

1766

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Agriculture

Ap. 1944 - Jan. 1945

1748

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
ARO 394

603

AGR./211.12

SUBJECT: Weekly Wheat Amassing Report

REGION	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent in 3
				latest report	report preceding week	
Calabria	15/11	183,990	280,000	66	65	
Lucania	15/11	754,306	950,000	79	79	
Puglie	16/11	1,565,251	2,170,000	72	72	
Campania	19/11	249,246	250,000	99	96	
Campobasso	15/11	240,821	300,000	80	78	
SOUTHERN		2,993,614	3,950,000	76	75	
Sicilia	15/11	1,252,671	2,000,000	63	62	
Sardegna	7/11	259,531	300,000	86	85	
Lazio-Umbria	12/11	1,539,639	1,600,000	96	95	
Abruzzi-Marche (x)	18/11	2,165,438	2,250,000	96	87	
Toscana	12/11	1,503,269	1,500,000	100	97	
GRAND TOTAL		9,714,162	11,600,000	84	81	

Total including Campobasso

W.A. HARTMAN, Lt

BOARD OF
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 354

603

HMK/an

25 Nov. 1944

at Amassing Report

Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on	
			latest report	report preceding week	30 Sept. 1942	31 Oct. 1942
15/11	183,990	280,000	66	65	87	91
15/11	754,306	950,000	79	79	85	93
16/11	1,565,251	2,170,000	72	72	94	95
19/11	249,246	250,000	99	96	84	88
15/11	240,821	300,000	80	78	79	84
	2,993,614	3,950,000	76	75	88	92
15/11	1,252,671	2,000,000	63	62	88	93
7/11	259,531	300,000	86	85	86	93
12/11	1,539,639	1,600,000	96	95	91	93
18/11	2,165,438	2,250,000	96	87	94	95
12/11	1,503,269	1,500,000	100	97	92	93
	9,714,162	11,600,000	84	81	90	93

Campobasso

W.A. HARTMAN, Lt. Col., Director.

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 394

AMR. 217.12

SUBJECT: Weekly Wheat Amassing Report

601

REGION	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent in 1944
				latest report	report preceding week	
Calabria			280,000			
Lucania	31/10	181,518	950,000	65	63	8
Puglie	31/10	747,033	2,170,000	79	78	8
Campania	31/10	1,552,209	250,000	71	71	9
Campobasso	31/10	237,923	300,000	95	92	8
	23/10	228,409		75	75	7
SOUTHERN			3,950,000			
Sicilia		1,947,092	2,000,000	75	74	8
Salvagna	31/10	1,235,874	300,000	62	61	8
Lazio-Umbria	26/10	251,824	1,600,000	64	50	8
Abruzzi-Marche (x)	23/10	1,510,730	2,250,000	94	93	9
Toscana	31/10	1,880,137	1,500,000	83	77	9
	23/10	1,368,133		91	90	9
GRAND TOTAL		9,193,790	11,600,000	79	77	9

(x) Not including Campobasso

W.A. HARTMAN, Lt. Col.

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HEADQUARTERS
 ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
 Agriculture Sub-Commission
 AGC 354

601

HLK/an

Amassing Report

9 Nov 44

Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on	
			latest report	report preceding week	30 Sept. 1942	31 Oct. 1942
31/10	181,518	280,000	65	63	87	91
31/10	747,033	950,000	79	78	85	93
31/10	1,352,209	2,170,000	71	71	94	95
31/10	237,923	250,000	95	92	84	88
23/10	228,400	300,000	76	76	79	84
		3,950,000	75	74	88	92
31/10	1,235,874	2,000,000	62	61	88	93
26/10	251,824	300,000	84	80	86	93
23/10	1,510,730	1,600,000	94	93	91	93
31/10	1,880,137	2,250,000	83	77	94	95
23/10	1,368,133	1,500,000	91	90	92	93
	9,193,790	11,600,000	79	77	90	93

no base

W.A. HARTMAN, Lt. Col., Director.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 994

602

AGH., 211.12

SUBJECT: Weekly Wheat Amassing Report

25

R E G I O N	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Per in 30 1
				latest report	report preceding week	
Calabria	15/11	183,990	280,000	66	65	
Lucania	15/11	754,306	950,000	79	79	
Puglie	16/11	1,565,251	2,170,000	72	72	
Campania	19/11	249,246	250,000	99	96	
Campobasso	15/11	240,821	300,000	80	78	
SOUTHERN		2,993,614	3,950,000	76	75	
Sicilia	15/11	1,252,671	2,000,000	63	62	
Sardegna	7/11	259,531	300,000	86	85	
Lazio-Umbria	12/11	1,539,639	1,600,000	96	95	
Abruzzi-Marche (x)	18/11	2,165,438	2,250,000	96	87	
Toscana	12/11	1,503,269	1,500,000	100	97	
GRAND TOTAL		9,714,162	11,600,000	84	81	

(x) Not including Campobasso

W.A. HARTMAN, Lt

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 394

602

HLK/an

25 Nov. 1944

Wheat Amassing Report

Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on	
			latest report	report preceding week	30 Sept. 1942	31 Oct. 1942
15/11	183,990	280,000	66	65	87	91
15/11	754,306	950,000	79	79	85	93
16/11	1,565,251	2,170,000	72	72	94	95
19/11	249,246	250,000	99	96	84	88
15/11	240,821	300,000	80	78	79	84
	2,993,614	3,950,000	76	75	88	92
15/11	1,252,671	2,000,000	63	62	88	93
7/11	259,531	300,000	86	85	86	93
12/11	1,539,639	1,600,000	96	95	91	93
18/11	2,165,438	2,250,000	96	87	94	95
12/11	1,503,269	1,500,000	100	97	92	93
	9,714,162	11,600,000	84	81	90	93

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W.A. HARTMAN, Lt. Col., Director.

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 384

600

AGR./211.12

SUBJECT: Weekly Wheat Amassing Report

R E G I O N	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Per in
				latest report	report preceding week	
Calabria	20/11	184.121	280,000	66	66	
Lucania	20/11	755.021	950,000	79	79	
Puglie	19/11	1,567.045	2,170,000	72	72	
Campania	20/11	249.847	250,000	100	98	
Campobasso	15/11	240.821	300,000	80	80	
SOUTHERN		2,996.855	3,950,000	76	76	
Sicilia	18/11	1,256.686	2,000,000	63	63	
Sardegna	15/11	261.602	300,000	87	85	
Lazio-Umbria	17/11	1,540.182	1,600,000	96	96	
Abruzzi-Marche (x)	18/11	2,156.795	2,250,000	96	96	
Toscana	19/11	1,522.575	1,500,000	101	99	
GRAND TOTAL		9,734.695	11,600,000	84	83	

(x) Not including Campobasso

W.A. HARTMAN, Lt.

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ADDRESS TO THE COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Committee
APO 394

600

Mr H H Schott
Political Sec

HEK/an

at Amassing Report

30 Nov 1944

Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on	
			latest report	report preceding week	30 Sept. 1942	31 Oct. 1942
20/11	184.121	280,000	66	66	87	91
20/11	755.021	950,000	79	79	85	93
19/11	1.567.045	2,170,000	72	72	94	95
20/11	249.847	250,000	100	98	84	88
15/11	240.821	300,000	80	80	79	84
	2.996.855	3,950,000	76	76	88	92
18/11	1.256.686	2,000,000	63	63	88	93
15/11	261.602	300,000	87	85	86	93
17/11	1.540.182	1,600,000	96	96	91	93
18/11	2.156.795	2,250,000	96	96	94	95
19/11	1.522.575	1,500,000	101	99	92	93
	9.734.695	11,600,000	84	83	90	93

Campobasso

W.A. HARTMAN, Lt. Col., Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Agriculture Sub-Commission

599

AGR/211.14

SUBJECT: Amassing Report.

R E G I O N	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent in 1942 31 Oct. 1942
				latest report	report preceding month	
Calabria	23/11	185,399	280,000	66	63	91
Lucania	30/11	757,467	950,000	80	78	93
Puglie	30/11	1,568,845	2,170,000	72	71	95
Campania	30/11	253,716	250,000	101	94	88
Campobasso	30/11	243,345	300,000	81	76	84
SOUTHERN		3,008,772	3,950,000	76	74	92
Sicilia	25/11	1,261,763	2,000,000	63	61	93
S. degna	23/11	263,982	300,000	88	82	93
Lazio-Umbria	23/11	1,551,550	1,600,000	97	94	93
Abruzzi-Marche (*)	23/11	2,185,499	2,250,000	97	77	95
Toscana	23/11	1,542,108	1,500,000	103	90	93
GRAND TOTAL		9,813,776	11,600,000	85	78	93

(*) Not including Campobasso

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

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Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on		
			latest report	report preceding month	31 Oct. 1942	30 Nov. 1942	31 Dec. 1942
23/11	185,399	280,000	66	63	91	93	94
30/11	757,467	950,000	80	78	93	94	94
30/11	1,568,845	2,170,000	72	71	95	96	96
30/11	253,716	250,000	101	94	88	90	91
30/11	243,345	300,000	81	76	84	85	86
	3,008,772	3,950,000	76	74	92	93	94
25/11	1,261,763	2,000,000	63	61	93	95	96
23/11	263,982	300,000	88	82	93	94	94
23/11	1,551,550	1,600,000	97	94	93	94	95
23/11	2,185,499	2,250,000	97	77	95	95	96
23/11	1,542,108	1,500,000	103	90	93	94	95
	9,313,776	11,600,000	89	78	93	94	95

LELAND G. ALLOUGH,
Director.

Campobasso

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Agriculture Sub-Commission

AGR/211.14

SUBJECT: Weekly Amassing Report Wheat.

598

R E G I O N	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent in 1942-4
				latest report	report preceding week	
Calabria	5/12	186.435	200,000	66	66	91
Lucania	8/12	759.355	950,000	80	80	93
Puglie	5/12	1.570.355	2,170,000	72	72	95
Campania	7/12	255.224	250,000	102	102	88
Campobasso	7/12	243.680	300,000	81	81	84
SOUTHERN		3.015.049	3,950,000	76	76	92
Sicily	7/12	1.268.787	2,000,000	63	63	93
Sardegna	30/11	266.203	300,000	89	88	93
Lazio-Umbria	30/11	1.563.246	1,600,000	98	97	93
Abruzzi-Marche (*)	5/12	2.209.745	2,250,000	97	97	95
Toscana	6/12	1.551.981	1,500,000	103	103	93
GRAND TOTAL		9.875.011	11,600,000	85	85	93

(*) Not including Campobasso

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

593

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sing Report Wheat.

16 Dec. 1944

Average Dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on		
			latest report	report preceding week	31 Oct. 1942	30 Nov. 1942	31 Dec. 1942
5/12	186.435	280,000	66	66	91	93	94
8/12	759.355	950,000	80	80	93	94	94
5/12	1.570.355	2,170,000	72	72	95	96	96
7/12	255.224	250,000	102	102	88	90	91
7/12	243.680	300,000	81	81	84	85	86
	3.015.049	3,950,000	76	76	92	93	94
7/12	1.268.787	2,000,000	63	63	93	95	96
30/11	266.203	300,000	89	88	93	94	94
30/11	1.563.246	1,600,000	98	97	93	94	95
5/12	2.209.745	2,250,000	97	97	95	95	96
6/12	1.551.981	1,500,000	103	103	93	94	95
	9.875.011	11,600,000	85	85	93	94	95

pobasso

LELAND G. ALBPAUGH,
Chicago.

1760

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Agriculture Sub-Commission

532

AGR/211.14

SUBJECT: Weekly Amassing Report ~~West~~.

R E G I O N	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of in 1942-43 31 Oct. 1942
				latest report	report preceding week	
Calabria	15/12	186.954	280,000	67	66	91
Lucania	15/12	759.968	950,000	80	80	93
Puglie	15/12	1,573.638	2,170,000	72	72	95
Campania	17/12	257.757	250,000	103	103	88
Campobasso	15/12	244.866	300,000	82	82	84
SOUTHERN		3,023.183	3,950,000	76	76	92
Sicilia	13/12	1,276.772	2,000,000	64	63	93
Sardegna	13/12	370.443	300,000	90	89	93
Lazio-Umbria	10/12	1,585.070	1,600,000	99	98	93
Abruzzi-Marche (x)	13/12	2,256.768	2,250,000	100	99	95
Toscana	12/12	1,605.365	1,500,000	107	107	93
GRAND TOTAL		10,658.501	11,600,000	87	86	93

(x) Not including Campobasso

* Including Forlì Province (40,894 qls)

LELAND G. ALL
Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

597

VA/an

og Report Wheat.

23 December 1944

Average percent of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on		
			latest report	report preceding week	31 Oct. 1942	30 Nov. 1942	31 Dec. 1942
15/12	186.954	280,000	57	66	91	93	94
15/12	759.968	950,000	80	80	93	94	94
15/12	1,373.638	2,170,000	72	72	95	96	96
17/12	257.757	250,000	103	103	88	90	91
15/12	244.865	300,000	82	82	84	85	86
	3,023.183	3,950,000	76	76	92	93	94
13/12	1,276.775	2,000,000	64	63	93	95	96
13/12	270.441	300,000	90	89	93	94	94
10/12	1,585.070	1,600,000	99	98	93	94	95
13/12	2,256.768	2,250,000	100	99	95	95	96
12/12	1,605.165	1,500,000	107	107	93	94	95
	10,055.501	11,600,000	87	86	93	94	95

obasso

* Including Morli Province (40,893 qls)

LELAND G. ALLBAUGH,
Director.

1762

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Agriculture Sub-Commission

355

AGR/211.14

SUBJECT: Weekly Amassing Report Wheat.

R E G I O N	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of in 1942-43	
				latest report	report preceding week	31 Oct. 1942	
Calabria	19/12	187.023	200,000	67	67	91	
Lucania	23/12	760.252	950,000	80	80	93	
Puglie	23/12	1,573.994	2,170,000	72	72	95	
Campania	19/12	238.631	250,000	103	103	88	
Campobasso	23/12	245.250	300,000	82	82	84	
SOUTHERN		3,045.160	3,950,000	76	76	92	
Sicilia	20/12	1,285.115	2,000,000	64	64	93	
Sar(na	23/12	272.518	300,000	91	90	93	
Lazio-Umbria	15/12	1,585.686	1,600,000	99	99	93	
Abruzzi-Marche (x)	20/12	2,270.509	2,250,000	101	100	95	
Toscana	15/12	1,514.661	1,500,000	108	107	93	
GRAND TOTAL		6,094.438	11,600,000	87	87	93	

(x) Not including Campobasso

+ Including Forlì province (40.893 qls)

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

355

va/an

Massing Report Wheat.

3 January 1945

Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on		
			latest report	report preceding week	31 Oct. 1942	30 Nov. 1942	31 Dec. 1942
19/12	157.023	280,000	67	67	91	93	94
23/12	760.262	950,000	80	80	93	94	94
24/12	3,373.994	2,170,000	72	72	95	96	96
19/12	258.631	250,000	103	103	88	90	91
23/12	245.250	300,000	82	82	84	85	86
	3,025.160	3,950,000	76	76	92	93	94
20/12	1,265.115	2,000,000	64	64	93	95	96
22/12	272.518	300,000	91	90	93	94	94
15/12	1,585.686	1,600,000	99	99	93	94	95
20/12	2,270.905	2,250,000	101	100	95	95	96
15/12	1,614.661	1,500,000	108	107	93	94	95
	9,094.438	11,600,000	87	87	93	94	95

Campobasso

* Including Forlì province (40,893 qls)

HILARY C. ALBATCH,

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff

Ref: 4820/COS.

5 Jan 45.

I am directed by the Chief of Staff to forward you copy of the attached paper on the amassing of olive oil which will be the subject of discussion at the Chief Commissioner's Vice Presidents' Meeting on 4 Jan 45.

P. Russell

PA to Chief of Staff.

DISTRIBUTION.

DCOS, CA Sec
DCOS, Econ Sec
DCOS, Est Sec
Joint VP, Pol Sec
Director, Land Forces S/C
" Air Forces S/C
Chief, Naval S/C
DCCAO (Col Monfort)
General Susloparov.
General de Sevin
Lt Col Brown (Liaison).

595

3rd January 1944.

Ref: 4820/13/CSS.

SUBJECT: Olive Oil Harvesting.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

1. The Italian Government, in the person of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, has addressed a letter to you stating that it is feared that the harvesting of olive oil will be a complete failure unless further action is taken by the Italian Government with the help of the Allied authorities, which is considered indispensable, to arrange for more vigorous police control.

