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AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM, ITALY
NOV. 1944 - SEPT. 1945

4023/CG

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

=ALLIED COMMISSION=

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
29	Cbl AC Eoon, 2878	31 Jul 45	AFHQ, RGS, VG	Sale of captured horses to It agr.
30	Cbl Agr Piemonte, Agr 21	4 Aug 45	AC	Sale of captured horses to It agr.
31	AC, AGR/80, Merritt	4 Aug 45	Econ Sec	1945 Italian Crop Report.
32	Ltr, Parri	9 Aug 45	Stone	Movement of wine.
32a	Parri, 40852	10 Aug 45	Stone	Loss of wheat due to "Great Drought".
33	15/60/ES, Denamore	14 Aug 45	CC	Movement of wine.
34	660/98/Tn.3, Stone	22 Aug 45	Parri	Movement of wine.
35	660/99/Tn.3, Stone	22 Aug 45	MEBO	Movement of wine.
36	AGR/507.3, Stone	30 Aug 45	De Gasperi	Proposed Mediterranean Fisheries Mtg.
37	Cbl AC Eoon, 5295	13 Sep 45	AFHQ	AC Reps on Gen European Conference on Food and Agricultural Statistics (London)
38	Ltr, Salvatore Patruno	Sep 45	Stone, Parri	Milling troubles in Bari & Apulia.
39	Cbl AC FEA	24 Sep 45	FEA Wash.	Tractors for Italy.
40	660/140/Tn.3, Stone	25 Sep 45	Parri	Movements of wine.

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
16	Cbl AFHQ FX-69018	1 May ??	AC, 15 AG	Enemy animals falling Allied hands; AC to send rep to take care of them (!)
17	ACR/711.5, Stone	8 May 45	Bonomi	Copper sulphate needed to combat peronospera.
18	Cbl AC Lab 7691	16 May 45	AFHQ	Ital tps needed for harvest in Foggia and Matera.
19	Ltr Min of Agriculture	5 Jun 45	Stone	Prices of derequisitioned horses ced- ed to farmers.
20	Cbl AC CC 9454	9 Jun 45	AFHQ	German POWs not wanted by IG for gra- in harvest.
21	ACR/881, McKinley	18 Jun 45	Min of Agri- culture	Prices of derequisitioned horses ced- ed to farmers.
22	Agr Piemonte, ACR-13	<u>28 Jun 45</u>	ACR S/C	Data being collected in Piemonte crop
23	Ltr, Alex Kirk	21 Jun 45	Stone	Ital horses & mules to Greece-Jugo.
24	ACR/810, Stone	30 Jun 45	Parri	Suggest Council consider effects of loss of 2 million tons of wheat due to "The Great Drought."
25	Ltr, Alex Kirk	10 Jul 45	Stone	Disposal of draft animals in Italy.
26	Vigna Pia Orphanage	18 Jul 45	Stone	Tractor & truck for orphanage.
27	ACR/702, Merritt	23 Jul 45	Orphanage	Tractor & truck for orphanage.
28	Ltr, Kenny, UETRA	28 Jul 45	CC	Tractors for Italy.

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Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

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1	Speech Stone	30 Nov 44		Speech to opening session of agricultural conference.
2.	Cbl COS AC 8387	18 Dec 44	AFHQ	Fertilizer for hemp
2a	Ltr Baron Franchetti	18 Jan 45	Stone	CGIA executive Franchetti interview.
3	Ltr Bonomi, N.62	19 Jan 45	Stone	Tunisian phosphorites needed in Italy
4	Ltr Allbaugh AGR/38	28 Jan 45	Econ Sec	Recommendations of Conference Committees to Minister of Agriculture.
5	10.04/ES, Stone	9 Feb 45	Bonomi	Tunisian phosphorites needed in Italy
6	AGR/7, Allbaugh	18 Feb 45	Rively	Report on Baron Franchetti and his It Confederation of Agriculture.
7	Ltr, Quayle	1 Mar 45	Agr S/D	Memoranda fr Franchetti for retention
8	ES/10.04, Stone (Lush)	2 Mar 45	Bonomi	Tunisian phosphorites for Italy.
9	Ltr, Antolini	22 Mar 45	CC	Report of discussion Franchetti-Agr SC, It Confederation of Agriculturists
10	Memo, Macmillan	28 Mar 45	CC	Phosphates from Sfax being held up by French authorities because price unfixed.
11	Memo, Stone	6 Apr 45	A/Pres	Hold-up of phosphates fr Sfax.
12	CC 4023, Stone	25 Apr 45	Hilldring	Report on Forestry and FDR Memorial Forest in Italy.
13	33101/3.1.1, Bonomi	26 Apr 45	Stone	Copper sulphate needed to combat peronospora.
14	4410/108/EC, Rively	30 Apr 45	Econ Sec	Hold-up of phosphates fr Sfax.
15	4209/EC, Lush	30 Apr 45	Econ Sec	Harvest - use of Ital soldiers.

