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January 12, 1946 Vol. 1, No. 1

ALLIED COMMISSION UNRRA

ECONOMIC NOTES

CONTENTS

GREETINGS

In this, the first issue of the Allied Commission-UNRRA *Economic Notes*, we would like to explain to our readers the purposes and scope of our publication. We hope to be informative, technically accurate and simple to read, though of necessity literary style will regularly have to give way to the precision of statistics. With the tapering off of the Allied Commission's economic activities, this publication will be produced by UNRRA alone at some time within the next two months.

The *Economic Notes* are planned primarily to be an aid in the operations of the supply programs which the Allied Commission—and now UNRRA—have undertaken on behalf of Italy. Allied Commission officers have found an unfortunate but all too understandable lack of information about economic plans, facts and figures on the part of many Italians with whom they have had to deal. This general lack of information has often imposed on Allied officers the necessity of explaining the background of points of policy which should have been common knowledge in the first place.

The *Economic Notes*, therefore, are chiefly addressed to the associations of industrialists, to the labor unions, to the chambers of commerce, to all officials, whether in the central government or in the field, who have a technical interest in the program of imported supplies being arranged for the reconstruction of Italy.

More widely, the *Notes* should have an interest

Reason for Publicity.

There are several specific reasons why it is considered useful to call the attention of the public as a whole to the supply programs. It is hoped that adequate publicity and free discussion about imports will help promote confidence in the economic future of Italy and that this will tend to encourage dehoarding and consequently promote lowered prices. The information we shall make available should be a concrete aid in planning for the importation of further supplies as well as in the allocation and use of supplies already imported.

The planning work on which the Allied Commission has been engaged with the Italian Government, the North Italy Industrial Council and the Northern Price Board, for example, has involved detailed work by literally thousands of persons, in which decisions have been made affecting the lives of 45,000,000 Italians.

We may perhaps conclude this introduction with a word about future contents and how the publication will be distributed. In future issues, we plan to talk about coal and Italy's relationship with the European Coal Organization; about details of the proposed industrial allocation program; about surplus property, and to give full summaries to date of imports made into Italy, made under the military responsibility program, under the "troop pay" credits granted by the United States Government, and under the FEA/CLAC interim program of $100,000,000. We will print monthly allocation recommen-

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More widely, the *Notes* should have an interest for all Italians, through the medium of the press, in learning what is planned, how priorities are fixed, why certain items are being imported in preference to others, so that Italian citizens can participate in an economic as well as a political democracy by knowing the facts upon which decisions are made.

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The *Economic Notes* in Italian will be distributed largely through the Italian agencies most interested to receive them. These include the

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Confindustria, the *Confederazione Generale del Lavoro*, the Chambers of Commerce (through the Ministry of Commerce) and all members and technicians of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction. We shall also send the *Notes* directly to all Italian news agencies, Roman daily newspapers and any others who express an interest in receiving them, as well as to a selected Allied list.

SUPPLY BACKGROUND

The history of the attempts and successes to plan and import supplies for Italy's essential relief and reconstruction have been so swift, and perhaps so technically complicated to a layman's eye, that it might be useful to paint a brief picture of what the Allies, in cooperation with the Italian Government, and now the United Nations, through UNRRA, have done and are doing for Italy.

The first program naturally was that of military responsibility for the importation of civilian supplies in order to prevent disease and unrest that might affect the operation of combat troops. Under this military policy, approximately $450,000,000 worth of supplies, mostly food and medicines, have been imported into Italy since D-Day, Sicily, July 10, 1943 until August 31, 1945.

The stalemate in the tactical situation in Italy towards the end of 1944, however, brought to sharp focus the plight of the 20,000,000 or more Italians in Southern and Central Italy, whose land had been ravaged by the fighting and whose possessions were worn out, destroyed in the war or pillaged by the Germans. Normally, this part of Italy looked to Northern Italy for its manufactured supplies; but the North was still in the hands of the enemy. The Allied Commission then suggested that the Italian Government prepare a plan showing the minimum essential requirements for relief and, it should be emphasized, for merely a start at economic rehabilitation for that part of Italian territory which had been liberated. This was in November, 1944.

Joint Program.

In February, 1945, the revised Allied policy ... Imports—1945", the first planned supply program since the fall of Fascism.

