. Sansone at which Prof. Bergami assisted. It is hoped from these preliminary talks that the happy relations with the Italian Government will continue.

21. Italian Regional Food Commissioners have now been appointed in all Regions with the exception of Liguria and, of course, Venezia Giulia.

VATICAN RELIEF

22. The Pope's kitchens continue to work satisfactorily but it has been found that in the North local arrangements have been made for communal kitchens which are working smoothly and Regional Officers advise that it would be inopportune to open Pope's kitchens there as well. However, the Pope, having received a gift of salt fish from Portugal, offered to send some 250 tons each to Lombardia and Trieste to be distributed free amongst the poor, and this offer has been gratefully accepted by the Regions.

V. TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

I. RAIL TRANSPORTATION

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V. TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

I. RAIL TRANSPORTATION

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23. Bids submitted by Food Sub-Commission:

For the five weeksperiod 28 May to 2 July the Food Sub-Commission submitted bids for the transportation of 28,374 tons of traffic of which 27,274 tons or 96% was accepted.

Difficulties were encountered immediately, in part because of a reported unwillingness of Firenze to receive what was being offered to them at the price asked. No bids have been submitted for the week 16-22 July pending settlement of the difficulty.

28. Movement of Salt by Rail :

Emilia Region is now being supplied with salt by rail from Margherita di Savoia. The movement was held up until the repair of the break in the rail line between Osimo and Ancona. It is hoped to move about 520 tons per week to Emilia by this means. Emilia Region has a local source of salt at Cervia reported to be sufficient to supply most of the Region's needs, but reliance can not yet be placed upon this local source because of the absence of rail service and the shortage of road transportation. It is planned to supply Forli and Ravenna from Cervia and the rest of Emilia from Margherita.

Movement of salt by schooner to Ancona has been abandoned and Ancona and Pesaro will be supplied by rail from Margherita di Savoia. Water movement to Ancona was unsatisfactory because of delays in unloading caused by the intense utilization of the port. Moreover, abandonment of water shipments to Ancona will release schooners for the movement Margherita to Venice.

II. WATER SHIPMENTS

29. Salt Shipments:

Reports on salt shipments by sea are being received too late to submit with the month report. However, the following movements are known to have occured:

DESTINATION	TONS
Civitavecchia	2,000
Livorno	700

Movement by sea to Genoa and Venice will begin in July. The S/S PELAGOSA sailed to Genoa with 756 tons 30 June and the S/S PERTUSOLA is due to arrive at Genoa with 2,000 tons about 10 July. Three schooners with a combined capacity of about 375 tons have been ordered to proceed to Margherita to load for Venice.

III. ROME SUPPLY NON-RATIONED FOODS

30. Attached as Appendix "A" is analysis of arrivals in Rome of

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III. ROME SUPPLY NON-RATIONED FOODS

30. 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.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Fruit	8,892	170	237	352	218	317
Vegetables	10,514	245	349	276	422	382
Misc.	992	10	32	18	24	35
TOTAL	20,528	425	618	646	664	734

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Eggs (number) 3,132,000

Wine arrivals at Civitavecchia are shown below:

Feb.....3,400 tons	April....13,273 tons
March....6,500 tons	May.....7,500 tons
	June.....5,300 tons

STATISTICS DIVISION

31. INFORMATION RECEIVED:

1. Legal prices as of April 3rd for the years 1941-5 inclusive for North Italy for all common foods and grades thereof, were reviewed.

2. Additional prices within the qualifications as in para 1 above taken from official price lists submitted by various regions of North Italy.

3. Received and collected all answers to the Statistics Division Questionnaire which was submitted to all Northern Regions. With one exception, the information proved of considerable value.

Examples of Good Reporting:

Good reporting was done by the provinces of Venezia, Bologna, Milano, and Liguria.

4. Practically all the elements of information brought to the conferences of the Directors of SEPRALS of Toscana, Abruzzi, Marche, Lazio, Umbria, werenot completely collated by the High Commissioner of Food and therefore were not available during June to the Food Sub-Commission. The work is proceeding, however, and results are expected shortly.

5. Received from the High Commissioner of Food a summary analysis by Provinces of ration cards holders, broken down by (a) age groups and (b) showing legal retention population for bread, pasta, oil, and fats.

6. Also from the High Commissioner of Food, the bread and pasta prices as of 1 June for the provinces as outlined in para 4 above.