CONFIDENTIAL

660/140/Pa.3.

25 September 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister

(33)

You will recall that you wrote to me on 9 August on the subject of the shipment of wine, and estimated that some 90,000 tons would require movement by sea during August and September. Special efforts were accordingly made by the Mediterranean Shipping Board to provide the necessary shipping to move this tonnage from Puglia and elsewhere, despite many other urgent demands.

Shipments by schooners and coasters have been made with some success, but I feel you should be informed that difficulties have been experienced during recent weeks.

It seems that many shippers are reluctant, owing to the prevailing price, to deliver their wine for loading when the ships arrive, which does not produce a smooth or speedy loading, and necessitates numerous last moment changes in the programme of shippers.

3755

This has resulted recently in serious delays to ships, which have been in port waiting to load wine cargoes from 3 to 6 days. Further, the rate of loading has been exceedingly slow, some ships taking 8 - 11 days to load 1,200 - 2,000 tons of cargo, and daily tonnages loaded averaging 150 tons, while in one instance it was as low as 127 tons per day. There has been no shortage of railway wagons, and the only difficulty seems to be that shippers are unable or unwilling to produce their wine for loading in sufficient quantities to keep the ships working. The "Milda Croce", for example, after waiting for 7 days in Brindisi, sailed without loading on 13 Sept. and the "Rubicone", instead of loading wine at the same port, has now been ordered to ship a military cargo.

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- 2 -

On account of this vestage of shipping, the Mediterranean Shipping Board has been forced to decide that in future no ships can be allocated unless a definite assurance is given that full cargoes will be waiting at the port when vessels arrive.

In consequence, the Ministry of Food has been asked, and has agreed, to examine again the possibility of obtaining increased storage or covered space in ports, and to ask the Allied Shipping Authorities to provide ships only when the wine is waiting at the port of loading.

These setbacks will undoubtedly result in a delay to the present programme, but, meanwhile, I can assure you that every effort will be made to provide the railway wagons and shipping necessary to move all the wine which is in fact required to be moved.

Yours very truly

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, U S N R
Chief Commissioner.

3797
Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

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2/10/40

JMM/cam

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Rome, Italy
ECONOMIC SECTION

24 September 1945

CHARGE FEA

SEC STATE WASHINGTON

FOR: HUNT, CLEVELAND, MEIER AND BERG, FEA

FROM: MERRITT

REFERENCE MM TRACTORS REPORTED AVAILABLE AGAINST MGS-214 DURING
OUR DISCUSSIONS LAST MAY. HAVE RECEIVED REPORTS THAT THESE WERE:

1. CANCELLED FROM MILITARY PROCUREMENT
2. MADE AVAILABLE TO UNRRA
3. MAY STILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PROCUREMENT ON CIVIL ACCOUNT

PLEASE INDICATE CURRENT STATUS AVAILABILITY TRACTORS AND REPAIR
PARTS FOR ITALY REQUIREMENTS AS STATED MGS-214 AND SUBSEQUENT.

APPROVED:

James M. Merritt
Acting Special Representative

cc: Chief Commissioner
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Merritt
Agr. S/C



4023/4

39

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Translation

To Admiral Stone

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

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

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

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

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

3) The daily salary of farmhands should be blocked till the next harvest, not to increase the cost of wheat. The Government should legally forbid the usual form of blackmail that farmhands use during the grape harvest, the sowing season, etc: the minimum salary is of 500 lire; if you want us, give us 1000 lire, bread, plenty of white pasta (to be bought on the black market) and a liter of wine or more.