This plan had two parts: goods to be imported under Category A, which was a liberalized formula of Allied military responsibility for disease and unrest and whose cost was paid out of military appropriations; and goods under Category B, which was a list of imports to be bought and paid for by the Italian Government. The Government foreign credit was nil, so the funds needed were provided by the United States Government through an arrangement by which the U. S. Treasury advanced in dollar credits the equivalent of the Italian lire paid to troops in Italy and spent in Italy. This "troop pay" credit has amounted to approximately $140,000,000, most of which has been spent, although not all the goods ordered have arrived.

The chief feature of the joint program was the predominance of finished goods, plant and machinery on the list of imports requested. There were almost no raw materials since the great mass production centers were in the North and in enemy hands. But before much action could be taken on this program, action translated into terms of ships unloading with supplies at Italian ports, the war came to a sudden end, the North was opened up, the great plants found 90 per cent. undamaged but lacking fuel and raw materials. It was obvious that the import program would have to be revised wholesale from a nation-wide viewpoint. It was also clear that it was cheaper for the Northern factories to manufacture goods needed in Italy rather than for the Government to buy finished articles abroad at a great expenditure in foreign currency.

In the North, during the German occupation, the Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy had set up a Central Economic Commission to supervise an undercover regulation of the economy of the North until the Allied Military Government could arrive and establish controls. This Commission had in its files all the necessary information about the industries, power installations, transportation facilities and stocks of raw materials existent in the North. The Northern Commission, too, was acquainted with the original joint program, for a copy had been smuggled to it through the lines.

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In February, 1945, the revised Allied policy for Italy, as embodied in the Macmillan aide memoire to the Italian Government, formally promised further economic assistance. Hard, detailed work by Allied Commission and Italian Government technicians finally resulted in March, 1945, in the joint "Program of Essential Italian unrest and whose cost was paid out of military appropriations; and goods under Category B, which was a list of imports to be bought and paid for by the Italian Government. The Government foreign credit was nil, so the funds needed were provided by the United States Government through an arrangement by which the U. S. Treasury advanced in dollar credits the equivalent of the Italian lire paid to troops in Italy and spent in Italy. This "troop pay" credit has amounted to approximately $110,000,000, most of which has been spent, although not all the goods ordered have arrived.

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Transitional Program.

With the liberation of Milan, representatives of the Allied Commission's Economic Section, and the Italian Government's Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction (which had been meeting weekly with Economic Section executives to thrash out common problems since the fall of 1944), went North and obtained the new data necessary for quick revision of the first joint program. Until a more exhaustive study could be made, what was required was a list of essential supplies, in the form of fuel and raw materials, to get the factories into operation as quickly as possible. To that end, a "Transitional Program" was drafted. These requests were sent to Washington in May, 1945, while further emergency requests were made in July.

In the meantime in Washington, the Combined (U. S.-British) Liberated Areas Committee was evolving a "Basic Program" to cover Italian needs for the rest of 1945, after the Allied military responsibility for civilian supply should come to an end. This "Basic Program" was based on the "Transitional Program" submitted by the Italian Government and on certain lists of imports once supplied under U. S. military responsibility but which was then assumed by the U. S. Foreign Economic Administration, in cooperation with certain measures taken by the British Government for the shipment to Italy of wool, jute and rubber. An FEA appropriation of $100,000,000 was provided to finance the American shipments.

In Italy, work was begun on the detailed studies required on the national scale. The Central Economic Commission of the North, at the request of the Italian Government, produced a report on Italy's industrial potential and the amount of imports needed for 1946. This draft received wide circulation and in final form, revised in the light of comments, was published by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in October 1945 as a "Broad Plan for Industrial Imports for 1946".

Recent Plans.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction likewise had investigated requirements in other fields—food, transport, telecommunications, public works and agriculture—and in December, 1945 published the Italian Government's definitive "Import Plan for 1946", which estimated the country's total import needs for the current year. The cost of this proposed program was priced by the Allied Commission

taneously, the Allied Commission and the Italian Government agreed on a recommendation to UNRRA as to how the $450,000,000 prospectively available through UNRRA during 1946 might best be spent to meet the urgent needs of the Italian population for relief and rehabilitation supplies.

To recapitulate, there have been seven plans conceived for the economic rehabilitation of Italy—the Joint Program, the Transitional Program, the CLAC Basic Program, the Italian Industrial Program, the Italian Broad Program, the Allied Commission Revised Total Program, and the UNRRA Program. The results have been three planned series of imports, apart from the supplies imported under Allied military responsibility. These have been the imports under the $140,000,000 "troop pay" program, CLAC imports under the FEA $100,000,000 appropriation and comparable British funds, and imports now beginning under the UNRRA $450,000,000 program, including freight charges.