2. The Italian Government propose to form a group of inspectors to exercise a strict control on the provincial authorities and they have asked that the Commission should put at the disposal of the Italian Government 100 Allied officers, 100 M.C.O.'s, 40 cars and 40 lorries, with the necessary fuel and oil, for a period of 4 months ending 30th April.

3. The Italian Government conclude their letter by describing further measures which they intend to take such as propaganda, appeals to the political parties, direction to the Prefects, speeding up of judicial procedure, financial measures and extra police.

4. This letter was discussed at your Chief of Staff's meeting this morning. The economic section are naturally most anxious that we should give every assistance possible and make a very good case for overcoming political, administrative and establishment objections in order to save shipping. The amount required in order to provide an adequate olive oil ration for the whole of Italy is 69,000 tons, which is divided into 18,000 tons for Italian Government territory, 27,000 tons for presently occupied territory, and 24,000 tons for Rensselaire's Italy. Unless this can be provided, either the population will go without oil, producing a disease and unrest problem, or extra shipping will have to be provided to bring fats and oils in substitution. Colonel Bensons would not commit himself to say that the provision of these officers would effect 100 per cent success but he thought that it would go far to prevent a complete failure which the Italian Government predict.

5. The consensus of the rest of your Vice-Residents was against such assistance being provided. It was pointed out that it would be contrary to the policy of the Allied Nations which is to remove Allied officers from Italian Government territory and place full responsibility on the Italian Government, and that it would be ridiculous to remove 100 officers with one hand and implant 100 officers with the other. It was argued that unless

-2-

Allied officers could employ force the value of their presence would be much discounted and in fact their bluff would be called. Officers also felt that unless a very large measure of success was absolutely assured it would be unwise for the Allied Commission to be involved. For the odium of failure would then undoubtedly rest upon the Commission. It was pointed out that the presence of special Allied monitoring officers in Sicily, which is also involved in the olive oil smuggling, has not achieved full success.

6. This is a very difficult problem. On the one hand we have the absolute necessity of producing the oil if it is humanly possible to do so. Not merely for the Italian Government but in order to feed the Italians who will be under our administrative control for many months. The Italian Government has asked for help. We want the oil. Our economic advisers think that this proposal will produce at any rate a part of the amount required. There are precedents, as Mr. Hodgkinson pointed out, for Allied help in this matter, not only in this country but in Germany, an independent state, and Spain. We have an example of the efficacy of organized Allied control in Reggio and Matera where the wheat smuggling has been surprisingly good.

7. Are we to place the economic necessity of getting every litre of oil into our hands against the very grave difficulty of violating the accepted policy of the Allied nations?

8. If the Economic Section and the Italian Government can convince you that the provision of a number of Allied officers, with vehicles (I will put the figure at nearer 50 than 100), will materially increase the olive oil to be assessed, and if they can submit a reasonable proposal for the organization of this monitoring assistance, then I think we should be wise to give favourable consideration to the proposal.

9. You may wish to discuss this matter with the Acting Resident and at your Vice Residents' meeting tomorrow and if you agree I will circulate copies of this memorandum to Vice Residents.

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

and JG.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

AGR/211.14

SUBJECT: Weekly Amassing Report Wheat.

R E G I O N	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of in 1942-43	
				latest report	report preceding week	31 Oct. 1942	
Calabria	5/12	186.435	280,000	66	66	91	
Lucania	8/12	759.355	950,000	80	80	93	
Puglie	5/12	1.570.355	2,170,000	72	72	95	
Campania	7/12	255.224	250,000	102	102	88	
Campobasso	7/12	243.680	300,000	81	81	84	
SOUTHERN		3.015.049	3,950,000	76	76	92	
Sicilia	7/12	1.268.787	2,000,000	63	63	93	
Sardegna	30/11	266.203	300,000	89	88	93	
Lazio-Umbria	30/11	1.563.246	1,600,000	98	97	93	
Abruzzi-Marche (x)	5/12	2.209.745	2,250,000	97	97	95	
Toscana	6/12	1.551.981	1,500,000	103	103	93	
GRAND TOTAL		9.875.011	11,600,000	85	85	93	

(x) Not including Campobasso

LELAND G. ALL
Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

vA/an

16 Dec. 1944

ing Report Wheat.

Average Dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on		
			latest report	report preceding week	31 Oct. 1942	30 Nov. 1942	31 Dec. 1942
5/12	186.435	280,000	66	66	91	93	94
8/12	759.355	950,000	80	80	93	94	94
5/12	1,570.355	2,170,000	72	72	95	96	96
7/12	255.224	250,000	102	102	88	90	91
7/12	243.680	300,000	81	81	84	85	86
	3,015.049	3,950,000	76	76	92	93	94
7/12	1,268.787	2,000,000	63	63	93	95	96
30/11	266.203	300,000	89	88	93	94	94
30/11	1,563.246	1,600,000	98	97	93	94	95
5/12	2,209.745	2,250,000	97	97	95	95	96
6/12	1,551.981	1,500,000	103	103	93	94	95
	9,875.011	11,600,000	85	85	93	94	95

mpobasso

LELAND G. ALLBAUGH,
Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Agriculture Sub-Commission

AGR/211.14

SUBJECT: Weekly Amassing Report

R E G I O N	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent o in 1942-4
				latest report	report preceding week	
Calabria	30/11	185.697	280,000	66	66	91
Lucania	30/11	757.467	950,000	80	79	93
Puglie	30/11	1.568.845	2,170,000	72	72	95
Campania	30/11	253.716	250,000	102	100	88
Campobasso	30/11	243.345	300,000	81	80	84
SOUTHERN		3.009.070	3,950,000	76	76	92
Sicilia	25/11	1.261.763	2,000,000	63	63	93
Sar na	25/11	265.369	300,000	88	87	93
Lazio-Umbria	25/11	1.553.246	1,600,000	97	96	93
Abruzzi-Marche (x)	25/11	2.186.037	2,250,000	97	96	95
Toscana	23/11	1.542.108	1,500,000	103	101	93
GRAND TOTAL		9.817.593	11,600,000	85	84	93

(x) Not including Campobasso

LELAND G. ALLI
Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Agriculture Sub-Commission

vA/an

9 Dec 44

Assing Report

Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on		
			latest report	report preceding week	31 Oct. 1942	30 Nov. 1942	31 Dec. 1942
30/11	185.697	200,000	66	66	91	93	94
30/11	757.467	950,000	80	79	93	94	94
30/11	1,568.845	2,170,000	72	72	95	96	96
30/11	253.716	250,000	102	100	88	90	91
30/11	243.345	300,000	81	80	84	85	86
	3,009.070	3,950,000	76	76	92	93	94
25/11	1,261.763	2,000,000	63	63	93	95	96
25/11	265.369	300,000	88	87	93	94	94
25/11	1,553.246	1,600,000	97	96	93	94	95
25/11	2,186.037	2,250,000	97	96	95	95	96
23/11	1,542.108	1,500,000	103	101	93	94	95
	9,817.593	11,600,000	85	84	93	94	95

Campobasso

LELAND G. ALLBAUGH,
Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

AGR/211.14

SUBJECT: Weekly Amassing Report Wheat

R E G I O N	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of in 1942-43 31 Oct. 1942
				latest report	report preceding week	
Calabria	5/12	186.435	280,000	66	66	91
Lucania	7/12	758.755	950,000	80	80	93
Puglie	5/12	1,570.355	2,170,000	72	72	95
Campania	5/12	254.890	250,000	102	102	88
Campobasso	7/12	243.680	300,000	81	81	84
SOUTHERN		3,014.115	3,950,000	76	76	92
Sicilia	3/12	1,265.724	2,000,000	63	63	93
Saragena	27/11	266.047	300,000	89	88	93
Lazio-Umbria	27/11	1,554.739	1,600,000	97	97	93
Abruzzi-Marche (*)	5/12	2,209.745	2,250,000	98	97	95
Toscana	5/12	1,548.579	1,500,000	103	103	93
GRAND TOTAL		9,858.944	11,600,000	85	85	93

(*) Not including Campobasso

LELAND G. AD
Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

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vA/an

14 December 1944

Passing Report Wheat

Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept. 1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on		
			latest report	report preceding week	31 Oct. 1942	30 Nov. 1942	31 Dec. 1942
5/12	186.435	280,000	66	66	91	93	94
7/12	758.755	950,000	80	80	93	94	94
5/12	21.570.355	2,170,000	72	72	95	96	96
5/12	254.890	250,000	102	102	88	90	91
7/12	243.680	300,000	81	81	84	85	86
	3.014.115	3,950,000	76	76	92	93	94
3/12	1.265.724	2,000,000	63	63	93	95	96
27/11	266.047	300,000	89	88	93	94	94
27/11	1.554.739	1,600,000	97	97	93	94	95
5/12	2.209.745	2,250,000	98	97	95	95	96
5/12	1.548.579	1,500,000	103	103	93	94	95
	9.858.944	11,600,000	85	85	93	94	95

Campobasso

LELAND G. ALLBAUGH,
Director.

1773

Mr. Caccia.

For Sat 11/3 pm
RM
only

I simply don't know what
PW13 are prouching about. I
click a copy of the first release
we put out. & at the same
time we sent PW13 all the
relevant documents. McInerney,
the UNN editor, has been & is in
constant contact with Albock.
The fact is that there is. v. little
to say. And who invented the
APPALLING name of Oliai del
Popolo I don't know! Not we!
L. Fielden

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 994

MEMORANDUM TO: Agriculture Sub-Commission

The British Ambassador has passed me the attached letter from an Italian who wants to be reinstated in the Government job from which he was dismissed by the Fascists.

As this concerns the Ministry of Agriculture, would you kindly take over and do whatever you think best.

H. A. CACCIA
Vice President Political Section

Political Section,
14.10.44

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
AFC 394

21 October 1944

Ref : 780

SUBJECT: Oliari del Popolo.

TO : P.R.O.

1. This week as last week the P.W.B. Directive included a paragraph saying that we would continue to plug "Oliari del Popolo". But story writers said that they were having difficulty in obtaining material from A.C.C. Could we help?

2. P.W.B. also showed concern whether we should be able to move the people's oil if annexed, since it was a fundamental rule of propaganda not to have a campaign which could not succeed.

HAC

H. A. CACOLA
Vice President, Political Section

Copy to:

Chief of Staff
Economic Section

472

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R1/105

23 September 1944

Press Release - Immediate

The price of olive oil to producers in Italy has been set at 6,000 lire a quintal for first grade oil as a price at which most effective collections can be obtained, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

The 6000 lire price was arrived at after close consultation between the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the technical experts of the Allied Control Commission, it was added.

The Italian decree fixing the procedure for the collection of olive oil has already been signed. The decree differs in the main from past arrangements in that it takes over the communal and provincial committee innovations of the Granai del Popolo in order to make the oil collection a civic responsibility.

Producers must have permits to be able to store oil on their premises and strict controls will be exercised over the oil presses which will be licensed. Oil presses often run 1000 to a province in the Southern part of Italy - Puglia, Calabria and Sicily - where the major portion of the estimated 2,000,000 quintals oil crop will come from.

The entire schedule of national prices to be paid by the official Italian collection agencies to the producers for the 1944 crop areas follows:

Grade	Maxim. degree of acidity permissible	Price per q.l
First	2 degrees	6,000
Second	5	5,700
Third	7	5,400
Lampante(lamp oil)	7	5,100
Lavate, Scaldate		
d'inferno(washed oil)	No acidity restriction	4,800

The prices above are nearly four times the 1942-43 prices when the top price was only 1,550 lire for the best low acidity oil. The higher price was dictated by the higher costs of transportation, labor, baskets, solvents and power. **587**
price covers the minimum costs of production while at the

at 6,000 lire a quintal for first grade oil as a price at which most effective collections can be obtained, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

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Lavate, Scaldate		
d'inferno(washed oil)	No acidity restriction	4,800

The prices above are nearly four times the 1942-43 prices when the top price was only 1,550 lire for the best low acidity oil. The higher price was dictated by the higher costs of transportation, labor, baskets, solvents and power. ^{the} price covers the minimum costs of production while at the same time is low enough to insure, with proper care, a reasonable ration to all parts of Italy in both town and country, officials said.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 394

AGR/50

12 August 1944

SUBJECT: Supplementary suggested lines on action to maximize collection of wheat.

TO : His Excellency the Minister for Agriculture.

1. Recent discussions with Italian Officials and allied Officers in the field, suggest that lack of a spirit of patriotism, and also lack of humanitarian point of view, on the part of many wheat farmers and Communal and Provincial Italian Officials, represent a serious handicap to attainment of our mutual objective to maximize the collection of wheat.

2. The few situations on which the above observations are based, are summarized as follows:

a Alimentation and other Italian Officials base their calculations of need on capacity of large mills only. Up to 250 small farm mills were reported in one province. Unless small and large mills throughout respective areas are considered it will be difficult to avoid substantial leakage into black markets, and similar result in request for flour and wheat imports to provinces which can, at least for a few months, mill all the wheat to meet requirements.

b Refusal to deliver wheat to Consorziò warehouses before full year's retention has been threshed and stored for private use, results in placing unnecessary demands on already overburdened transportation facilities, to move wheat from surplus to deficit areas. Because of transportation and other bottlenecks, farmers should be willing to deliver all of the first wheat threshed, and Alimentation and other local Italian Officials, should be instructed to issue orders accordingly. For example, we noted in one province that crop wheat was being threshed within 5 km. of a particular town which was depending upon wheat which had to be transported a comparatively long distance from surplus producing areas.

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- 2 -

Consorzio Agrario could be authorized to issue receipts for payment in kind to farmers after (let us say) November and December, when transportation facilities become more adequate.

3. Although we do not have any convictions regarding the best possible lines of action to remove possible handicaps to accomplishment of our mutual objective in the interest of the total population of Italy, the following suggestions are offered for favourable consideration.

a Memorandum of instruction and orders from Minister of Interior to Provincial and Communal Italian Officials.

The purpose of this Memorandum could be to breakdown for patriotic and humanitarian reasons, the assumed RIGHT many of such Officials seem to take for granted, of retaining wheat needed within a particular Commune or Province, before one quintal is declared surplus even on a temporary basis.

Although such assumed rights may be historic in character, it is suggested that they are not in harmony with the objectives of the Italian Government or Allies.

b Memorandum containing firm suggestions from the Vatican down through the various Church channels in the smallest Commune, outlining obligations on the part of all Italian citizens to their fellow-men, with special reference to each individual's obligation to help feed fellow-citizens.

Observations in the field suggest that a spirit of humanitarianism towards fellow-citizens on the part of many wheat producers, as well as on the part of Communal and Provincial Officials is entirely lacking.

Since a spirit of humanitarianism is, in our opinion a fundamental factor in all Christian teaching, it is recommended that the Church as well as official governmental agencies should sponsor the campaign from the point of view of reaching Italian citizens as individuals.

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4. Although the above suggestions may appear to be somewhat intangible, it is suggested that crystallization of concrete programmes of actions will very materially aid our present mutual all-out effort to maximize the collection of

././.

- 3 -

wheat and the distribution of same on the most equitable patriotism and humanitarian principles we are capable of developing.

5. This Sub-Commission stands ready to cooperate in every possible way, in the development of those ideas into programmes of action.

W.A. HARTMAN
Lt. Colonel
Director.

Distribution:
Economic Section.

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APPENDIX E

Rome, 6/7 1944

To the Rome Allied Command
Food Supplies and Agriculture Section
ROME

Following up the letter (see attached), in which you were requested to be good enough to consider the exceptionally serious food situation of the Institute personnel, and to grant supplementary supplies of foodstuffs, I take the liberty of explaining the measures adopted at the time by the German Command at Rome as regards the said personnel.

Considering the legal position of an international institution as comparable to an Embassy, the German Command at Rome allowed the International Institute of Agriculture to acquire supplementary food products in the Lazio and in the neighbouring provinces, for the purpose of maintaining in operation the buffet of the said Institute.

In consequence of this privilege, both the foodstuffs purchased on behalf of the Institute and the vehicle of transport employed were exempt from sequestration or confiscation. Moreover, the civilian and military authorities were requested to facilitate the food purchases in question.

Even when the different occupied Italian provinces became autonomous from the food standpoint, and, consequently, no produce could be transported from one province to another, the German Command authorized the Institute to acquire at Florence, by means of the ration cards regularly distributed to the staff and relatives thereof, the foodstuffs due to them and which were not available in Rome.