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

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

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

7) string (spago) for the threshing machines.

About the proposal of the minister of Agriculture to the Council of Ministers, all landowners, are unanimous in wishing to know, before the sowing season, i.e. before bearing the expenses as from enclosure, the new price of wheat, keeping in mind that, for an hectare of land, the necessary funds to be spent are of 2200,40 lire.

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

Sincerely yours,

S. Salvatore Patruno

Ruvo di Puglia
Bari

trans. a/o

EO DIST - 24 Sep 45

Action : Econ Sec (S)
Info : Chief Commr
Exec Commr

38

4023/1

AFHQ, action for US POLAD Information G-5

5295

13 Sept 45

ROUTINE

RESTRICTED PD

REURAD SUBJECT GENERAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS TO
BE HELD IN LONDON DURING WEEK BEGINNING ONE SEVEN SEPTEMBER PD

FARES TO AFHQ ACTION FOR US POLAD INFORMATION TO G-5 FROM HQ ALCON CITE ACECO

FAREN

MAJOR VICTOR ROGER ABLE CONFER ROGER ABLE CODE CHARLIE ONE ONE SIX SEVEN ONE THREE
WILL REPRESENT FOOD SUB COMMISSION AND FIRST LIEUTENANT REMMEL MILE ADAMSON CMA
ABLE UNCLE SUGAR CMA ABLE SUGAR HAN CMA ZERO ONE FIVE FOUR ZERO FIVE SIX EIGHT CMA
WILL REPRESENT AGRICULTURE SUB COMMISSION PD REQUEST FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS

Economic Section

546

CHARLES M. WALTON
Colonel
Chief, Supply Section

NICHOLAS FIGIELINO, CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

37

3754

4023/1

AGR/507.3

30 August 1945

My dear Dottore DeGasperi:

Since naval restrictions in the Mediterranean have been lifted to a degree which no longer hinders the operations of the fishing fleets of various adjoining countries, there seems to be urgent need for a meeting of technical fisheries representatives of the various countries who look to the Mediterranean for all or part of their requirements of this important food. It is felt that such a meeting could profitably consider two points of especial importance, and develop mutually satisfactory procedures:

- a. Policies and procedures to permit full exploitation of fishing banks should be developed, with especial reference to non-territorial waters - possibly considering some form of international licensing procedure.
- b. A Mediterranean Resources and Research Board should be established, to facilitate the utilization of indigenous supplies and skilled labor for equipping the various fleets, and develop improved methods, charts, etc.

The Commission Internationale Pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la Mer Mediterranee, located at l'Institut Oceanographique, 195 Rue Saint-Jacques, Paris, was at one time in a position to consider such matters, and may still be active. Since the matter is one of considerable interest to the Italian Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Commerce, it is suggested that the matter receive your consideration. Perhaps the very considerable interests of the Italian Government in the fishing industry of the Mediterranean will warrant the sponsorship of such a meeting by the Italian Government.

In the event that the Italian Government so desires, the Allied Commission will be glad to bring the matter to the attention of the U.S. and British Embassies, in order to enlist their active support for such a meeting during the winter, or spring of 1946.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dottore Aloide DeGasperi
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Italian Government
Rome

APPROVED:

JAMES M. MERRITT
Director
Agriculture Sub-Commission

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Distribution:

Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner (2)
Economic Section (2)
Food Sub-Commission
Commerce Sub-Commission
Agriculture Sub-Commission

Tel: 220

FU/h1

660/99/TH 3

22 August 1945

My dear Mr. Gibson-Graham:

Colonel Thomas, Deputy Director, Transportation Sub-Commission, discussed with you on 14th August, the Italian Government's urgent problem of clearance from Southern Italy of the balance of the 1944 wine crop, in readiness for this year's wine harvest.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have today sent to Professor Ferruccio Parri, the Prime Minister, and take this opportunity of thanking you for your promise of assistance in this matter.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

J. Gibson-Graham, Esq.
Chairman,
Mediterranean Shipping Board,
Navy House,
Naples.

1 encl: ltr.

4023/4

35

660/98/TH 3

22 August 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Reference your letter dated 9th August 1945, concerning the movement of the balance of the 1944 wine crop from Southern Italy, in readiness for this year's wine harvest.