ECONOMIC SECTION FUTURE

The Economic Section of the Allied Commission, which has been responsible for supervising the importation of civilian supplies into Italy and planning for the rehabilitation of the country insofar as military responsibility permitted, will in the near future disappear from the Allied Commission, now that UNRRA is assuming responsibility for the major importation of supplies into Italy for 1946.

In order to make use of the trained personnel in the Allied Commission who have been occupied with supply tasks for the last year, this group of specialists will, during January and February, as it were, wear two hats and will supervise both the UNRRA import program and also oversee the liquidation of the current supply programs initiated by the Allied Commission. This last job involves receiving and accounting for odds and ends of arrivals from the FEA $100,000,000 program of the September-December period, which was established as an interim program for Italy after Allied military responsibility for civilian supplies ended with the last ships loaded on August 31, 1945 could be made, what was required was a list of essential supplies, in the form of fuel and raw materials, to get the factories into operation as quickly as possible. To that end, a "Transitional Program" was drafted. These requests were sent to Washington in May, 1945, while further emergency requests were made in July.

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The final instalment of planning came later in December when the Allied Commission published its own calculation of total Italian needs for 1946, which it figured at $962,000,000. Simultaneously, ... Italian population for relief and rehabilitation supplies.

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The transition from Allied Commission to UNRRA is planned to be completed by March 1 and intensive transfer of staffs and offices is expected to get underway by February 1. Mr. Harlan Cleveland, American civilian who is acting Vice President of the Economic Section and one of the original initiators of the first post-Armistice planned supply program for Italy, the joint program of 1945, will become Deputy Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission, in charge of the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution. Mr. W. J. Legg, who as a British Colonel headed the Food Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission since its inception in January 1943, and is now Director of the Combined Food and Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, will move over to UNRRA with Mr. Cleveland as Chief of the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply. Mr. Elwood Holstein, American civilian who is now Chief Staff Officer of the Economic Section, will become executive officer to Mr. Cleveland at UNRRA. Approximately 100 members of the Allied Commission staff, civilians, and officers who will be demobilized, will also make the transfer.

The functions of the remainder of the Economic Section will either be transferred to the British and American Embassies or will be liquidated. Labor and foreign trade activities will go to the Embassies, as well as a few financial matters, while the United States Embassy will also take on an augmented industry staff to assist in giving counsel for the planning of industrial projects in connection with loans of the U. S. Export Import Bank and other U. S. financial agencies.

WHEAT SITUATION

As *Sepral* announced the other day, the issue of pasta in certain parts of Italy will be suspended until further notice. The affected areas are South Italy, Liguria, Veneto, Sicily and Sardinia. The action was taken by the Italian Government in agreement with the Allied Commission because of the critically low reserves of bread grains. On December 1, this grain reserve for the bread ration was 354,000 tons. On December 31, the reserve was only 208,000 tons.

The causes of this serious situation are twofold. The first has to do with the local Italian situation, the second with the rate of grain imports. It has already been reported that the Italian harvest has been a disastrously poor one, caused by bad weather at planting time, late frosts and by a severe drought which resulted in [illegible] in 25 years. In addition,

As for the import situation, shipping complications and the extraordinary demands for wheat by all the liberated countries of Europe, have resulted in a deficiency in the total amount of wheat requested for import into Italy.

Of the 208,000 tons of total reserve stocks available on December 31, 145,000 tons were indigenous Italian grain and was concentrated in four regions—the Marche, Umbria, Emilia and Toscana. The other 63,000 tons of reserve stocks is in process of discharge from ships in port, in base and provincial warehouses or in transit and is wholly inadequate to insure regular supplies for the big urban centers.

Urgent Steps.

If breakdowns are to be avoided, urgent steps will have to be taken and indeed have already been planned and begun to be put into execution. It is hoped that the reserves can again be built to a minimum 320,000 tons (or about one month's supply for all non-producers), partly by importing in January and February enough wheat to make up the deficiency in the 1945 program.

On the basis of present consumption, locally grown Toscana stocks will be exhausted by the end of January, those of Emilia by the middle of March, Umbria's by the end of July and the Marche's by the end of August. It is therefore only practicable to move limited quantities from the Marche and Umbria surpluses to deficient areas at this time and such movements can only be made within the limits prescribed by the shortage of Italian transport facilities.

Despite the fact that provincial transfers are being made with dispatch, the total amounts that can be moved are only a small fraction of the total requirements for all areas. To sum up, the whole of Southern Italy, the Islands of Sicily and Sardinia and the greater part of Northern Italy are now dependent on imported wheat and are existing on a day-to-day basis as far as the bread ration is concerned.