At present, although conditions are difficult and the health of the personnel has already suffered greatly, the Institute has not slackened in any way its activity, which has been found a useful contribution to world agriculture.

Deeply grateful for your kind attention, and thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

President

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Enclosure #1
to C

ACTION
MEMO FOR U.S. POLITICAL ADVISOR AND DUTCH RESIDENT MINISTER

AOO

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JULY 18

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

POLITICAL

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND THE GENERAL SECRETARY
 OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE HAVE ASKED THAT CONSIDERATION
 BE GIVEN BY THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO RESUMPTION OF THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN THE IN-
 TERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND THAT UNCLE SUGAR AND UNCLE KING AND
 UNCLE LAM AND UNCLE LAM AND SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATES BE REQUESTED TO RETURN TO PARIS
TO ATTEND FOR ACTION UNDER DUTCH POLITICAL ADVISOR AND DUTCH RESIDENT MINISTER
FROM AAO FROM STONE AT THE PRESENT TIME EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF INSTITUTE AND HOSTS
THE GENERAL SECRETARY THE AMERICAN VICE PRESIDENT AND THE DUTCH DELEGATE TO
 IT IS STATED THAT DURING 1945 THE INSTITUTE HAS BEEN UNDER CONTROL OF
 PARROT & CO AND INSTITUTE AT PRESENT IS COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED BY FULL MEMO-
 RANDE REQUESTED CURRENT STATUS OF INSTITUTE IN AN INFORMATION AND WILL BE SUB-
 MITTED AT EARLY DATE PARA IN THE MEANS THE TWO OFFICES OF THE INSTITUTE HAVE
 REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS JOIN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
 HAVEY REQUEST TO YOU ITS MOST CORDIAL GRATE AND HOPED YOU WILL RESUME YOUR HIGHLY
 ACTIVITIES HERE AS SUCH AS POSSIBLE REQUEST BE SENT TO THE AMERICAN
 DELEGATE JOHN CLYDE MARGIS AND THE SPANISH DELEGATE FRANCISCO BELLAG AND DIRECTOR
 OF AGRICULTURE AT MADRID AND THE BRITISH DELEGATE ROGER ROGER WATKINS AND UNCLE
WATKINS PLACE BELLAG AND THE DUTCH DELEGATE VAN HAARLEM AVONDA ANTONIO JOSE
 AVONDA FOUR TWO AND LARSON AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATE FOX RAY GARDINER

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Enclosure #1
TLC

^{NOTION}
ASHE TO /G... POLITICAL ADVISOR AND BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL

ACC

666

JULY 18

CONFIDENTIAL
ROSTINE
POLITICAL

NOTION PROTESTANT CHA. MR. COUNCIL. THESE AMERICAN BARRON AND THE GENERAL SECRETARY
MR. RAY. IN THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE HAVE ASKED THAT COOPERATION
BE GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO EXTENSION OF THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN THE IN-
STITUTE. MR. INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. THAT UNDER OTHER CHA. UNDER KING CHA
FITCH CHA. BARRON CHA. AND SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE BE REQUESTED TO RETURN TO BARRE
TO APPEAL FOR ACTION UNDER OTHER POLITICAL ADVISOR AND BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL
FROM ALL FROM STONE AT THE CURRENT TIME EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF INSTITUTE AND ROSTINE
WITH GENERAL UNDERSTANDING THE AMERICAN TICS PROTESTANT AND THE REMAINING INSTITUTE TO
IT IS STATED THAT DURING 1930S YEARS THE INSTITUTE HAS BEEN UNDER CONTROL OF
FASCIST TICS AND INSTITUTE AS CURRENT IS COMPLETELY RE-ORGANIZED BY FULL MEM-
BERSHIP MEMBERS IN INSTITUTE OF INSTITUTE IN RE ORGANIZATION AND WILL BE RE-
MITTER AT EARLY DATE. THIS IS THE REASON THE TWO DEVICES OF THE INSTITUTE HAVE
REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
WANTY BEING TO YOU THE FIRST GENERAL CHIEF HAS BEEN YOU WILL BECOME YOUR HIGHLY
A CHIEFED ACTIVITY HERE AS SUCH AS POSSIBLE REPORTS BE SENT TO THE AMERICAN
DELEGATE JOHN CLYDE MARSHALL CHA. THE SPANISH DELEGATE FRANCISCO BILBAO CHA. MINISTRY
OF AGRICULTURE AT MADRID CHA. THE BRITISH DELEGATE ROGER ROGER ROSTINE CHA. CHIEF
REPRESENTATIVE FIRST LORRAINE CHA. THE DUTCH DELEGATE VAN HAARLEM AVONDA ANTONIO JOSE
ALMEIDA FOUR TWO CHA. LISBON CHA. AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATE FOR RAY GOLDENBURY

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Political Section, ACC

Enclosure #2

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 394

ACR/30000

WAR/11
14 July 1944

SUBJECT: International Institute of Agriculture.

TO : Economic Section, ATT: Vice President.

1. Reference - request for report from Vice President, Economic Section.
2. Conclusions based on casual conversations and observations as of this date may be summarized as follows: (Because of international political complications and related reasons this Sub-Commission does not consider itself equipped to complete an official organized survey.)
 - a. There is immediate need for a thorough investigation of pro-Axis activities by the Institute and by individual staff members.
 - b. Although the Institute is in good shape physically, it is sorely in need of a thorough overhauling from the points of view of personnel, leadership, and finances.
 - c. Leadership appears to be acutely conscious of the privileges inherent in the international character of the Institute. It is equally conscious of the financial difficulties it faces. While the first point may tend to resist intervention by the Allies the second is against raising points of international law to the extent where the desires of the Allies would be thwarted. The General Secretary, *Ugo Rapi*, made the observation that the future of the Institute now rests in large part in reviving the interests of the Allies including the return of the Soviet Union to active membership.
 - d. Present leadership is extremely anxious to place entire facilities of Institute at the disposal of the Allies and this Sub-Commission in particular.
 - e. The technical staff appears to be representative of skilled technicians who under proper guidance and able leadership, could make definite contributions to the war effort and to post war reconstruction.
3. Neither the grounds, the buildings, or the movable property *appeared* to have suffered any damage or to have been moved by the Germans.
4. The library with few exceptions contains no Axis publications for the period beginning July 1943. Up to July 1943, however, the collection of Axis material appears to have remained undisturbed. Allied material is lacking for a much longer span of time.
5. Institute staff continues to report for work although due to lack of program the working day has been limited to the hours between 0830 to 1300.

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- 2 -

6. Attached as Appendix A is a tabular break down of the staff by tenure, rank, salary, and nationality as of 1 July 1944. Two German staff members have managed to remain on the staff in Rome. They report for work daily. The permanent staff consists of 85 persons of whom 62 are Italian, 5 stateless (or Russian), 4 German, and the remainder divided between thirteen countries.

7. Attached as Appendix B is a list of International Institute delegates present in Rome as of 1 July 1944.

8. The Institute has no effective President. The last President, Baron Acerbo, went into hiding shortly after 25 July 1943 and has been absent ever since. Because of his early association with Fascism (he was Minister of Finance), he has recently been removed from the rolls of the University of Rome where he served as Prof. of Economics.

It is reported that in June 1943 the Institute's Permanent Committee decided that in case the President should be rendered incapable of exercising his functions, the control should pass to a special committee of three which was to consist of the Argentinian delegate who at the same time would serve as Vice-President, the Rumanian and the Spanish delegates. That resolution according to the General Secretary was confirmed again in a special session held after the Armistice in September 1943. As a result effective control now rests with the General Secretary, Mr Iapi (Italian), Mr Comolli (Argentine), and Col. Angelescu (Rumanian). The Spanish delegate returned to Spain some time ago. The Argentine delegate who is also the Commercial Attache at the Argentine Embassy at Rome now signs himself as President. The Rumanian delegate who undertook his present duties two years ago used to be Prefect of a Rumanian Province and is said to be a friend of the former Rumanian Minister to the United States, Devila. He has been characterized as an opportunist rather than as a Fascist.

Prof. Iapi held office under a five year contract which expired in June 1944 and apparently was renewed for another five years. Prof. Iapi appears to be a career man. He has praised the Fascist in his writings and had himself appointed to the chair of the Faculty of Economics, University of Rome.

9. The morale of the present staff is very low possibly because of one or more of the following reasons:

a. Salaries: no change in base rates has been made since 1937. The only increases have been those granted because of seniority or promotion, and, since 1941, those granted as bonus payments. The latter now amount to between 25 and 60 percent of base salaries, with the lowest salaries being supplemented by the largest bonus and vice versa. Even so the present salary scale is woefully inadequate in view of the increase in prices that has taken place. A highpowered research worker, after more than 20 years of service now earns 4200 lire a month, including the bonus. None of the Allied provisions concerning salary increases to meet rising prices have so far been complied with. It must be added ~~though~~ that the financial situation of the Institute may be a difficult one, since many countries have ceased paying dues.

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b. Internal dissension: the triumvirate mentioned above appears to be thoroughly disliked by these staff members. In fact, matters have in the last few days come to a head in that the members of the Staff Advisory Committee (a standing institution) consisting of 14 employees representing the employees

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vis a vis the administration, have resigned as members of the Committee in a body. Their motive for resigning was that they could no longer share with the group in control any responsibility for the conduct of the Institute. The charges against the leadership are that they are Fascists or opportunists, that they lack initiative, imagination, and also technical background, and that they are interested more in the financial aspects of the Institute than in its scientific achievements.

c. Treatment of Allied staff members: Contrary to Rapi's contention, the Institute in the shape of Rapi himself, upon outbreak of the war, made an attempt to oust Allied members. In fact, one British subject had already been forbidden to enter the premises of the Institute; it was at this point that the German members intervened, thinking it unwise to deprive the Institute of its international character. According to one story, the German members saw their Ambassador, V. Mackensen, who in turn saw to it that Ciano gave directions to the Institute not to oust members of Allied countries. On the basis of this intervention a meeting was called at which the Allied personnel were told that they would be allowed to stay if they so desired.

10. Political reliability of members. Little can be said on this score at this early date and without thorough investigation. As elsewhere denunciations have been made, but no judgement can yet be based on them. It should be kept in mind, however, that the last President was Baron Acerbo, Minister of Finance, in the last Fascist government, and that the Fascist government has always tried to exercise a strong influence on the Institute and in particular on the composition of its personnel. If the Allies should in any way decide actually to take over the Institute a thorough housecleaning would be advisable, even though it might include technically skilled men who have been with the Institute for many years.

11. Miscellaneous information. Various stories concerning the conduct of Rapi and his entourage are circulating among staff members. Two examples are given below to illustrate the atmosphere at present prevailing in the Institute. The stories are given without confirmation by independent investigation.

a. Financial transactions. Recently 15,000 Swiss francs were transferred to the Institute from the funds kept in Switzerland. It is alleged that these francs were changed into lire at a rate far below the rate at which they could have been sold, the implication being that some personal financial considerations played a part in this transaction. In view of the salary situation this story has of course aroused the anger of the staff members.

b. Extraterritorial status. It is alleged that the Institute's right to confer diplomatic immunity upon its members has recently been abused by granting such immunity to three Rumanian subjects who are in no way connected with the Institute.

12. Steps taken by Allies to-date. Upon occupation of Rome an Allied Liaison Officer was assigned for part time work with Agriculture Sub-Committee by the Office of Strategic Services and was established with the Institute. Some research work is being undertaken although it has been found that the Central Statistical Institute and the Ministry of Agriculture both of which are located in Rome could and can produce much more reliable up to date material.

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13. Attached as Appendix C is a translation of a paper prepared by a Belgian staff member of the Institute and received by this Sub-Commission from a junior member of the Institute staff. The title is "Memorandum on the International Institute of Agriculture."

14. Attached as Appendixes D and E are communications received from the President of the Institute requesting special allotment of food to the staff of the Institute and members of their families totaling 532 persons. No action has been taken on this request. The incoming signed copies of these two communications are attached to the original copy of this memo for appropriate action.

15. Also returned herewith is a communication received from the Political Section, ACC for dispatch back to Political Section, ACC with copy of this memo. This is in accordance with request from Political Section, ACC.

W. A. HANTMAN
Lt. Colonel
Director

APPENDIX A

Staff of International Institute of Agriculture, rank, salary and Nationality as of 1 July 1944.

Total staff	136
Permanent	85
Not permanent	32
Casual	19

Permanent	Number	(monthly) Salary range
General Secretary	1	6,250
Chief of Service	2	5,600
Chief of Section	6	4,100-4,500
Counsellor	11	3,000-3,800
Redactor, principal	12	2,900-3,400
" , 1st grade	2	2,500
" , 2nd grade	0	----
Employee, senior	3	2,000-2,300
" , 1st grade, principle	15	1,500-1,900
" , 2nd grade, principle	12	1,400-1,800
" , 1st grade	4	1,000-1,400
Subordinate staff	17	800-1,300

	Perm.	Non-Perm.	Casual	Total
Italian	62	18	16	96
GERMAN	4	2	0	6
Swiss	1	1	1	3
Belgian	1	2	0	3
Iranian	1			1
Luxemburg	1			1
Dutch	1			1
Rumanian	1			1
Hungarian	1		1	2
Norwegian	1			1
Swedish	1			1
Egyptian	1			1
Argentinian	1			1
Portugese	1			1
South-African	1			1
Ex-German	1			1
French		1	1	2
Polish		1		1
Yugoslav		1		1
Spanish		1		1
Czech		1		1
English		1		1
Stateless	5	3		8
TOTAL	85	32	19	136

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APPENDIX B

LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT IN ROME AS OF 1 JULY 1944.

M.	ANGELESCO	Ing. Col. Jon	Rumania
M.	BONCA	Avv. Alessandro	Paraguay
M.	CASAS BRICENO	J.M.	Vénézuéla (believed to be at the Vatican)
M.	CONELLI	Dott. Guido	Argentina
M.	COPPI	Vincenzo	Columbia
	Son Exc. M. MACWHITE	Michel	Eire
M.	Mingalon	André	France
M.	PEDROSO DE LIMA	José	Portugal (Left Rome for a temporary visit to Lisbon)
M.	SANDICCHI	Pasquale	Italian Delegats
M.	UCELLI	Giulio	Iran

Appendix C.

MEMORANDUM ON THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

At the risk of repeating facts already known, this report will begin with general information.

The idea of founding an International Institute of Agriculture originated with an American, David Lubin, whose efforts terminated, with the assistance of the King of Italy, in the International Convention of 1905. The governing bodies of the Institute are the General Assembly, which meets every two years (last Assembly held in May, 1939) and the Permanent Committee. This latter directs the work of the Institute and has executive power as regards the putting into effect of the decisions of the General Assembly. The Permanent Committee is constituted by the reunion of delegates. There is a delegate for each member State who is nominated as standing representative by his Government. The Permanent Committee elects a President and a Vice-President. The President has always been an Italian. The last to hold this position was Baron Acerbo, member of the Grand Fascist Council, Minister of Finance at the time of the coup d'etat of July 25, 1923. The present Vice-President is Mr. Cocchi, Argentine Delegate (Mr. Cocchi was born in Piedmont; emigrated when young with his parents to Argentina, and having risen in the world, returned to Italy as commercial attache. Entirely devoted to the cause of Italian interests). The preceding Vice-President was Mr. Clyde Lusk Davis, Delegate of the United States, and held this office up to about the middle of 1931, when his Government recalled him and ceased payment of their contribution to the Institute.

The executive organs of the Institute are the General Secretary and the Divisions under his control. The General Secretary has always been an Italian. The present General Secretary is Mr. Ego Sapi, ordinary professor of "corporative" political economy of the Rome University, Faculty of Economics and Commerce, the head of which was the aforesaid Baron Acerbo. Mr. Sapi has always seemed to wish to pass as non-fascist, but this would appear to be in contradiction with the patronage of Baron Acerbo, the "corporative" nature of the courses taught, and the young age when he was nominated professor at the University (he was born in 1893). In articles published before the entry of Italy into the war, Mr. Sapi defends the policy of his Government. In one of these articles he speaks of these so-called democratic governments. The loss of an eye by Mr. Sapi is not, it is believed, the result of a war casualty, but of a student's jollification. Mr. Sapi's contract of term of office ended on June 30, 1944. This question will be discussed further on.