This urgent problem has been the subject of continual study on the part of Food and Transportation Sub-Commissions, in conjunction with your Ministries of Food and Transportation.

Relative the reported 175,000 tons of last year's wine on hand awaiting transportation at the end of July '45, shipping bids were accepted totalling 24,700 tons for movement in August and bids for 40,000 tons in September have been received. It is expected that the railways will move at least 30,000 tons during the months of August and September. As I see the problem, this leaves a balance of 80,000 tons for which additional transportation is required.

Dealing first with the railways, agreement has been reached with the military authorities whereby, with immediate effect, a daily train of wine in cistern wagons will operate from Southern Italy to Northwest Italy, via Bologna and Piacenza. Your Ministries of Food and Transport have already been informed by Transportation Sub-Commission of this additional facility. These trains are in addition to the movement of wine in barrels in Italian Government territory, at the discretion of the Minister of Food, within the tonnage it is possible to allocate for the movement of non-rationed food-stuffs. It has not been possible to secure agreement to loading all military wagons returning empty to the North, as this would delay the turn-round of wagons, already in short supply, and seriously affect the military program.

My representative personally discussed the question of additional shipping with the Allied shipping authorities on 15th August and, in spite of recent unfortunate experiences, these

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See 35

- 2 -

authorities will make every effort to produce the sea transportation required.

Shipping allocated to the movement of wine has, unfortunately, not been used to the full recently. During the month of July, 3,000 tons of schooner lift allocated to wine was not used for wine, due to non-availability of cargo. Other traffic was conveyed. Further difficulties have already been experienced this month at Brindisi. S.S. "TAUTRA" was programmed to lift part cargo of wine (400 tons) but, after being delayed four days, was forced to sail without cargo as wine was not available. S.S. "OROLA" was to ship 800 tons of wine, but cargo was immediately off-loaded due to the poor quality of the barrels, most of which were unfit for any sea journey and some of which collapsed when stowed. S.S. "EMPIRE CAICOS" was scheduled to lift 600 tons of wine, but in view of the difficulties experienced by S.S. "OROLA", the military would not permit this ship to carry part cargo of wine.

You may rest assured that this problem will receive every consideration from this Headquarters, but I should be grateful if you would impress on all concerned the seriousness of waste of shipping space. I would be glad if you could verify the location and tonnage which will be outstanding at 31 August '45. I feel it may be found that the tonnage actually available for transportation may be somewhat less, and it is essential that no unnecessary bids are made for shipping.

I should be grateful if you would also take appropriate action to ensure that cargoes are always available for shipment and that all barrels are in a sufficiently sound condition to permit transportation by sea.

In view of the efforts which the Allied shipping authorities are making to solve this problem, I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Gibson-Graham, Chairman of the Mediterranean Shipping Board.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

Professor Ferruccio Parri,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

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AUG 14 RECD
CC 1821HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Economic Section

CBH/sc

Tel: 415

14 August 1945

Ref: 15.60/ES

SUBJECT: Movement of Wine

TO : Chief Commissioner

1. With reference to the Prime Minister's letter of 9 August 1945 (your copy attached), the Transportation Sub-Commission is giving this question careful consideration.

2. On the rail side, they have already found it possible to improve facilities in agreement with AFHQ. Surplus wine rail tankers are being worked from the North and it is expected the Italians will shortly be able to operate daily trains of rail tankers from Southern Italy to Northwest Italy via Bologna and Piacenza.

3. The Deputy Director and other representatives of Transportation Sub-Commission are attending the weekly meeting of MEDCO at AFHQ on Tuesday 14 August. The question of additional shipping will be discussed in detail with the Allied Shipping Authorities. It is most unlikely that the Prime Minister's request will be met in full, but every effort is being made to insure that not only will the August and September programs be met in full, but that additional shipping is allocated to the movement of wine.