In order to help guard against the irregular or delayed arrival of grain ships, urgent cables have been forwarded to Allied authorities, requesting extra speed on January loadings of grain ships and for efforts to be made to space the [illegible] monthly

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January 19, 1946

Vol. I, No. 2

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ALLIED COMMISSION ECONOMIC NOTES

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PILFERAGE

The losses signified by this mild official word—pilferage—has been the topic of several meetings in recent days among interested parties in the Italian Government, UNRRA, the War Shipping Administration (WSA) and the Allied Commission, who are interested in putting a stop to the disappearance, whether by robbery or plain theft, of the imported supplies which are coming into Italy. The matter is one of responsibility: Allied Commission policy has been that the supplies, once beyond ship's tackle (or moved away from the ocean vessel's side), become the responsibility of the Italian agency assuming physical charge of the goods. UNRRA will probably follow the same policy.

At any rate, studies resulting from the recent meetings analyze losses as occurring in four categories: on the ship and during unloading (as one ship captain put it, "During the bustle of unloading, a lot of characters seem to get aboard and stuff disappears, even from the vessel's equipment, though we haven't missed an anchor yet."); on the way from the ship to the warehouses; in the warehouses, and on the way from the central warehouses to provincial distribution centers.

As to the first category (while the goods are still under Allied control), the loss proportion is small and steps are being taken to tighten controls.

For the last three categories, figures on losses of some imported supplies have been compiled by the *Federazione Consorzi Agrari*, which is

Statistics of FCA from September 1, 1944 to September 30, 1945 follow:

Of 10,047,400 quintals of wheat received from the Allies, 100,471 qtl. or one per cent. got lost or stolen; of 1,418,300 qtl. of flour, 7,090 qtl. or .5 per cent. was missing; of 626,800 qtl. of sugar, 16,300 qtl. or 2.6 per cent. was missing; of 161,690 qtl. of dried vegetables, 7,440 qtl. or 1.6 per cent. was missing; of 143,450 qtl. of canned meat, 2,510 qtl. or 1.75 per cent. was missing, and of 503,600 qtl. of canned milk, 12,590 qtl. or 2.5 per cent. was missing.

The answer, the Italian officials asserted at these meetings, was more guards and effective arms to protect the warehouses themselves and to escort supplies during internal distribution to the provinces. For the stationary guards, 1,200 men are needed while escort duty would take another 600 men a day and since delivery trips usually involve five-day tours, this would mean 3,000 extra men. Furthermore, it was said, the bandits encountered often seem armed with tommy guns, and automatic armament, they believe, should also be carried by the guards.

The problem is of course in the hands of the Italian Government, with the Allied Commission and UNRRA standing by to give counsel if so requested.

IMPORT SUMMARY

Following are three tables, with explanations, of the imports which have actually arrived in Italy under the various Allied programs of aid

File G-1A/

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Of 10,017,400 quintals of wheat received from the Allies, 100,174 qtl. or one per cent, got lost or stolen; of 1,318,300 qtl. of flour, 7,090 qtl. or .5 per cent, was missing; of 626,800 qtl. of sugar, 16,300 qtl. or 2.6 per cent, was missing; of 464,690 qtl. of dried vegetables, 7,440 qtl. or 1.6 per cent, was missing; of 143,450 qtl. of canned meat, 2,510 qtl. or 1.75 per cent, was missing, and of 503,600 qtl. of canned milk, 12,590 qtl. or 2.5 per cent, was missing.

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IMPORT SUMMARY

Following are three tables, with explanations, of the imports which have actually arrived in Italy under the various Allied programs of aid to the Italian people. The tables are only partial at this time. The programs summarized are three: (a). Supplies imported under Allied military responsibility and expected to amount, after all records are in, to approximately $450,000,000; (b). Supplies imported under the $140,000,000

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"troop pay" account for the Transitional program which succeeded the Joint Program; (c). Supplies imported under the $100,000,000 FEA appropriation (which has, in addition, a $10,000,000 fund for freight charges).

(a) Under Military Responsibility.

Civilian supplies imported under Allied military responsibility for the benefit of the Italian population and in order to prevent disease and unrest in an operational area started flowing into Italy on D-Day, July 10, 1943, and continued to flow until August 31, 1945, although odds and ends of goods arrived for several months thereafter.