The Divisions of the Institute comprise: the General Secretariat which controls the Section of Agricultural Legislation; the Statistics Bureau; the Bureau of Economics and Sociology; the Bureau of Agricultural Information on which the Section of Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture and that of Horticulture depend; the Library. Of 11 Departmental Heads and Chiefs of Section, seven are Italians, 1 is Swiss, 1 a Frenchman, 1 an expatriate (White Russian) and 1 a German. At present only the Italians and the White Russian are on duty. A large proportion of the scientific staff and practically all the clerical and subordinate staff are Italian.

Permanent Committee.

The Delegates on the Permanent Committee have, in general, shown great variability in qualities from every point of view. Only some of these give their entire time and attention to the work of the Committee and only a few of these latter are informed on agricultural questions and still fewer have any real personal value. The large majority of the Delegates held contemporarily other posts (as ambassador, minister, commercial attaché, consul, etc.). Many States had no delegation on the spot and were represented on the Permanent Committee (and at the General Assemblies) by Italian personages. Thus, for example, at a certain moment, an Italian Senator was Delegate for both Bulgaria and Ethiopia. To understand fully the situation, it should be pointed out, on the one hand, that for many States, a good entente with the Italian Government was the dominating consideration and, on the other, that many Delegates were not intransigent to the material benefit of insignia and other favours which the Italian Government has always known how to distribute with great liberality.

The foregoing clearly explains that since the beginning Italy has always ruled the roost at the Institute and also that all attempts at improving the management and working of this organization have always failed. The most striking clash which arose on this question was that with the United States, begun (unless mistaken) in 1938 and lasting several years. Matters went so far that the American Government recalled its Delegate (Mr. Libbey) and ordered payment of contributions. The President at that time was Mr. de Micheli, a man of off-hand and dictatorial manners, whose behaviour succeeded in aggravating the conflict. After several years absence, the United States returned to the Institute without, however, obtaining any reforms. The only satisfactory being the departure of Mr. de Micheli. The prolonged absence of the United States, however, had a serious effect on the finances of the Institute. These were never flourishing. The loss of the American contribution rendered them still more precarious and the policy of Mr. de Micheli destined towards wasting the patrimony of the Institute.

At the time of entry into the war of Italy, the delegates of the Allied Countries had to quit the country. The Delegate of the Netherlands, Mr. Van den Hart, with a daughter seriously ill, would have liked to remain. The President advised him as a "friend" to leave, if he did not want to be interned. When he was at Lisbon, it is said that Mr. Van den Hart, either for the love reason, or at the suggestion of his wife, went, asked to return to Rome, which request was refused. Later, however, in 1943-44, it would seem that a request or desire was expressed that the absent delegates should return to attend the meetings (quarterly) of the Committee. At the same time, President de Micheli attempted through the intermediary of Switzerland and the League of Nations to renew relations with the western powers. To this end, he made a trip to Switzerland, followed by another on the part of the General Secretary and several by the Vice-President. Outside of a few acts of courtesy, there do not appear to have been any concrete results.

To understand exactly the "climate" of the Institute at the time, it may be noted that about this exact (beginning of 1941, unless mistaken) that the Osservatore Romano published a communiqué of a press agency announcing the creation of a branch of the ... the ... (Permanent Organisation for Agriculture) destined to serve ... statistics and research centre and also as information centre for the Governments concerned ... and to replace the former International Institute of Agriculture established at Rome. Another international organization, therefore, destined to replace the Institute, had been created by the Allies.

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The departure of the delegates of the Allied Powers finally turned the Permanent Committee into a minority committee. The presence of delegates of neutral countries, however, still assured certain guarantees and enabled the assembly to maintain an international aspect. After the overthrow of Fascism and the event of the Armistice, the delegates of the neutral countries ceased attendance. In the autumn of 1943, the German Delegate (and the majority of the functionaries of German nationality) also left. All character of Permanent Committee then disappeared and the administration of the Institute was assured entirely by Mr. Papi, Vice-President Comolli and the Rumanian Delegate Angelescu. (The peculiar position of the latter requires explaining. Although nominated by the Antonescu Government, he stated to be a foreign functionary, after Allied occupation of Rome, that he no longer recognized this government. Now his authority at the Institute is derived from his nomination by Antonescu. Now can he obtain authority from a Government which he no longer recognizes?). At this time, all illusion at the Institute was lost, the existence of the I.O.F.A. was known, and the struggle to ensure the survival of the Institute was initiated. The financial situation of the Institute will be examined separately. As it plays an important part, however, it may be stated that, in the course of an interview granted the Staff Advisory Committee on the question of improvement in salary, Mr. Comolli justified refusal by saying that resources should be husbanded so as to "last" two to three years without further contributions until the convocation of a General Assembly.

Another serious difficulty was the expiration of Mr. Papi's contract (June 30, 1944). Quite recently it was heard that Messrs. Comolli and Angelescu had without publicity, renewed this contract for another five years. Some say that this renewal took place in February, others again, that it was one month before the arrival of the Allies. This step, in its exaggeration, (5 years), appeared to many as a war measure.

It is very difficult to give a comprehensive picture of the war activity of the Institute in its non-public part, especially owing to the absence - in the General Secretariat - of a trustworthy person able to supply information. On the opposite side some facts can be explained.

Already before the entry into war of Italy, the International Bulletin of Plant Protection, one of the publications of the Institute, attempted to abolish the word "Poland" using instead the term "General Government". When an English functionary (Mr. Higgins), translator at the time, protested, a number already printed was destroyed and the new issue corrected for this reason. After the entry into war of Italy, the heading "General Government" again appeared, this time definitely. Likewise, the Bulletin inserted everything referring to Alsace Lorraine and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under Germany. Yugoslavia disappeared and Croatia was introduced. The latter non-existent according to international law, was recognized, however, by the Institute of which it became a member. The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, then the ex-Prime Minister of Iraq (he who had tried to join the Axis) were solemnly received at the Institute. Unless mistaken, their visits were reported by the press.

As regards Poland, it is worth noting that during 1943, the Library commenced the preparation of a new catalogue of the periodical publications received (it is not known if the work has been completed). The word Poland was suppressed and all the publications, even those dating from the period 1918 to 1939 were grouped under the heading of "General Government". Interrogated, the Librarian (a German) declared that he had acted on instructions (probably of the Secretary General, actually the only person having the right to give them).

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A few words should also be said about the German Delegate. Capable and intelligent, he became, particularly after the departure of Mr. Clyde Marquis, the most influential delegate, a veritable *deus-ex-machina*. He evidently had orders to do nothing to displease Italy. It is exceedingly difficult to know all the activities of Mr. Weber, the greater part being secret, and it being to the interest of too many people to keep silent. That he had something to do with Gestapo activity inside the Institute is more than probable. In another direction, an example may be cited. In April, 1940, to the Institute came as special collaborator, not on the permanent staff, a Polish professor from the Vilna University. Notable personage in his country by origin, known internationally for his researches and studies on physiology and vitamins, faculty head of his University, he fled from Vilna during temporary occupation by the Lithuanians. Mr. Weber endeavored to make him return to his country, where he evidently would have had the great good fortune of collaborating with the Germans, on which his sequestered property would have been restored to him. It should be noted that a functionary belonging to an Axis country, supported the action of Mr. Weber in trying to convince the interested party. On another occasion, Mr. Weber complained to the same Polish professor that certain persons (not himself of course!) found that he obtained systematically from citing in his articles, the works of German scientists.

Financial Situation of the Institute.

This question and that of the financial circumstances of the personnel are closely connected; therefore, they will be treated together.

The financial situation of the Institute has always been difficult. The conflict already mentioned, with the United States and the loss of their contributions for many years, was a severe blow to the Institute, the resources of which were reduced. The staff was directly affected. Turning back to the reports of twenty years ago, the position is found to be same as today. Staff poorly paid; the worthwhile elements gave special cases - refused to come to or remain at Rome. On the other hand, the Institute continued to accept missions involving further responsibility without fresh returns. There were too many useless members of the staff for the effective working of the Institute either because incapable, too old, or merely serving as a stop-gap. Consequently, everyone was badly paid, worked without inclination and grudgingly or not at all. (It should be noted, however, that the Institute is not wanting in capable, conscientious and honest functionaries. It is the environment which is unpropitious). Although prohibited by the Statutes, in order to live, the functionaries had to find some work outside the Institute - lessons, translations for private or state organizations, and other occupations also less blameless.

As soon as it was possible for her functionaries to return to the Institute after the first world war, Germany understood that such a situation was impossible for them and, desirous of seeing them in a position to carry out their work effectively and to carve out a lasting career with all its advantages, granted them, from the outset, a monthly allowance of 1000 lire, a relatively high sum at the time. It is not known whether this allowance was increased during the war. Another effect of this policy was to make the German functionaries very dependent on their Government and to keep them under its absolute control. It is possible that some functionaries of other countries enjoyed similar privileges, and there has been some mention of Sweden in this respect. It is certain that the Hungarian functionary of the Institute was registered as member of his legation and considered as an employee of his country for service abroad.

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The salary rates in force were fixed in 1937 and, although at the time, the effects of the Italian autarchic policy on prices were scarcely felt, they were considered too low by the General Assembly. During the war, the rise in prices was at first rapid and soon vertiginous. The Advisory Staff Committee took steps on every possible occasion to obtain some improvement, but, either its efforts were in vain, or else when an allowance was granted now and again, it was too small and, in particular, too delayed. The distress of the personnel increased and, in a parallel way, its output diminished. On several occasions there was a question of stopping work. At the end of last June (1944), tired of a humiliating and hopeless situation, the Staff Advisory Committee resigned. In a highly justified discussion, it pointed out the uselessness of all further effort and announced that for July 10 a report of its activity would be drawn up for the information of the personnel and that, through the intermediary of the Secretary General, a memorandum on the situation would be sent to all the member States of the Institute (juridical, financial, etc.). At first Messrs Papi, Comolli and Agabecou declared that they would not change their attitude. According to the latest information, they appear to be somewhat afraid of the proposed memorandum and to be disposed to make concessions, with the hope of obtaining the withdrawal of the resignation of the Committee and of the memorandum. If required, exact figures can be supplied on the salaries paid, with typical examples.

Germany compelled all countries occupied by her to continue paying their contributions. Only France escaped this obligation under the pretext of having no foreign currency. Finally, Germany and Italy each paid in special contributions on various occasions. The final result was that the Institute at a certain moment disposed of more nominal funds than ever before at any time of its existence. It has been seen how Mr. Comolli justified the necessity of such a reserve fund. It is very difficult to have information on the present situation. For over nine months no figures have been published and all matters regarding the question are dealt with inside the Institute so as to keep everything secret.

In 1943, part of the contributions were paid in Switzerland in Swiss francs. 300,000 fr. of this money were frozen in this country by the Federal Government after the establishment of the republican regime in Italy. For some time, this was the excuse given officially in refusing to accede to the demands of the personnel. On the Swiss Government being informed of this state of affairs by Swiss members of the staff, it was learnt that a sum of at least 50,000 fr. had been unfrozen in the name of Mr. Comolli - a fact kept hidden - and also that, not long before the arrival of the Allies, 35,000 francs in notes had been brought to Rome for the express purpose of assisting the personnel (at this time, flour cost from 200 to 250 lire per kg., but the Swiss franc on the open market had at least an equivalent value). It was of no use, however, and nothing was granted. The Swiss charge d'affaires at Rome took personal steps at the Institute. (A Swiss employee, in particular, only earned 900 lire a month and the others - like the rest of the staff - went into debt or sold what they possessed in order to eat). It seems that they showed the financial returns, pointing out that, at the present rate, the Institute could continue up to the end of 1945, after which it would have to close down. Whatever the Swiss charge d'affaires learnt or knew, it should be noted that, after this interview, he wrote to his compatriot Miss Gasser, officer of the Institute ... "that he did not want to be involved in the management of the Institute insofar as regarded the last nine months".

It may be noted in passing that only three countries have paid their contributions for 1944, Switzerland, Sweden and Hungary, making a total of 30,000 francs.

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Personnel of the Institute

Like all organizations of its kind, and despite the pacific nature of its mission, the Institute has not been able to prevent an atmosphere of intrigue and underhandness. Even during the first world war, it had the reputation of being a spy centre. It may be recalled on this subject that, one day, it is said secret plans of the military part of Genoa were found in the corridor. Another time, wrongly or rightly, the departmental head of the Statistics Bureau, a Luxembourg subject, was accused of espionage and expelled from the country within twenty-four hours, without specifying the accusation, nor allowing him to defend himself. The practical result was that the important post of Chief of the Statistics Bureau went to an Italian, and held ever since by one of the same nationality.

The aspects under which the problems regarding the personnel may be examined are very numerous, even apart from the question of work and output. Here only the permanent staff are considered. First let it be recalled that the President, Secretary General, seven of the Departmental Heads and Chiefs of Section out of the 11, numerous functionaries, the majority of the clerical staff and all the subordinate staff are Italians. One has the impression of being in an Italian "Ente" where a certain number of foreigners are allowed or rather tolerated. Such is the impression of everybody. Every foreigner feels himself surrounded by an atmosphere of vigilance and often ambush. It is possible, perhaps, to have a comrade among the Italian functionaries, but not a friend. The Italian block is compact and stands against the foreigners, and if one of these proves too troublesome for them, the O.V.R.A. reports him to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or else to the underground complicity of the Party, some other way of eliminating him is found. More than one foreigner has, since the beginning, been compelled to leave Rome under rather delicate circumstances, but knowledge of the milieu should throw doubt on all accusations made by Italians.

The Fascist Party is all powerful at the Institute as elsewhere. On October 23, anniversary of the March on Rome, a large number of the functionaries came to work wearing a black shirt (during the war). It is understood now that no one was a Fascist, but a Chief of Section acting as Departmental Head told an Allied functionary (during the war that if he was not satisfied with the regime, he could always leave. In 1940, an Italian employee, in the presence of the same Chief of Section, charged a Swiss to tell the same functionary that it was known that he was an anti-fascist and that he would be beaten up if he did not desist. In short, the Italians were the masters and showed it.

The O.V.R.A. went to work and the most stupid reports were sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and from there to the General Secretary. The latter then called in the party concerned to his office. In one case, the report regarded a Swiss and an Allied subject (anti-fascism and frequent conversations between the two functionaries inside and outside the Institute). More than the foundation of the affair, what the Allied functionary could not swallow was the tone employed with the Swiss (accommodating, pleasant, as there was his country to consider) and rude (not to use another expression) for the one who had no protection.

The fight on the part of the Italians against the foreign personnel was even manifest in circumstances where there was no advantage at stake. As is known, rationing was introduced for the first time in December, 1940 and was progressively extended more and more.

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The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs accorded at first certain facilities to the personnel of diplomatic organizations. As the Statute for the foreign staff of the Institute was recognized by Italian law, these advantages were offered to the Institute which refused them without informing those concerned. For many foreigners, this early period of rationing was very distressing, having had no resources to constitute reserves, and having no connections in Italy to obtain food clandestinely. It was only in 1942, after a long struggle in which not one delegate assisted the functionaries (the Germans and Hungarians obtained food direct from their countries), that the foreigners succeeded in obtaining the double ration like the subordinate personnel of the diplomatic bodies, and July in 1943, the quadruple rations (for certain foodstuffs). Throughout this period, the Italians made every endeavours to check the granting of this favour.

The Italian staff, it is said, has constituted, since the entry of the Allies into Rome, a kind of committee for protecting their interests. This was scarcely necessary, everyone at the Institute having remarked during the periods of crisis, the secret confabulations between the Italian Chiefs of Service and Section. This sort of secret society appears to be controlled principally by Mr. Dore, Chief of the Statistics Bureau and Mr. Ruffolo, Chief of Section at the Presidency. It is Mr. Ruffolo who was the chief agent in the fight against granting ration facilities to the foreign functionaries. Fascist and xenophobic, he hopes, it seems, to escape weeding out owing to connections with the Freemasonry.

To be just, it must be recognized that there are upright persons among the Italians against whom no charge can be made except that of not having occupied an important position where they could have acted as a counterbalance.

German Functionaries.

As has been stated, the German functionaries were under the direct control of their Government which took care to pay them a monthly indemnity and, in special cases, to supply them with work paid extra. It is definitely known that two of these Germans belonged to the Gestapo. The joke is that one of these two was presented at Rome as fleeing from Nazi persecution, and he was able, because of this, to enter the Institute through the support of the American Delegate. Another functionary appeared to have some influence over his colleagues the reason for this not being exactly known.