4. A letter in reply to the Prime Minister will be submitted for your approval and signature within a few days.

FOR THE ACTING VICE PRESIDENT:

L. D. Peashmore
L. D. PEASHMORE
Colonel, FA
Chief Staff Officer

1 Incl:
m/aCopy to:
Supply Division
Transportation S/C

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(COPY RETAINED FOR EC FILES)

402312

AUG 20 1945

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Translation

C-CC1540

The President of the Council of Ministers
40892

Rome, 10 August 1945

Dear Admiral,

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

As a matter of fact, it has been figured out, not definitively, and of course approximately, that the total amount of the present harvest would be of qls 42.101.320. instead of qls. 63.83.610. in 1944, with a difference of qls 21.742.290 amounting to about 34%. It must be said that accurate control investigations which might bring some changes in the about mentioned dates are being made.

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

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

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

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

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

Believe me,

EC DIST-20 AUG 45

ACTION: ECON SEC yours truly,

INFO CHIEF COM. Ferruccio Parré

EX COM. MR

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

trans. e/o

3708

3708

4023/4

translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

URGENT

Rome, 9 August 1945

Dear Admiral,

the situation of the Southern provinces which produce a large quantity of wine is getting very serious and causes great preoccupations to the Government. We are on the eve of the new wine harvest, and the producers of the Southern provinces haven't yet been able to get rid of last year's wine because of the lack of transport. This will make it necessary either to throw away the wine of last year, or to sacrifice the new grapes harvest. In either case, the wine producing regions will suffer great damage, and this is already causing considerable unrest.

From a communication of the Ministry for Alimentation, it appears that the Southern provinces ought to be able to sell and transport, during the months of August and September (i.e. before the new wine harvest) 175 tons of wine (Puglia 100 thousand, Sicily, 50 thousand, Calabria 25 thousand), of which 145 thousand by sea and 30 thousand by railway. Unfortunately, the allied authorities cannot supply such a volume of transport and granted shipping for 30 thousand tons in August, (including the best Sicilian wine) and 40 thousand in September, besides a weekly train leaving from Puglia. With such a rhythm of transport, about 100 thousand tons of wine run the risk of remaining unsold and having to be destroyed.

Italian and Allied experts who met during the last few days agreed that to solve the problem, the Allies should grant at once and temporarily only, an extra shipping for 100 thousand tons, for the months of August and September respectively. The Allied military authorities should also allow the military trains that come full from the North towards the Southern harbours and go back empty to be loaded with wine barrels. This would delay the circulation of the carriages of twenty four hours for the loading and twenty four hours for the unloading, but, in compensation, it would assure the transport of an important amount of wine. The authorization to add to the military trains a certain number of tank cars might also be useful.

Faced with such difficulties, I cannot but appeal to the spirit of comprehension. You always showed for our main problems. Only your quick intervention with the Transportation Sub-commission will make the solution of this question possible: i.e. obtain an extra tonnage of 100 thousand tons, and the use of all cars for military traffic which go back North empty.

Trusting on your kind interest, on which I count so much in this difficult period, I remain,

Truly yours,

Admiral Stone

Chief Commissioner - A.C. Action - E. C. S. L.

Rome

S. Ferruccio Parri

trans. e/c

11 A49, (10)

AUG 6 REC'D

JMM/cam

Ext. 262

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

AGR/80

4 August 1945

SUBJECT: 1945 Italian Crop Report
TO : Economic Section

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

J. M. Merritt
JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

Enclosure:
1945 Italian Crop Report

Distribution:

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

3766

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4022/c
(X-4011/c)

[Signature]

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

1945 ITALIAN CROP REPORT
15 July 1945

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

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

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

and tenant, and the reduction in the crop and the income of the farmers.

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

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Wheat, Barley and Rye

The wheat crop is now estimated at 4,188,588 metric tons, a reduction of 208,412 metric tons from the report of 15 June 1945. The revised data indicate a larger acreage but a smaller yield per acre. Drought damage ranged from slight to severe, due to the factors outlined in the above mentioned report. The barley crop is estimated to have totalled 138,000 metric tons, and rye totalled 86,400 metric tons. Factors which reduced the production of wheat are applicable to barley and rye as well.

Corn

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

Rice

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

Legumes

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

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Sugar Beets

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

Hemp

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

Hay, including Alfalfa

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

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

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

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

Olives

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Olives

The olive crop this year is expected to be less than last year. It is normal for a large crop to be followed by a smaller crop. Last year's was a large crop. The drought has caused some of the olives to fall from the trees. The crop varies somewhat but it is approximately normal for the "off" year. The olives are still small, and it is too early in the season to predict the final production, since the sirocco winds may still materially reduce this year's crop. The crop may therefore total up to 950,000 metric tons of olives.