Accountants of the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission have completed their tabulations up to June 30, 1945 and expect to finish the complete accounts within the next couple of months and cover all the late shipments which continued down to November, 1945. In the table of arrivals that follows, there are still omissions, particularly on the cost of some items, basic figures for which are unobtainable at the moment. The costs cited are estimated landed costs in Italy.

Several of the listings might bear amplification. Under other foods were such items as biscuits, fruit juices, jam and chili con carne. Mining equipment consisted mostly of special explosives and fuses. Agricultural supplies comprised fertilizers, tractors and plows. Under the miscellaneous imports were medical supplies (to the value of $8,507,000), road graders, batteries, shoes, cables, belting and sailmakers' needles. The table of petroleum imports speaks for itself.

Commodity	Tonnage	Value in Dollars
Wheat	1,171,200	114,808,000
Flour	151,100	59,072,000
Soup	51,100	25,015,000
Canned Milk	42,100	16,908,000
Lard	7,000	3,436,000
Dry Vegetables	52,000	61,895,000
Sugar	63,000	10,699,000
Canned Meat	1,000	1,368,000
Dates	5,000	556,000
Dried Eggs	2,100	7,175,000
Fish	6,100	2,233,000
Other Foods	70,000	—
Coal	388,100	9,556,000
Newsprint	10,800	1,298,000

PETROLEUM LUBRICANTS

Gasoline	776,618	barrels	5,140,000
Fuel Oils	1,172,998	"	6,282,000
Kerosene	370,651	"	2,278,000
Other lubricants	81,629	"	1,867,000
Greases	1,655,200	lbs.	203,000
Paraffin	4,647,502	"	493,000
Total	2,401,896	barrels	16,263,000
	6,302,702	lbs.	

(b) Under Transitional Program.

As everybody knows, the United States Government granted Italy a "troop pay" account in the U. S. Treasury amounting to $140,000,000 and representing the amount of lire paid to U. S. troops in Italy exclusive of that which was spent in army post exchanges or sent home in remittances. These funds had been set aside up to now exclusively for purchases under the Transitional Program. The Allied Commission has just been informed that the U. S. Government will cease its official procurement of Transitional Program supplies for Italy under this account as of February 1 and will turn the funds remaining in the "troop pay" account over to the Italian Government which may then use it to purchase current civilian supplies in the United States. In other words, the American action gives the Italian Government the opportunity to buy directly in the U. S. market.

Purchasing of supplies for the Transitional Program started early last year but it was not until last October that substantial quantities of the supplies began to arrive in Italy. As will be noticed, most of the items are strictly for industrial use. The total tonnage (in *long* tons, be it noted) of 41,620 ½ tons in the partial table of arrivals below (covering up to date) does not list petroleum products valued in millions or various minor items such as 555 pounds of horse shoe nails priced in the United States at $83; 25 tons of groundwood, 12 tons of tin plate, 697 tons of truck chassis, 17 tons of insulating compounds; 43 tons of motors, for all of which items price records are not yet available; 47 pounds of resistance wire at $1.97, and two reels of steel wire rope at $500.

Greases	1,655,200	lbs.	203,000
Paraffin	4,647,502		195,000
Total . . .	2,104,896	barrels	16,263,000
	6,302,702	lbs.	

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Commodity	Tonnage	Value in Dollars
Wheat	1,174,200	114,808,000
Flour	154,100	59,072,000
Soap	51,100	25,015,000
Canned Milk	12,100	16,908,000
Lard	7,000	3,436,000
Dry Vegetables	52,000	61,895,000
Sugar	63,000	10,699,000
Canned Meat	1,000	1,368,000
Dates	5,000	556,000
Dried Eggs	2,100	7,175,000
Fish	6,100	2,233,000
Other Foods	70,000	—
Coal	388,100	9,556,000
Newsprint	10,800	1,298,000
Mining Equipment	2,000	—
Agricultural Supplies . . .	153,000	—
Clothing	4,800	—
Miscellaneous Imports . .	62,300	—
Total	2,546,000	314,019,000

(b) Under Transitional Program.

As everybody knows, the United States Government granted Italy a "troop pay" account in the U. S. Treasury amounting to $140,000,000 and representing the amount of lire paid to U. S. troops in Italy exclusive of that which was spent in army post exchanges or sent home in remittances. These funds had been set aside up to now exclusively for purchases under the Transitional Program. The Allied Commission has just been informed that the U. S. Government will cease its official procurement of Transitional Program supplies for Italy under this account as of February 1 and will turn the funds remaining in the "troop pay" account over to the Italian Government which may then use it to purchase current civilian supplies in the United States. In other words, the American action gives the Italian Government the opportunity to buy directly in the U. S. market.