The Gestapo certainly worked at the Institute and not only through the intermediaries of the functionaries who formed part thereof. The Polish professor mentioned was warned one day by a German to look out and not to go to the Library where there was an agent of the Gestapo engaged in drawing up cards of the different functionaries (nationality, race, opinions, etc.). Authorized by his informant to do so, the Pole explained his case to the General Secretary who immediately wished to take him to report the facts to the German Delegate. It is perhaps superfluous to add that the interview ended rather abruptly and without cordiality.

Appropriate Functionaries.

Having no diplomatic protection and no support from any delegate they had to act exactly as the Italians wished. The main thing for them was to keep out of the way, and there is nothing to say about them.

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Neutral functionaries.

Nothing to add against the Swiss and the Swedes who remained faithful to the traditions of their countries.

The situation is quite different for the Spanish, of whom there were two on the staff in 1940. Engaged at first for the translation into Spanish of the International Review of Agriculture, they were retained when this edition ceased to appear at the time of the revolution in their country. Since that time up to 1943, one of them contributed absolutely no work at all to the Institute, except to take his salary. Engaged in the traffic in men during the Spanish Civil War, work which was highly profitable. At the Institute, he passed his time making paid translations for outside, from which, it is said, he made much money. He was in Spain at the time of the Armistice and not able to return to Rome, was placed on the unattached list.

The other Spaniard has had a rather troubled career, similar to that of his colleagues up to the war, but at the same time furnishing some work to the Institute. Up to the French defeat, he was an ardent Francophile, his Departmental Head being Frasch. After the fall of France, he changed entirely. He was able to make a trip to France and on his return could not say enough against this country. Secretary of the Falange at Rome, he thought he would be very zealous and advocated purging the Institute of all anti-fascist and anti-fascist elements. A serious dispute took place in the corridors of the Institute between this Spaniard and an Allied functionary. The Secretary General calmed down the affair by making the Spaniard withdraw his threat to have his adversary expelled from the Institute for anti-fascism. The political influence of this functionary in Spain must have been appreciable; he even terrorized his Delegate by threatening to have him recalled, and it well known that the latter, on various occasions, had to beg the Secretary General to acquiesce to the demands of this functionary, otherwise he himself would have had to pay the consequences.

Excuses of all kinds impelled this functionary to take long sick leave during the war. At the time of the Armistice he was in Spain. He was able to return to Italy by a German plane. Spain had not recognized the Italian Republic, but the Falange sent him as a sort of ambassador to the Republican Fascist Party. He had himself placed on the unattached list at the Institute, and after staying some time at Rome, left for North Italy.

Functionaries of pseudo-Allied Countries.

Let us consider the case of an Iranian, person of Germano-Persian origin; career not very clear. Seems to be in the pay of the Italians, and anyhow is entirely at their orders. Not long before the entry of the Allies, he said it was essential to save the Institute for Italy. It is said, though this has to be verified, that he was commentator for the Italo-Arab broadcasting station during the war. Comic note: Since the arrival of the Allies poses as pro-Allies. Believed to be or to have been entrusted with representing the interests of the Iran colony at Rome to the Inter-Allied Commission (food, assistance).

Functionaries of Allied countries.

When Italy entered the war, the English, French and Dutch functionaries left Rome. and There were some exceptions (a South African; mother an invalid, travelling difficult; Englishman, no longer young and, moreover, born in Italy; a Norwegian who had nowhere to go). There remained two Belgians and one Luxemburg subject, whose Embassy advised against leaving, warning them that as soon as they crossed the frontier, they could no longer count upon any assistance.

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For his part, the German Delegate, Mr. Weber, realizing the catastrophic consequences of these departures for the Institute, informed his Embassy and, by telegraph, invoked the intervention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Berlin. As a result, the day when the Belgian diplomatic train was due to leave, the Secretary General convoked in his office the remaining foreign functionaries in the presence of the American Delegate, Mr. Clyde Marquis, and explained that they could stay and that there would be no danger of internment. If they became personal non grates, they would be conducted to the frontier, observing the forms used for the consular corps. All the foreigners still at Rome remained, all the more so in that Switzerland was the only country left open to them.

Of all the functionaries who left, only one, a Hollander, was able to return. Authorization to return was refused the other Hollander and also the French, for whom the early period of sojourn in France was rather difficult. In 1942-43, aware of the development of the situation, the Institute endeavored to obtain the return of the French but without success.

At present the functionaries of the Allied countries find themselves in an awkward position. They are aware of the political struggle around the Institute, but they do not know what attitude to take and would like to have some indication to follow.

If necessary, further details can be given on any particular point.

From the latest information, it is learnt that negotiations are in course between the administrative bodies of the Institute and the Advisory Staff Committee. Besides an improvement in the financial situation of the personnel, the Advisory Staff Committee sets as condition to withdrawal of its resignation, the formal assurance that it will be consulted on all questions regarding the staff, conformably to the Statute, and also that it will be given an accurate and true account of the financial situation of the Institute.

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APPENDIX D

Home Allied Government
Food Supplies and Agriculture Branch,
Rome.

The International Institute of Agriculture, founded in 1905 by an American citizen, Mr. David LUBIN, and strengthened by the adhesion of practically all the countries of the world with, to the fore, the United States of American, for over thirty years has represented and promoted the interests of world agriculture, as has been testified on innumerable occasions by heads of governments, statesman and scientists. Under the present exceptional conditions, the institute finds itself obliged to request the Allied Government of Rome to take into consideration the disastrous alimentary situation of its staff so as to endeavour to attain a practical solution of this urgent problem.

In reality, owing to the present circumstances, the staff of the Institute finds it practically impossible, physiologically, to carry its work effectively, and at a time when the activity of the Institute should be intensified, particularly as regards the thorough study of the problems relative to post-war reconstruction.

Precisely in view of this position, also during the course of this war, the Governments of many countries generously lent their assistance in every possible way.

The Administration, therefore, takes the liberty of requesting the General Allied Government to be so good as to grant the personnel of the Institute food supplies, obtainable from some pooling centre not too distant from the city.

The staff of the Institute, including members of their families, rigorously checked, numbers 542.

To cover the minimum indispensable requirements for the month of June, the following quantities are necessary:

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----------|----|-----------------|--|
| (1) | 17 | quintals | of | flour | |
| (2) | 6 | " | " | oil or pork fat | |
| (3) | 6 | " | " | beans | |
| (4) | 6 | " | " | cheese | |

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Deeply grateful for the comprehension shown - and which it is hoped will continue in the future - the Institute begs to express its profound thanks.

President

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READERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APG 394

17 July 44

Suspense

FROM	TO
Chief Commissioner	
Dep. Chief Commissioner	
Secy. Gen. to Chief Commissioner	
Administrative Section	
Economic Section	
EC & PG Section	
Civil Affairs Branch	
PW & Displaced Pers Sub Com	
Italian Refugees Branch	
Security Branch	
Information Branch	
Establishment Branch	
Ex Offrs	
G-1 (A)	
G-1 (B)	
G-1	
Hq Comdt (Main Hq)	
Hq Comdt (Rear Hq)	
Adjutant (Main Hq)	
Adjutant (Rear Hq)	
Archives & Library	
Pool of Interpreters	
Political Section	✓
Independent Sub-Commissions	
Navy	
Land Forces	
Air Forces	
Telecommunications & Posts	
War Material Disposal	
Public Relations Officer	
Liaison Section Hq A.C.M.F.	
✓ Agriculture S/C.	

FOR:

Signature
Remarks/Recommendation
Information
Approval/Disapproval
Appropriate Action
Investigation & Report
Dispatch

Remarks:

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Mr. Boccia, P/Wheel Section Acc. Corporation
 I should be grateful if you would deal with the following matter when you go to Rome on Saturday.

1. On 15th June at the request of Mr. Pearson, Chairman of United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, the attached which of staff instructed General Brown to take appropriate steps to preserve intact, when he was advised, the International Institute of Agriculture (I.I.A.) in Rome, 2-5th March 1945. It was decided that the proposal should be forwarded back to him for his own and organization's use in due course (see Mr. B. and Mr. J.).

Now that time is indicated, Mr. Pearson is anxious to receive detailed information regarding Institute, notably in following points:

- a) whether and where are in good condition,
- b) whether library, records and other available property are intact,
- c) whether any of senior staff are continuing to work at the Institute, and if so, under whose direction, their names and some indication of their political reliability would be very valuable.
- d) any other information relevant to work of Interim Commission.

Pearson suggested that Major William G. Harrison, late of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture and now with A.M.C. in Italy should be detailed to report on this matter owing to his training and experience. The Department are however unwilling that

/s/ach

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such an enquiry should be made through Combined Military channels as they do not regard this matter as a military one. I therefore undertook to ask whether you would be willing to enquire through British diplomatic channels.

A member of my staff suggests that Comandatore Cesare Lippolanti, a senior Italian official of the Forza Armata might prove helpful. He has British and American connections and is vouched for as non-fascist. Last known private address Via Cagliari 15.

M.G.B.

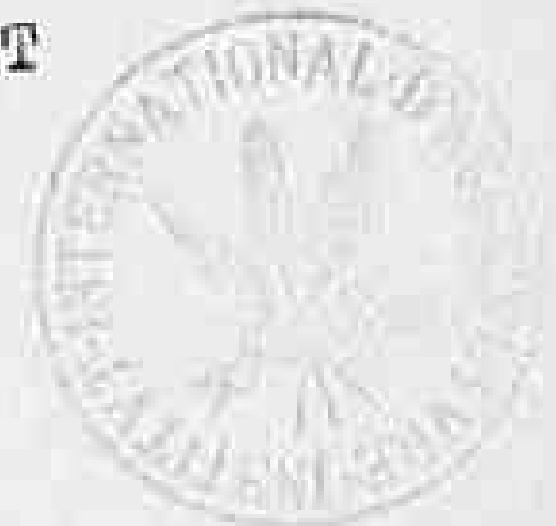
1804

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JOHN CLYDE MARQUIS
WASHINGTON

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE HAPPY RENEW TO YOU
ITS MOST CORDIAL GREETINGS HOPES YOU WILL RESUME YOUR
HIGHLY APPRECIATED ACTIVITY HERE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
COMOLLI VICE-PRESIDENT



CERES, ROME

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INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
D'AGRICULTURE

Rome

INGENIERO FRANCISCO BILBAO
MINISTERIO AGRICULTURA
MADRID

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE HAPPY RENEW
TO YOU ITS MOST CORDIAL GREETINGS HOPES YOU WILL
RESUME YOUR ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE HIGHLY
APPRECIATED ACTIVITY HERE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

COMOLLI VICE-PRESIDENT

CERES-ROME





INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
D'AGRICULTURE

Rome, Italy

R.R. ENFIELD
ASSISTANT SECRETARY MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
10 WHITEHALL PLACE
LONDON S.W.1

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE HAPPY RENEW TO
YOU ITS MOST CORDIAL GREETINGS HOPES YOU WILL RESUME
YOUR HIGHLY APPRECIATED ACTIVITY HERE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

COMOLLI VICE-PRESIDENT



Address: 10 Whitehall Place, London S.W.1, England
CERES-ROME



INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
D'AGRICULTURE

Permanence

VAN HAASTERT
Avenida Antonio Jose Almeida 42
LISBON

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE HAPPY RENEW TO
YOU ITS MOST CORDIAL GREETINGS HOPES YOU WILL RESUME
YOUR ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE HIGHLY APPRECIATED ACTIVITY
HERE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

COMOLLI VICE-PRESIDENT



Adress Chronopostale: CERES-ROME

1808

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016



INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
D'AGRICULTURE

Rome, Italy

F. E. GELDENHUYS

SOUTH AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVE

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE HAPPY RENEW TO
YOU ITS MOST CORDIAL GREETINGS HOPES YOU WILL RESUME
YOUR HIGHLY APPRECIATED ACTIVITY HERE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

COMOLLI VICE-PRESIDENT

Office - Rome - CERES ROMÉ



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INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
D'AGRICULTURE

Rome, 1903

MEMORANDUM

OF THE CHARACTER AND WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

1. - The International Institute of Agriculture was founded on the initiative of an eminent American citizen, David Lubin. After many years of work for the promotion of international collaboration, he devoted his special attention to the conditions of agriculture and to the means for organising the farmers on international lines for the protection of their interests against the powerful coalitions of banking, trade, financial, and industrial interests. At the International Congress of Agriculture held at Budapest in 1896 he defined his ideas on the co-ordination and unification of agricultural energies and worked uninterruptedly and with all his strength to bring these ideas to the attention of the governing classes and to have them accepted. In 1905 he came to Italy where his generous project was taken up by the King of Italy, studied and illustrated by a group of distinguished economists, amongst whom De Viti de Marco and Pantaleoni. This led to a Diplomatic Conference called by the Italian Government which drew up the International Convention signed in Rome on June 7, 1905, by the official representatives of 40 Governments, founding the International Institute of Agriculture (see Exhibit 1, pp. 1-12). The number of the Member Governments has grown steadily. Today they are 69. The United States, Great Britain, and Russia were among the original members. The last named country after the change of regime resumed membership in 1936 (April 4) and only gave it up for contingent reasons in 1938 (February 12).



INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
D'AGRICULTURE

Rome

2.

II. - The strictly international character of the Institute is clearly stated in art.9 of the Convention which declares it incompetent to act on all questions affecting the economic interests, legislation and administration of an individual State. This character is reasserted in several articles of its Statutes (*ibidem*, pp.18-20).

The Institute is an association of States formed for protecting and promoting the interests of agriculture and for bettering the economic and social conditions of the agricultural population. It is the first public law organisation formed by governments for scientific and technical purposes common to them all which also has the right of initiative, entitling it to call diplomatic conferences for drawing up international conventions on matters affecting agriculture. This special character entitled the Institute to the de facto enjoyment of diplomatic privileges over a series of years until in 1930 an Italian Act (June 20, 1930, N°1075) gave formal recognition to its autonomous character, inviolability and immunity and granted special prerogatives to its delegates and officers (*ibidem*, pp. 20-21).

The Versailles Peace Treaty recognised the autonomous character of the Institute. Subsequently the Institute entered into agreements with the League of Nations and the International Labour Office for coordinating their respective fields of activity with a view to helpful collaboration (*ibidem* pp. 27-30).

III. - The work performed by the Institute since its foundation until the outbreak of the present war is summarised in the booklet "Some aspects of the Work of the International Institute of Agriculture" which a copy is annexed hereto (Exhibit 2).



3.

As the possibility of active work in the field of international relations was interrupted by the war, the Institute has been actively engaged in bringing up to date and improving its rich documentary records and arranging for the study of the leading post-war agricultural and economic problems. For this purpose, the Secretary General prepared a plan of work in 1940 (Exhibit 3), approved by the Permanent Committee and forwarded to the Member Governments. It has served as the basis for special studies and reports illustrating various aspects of the approaching economic reconstruction. In noteworthy publications which it has issued during these troubled years the Institute has endeavoured to call attention to the most relevant and pressing questions of the agricultural economy of today and tomorrow. We would mention among others the big volume "World Trade in Agricultural Products: its Growth, its Crises, and the new Trade Policies", a work arranged and completed on the initiative of Dr. Henry C. Taylor, Delegate of the United States to the Institute, with the financial assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, and the other volume "Agricultural Foodstuffs and Raw Materials: Production and Consumption in the Several Parts of the World, 1934-1938".

As regards the work of reconstruction in Europe, the International Institute of Agriculture is undoubtedly the international organ best qualified to make a contribution of first rate importance to the examination of questions related to agriculture and more especially these relating to land tenure systems, agricultural credit, the rural population, the living systems and standards of the agricultural classes. In view of the European Conference on Rural Life, which but for the war would have been held in 1939, the Institute has prepared a series of mono-

1812

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
D'AGRICULTURE

4.

graphs affording clear proof of the serious character of its scientific investigations and of the practical value of its views on reconstruction. The problems of rural congestion, land tenure systems, capital and the returns obtained from farm undertakings, land reclamation, interventions of public authorities in the fields of marketing and agricultural production, are all dealt with in an exemplary manner.