JAMES M. MERRITT
Director

APPENDIX A

Area Crop Report

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

North of the Po River, including Piemonte

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

Wheat, Barley and Rye

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

Corn

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

Rice

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

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Rice

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

Legumes

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

Sugar Beets

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

Hemp

Production in this area is negligible.

Hay, including Alfalfa

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

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

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

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

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

Wheat, Barley and Rye

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

Corn

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

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Rice

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

Legumes

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

Sugar Beets

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

Hemp

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

Hay, including Alfalfa

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

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

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

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

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

Wheat, Barley and Rye

Production of wheat from the provinces indicated is 25% below 1944, 26% below 1943, with an estimated yield per hectare of 7.5 quintals in 1945. The reduction in yield is due to failure of the crop when inter-

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

Corn

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

Rice

Production in this area is of little commercial importance. This year's crop is estimated at 4000 tons, or 70% of normal.

Legumes

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

Sugar Beets

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

Hemp

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

Hay, including Alfalfa

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

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

Fruits were little damaged by the drought, and grapes are in good condition, having received reasonably adequate spray protection in this dry season. Deciduous fruits are of poor quality, except in specialized plantations, but the supply is adequate to meet all demands, especially in

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Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

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

Apulia and Sardinia

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

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

Wheat and Barley

Wheat production from the area indicated is 43% below 1944, 45% below 1943, with an estimated average yield per hectare of 5 quintals in 1945. The reduction in yield is due to extreme drought conditions in Foggia, drought damage to the crop inter-planted with olives in the remainder of Apulia, combined drought and locust damage to the low-producing provinces of Nuoro and Sassari, and an estimated 20% drought damage to Cagliari, the major wheat producing area in Sardinia. Locusts did not invade the wheat fields of Cagliari Province in time to appreciably damage the crop. However, spring rains were practically non-existent throughout the area, although cool weather decreased the damage in Sardinia. Poor prospects for rain, and a shortage of forage, resulted in grazing many fields rather than attempting to save the crop for threshing. The total production is estimated to be 353,015 metric tons, which is made up of 279,015 metric tons of wheat and 26,000 metric tons of barley.

Corn

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

Rice, Sugar Beets, Hemp, and Rye

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

Legumes

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

Hay, including Alfalfa

The hay crop was very badly damaged by the lack of spring rains, and

is made up of 272,015 metric tons of wheat and 26,000 metric tons of barley.

Corn

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Legumes

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

Hay, including Alfalfa

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

Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

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

APPENDIX B

Italian Wheat Situation
15 July 1945

The total Italian wheat production is now estimated to be 4,188,589 metric tons, a reduction of 238,727 metric tons since the 15 June estimate was prepared. This estimate is 35% below the revised total of the 1944 wheat crop. The total acreage is estimated at 11,111,934 acres, an increase of 332,892 over the June estimate of 10,779,042, and only 6% less than the revised 1944 total of 11,848,167 acres. These changes in estimates do not represent changes in the crop situation, but rather the normal revisions in data during an intensive study of the situation, such as is now in progress, as the serious nature of the damage directs the attention of the estimators to the need for accuracy in the data. The estimated average yield per hectare is 9.3 quintals.

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

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

Changes in the 1945 Italian Wheat Situation

	Crop Report Estimate		Difference
	15 June	15 July	
Area - North	3,208,290 acres	3,215,930 acres	+ 7,640
" - Other	7,570,752 "	7,896,004 "	+325,252
Total Area	10,779,042 "	11,111,934 "	+332,892
Production - North	2,052,110 m.t.	1,940,221 m.t.	-111,889
" - Other	2,375,204 "	2,218,367 "	-156,837
Total Production	4,427,314 "	4,188,583 "	-238,726

3718 Report on Wheat Crop Conditions in Sicily, Sardinia, and Southern Italy

Production

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" - Other	2,375,204 "	2,218,367 "	-156,837
Total Production	4,427,314 "	4,158,588 "	-268,726