Purchasing of supplies for the Transitional Program started early last year but it was not until last October that substantial quantities of the supplies began to arrive in Italy. As will be noticed, most of the items are strictly for industrial use. The total tonnage (in *long* tons, be it noted) of 11,620 ½ tons in the partial table of arrivals below (covering up to date) does not list petroleum products valued in millions or various minor items such as 555 pounds of horse shoe nails priced in the United States at $83; 25 tons of groundwood, 12 tons of tin plate, 697 tons of truck chassis, 17 tons of insulating compounds, 13 tons of motors, for all of which items price records are not yet available; 17 pounds of resistance wire at $1.97, and two reels of steel wire rope at $500.

The cost of $21,767,935, as recorded in the table, represents only the U. S. contract price paid by the procurement agency and does not include shipping charges, for which, roughly, 25 per cent. should be added. Shipping costs, however, have become lower with the end of the war, so that this charge will be less as the program continues. Total expenditures for supplies arrived in Italy under this program and including freight charges thus far recorded, therefore amount to approximately $27,000,000 of the $140,000,000 credit, most of which, incidentally, has already been spent in Washington on supplies which will arrive in the next few months.

Commodity	Tonnage	Value in Dollars
Areoflat Sodium	19	7,664
Air compressor parts	7	336
Ammonium Nitrate	2,664	324,752
Bakelite paper sheet	22	1,478
Calcined Carbonate of Potash	9	1,209
Cotton	9,634	7,603,207
Blankets	22	133,334
Ferrotungsten	60	178,080
Graphite Electrodes	370	112,969
Gum Arabic	54	20,653
Leather Belting	2	6,024
Pig Iron	2,529	79,309
Manganese Ore	6,493	261,797
Mexican Gum	270	56,691
Naphtalene	61	12,570
Linseed oils	2	672
Sodium Carbonate	50	15,230
Sodium Potassium	56	3,136
Sodium Silicate	5	280
Molibdenum Wire	1	62,182
Steel Beams	1,515	84,840
Steel Billets	166	41,753
Steel Rails	1,039	226,184
Steel Splice Bars	78	6,988
Synthetic Rubber	886	714,470
Tires and Tubes	95	90,461
Trucks	280	219,033
Tungsten Wire	½	13,170
Varnish	84	22,579
Welding Electrodes	6	2,571
Wheat	7,901	882,902
Copper wire	3,936	10,579,968
Yellow Prussiate Potash	1	1,523
Total	41,620 ½	21,767,935

(c) Under FEA Program.

According to the latest verified information of the Requisition Branch of the Allied Commission's Economic Section, the following imports of bulk commodities, purchased under the FEA $100,000,000 interim program, have actually arrived to date in Italy:

Commodity	Tons	Value in Dollars
Wheat	362,088	40,191,768
Flour	13,553	1,100,000
Coal	995,520	25,883,520
Cotton	9,120	7,779,360
Total	1,380,281	74,954,648

Also arrived are 27,061 tons of other foods—canned peas and milk, sugar and oleomargarine, for which no costs are available.

In addition, the following imports are now reported on the high seas and will shortly arrive in Italy:

Commodity	Tons	Value in Dollars
Wheat	61,463	6,822,393
Coal	147,961	3,846,986
Total	209,424	10,669,379

All costs published are estimated landed costs. The FEA program includes a $40,000,000 fund for freight charges, over and above the basic $100,000,000 purchasing fund. Supplies not shipped by 31 December 1945, when the program officially ended, will of course be sent to Italy during the course of the current period. Full tabulations will be published later.

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Leather Belting	2	6,024
Pig Iron	2,529	79,309
Manganese Ore	6,493	261,797
Mexican Gum	270	56,691
Naphtalene	61	12,570
Linseed oils	2	672
Sodium Carbonate	50	15,230
Sodium Potassium	56	3,136
Sodium Silicate	5	280
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In addition, the following imports are now reported on the high seas and will shortly arrive in Italy:

Commodity	Tons	Value in Dollars
Wheat	61,163	6,822,393
Coal	147,961	3,846,986
Total	209,124	10,669,379

All costs published are estimated landed [illegible]s. The FEA program includes a $40,000,000 fund for freight charges, over and above the basic $100,000,000 purchasing fund. Supplies not shipped by 31 December 1945, when the program officially ended, will of course be sent to Italy during the course of the current period. Full tabulations will be published later.

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