The enormous difficulties the work of the Institute has had to meet at each stage of its work during this period have not prevented it from devoting all its energies to a thorough and detailed examination of all the aspects of agricultural evolution in recent years, keeping always in view the work it will be called on to perform in the future and the contribution of experts knowledge the Governments are entitled to expect from it. Nor is this all: it has also carried on its ordinary work of study and documentation; in these fields all the services have distinguished themselves by their conscientious work. We should here mention a new periodical publication, "The International Review of Agricultural Law", started during the war years. It is a valuable addition to the other periodical publications of the Institute and provides another essential instrument for carrying on its dynamic work. (For the other periodical or occasional publications of the Institute see more especially pp. 77-86 of Exhibit 2).

IV. - The International Institute of Agriculture, relying on its independence, the scientific and technical character of its organisation, the faithful support of the belligerent and neutral governments which has never failed it, has been able during this as during the previous

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INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
D'AGRICULTURE

Annex 1

5.

war to observe a strictly neutral attitude and to remain absolutely foreign to all political movements. The booklet hereto annexed (Exhibit 1) affords clear proof of this fact which offers, now as throughout the life of the Institute, the solid guarantee of its serious, conscientious and valuable work in the field of scientific, technological and economic activities.

V. = The approved of the work of the Institute expressed by all the member governments, and more especially the benevolent appreciation of the American Government to which reference is made in Exhibit 1, clearly show the prestige it enjoys, acquired by efforts disproportionate to the small means placed at its disposal. These efforts however have always had the support of its official representatives, directors, and staff all of whom are animated by a generous desire to assist the cause of agricultural progress.

It is the keen desire of the Institute to reestablish at the earliest possible moment active collaboration with the Allied Governments who are its members and with the leading organisations in their countries so as to work with zealous activity and efficiency for the solution of the problems of agricultural economic reconstruction.

F.M.

1814

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Postscript Dear Sir
V. H. H. H. H.
Rome

1815

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

GR. UFF. GIULIO UCELLI

Commissario Generale della URSI

Delegato della URSI all'Istituto Internazionale di Agricoltura

TEL. 804-001

ROMA - VIA G. D. DE ROSSI, 10
(ROMA 2400)

Headquarters Allied Control Commission

September 10, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Transportation Division, Region IV

There is attached copy of a note received from the President of the International Institute of Agriculture.

The status of this organization is at present a bit obscure. While in the past it has enjoyed full diplomatic immunity, the situation regarding it has been changed and at the moment it has no international character. Therefore the Political Section can not recommend Signor Uselli's being accorded circulation privileges on diplomatic basis.

William W. Schott
Vice President
Political Section

R.L.P.

10/11/44
To: of the ins. [unclear] reply
to [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

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P. 6852

By these presents, the undersigned certifies

- 1) that the Gr.Off. of the Crown of Italy Giulio Ucelli is the Delegate of Iran at the International Institute of Agriculture and that, as such, he is entitled to and enjoys diplomatic privileges and immunities, according to the Law of June 20 1930, n.1075;
- 2) that, in order to attend to his duties as a Delegate of this Institute, Mr.Ucelli needs the free disposal of his automobile, an Alfa Romeo 2300 B, Body; berline Aprilia, bearing the following specifications:
Frame n. 815098, Rotor n. 824049, Tag. N.74303, H.P. 25, Permit n.74303.

Mr. Ucelli is a resident of Rome and lives at Via G.B. De Rossi n.10.

Rome, 21th August 1944.

Guido Biondi
President.

Vito Fara
President General
del Comitato internazionale Equinale

Vito Fara

Roma

1819

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

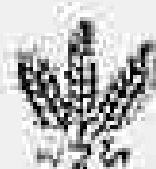
GG. UFF. GIULIO UCCELLI
CONSOLE FEDERALE DELL'IRAN
DELEGATO DELL'IRAN ALL'ESPOSITO INTERNAZIONALE DI AGRICOLTURA
TEL. 864-091
ROMA - VIA G. D. DE ROSSI, 10
(ROMESTANO)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

TEXTS OF LAWS

Year 1930.

No. 14.



ITALY

Law No. 1075. Concessions and Privileges accorded to the International Institute of Agriculture, as well as to its officials and to the Delegates of the Member States of the Institute. — 20 June 1930. — «Gazzetta Ufficiale», n. 190 (14 August 1930).

Art. 1. — The International Institute of Agriculture is granted diplomatic privileges in respect of its bureaux and archives.

Art. 2. — The President of the International Institute of Agriculture, if expressly authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, may make use of couriers for receiving and dispatching official correspondence with the adherent States of the Institute.

Art. 3. — The International Institute of Agriculture is granted, in accordance with rules to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance, exemption from customs dues in respect of any object belonging to the Institute itself and destined exclusively for its use but with the exception of all articles of consumption and of State monopoly.

Art. 4. — The delegates of the States members of the International Institute of Agriculture both to the General Assemblies of the Institute and to the Permanent Committee, when their status as such has been notified to the Italian Government, shall when in the exercise of their functions enjoy diplomatic immunities but with due regard, in the matter of taxation, to the provisions of article 7 below.

Art. 5. — The officials of the International Institute of Agriculture of the First and Second categories, when presented as such by the President of the Institute to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also enjoy within the Kingdom diplomatic immunities, but with respect only to such acts as they are called upon to perform for reasons of their office and within the exclusive field of their attributions, with due regard, in the matter of taxation, to the provisions of article 7 below.

Art. 6. — There is granted, with due regard of the rules and conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance, exemption from customs dues in respect of all objects destined for the delegates of foreign nationality of the States members of the Institute on the General Assemblies and on the Permanent Committee when their status as such has been notified to the Italian Government.

Art. 7. — There may be further granted to the above mentioned Institute and to its delegates and officials, particular concessions, including those relating to taxation, by means of measures of an internal and administrative character taken by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in agreement with other Ministers concerned.



INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL
D'AGRICULTURE

Rome 18.9.44

No. 32407

Allied Control Commission
ROME

From the very first days of the entrance of the Allied forces in Rome, the President of the International Institute of Agriculture got in touch with the Allied Command in order to illustrate to it the International juridical position of this body whose Delegates in the Permanent Committee and functionaries of the first and second category are entitled to and enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities according to the law of June 20 1930, no. 1075, approved by all the adhering States.

An agreement was reached with the Allied Command, whereby it was established that the automobiles of the Institute Delegates and functionaries would not be liable to requisition. The agreement was signed, in the name of the Allied Military Government, by Captain J. Byles, H.Q. Rome Region, on June 30 1944, with a "non requisition" order.

Among the automobiles which by this agreement were not liable to requisition, figured also that of Gr. Off. Giulio UCCELLI, Delegate of Iran in the Permanent Committee of this Institute.

The characteristics of Gr. Off. Ucelli's automobile are: Alfa Romeo 2300 B; Body, Berlina Aprilia; Frame, No. 815098; Motor, 824049; Tag, Rome 74303; HP. 25; Licence No. 74303.

In the month of August a new ordinance called for a new declaration and a new permit for all vehicles. Gr. Off. Ucelli, Consul General and Delegate of Iran, enjoying diplomatic privileges and immunities (the Legation of Iran not being open, its functionaries cannot yet have the C D tag), asked the Office at Via Tomacelli for the required new licence. Owing to his special case, Gr. Off. Ucelli was requested to get a declaration from this Institute and a document from the Foreign Office to corroborate the foundation of his request. The required documents were presented on August 26 and were found perfectly regular. A new circulating licence was issued, bearing the No. 74250 for the Alfa Romeo car, tag No. 74303 Rome, under the date August 28, inscribed to "Inter-

Fa/St

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Alfa Romeo 2300 B; Body, Berlina Aprilia; Frame, No. 815098; Motor, 824049; Tag, Rome 74303; HP. 25; Licence No. 74303.

= 2 =

national Institute of Agriculture".

But, all of a sudden on the fifteenth of September ult., an officer of the Italian police forces called at the domicile of Gr.Off. Ucelli and ordered him to go with his automobile to the requisition office at via Tomacelli, where all protest and explanation given by Mr. Ucelli, who besides the regular grant of his circulating licence - showed his documents that entitle him to diplomatic immunities as Delegate of this Institute - proved useless. The car was requisitioned by Major L. Harris (Regional Transport Officer Region V) for his own use, with the indication that all exemptions and permits were void.

Gr.Off. Ucelli mentioned that, after obtaining his regular licence, he had his car entirely overhauled and new tires put to it, at a very high expense, under the clear confidence that the new licence he had obtained would be valid, after only 20 days since it had been issued, when no general communication to the contrary had been made public; so that the people at large were authorised to believe that all requisitions for war purposes are to be made only by the Italian authorities.

On the basis of what has been stated above, and relying on the above mentioned declaration of the "no requisition" clause, this Institute begs the Allied Command to annul the requisition act of the automobile of Gr.Off. Ucelli, and to give the necessary instructions, so that automobiles belonging to the Delegates in the Permanent Committee and to the functionaries of the same Institute that had already been declared "not liable to requisition", be not subject to further measures of this kind.

Sd: Comolli

President.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.C.C.

20th June

1. The Vehicles on the attached list belong to Delegates to the international Institute of Agriculture.
2. Both the Society and the Delegates enjoy Diplomatic Immunity.
3. Please register these vehicles as expeditiously as possible and return them to their owners.
4. The vehicles are NOT to be requisitioned.

Sgd: J. Pyles Capt.
H.Q. Rome Region
A.C.C.

OFFICIAL ALLIED MILITARY
GOVERNMENT

Sgd: J. Pyles Capt.

TRADUZIONE

20 Giugno 44

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
Commissione di Controllo Alleata

1. Le automobili di cui lista unita appartengono a Delegati dell'Istituto internazionale di Agricoltura.
2. Ambedue la Società ed i Delegati godono dell'immunità Diplomatica.
3. Favorite registrare queste automobili più presto che vi sia possibile e ritornatele ai loro proprietari.
4. Queste automobili NON devono essere requisite.

f.to: J. Pyles Capt.

Quartier Generale Regione di Roma
Commissione Controllo Alleata

Timbro:

UFFICIALE:
Governo Militare Alleato
f.to: J. Pyles, Capt.

Estratto: LISTA delle AUTOMOBILI dei Delegati:

Permesso A.M. 100.000 Targa Roma 74503

Console Generale Iran

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(Traduzione)

Roma, 11 10.9.44

52407

Commissione Alleata di Controllo
ROMA

Fin dal primo momento dell'occupazione di Roma da parte delle truppe alleate, questa presidenza si è messa in contatto con il Comando alleato delle truppe stesse per illustrargli la posizione giuridica internazionale di questo istituto e la natura delle immunità e dei privilegi diplomatici, di cui esso, i Delegati al suo Comitato Permanente ed i suoi funzionari di prima e seconda categoria sono debitamente muniti, in base alla legge italiana 20 giugno 1930, no. 1075, approvata da tutti gli Stati aderenti.

In conformità degli accordi presi al riguardo con il Comando alleato, l'Istituto ottenne che le automobili di proprietà dei suoi Delegati e dei suoi funzionari fossero esenti da requisizione, come risulta dalla dichiarazione firmata per il Governo Militare Alleato dal Capitano J. Byles, U.S. Rome Region il 30 giugno 1944 con l'ordine di "Non requisizione".

Fra le automobili dichiarate in tal modo non requisibili, figura anche quella del Gr.Uff. Giulio Ucelli, Delegato dell'Iran al Comitato Permanente di questo Istituto le cui caratteristiche sono le seguenti.

Alfa Romeo 2300 B; Carrozzeria: Berlina Aprilia; Telaio: 815038; Motore: 824049; Targa: Roma 74303; Potenza: HP. 25; Numero della licenza: 74303.

Ottenuto così il permesso, si arrivò all'agosto, quando una nuova disposizione impose a tutti i veicoli una nuova denuncia ed un nuovo permesso. Il Gr.Uff. Ucelli, Console Generale e Delegato dell'Iran, con immunità diplomatiche, il quale non essendovi aperta la Legazione dell'Iran non può ancora avere la Targa diplomatica, si rivolse all'Ufficio di Via Tomacelli per il suddetto nuovo permesso. Gli fu richiesta, data la specialità del caso, una dichiarazione di questo Istituto Internazionale di Agricoltura ed un documento del Ministero degli Affari Esteri in conferma. Essendosi presentati questi documenti, in data 26 agosto, ed essendosi trovati perfettamente efficienti, fu rilasciato il permesso di circolazione no. 74230 per la Vettura Alfa Romeo targa 74303 Roma, in data 28 agosto scorso, intestato "Istituto Inter. di Agricoltura".

Improvvisamente però ieri 15 settembre si presentò al domicilio del Gr.Uff. Ucelli un Ufficiale di Polizia italiano, intimandogli di recarsi colla macchina in Via Tomacelli all'Ufficio Requisizione. Colà furono inutili ogni protesta e delegazione, nonché l'esibizione dei documenti, che stabiliscono le immunità diplomatiche

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del Delegato e la regolare concessione del permesso di circolazione. La vettura fu requisita dal Maggiore M. Barris (Regional Transport Officer Region W) per proprio uso, con l'indicazione che poteva servire per circa tre mesi, e con la spiegazione che tutte le esenzioni e permessi eran senza valore ed aboliti.

Fu fatto presente che, ottenutosi il regolare permesso, la vettura, era stata messa in perfetto ordine, con una sposa ingentissima e gomme nuove, nella serena fiducia che un permesso firmato fosse valido, essendo trascorsi solo 20 giorni dal suo rilascio e nessuna comunicazione generale in contrario essendo stata comunicata al pubblico, il quale anzi deve ritenere che le requisizioni a scopo bellico siano compiute solo dalle Autorità Italiane.

Ciò premesso, fondandosi sulla sopradetta dichiarazione di non requisibilità, questo Istituto rivolge vivissima preghiera a codesto Comando, affinché voglia annullare l'atto di requisizione dell'automobile del Gr.Uff. Ucelli, e dare poi opportune istruzioni, affinché non si proceda a ulteriori requisizioni delle automobili appartenenti a Delegati al Comitato Permanente ed a funzionari di questo Istituto, già dichiarate non requisibili.

Il Presidente

C.O.S.

Ref: your memo.

The P.M. pointed out that the document was printed in June, & therefore could be presumed to be part of the anti-Fascist campaign — though he expressed surprise at its being put out by the Action party rather than the Communist.

He told Captain Stone that he would take it up with the Action party under the terms of their new 'solidarity' pact, & so obviate any recurrence.

V.P. PA Sec

J.A. Quay 542
1/10/44.

To see MS 3/1

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

SUBJECT:- Alleged Disturbances.

Tel: 525

TO:- Political Section.

23rd Sept., '44.

Ref: 13/2.1/AS.

Reference conversation Caccia - Upjohn this morning on the a/m subject.

1. Col. Hartman wrote to this Section on 1st September enclosing copies of papers relating to alleged disturbances at Nepi in the province of Viterbo. This matter was investigated and did not appear so serious as alleged. A copy of the report of the local C.A.C. dated 16th Sept., '44 is attached.

2. Col. Hartman's letter also by way of comment dealt with the position generally and mentioned some leaflet concerning a "Call to Arms" being distributed in the Florence area (which apparently was raised by you); this seemed, however, entirely a matter for you and the agriculture sub-commission to deal with and this section only took action on the specific matter raised in the disturbances at Nepi.

G.R. Upjohn

G.R. UPJOHN. Brigadier.
V.P. Admin. Section.

541

GP.

1814

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV
APO 394

16 September, 1944.

W/5350

SUBJECT: Unlawful Seizure of Land.

TO : HQ Allied Control Commission
PO and JC Section.

1. Reference 15/2.1/42 dated 5 September is given below a report from Provincial Commissioner Viterbo indicating the position at Neri. You will notice that he considers the situation to be one for action in the Civil Courts.

2. "It would appear that this action started in March, 1944 and despite protests to the Prefetto of that time, the Republican Government did not feel moved enough to intervene in this action, which at the time simply meant that the Contadini were plowing to good use land that was not being cultivated by absent landlords, or land in the possession of owners who were not using it to the fullest advantage. Since the above date many land-owners have given contracts of land to the Contadini, and others are in the process of negotiation. Naturally the Contadini will not accept all demands, and there are some instances where they refuse to either pay for the use of the land being cultivated by them, or share the harvest in accordance with the Italian system.

In every case of such seizure as above, the land is being properly tilled, and is in good service.

It would appear to be a case exclusively for process under the Italian law, and certainly not a case for intervention by AM/AG."

J. MCH Captain
Provincial Public Safety Officer
Viterbo

For the Regional Commissioner:

A. B. DOWMAN-CARTER - Lt Colonel
Executive Officer (Provinces)

WAM/is

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel: 262

5 September 1944.

ACR/33

SUBJECT : Political Activity in Forward Areas.