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

Production

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

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

APPENDIX B - continued

Crop Statistics

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

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

Crop Collection

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

Corrective Action Taken

The Government is acting to correct the situation, and has been especially successful in a press and radio campaign supported by all parties, urging the farmers to turn in their wheat, publicizing the fact that the nation faces a critical situation with no assurance of imports to make up for the crop damage. This will materially aid in correcting the lax administration of the regula-

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Corrective Action Taken

The Government is acting to correct the situation, and has been especially successful in a press and radio campaign supported by all parties, urging the farmers to turn in their wheat, publicizing the fact that the nation faces a critical situation with no assurance of imports to make up for the crop damage. This will materially aid in correcting the lax administration of the regulations, if the officials concerned are equipped and supported by police. The Ministry of Agriculture has organized a "super-controllo" with Compartmental supervisors to coordinate the work of UNSEA and the other agencies. They have obtained an allocation of 400,000 litres of fuel, and some tires, and are arranging for the temporary requisitioning of cars by the prefects. The Ministry is likewise presenting to the Government their priority of need for permanently assigned transportation, in the hope that reconditioned captured civilian vehicles may be made available. They have obtained the assurance that 488 Guardia di Finanza and 400 Carabinieri will be assigned to the crop collection program, to provide in part the regulatory measures that are required. Deccrees are being revised and strengthened, and the UNSEA organization is now operating under a decree which has been extended to AMG territory, making them a national organization with funds and full authority.

APPENDIX B - continued

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

Compartments	1944 Production (metric tons)	1945 Estimated Production (metric tons)	Yield Forecast (in tons per ha.)		Percent Reduction in 1945
			1944	1945	
Piemonte	507,754	377,975	1.56	1.23	33
Liguria	25,324	21,100	0.83	0.75	16
Lombardia	713,617	442,239	2.41	1.67	38
Venezia Tridentina	13,719	10,040	1.42	1.22	45
Veneto	764,666	460,450	2.30	1.74	40
Venezia Giulia	39,333	36,670	1.28	1.30	7
Emilia	1,154,249	591,697	2.28	1.47	49
Toscana	440,212	341,630	1.03	0.98	22
Marche	396,942	292,006	1.36	1.08	26
Umbria	236,036	173,625	1.30	0.98	24
Lazio	189,517	172,714	0.87	0.63	10
Abruzzi & Molise	291,310	197,323	0.89	0.60	32
Campania	221,053	166,592	0.93	0.64	25
Puglie	366,444	191,535	0.92	0.50	43
Lucania	200,349	121,893	0.98	0.63	39
Calabria	124,931	100,933	0.33	0.58	19
Sicilia	526,102	397,537	0.80	0.66	24
Sardegna	134,333	97,430	0.73	0.45	35
Italy	6,436,141	4,133,538	1.34	0.93	35

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

Compartments	Area in Hectares		Percent Reduction in 1945
	1944	1945	
Piemonte	354,545	306,023	14
Liguria	30,322	28,100	6
Lombardia	297,596	264,100	11
Venezia Tridentina	13,200	8,200	38
Veneto	331,944	265,330	20
Venezia Giulia	30,756	28,250	8
Emilia	507,254	401,993	21
Toscana	391,574	349,484	11
	3,776	271,099	7

Sicilia	134,333	0.43	1.34	0.93	35
Sardegna	6,436,141	4,133,538			
Italy					

ESTIMATED WHEAT ACREAGE BY COMPARTMENTS - AS OF 15 JULY 1945 -					
Compartments	Area in Hectares		Percent Reduction in 1945		
	1944	1945			
Piemonte	354,545	306,023	14		
Liguria	30,322	23,100	6		
Lombardia	297,596	264,100	11		
Venezia Tridentina	12,200	8,200	33		
Veneto	331,944	265,330	20		
Venezia Giulia	30,756	20,250	8		
Emilia	507,254	401,993	21		
Toscana	391,574	349,484	11		
Marche	292,753	271,099	7		
Umbria	182,030	181,360	0.4		
Lazio	217,504	253,874	17*		
Abruzzi & Molise	327,400	331,179	1*		
Campania	237,300	261,305	10*		
Puglie	309,377	334,019	1		
Lucania	265,440	194,050	5		
Calabria	150,134	173,280	15*		
Sicilia	654,757	602,791	8		
Sardegna	132,843	194,242	6*		
Italy	4,796,829	4,498,759			6