32. INFORMATION DISSEMINATED:

1. The number of ration card holders of South and Insular Italy prepared for the Agriculture Sub-Commission.

2. Existing ration scales for South Italy and new ration scales as for application in North Italy, and analysis of the last Food Requisition submitted by the Food Sub-Commission--Prepared for the American Embassy.

33. Extensive studies and discussion have been undertaken with reference to:

a. New Cereal prices in North Italy.

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33. Extensive studies and discussion have been undertaken with reference to:

a. New Cereal prices in North Italy.

b. Meat and Milk prices in North Italy.

c. Collection and study of data in connection with the proposed introduction of Economic price of bread in North Italy.

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

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NON-RATIONED FOODS ARRIVING ROME (Mercati Generali) PERIOD 27 MAY - 23 June 1945
(ALL FIGURES EXCEPT EGGS IN TONS)

COMMODITY	Lazio-Umbria	Campania	Apulia	Toscana	Calabria	Emilia	Sicilia	Sardegna	Abruzzi Marche
Eggs	68000	61000	-	30000	-	-	-	-	23610
Poultry	18	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	
Fish	29	3	-	136	-	1	96	-	3
Hare	115	7	-	18	-	1	-	19	12
Total	43	12	-	164	-	2	96	19	10
% of Total	43%	1%		15%		0.2%	10%	2%	26
Oranges & Tangerines	?	54	7	-	295	-	278	-	27
Apricots	18	3437	7	19	-	5	-	-	-
Peaches	149	116	-	2	-	-	-	-	23
Apples	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lemons	296	203	8	-	681	-	506	-	-
Cherries	1061	716	11	66	-	58	-	-	-
Pears	55	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	146
Other Fruit	447	-	6	6	-	14	-	-	1
TOTAL	220	4532	39	94	976	74	784	-	190
% of Total	25%	51%	0.4%	1%	10%	0.8%	9%	-	2%
Potatoes	256	2515	20	36	-	4	-	-	25
Beans	368	402	-	3	-	2	-	-	1
Small Sprouts	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cauliflower	48	29	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
Pumpkins	816	60	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
Onions	575	280	-	19	48	-	15	-	12
Peas	170	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Artichokes	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	405	346	-	-	124	32	207	-	105
Other Veg.	3351	306	1	2	-	8	-	-	27
TOTAL VEG.	5974	3958	22	63	186	46	222	-	173
% of Total	56%	36%	0.2%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	2%	-	1.5%
TOTAL FOODS	8615	6502	61	321	1162	122	1102	19	626
% of Total Foods	42%	40%	0.3%	1.5%	5.6%	0.6%	5%	0.09%	3%

8 894

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FOODS ARRIVING ROME (Mercati Generali) PERIOD 27 May - 23 June 1945
(ALL WEIGHTS EXCEPT EGGS IN TONS)

APPENDIX "A"

Campania	Apulia	Toscana	Calabria	Emilia	Sicilia	Sardegna	Abruzzi-Marche	TOTAL	DAILY AVERAGE (28 Days)
61000	-	30000	-	-	-	-	2361000	3132000	
2	-	10	-	-	-	-	36	66	
3	-	136	-	1	96	-	124	659	
7	-	18	-	1	-	19	103	267	
12	-	164	-	2	96	19	263	992	35
1%		15%		0.2%	10%	2%	27%		
54	7	-	295	-	278	-	-	643	
3437	7	19	-	5	-	-	23	3674	
116	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	270	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
203	8	-	681	-	506	-	-	1694	
716	11	66	-	58	-	-	146	2061	
5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	62	
6	6	6	-	13	-	-	17	487	
4532	39	94	976	74	784	-	190	8892	317
51%	0.4%	1%	10%	0.8%	9%	-	2%		
2515	20	36	-	4	-	-	25	2656	
402	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	711	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
29	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	91	
60	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	891	
280	-	19	48	-	15	-	12	919	
20	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	192	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	
346	-	-	124	36	207	-	105	1219	
306	1	2	-	8	-	-	27	3695	
3958	22	63	186	46	222	-	173	10644	380
36%	0.2%	0.5%	1.6%	0.4%	2%	-	1.5%		
8502	61	321	1162	122	1108	19	626	20528	734
40%	0.3%	1.5%	5.6%	0.6%	5%	0.09%	3%		

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