TO : A.C.C., Political Section.

1. In answer to your note attached to enclosures being returned herewith, you are referred to contents of copy of attached communication dated 1st September 1944, subject Unlawful seizure of land, addressed to Vice President, Administrative Section.


W.A. HARTMAN
Lt. Col.
Director.

Incls.

Return of Enclosures as above.

539

C O P Y :

HAN/iab

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 304

Tel: 262

1 Sept. 1944

AGR/33

SUBJECT : Unlawful Seizure of Land.

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section.

1. Attached is self-explanatory memorandum No. 63, dated 30 Aug. 44, received from Federazione Italiana degli Agricoltori (F.I.D.A.) under the signature of Secretary Alberto Donini, Via Friuli 26, Roma.

2. The particular instances referred to in the attached communication could, according to unconfirmed reports, be duplicated many times. Unlawful seizure of land on the part of non-land owners appears to be only one phase of what might be called elements in a revolutionary trend in Italy. Another phase was brought to our attention recently by the Political Section. It concerned a "Call to Arms", leaflet being distributed in the Florence area. Innumerable instances have come to our attention of so called political groups distributing by voice and leaflet a type of propaganda aimed at discouraging farmers from amassing their crops. The center of this latter movement seems to be in the Puglia area, although this Sub-Commission has received similar reports from other areas. We understand that in Campania, for instance, neither the Prefects or Sindacos seem to be in harmony with administering the responsibilities of their offices when it comes to amassing crops.

3. In the past this Sub-Commission has been bringing these open violations of peace and order to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture. To this date however, we have no information that any positive action has been taken by him. In fact, we have the opinion which we hope is incorrect, that the Minister is inclined to look with favour on some of these uprisings.

4. Although the general movement of the landless against the landed in Italy has not reached serious proportions to this date, it appears to me that sparks might gradually glow into a revolutionary blaze unless ACC succeeds in forcing the present Italian Government to take positive steps to maintain peace and order, at least until the war in Europe is over.

5. This Sub-Commission shall appreciate being kept informed of developments.

1 Incl. as above.

W.A. HARTMAN
Lt. Col., Director.

538

534

Agricultural Sub Commission

May I have your
views on the attached: in particular
whether there is any evidence
from any other part of Italy which
has come to our notice show
that a Peasant revolt is in
the offing!

Alaccia

Pl. Sec. 29 Aug

1832

Political Sec. HC
H6 WS

HEADQUARTERS
ALG FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

26th August 1944.
109/3

SUBJECT: Political activity in Forward Areas.
TO : H.Q. A.C.S. Political Section. ✓

HEADQUARTERS
28 AUG 1944

1. Herewith for your information is a copy of a pamphlet which has been distributed in the area between Pisa and Florence on the South bank of the Arno. Only a few copies have been found and it is not known how wide a distribution the pamphlet has; but in conformity with the policy of prohibiting political activity in the areas occupied by tactical troops all copies found have been confiscated.
2. The pamphlet has been traced to a printing press in Florence which has now been closed down for the time being.

For the Commanding General:

E. B. MANN
E. B. MANN,
Colonel, U.S.A.,
Chief of Staff,
A.C.S. Fifth Army.

/ucp

TODAY THE STATE IS AGAINST THE PEASANTS

TOMORROW THE STATE WILL ALSO BE OF THE PEASANTS.

An enemy yesterday, an enemy today, it may well be that tomorrow the State will still be the peasants' enemy.

Today the peasants are not part of the State. They pay its expenses; they are called to serve it in peace & war; they give it their life & their property; but they can do nothing in the State. Today's State, yesterday's State, is not the peasant's State. And until the peasants are not part of the State, they will have it against them. The citizens, even if fascism deprived them of all their liberty, were still always interested in State life. Fascism's wars were also a little their wars. The State put up an appearance of giving them an account of its doings. It asked their approval ~~from~~ in public manifestations. Employees, functionaries, 'gerarchi', officers, industrial workers, traders, speculators, journalists, technicians, & even workmen, may we also say it, even workmen, & even intellectual men, were all accomplices of the Fascist State; being directly or indirectly supported by the State, the latter's successes were their successes; all received a few crumbs. Let us be frank; fascism was a popular movement; until the first disasters in this war, it was very convenient to ~~everybody~~ all, we mean, to all the citizens.

But the peasants are not citizens. The peasants have never known anything of all the small & big intrigues of internal & international politics. World war, Marecha su Roma, African war, Spanish war, Axis, Tripartite..... all events, all things of which the peasants have never known anything about & for which they have had to pay more than anyone else,

Peasants have never taken active part in the State's life though they form the bulk of its population & are its most productive elements. But on the other hand the State swamps the country side with its network of officials, of land owners of policemen. The communal offices, 'sindacati', 'consorzi agricoli', that ought to be directed or at least controlled by the peasants are instead, in the hands of a powerful & invisible State's agents. These force the peasants to obey laws which they have neither done nor approved & which they are often incapable of reading.

The owners ~~are~~ too ^{add} towns people. They too, enforce on the peasants the rights of the city, of the State. And as the owners so, ^{add} the foremen. These are rarely competent in agriculture and all they do with their earnings is to protect their bosses' and the state's interests. They compel consignment of produces to the ammassi; culture, of what pleases the state. Concluding: Peasants ~~cannot~~ participate in state's life only as subjects without a word to say in the matter. Peasants are therefore the State's enemy.

The peasants' Revolution will not only be the one that will allow them to lay their hands on gentlemen's property. If it stopped there it would be doomed to fail. The peasants would perhaps not be able to keep up the old output rythm; they would certainly be incapable of useful innovations; furthermore, they would not have the necessary capitals to cover expenses; and there would be no credit institutes or banks to help them. And what advantage in being the owners if theis everlasting enemy, the State, escapes from their control, and if from above, it still dictates its will? The thousand masters will have disappeared, but the most tyrannical of all will remain, canceling all the advantages obtained.

The peasants' revolution ~~will be~~ is the one that will enable them to say: "We too, are the State." The one that will give the peasants local powers (Comuni, sindacati, consorzi, cooperative); the one that will substitute owners' fattorie with cooperative administrations, directed and controlled by peasants. When rural communes, 'cooperative' will be the constituent nucleus of the new State, the peasants' representatives will tutor the countryside's interests; when the State will shape itself according to interests of regions, and localities, ~~the~~ active & productive nuclei, & will cease to be a power overhead, totalitarian & dictatorial: then, the peasants will have accomplished their revolution.

The peasants can admit no dictatorship, whether borghese, proletarian, 534
fascist or communist. The peasants are for a 'federazione di autonomie
(cooperative agricole, comuni agricoli) freely administered by those interested in it.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

The peasants must not wait for orders from the city to start action. Let them instead show the city (the State), their own capability of organizing themselves. Never as much as today have the peasants required a movement of their own, a free movement that redeems the countryside from the state of dependancy which has been enforced by the city for centuries. Such movement will have to express the peasants' will, to be led by peasants, & will lean on the party which will not pretend to use it in order to reach its own ends.

To do this, the peasants must not wait for the day of liberation. Italy is today in effervescence. The towns are on the move; workmen & employees are on strike, are sabotageing, forming bands of rebels. They will be tomorrow's agitators, tomorrow's State. But in this state the peasants must participate if they do not want to have a new enemy. At the time of its constitution they must be in a position that will enable them to say: "We are the State."

It is necessary therefore :

- 1) That there should be in every agricultural commune a committee of agitation consisting of three members, all peasants.
- 2) That in every 'fattoria' there be a committee, and even if only of two members, all peasants.
- 3) That the day the Fascist State crumbles & its agents flee as well as its officials & constables, the committee of agitation take over all the local offices, (Comune, Sindacati, consorzi, cooperative) imposing a peasant's control & changing the managers. It is obvious that police work will be ensured by units of armed peasants.
- 4) That the 'fattorie' committees take over the fattorie, expelling owners & foremen, changing the fattorie into peasants' "cooperative".

It is necessary that plans of action be previously studied, & that the direction be entrusted to the most willing and able men, and popular. That before 5138 a large amount of propaganda & preparation be done & that:

FROM TODAY A CAMPAIGN OF RESISTANCE TO THE WILL OF FOREIGN OWNERS,
AND LEADING FASCISTS OF THE COMMUNE BE STARTED.

Countryside action will take place in the same time as that of towns.
Delay would mean placing oneself in a state of inferiority. Peasants must remember
that their future will depend of the issue of their action and of their action
alone. Every mistake would be paid for by officials', owners' and State police
forces' return.

1837

Political *145*
898

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 014.33-22

TEJ/BMR/jw
16 October 1944

SUBJECT: AZIENDA AGRICOLA in Cyrenaica

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission,
APO 394.

1. Reference is made to your Political Section's memorandum #472 of 14 Oct '44.
2. Your attention is drawn to letter from GHQ MEF of 19 Aug '44, copy to ACC for Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees, which stated that no Italians could be accepted for Cyrenaica.
3. If desired, a full report on the state of the property can be obtained.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

T. B. Jackman
Lt. Col.
T. B. JACKMAN
Lt. Colonel



530

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APC 394

Ref # 472

14 October 1944.

SUBJECT: Re-activating of the AZIENDA AGRICOLA.

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5 Section, Allied Forces Headquarters.
Copies to: United States Political Advisor,
British Resident Minister.

There has been received from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Memorandum No. 6/693/398, dated October 7, 1944, requesting that the 'Aziende Agricole', owned by the Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Lavoro Italiano all' Estero be afforded an opportunity to return to productivity and the means are indicated to effect this operation. A copy of this memorandum is attached hereto.

It would be appreciated if the Political Section could be informed in due course as to the decisions made in this matter.

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice-President, Political Section.

Incl:

Copy of Memo No. 6/693/398

472

COPY

6/693/308

R. Ministero
Degli
Affari Esteri

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.

The Commissioner Extraordinary of the "Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Lavoro Italiano all'Estero" (National Credit Institute for Italian Labour abroad), is deeply concerned regarding the fate of the "Azienda Agraria" of Barce (Cyrenaica) owned by the Institute in question, and has earnestly asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to draw the attention of the Political Section, A.C. on the necessity of urgently re-activating the Azienda Agricola, which is at present in a state of complete neglect.

To this effect it would be necessary:

- a) that the Director, signor Brancato Mangeroni Brancato, at present at Sidi Mesri (Tripoli) be allowed to resume his post, together with those settlers who at the time were obliged to abandon the Azienda Agricola but who would now be in a condition to return;
- b) that all machinery, equipment, and furniture, at present stored at Villaggio Suddelene be returned to the Azienda;
- c) that all possible facilities be granted so that the Director, by employing all the means at his disposal, be enabled to proceed, as soon as possible, to the most urgent repairs to the heavily destroyed premises, and to the preparatory agricultural work necessary to the rehabilitation of the Azienda Agricola.

In consideration of the fact that the Azienda Agraria of Barce represents one of the principal capital assets of the above mentioned Institute, the benevolent interest of the Political Section, A.C. in the matter would be much appreciated.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be glad to receive an early reply on the subject.

ROME, 7th October, 1944.

322

1840

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref # 472

14 October 1944.

SUBJECT: Re-activating of the ATIENDA AGRICOLA.

MEMORANDUM TO: G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters.
Copies to: United States Political Advisor.
British Resident Minister.

There has been received from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Memorandum No. 6/693/308, dated October 7, 1944, requesting that the "Azienda Agricola", owned by the Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Lavoro Italiano all' Estero be afforded an opportunity to return to productivity and the means are indicated to effect this operation. A copy of this memorandum is attached hereto.

It would be appreciated if the Political Section could be informed in due course as to the decisions made in this matter.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT
Vice-President, Political Section.

Incl:
Copy of Memo No. 6/693/308

COPY

R. Ministero
 Degli
 Affari Esteri

6/695/358

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.

The Commissioner Extraordinary of the "Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Lavoro Italiano all'Estero" (National Credit Institute for Italian Labour abroad), is deeply concerned regarding the fate of the "Azienda Agraria" of Berce (Cyrenaica) owned by the Institute in question, and has earnestly asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to draw the attention of the Political Section, A.C. on the necessity of urgently re-activating the Azienda Agricola, which is at present in a state of complete neglect.

To this effect it would be necessary:

- a) that the Director, signor Bronzuto Mangione Bronzuto, at present at Sidi Isari (Tripoli) be allowed to resume his post, together with those settlers who at the time were obliged to abandon the Azienda Agricola but who would now be in a condition to return;
- b) that all machinery, equipment, and furniture, at present stored at Villaggio Maddalena be returned to the Azienda;
- c) that all possible facilities be granted so that the Director, by employing all the means at his disposal, be enabled to proceed, as soon as possible, to the most urgent repairs to the heavily destroyed premises, and to the preparatory agricultural work necessary to the rehabilitation of the Azienda Agricola.

In consideration of the fact that the Azienda Agraria of Berce represents one of the principal capital assets of the above mentioned Institute, the benevolent interest of the Political Section, A.C. in the matter would be much appreciated.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be glad to receive an early reply on the subject.

ROME, 7th October, 1944.

526

532

R. MINISTERO

DEGLI

AFFARI ESTERI

1 8 4 2

6/699/308

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER SECTION, A.C.

The Commissioner Extraordinary of the "Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Lavoro Italiano all'Estero" (National Credit Institute for Italian Labour abroad), is deeply concerned regarding the State of the "Azienda Agraria" or Barce (Cynaraia) owned by the Institute in question, and has earnestly asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to draw the attention of the Political Section, A.C. on the necessity of urgently re-examining the Azienda Agricola, which is at present in a state of complete neglect.

To this effect it would be necessary :

- a) that the Director, Signor Brancato Mancuso Zancuto, at present at Sidi Mesri (Tripoli) be allowed to resume his post, together with those settlers who at the time were obliged to abandon the Azienda Agricola but who would now be in a condition to return;
- b) that all machinery, equipment, and furniture, at present stored at Villaggio Mandelens be returned to the Azienda;
- c) that all possible facilities be granted so that the Director, by employing all the means at his disposal, be enabled to proceed, as soon as possible, to the most urgent repairs to the heavily destroyed premises, and to the preparatory agricultural work necessary to the rehabilitation of the Azienda Agricola.

In consideration of the fact that the Azienda Agricola of Barce represents one of the principal capital assets of the aforementioned Institute, the benevolent interest of the Political Section, A.C. in the matter would be much appreciated.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be glad to receive an early reply on this subject.

Carli
DEGLI AFFARI
ESTERI
525

ROME, 7th October, 1944.

MINISTERO DEL REALE ERODOTTORI ERODOTTORI, A.C.

The Commissioner extraordinary of the "Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Sud-Est Italiano all' Estero" (National Credit Institute for Italian Abroad), is deeply concerned regarding the state of the "Aziende Agrarie" of Tarso (Cyrenaica) owned by the Institute in question, and has earnestly asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to draw the attention of the Political Section, A.C. on the necessity of urgently re-activating the Azienda Agricola, which is at present in a state of complete neglect.

To this effect it would be necessary :

- that the Director, Signor Francesco Mangarotti Brancuto, at present at Sidi Mesri (Tripoli) be allowed to resume his post, together with those settlers who at the time were obliged to abandon the Azienda Agricola but who would now be in a condition to return;
- that all machinery, equipment, and furniture, at present stored at Villaggio Mandolena be returned to the Azienda;
- that all possible facilities be granted so that the Director, by employing all the means at his disposal, be enabled to proceed, as soon as possible, to the most urgent repairs to the heavily destroyed premises, and to the preparatory agricultural work necessary to the rehabilitation of the Azienda Agricola.

In consideration of the fact that the Azienda Agraria of Tarso represents one of the principal capital assets of the aforementioned Institute, the benevolent interest of the Political Section, A.C. in the matter would be much appreciated.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be glad to receive an early reply on the subject.

ROME, 7th October, 1944.



1844

472

AGR/211.12

UNITED STATES
ARMED FORCES COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
A O 394

52

SUBJECT: Weekly Massing Report.

Region	Average Dates of Reports	Collected at latest report (q1)	Agriculture S/S estimate (12 Sept 44) (q1)	Percent of total estimate collected	Percentage 31 Aug
Calabria	30/9	171,263	280,000	61	72
Lucania	30/9	718,878	950,000	75	61
Puglie	30/9	1,597,874	2,170,000	73	89
Campania	30/9	194,652	250,000	78	62
Campobasso	30/9	212,909	300,000	70	64
SOUTHERN		2,895,576	3,950,000	73	76
1	29/9	1,152,376	2,000,000	57	67
4	29/9	1,431,637	1,600,000	89	83
5	30/9	1,513,784	2,250,000	67	89
6	23/9	227,601	300,000	75	64
8	30/9	1,221,262	1,500,000	81	77
TOTAL		8,442,236	11,500,000	72	79

J.A. HARTMAN, Lt. Col.

472

UNITED STATES
ARMY COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
A O 394

52

HLM, 60

Assessing Report.

9 Oct 44

Average Dates of Reports	Collected at latest report (gl)	Agriculture S. C. estimate (12 Sept 44) (cl)	Percent of total estimate collected	Percentage of 100 total assessed conferred to	
				31 Aug.	30 Sept.
30/9	171,263	250,000	61	72	87
30/9	718,878	950,000	75	61	83
30/9	1,597,874	2,170,000	73	85	94
30/9	194,652	250,000	78	62	84
30/9	212,909	300,000	70	64	79
	2,895,576	3,950,000	73	73	88
29/9	1,152,376	2,000,000	57	67	87
29/9	1,431,637	1,600,000	89	83	91
30/9	1,513,784	2,250,000	67	89	94
23/9	227,601	300,000	75	64	85
30/9	1,221,262	1,500,000	81	77	92
	8,442,236	11,500,000	72	79	90

W. A. HARTMAN, Lt. Col., Director

472

GENERAL AFFAIRS
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION
A O 394

AGR/211.13

SUBJECT: Weekly The Assessing Report.

522

Region	Average Dates of Reports	Collected at latest report (q1)	Agriculture S.C. estimate (12 Sept (4) (q1)	Percent of total estimate collected	Percentage of c 21 Aug.
Calabria	20/9	165.668	290,000	59	72
Lucania	23/9	700.377	950,000	73	61
Puglia	23/9	1.575.532	2,170,000	72	86
Campania	23/9	175.306	250,000	70	62
Campania	23/9	203.550	300,000	67	64
SOUTHERN		2.820.433	3,950,000	71	76
1	21/9	1.124.269	2,000,000	56	67
4	15/9	1.265.217	1,600,000	79	83
5	20/9	1.200.511	2,250,000	53	89
6	16/9	222.918	300,000	74	64
8	15/9	999.698	1,500,000	66	77
TOTAL		7.633.046	11,600,000	65	79

A. MARTIN, Lt. Col.

1847

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HEADQUARTERS
ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF COMMISSIONS
Agriculture Sub-Commission
A O 394

Massing Report.

522

HLM/oa

29 Sept. 44

Average Dates of Reports	Collected at latest report (q1)	Agriculture 9, C estimate (12 Sept 44) (q1)	Percent of total estimate collected	Percentage of 10-2 total massing conferred to	
				21 Aug.	30 Sept
20/9	165.668	280,000	59	72	87
23/9	700.377	950,000	73	61	83
23/9	1.575.532	2,170,000	72	86	91
23/9	175.306	250,000	70	62	84
23/9	203.550	300,000	67	64	79
	2.820.433	3,950,000	71	75	88
21/9	1.124.269	2,000,000	56	67	87
15/9	1.265.217	1,600,000	79	83	91
20/9	1.200.511	2,250,000	53	89	94
16/9	222.918	300,000	74	64	85
15/9	999.698	1,500,000	66	77	92
	7.633.046	11,500,000	65	79	90

A. HARTMAN, Lt. Col., Director

1848

SUBJECT: Wheat Amassing

Herewith latest information available to Economic Section on amassing of wheat:-

Region	Amassing in Quintals		Date of Report	Percentage of total estimate	Norm
	Agric. S/C total estimate Aug 44	Reports from Regions			
1	2,210,000	994,150	7 Sep	45	
2	1,530,000	969,928	7 Sep	63	
FORGIA	1,590,000	1,176,626	9 Sep	74	
3	350,000	128,801	EXXX 9 Sep	XXX 37	
4	1,400,000	1,141,956	4 Sep	81	
5(Including Campo-basso)	2,550,000	1,063,357	10 Sep	42	
6	430,000	208,392	4 Sep	48	
7	280,000	157,000	7 Sep	57	
8	1,000,000	1,092,496	6 Sep	109	
	11,340,000	6,933,706		61	
South XXXXXX		2,600,427			
Region V (Less Campobasso)		895,914			

521

A. G. ANTONINI
Acting Head
Economic Section

18 Sep 44

244

1849

ring

atest information available to Economic Section on amassing of wheat:-

Assessing in Quintale					
total g hl	Reports from Regions	Date of Report	Percentage of total estimate	Normal pre-war percentage by	
				31 Aug	30 Sep
00	994,150	7 Sep	45	62	84
00	969,928	7 Sep	63	54	85
00	1,176,626	9 Sep	74	54	85
00	128,801	XXXX 9 Sep	XXXX 37	54	85
00	1,111,956	4 Sep	81	78	91
00	1,063,357	10 Sep	42	78	91
00	208,392	4 Sep	48	69	87
00	157,000	7 Sep	57	54	85
00	1,092,496	6 Sep	109	78	91
00	6,333,706		61	60	88

2,600,427

895,914

521

A. G. ANTOLINI
Acting Head
Economic Section

247

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref #472

8 September 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Antolini, Economic Section, Hq A.C.C.

Sir Noel Charles has asked me to put the following problem to you. Some thought has been given in the United Kingdom to the question whether the Food and Economic situation in Italy could not be helped by a visit of one or two agriculture experts from England to give advice on new experiments and methods. The question was raised with General Mason Mac Farlane who suggested that such experts might be helpful if they were attached to the Agriculture Sub-Commission for a period of four to six months to help in some specific capacity such as the production of olive oil. This suggestion has been gone into in London but the conclusion reached there is that what is needed to increase the yield of Italian olive oil is not experts on the processing of olive oil or in the olive oil trade but competent administrators to enforce proper control of collection and distribution. London has consequently countered with the proposal that any experts sent should be specialists in some field in which British agricultural experiments have achieved results. As an example they quote (1) the planting of deep rooted grasses such as clover, lucerne, etc. and (2) artificial insemination.

Could you let me know as soon as you can whether you think the attachment of such specialists would be helpful and if so whether there are any other branches of agriculture which might benefit from the advice of such experts.

R. A. CAGLIA
Vice-President

520

1851

SECRET

AFHQ (G-5)

(BY FILE)

2279

AGC HQ

2279

25 Aug 44

SECRET

Priority

Civil Affairs Branch.

In continuation of sitrep dated 24 August Ref R219. 3,862,625 quintals wheat have been collected to date. This compares with the quota figure of approximately to a slow collection. Poggia has collected 3/5 of its quota and shows the best progress.

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L.T. MONTAGNIER Jr.
1st. Lt. AGC
ADJUTANT.

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SECRET.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 394

29 July 1944

Wheat assessed on Date indicated

<u>Region</u>	<u>Quantity (quintals)</u>	<u>Tentative Total Goal</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>
Sicily	99,640	2,970,000	20 July
Calabria	52,000	278,900	27 "
Lucania	65,400	1,170,000	15 "
Apulia	501,203	2,000,000	22 "
Campania	11,940	704,600	25 "
Sardinia	54,750	545,700	27 "
Lazio	61,150	931,000	23 "
Umbria	6,520		23 "
Tuscany	3,200	1,051,000	15 "
Total reported	855,803		

1	99,640	2,970,000	20 "
2	70,544	2,020,400	15 "
Foggia	408,059	1,954,000	22 "
3	11,940	704,600	25 "
4	67,670	931,000	23 "
5	no report	2,470,000	
6	54,750	545,700	27 "
7	52,000	278,900	27 "
8	3,200	1,051,000	15 "
Total reported	855,803		

Released to Public Relations.

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1853

EWS/ajp

A/CC 400-1

5 September 1944

Dear Dr. Prunas:

This is in reply to your letter No. 5530/S.U.A. of 6 July 1944, regarding an alleged conference to be held in the U. S. for the purpose of creating an international body to deal with problems of agriculture and food supply.

I now am informed that no such conference is scheduled in the immediate future. The constitution of a proposed international organization to deal with these matters recently was submitted by the U. S. Government to those of the United Nations, for approval. As some time necessarily will elapse before this approval can be obtained from the several governments, the organization probably will not be created in the near future.

The interest of the Italian Government in participating in the deliberations of the proposed organization has been made known to my Government.

Yours very truly,

HENRY M. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency don Renato Prunas,
Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Rome.

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(Drafted by Mr. Schott of Political Section)

c.c. Political Section.

Mr. ACC	Sec'y Gen.
DISP	
Date	5 Sept 1944
By	HY
Approved	DRR

1854

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

Office of the
From: Acting Chief Commissioner

*Action taken
letter sent
JMB*

SUBJECT:

FILE No.

TO: Political Section, Hq ACC

30 August 1944

1. Re WMS note reference attached.
2. No reply made to Prunas letter No. 5530 of 6 July.
3. Only action taken by A/CC, see attached copy of A/CC 400 of 10 July to Hon. Alexander Kirk.
4. No reply received from Kirk.
5. No follow up has been had with Kirk.
6. Will you take over from this point?

LOD
L. D. DENSE
Col., C.S.O. **516**

C O P Y

EWS/hjp

A/CC 400

10 July 1944

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Attached is letter and translation No. 5530 of July 6th from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italian Government, relative to Agriculture and Food Supply Conference.

I believe this is a matter for your office to deal with. If you agree, please inform me and I will tell the Italian Government that the matter has been placed in your hands.

Yours very truly,

ELIERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

The Honorable Alexander Kirk
The American Ambassador
Naples, Italy

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C O P Y

TRANSLATION

R. MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Salerno, 6 July 1944

No. 5530

8 JUL 1944

Dear Admiral,

In a report from Washington of Paul Scott Hankins, I read that in the next July or August a conference is to be held in the U.S. with the purpose of creating an international body to deal with the problems of agriculture and food supply.

This new body, to be known as F.A.O. would work parallel with the I.L.O.

As you must certainly know, the Italian Government has asked officially to be re-admitted to membership in the I.L.O.

In view of the special interest which Italy has in problems of agricultural character, may I ask you to submit to your government our desire to send an expert of ours to the conference--which is apparently purely technical in character.

I do not believe that this form of Italian participation in international problems in which she is deeply interested can create objections and I should therefore be most grateful to you if you will acquaint your government with the contents of this note.

I am pleased to have the occasion to express my esteem

/s/ R. PRUSS

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission.

N A P L E S



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

US
6/355/57
HQ ACC 840 344
903 Sec. 1 Gen
Rec'd 30 Aug 1944
By *OKA*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.C.O.

(40) INC 1

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes leave to enclose copy of a letter addressed to Admiral Stone by Signor Prunas on July 6th ult. (N. 5530/S.U.A.) and would much appreciate to be informed as to the decisions arrived at by the competent authorities on the matter. *Carlo*

Rome, August 23th, 1944.

5530/S.U.A.

Salerio, li 6 luglio 1944.

Caro Ammiraglio,

Leggo in una corrispondenza da Washington di Paul Scott Renkin che nel prossimo luglio o agosto dovrebbe riunirsi negli Stati Uniti una conferenza che si propone di creare un organismo internazionale cui spetterebbe il compito di occuparsi dei problemi dell'agricoltura e dell'alimentazione.

Tale nuovo organismo, conosciuto sotto il nome di "F.A.O.", agirebbe parallelamente all'"I.L.O."

Come Le è certamente noto, il Governo Italiano ha già richiesto ufficialmente di essere riannesso e far parte dell'Ufficio Internazionale del Lavoro.

In vista dello speciale interesse che l'Italia porta ai problemi di carattere agricolo La prego di sottoporre al suo Governo il nostro desiderio di far assistere alle riunioni di detta conferenza - il cui carattere appare squisitamente tecnico - un nostro esperto.

Io non ritengo che tale forma di partecipazione italiana ai problemi internazionali che la interessano da vicino possa far sorgere obiezioni di sorta e pertanto Le sarò infinitamente grato se vorrà portare quanto prece-
cede a conoscenza del suo Governo.

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Mi è gradita l'occasione per inviarle, caro Ammiraglio, i sensi della mia alta considerazione.

f.to PRUNAS

Caro Ammiraglio,

Leggo in una corrispondenza da Washington di Paul Scott Henking che nel prossimo luglio o agosto dovrebbe riunirsi negli Stati Uniti una conferenza che si propone di creare un organismo internazionale cui spetterebbe il compito di occuparsi dei problemi dell'agricoltura e dell'alimentazione.

Tale nuovo organismo, conosciuto sotto il nome di "F.A.O.", agirebbe parallelamente all'I.L.O."

Come Le è certamente noto, il Governo Italiano ha già richiesto ufficialmente di essere riannesso a far parte dell'Ufficio Internazionale del Lavoro.

In vista dello speciale interesse che l'Italia porta ai problemi di carattere agricolo la prego di sottoporre al Suo Governo il nostro desiderio di far assistere alle riunioni di detta conferenza - il cui carattere appare squisitamente tecnico - un nostro esperto.

Io non ritengo che tale forma di partecipazione italiana ai problemi internazionali che la interessano da vicino possa far sorgere obiezioni di sorta e pertanto Le sarò infinitamente grato se vorrà portare quanto precede a conoscenza del Suo Governo.

Mi è gradita l'occasione per inviarLe, caro Ammiraglio, i sensi della mia alta considerazione.

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f.to PRUNAS

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission

M A P L E S

12 August 1944

A/CC AGO

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

This is in reply to your two letters, August 2nd and 3rd, relative to supplies for agricultural purposes. Petrol supplies for civilian uses in the forward provinces present one of the most difficult problems facing representatives of the Commission, due mainly to the destruction of transportation lines and transport.

An allocation of petroleum products for all purposes including agriculture has been made to each Province and every endeavor is being made to deliver it there in spite of transportation difficulties.

Your letter of August 3rd referred to the supply of petroleum products for all agricultural regions. The Commission is cognizant of the situation and our representatives are putting forth every effort to assist with the harvest and marketing. Allocations of petroleum products are being made to the fullest extent that can be made available. It would appear that much of the petrol is being used for non-essential purposes.

I agree with you that the harvest and the marketing is at this time one of the most important matters facing your government and the Commission. We will continue to do everything that is possible for us to do. In the final analysis, however, the success of the latter rests with your government and the Italian people.

Excellent work on the marketing problem has been done by your Minister of Agriculture and others. The Minister's trips into the Provinces is necessary and his interest are having a good effect and I hope that similar activities can be extended in this and other fields by members of your government who can thereby get into touch with the responsible Italian provincial officials personally as well as with a wider public.

Again I want to assure you that we here in the Commission will do everything we can to help.

Yours very truly,

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Hq. A.C.C. - Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date - 12 Aug 1944
Via - *He*
Initials - *DRR*

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of Council of Ministers
Italian Government

MILBY W. STONE
Captain, USMC
Acting Chief Commissioner

Critical Section
cc: Economic Section
Admin. Sec.
R.C. & M.G. Section

TOP SECRET

FATIMA M374

Harvest

FATIMA (GEN MACFARLANE'S COMMO)

25th. April, 1944.

TOP SECRET

V16

PRIORITY

GEN MACFARLANE

PRIORITY REQUIRED HEADQUARTERS A.A.I.

I EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AGAIN THIS MORNING WITH THE URGENT NEED FOR COMPLETING ALL ARRANGEMENTS AND THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMING HARVEST AND ITS DISTRIBUTION TO PARISH TO PREPARE FOR THE NEW COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE AND AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISOR HEADQUARTERS ALL FOR GENERAL ALEXANDER AND MACMILLAN FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL PARISH. HE ADDED ME THAT IN THIS CONNECTION HE HAD ALREADY SPOKEN STRONGLY TO THE NEW MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND THAT HE INTENDED TO DEAL WITH THE QUESTION VERY THOROUGHLY AT HIS FIRST CABINET MEETING. IN THE MEANTIME HIS MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO DEAL WITH THE QUESTION AND COLLABORATE WITH US WITH MAXIMUM VIGOR. HE HAS ASKED ME TO ATTEND A MEETING BETWEEN HIMSELF COM. LUCHINGO THE RETIRING MINISTER COM. AND GULIO THE NEW MINISTER.

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JOEL MAISON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner

TOP SECRET

1862