*Increase

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APPENDIX B - continued

Table 2

ESTIMATED WHEAT YIELD BY PROVINCES
- AS OF 15 JULY 1945

Compartment	Province	1944 Production (metric tons)	1945 Estimated Production (metric tons)	Yield 1944 Forecast 1945 (in tons per ha.)	Percent Reduction in 1945
Piemonte	Alessandria	163,339	120,000	1.83	26
	Aosta	22,453	10,210	1.98	54
	Isti	59,732	43,123	1.47	23
	Cuneo	170,251	104,500	1.63	39
	Novara	26,000	14,000	1.33	43
Liguria	Torino	102,223	62,145	1.76	38
	Vercelli	43,651	23,000	1.92	48
	Genova	9,777	9,000	0.75	8
	Imperia	2,705	1,300	0.69	41
	La Spezia	5,604	4,500	0.85	20
Lombardia	Savona	6,938	6,000	0.75	13
	Bergamo	52,259	35,000	2.17	33
	Brescia	135,000	60,000	2.76	41
	Como	20,000	10,000	1.99	50
	Cremona	107,625	60,000	2.79	44
Venecia T.	Mantova	149,550	93,000	2.55	34
	Milano	111,170	74,500	2.16	33
	Pavia	132,549	76,529	2.25	42
	Sondrio	857	700	1.71	13
	Varese	9,599	7,500	1.56	22
Veneto	Bolzano	5,991	4,400	1.38	26
	Trento	12,723	5,640	1.44	56
	Belluno	2,326	1,650	1.71	29
	Udine	73,403	45,000	1.93	39
	Padova	155,860	102,000	2.62	34
Venecia G.	Rovigo	113,855	30,000	2.95	33
	Treviso	66,900	46,000	1.53	31
	Venezia	94,331	43,000	2.52	54
	Verona	152,701	90,000	2.25	41
	Vicenza	100,290	52,000	2.13	43
	Fiume	1,020	970	1.50	5
	Gorizia	3,194	7,200	1.55	12
	Pola	23,609	24,600	1.10	4*
	Trieste	6,560	3,900	1.95	40

Lombardia	Genova	9,777	9,000	0.75	0.75	42
	Imperia	2,705	1,600	0.81	0.69	41
	La Spezia	5,604	4,500	1.02	0.85	20
	Savona	6,938	6,000	0.85	0.75	13
	Bergamo	52,259	35,000	2.17	1.52	33
	Brescia	135,000	60,000	2.76	2.00	41
	Bono	20,000	10,000	1.99	1.25	50
	Cremona	107,625	60,000	2.79	1.97	44
	Mantova	149,553	93,000	2.55	1.85	34
	Milano	111,170	74,500	2.16	1.60	33
	Pavia	132,549	76,529	2.25	1.65	42
	Sondrio	857	700	1.71	1.27	13
	Verese	9,599	7,500	1.56	1.21	22
Venezia T.	Bolzano	5,991	4,400	1.33	1.26	26
	Trento	12,723	5,640	1.44	1.20	56
Veneto	Belluno	2,326	1,650	1.71	1.77	29
	Udine	73,403	45,000	1.93	1.50	39
	Padova	155,360	102,000	2.62	2.00	34
	Rovigo	113,355	80,000	2.95	2.42	33
	Treviso	66,900	46,000	1.53	1.31	31
	Venezia	94,331	43,000	2.52	1.79	54
	Verona	152,701	90,000	2.25	1.64	41
	Vicenza	100,290	52,000	2.13	1.44	43
	Fiume	1,020	970	1.50	1.49	5
Venezia G.	Gorizia	8,194	7,200	1.55	1.60	12
	Pola	23,609	24,600	1.10	1.20	4*
	Trieste	6,560	3,900	1.95	1.50	40
	Bologna	239,700	92,151	2.90	1.69	62
	Ferrara	133,783	99,000	3.02	2.17	46
	Forlì	140,000	31,450	1.55	1.09	42
	Modena	125,246	71,370	2.43	1.46	43
	Parma	122,758	66,200	1.95	1.18	46
	Piacenza	126,992	74,093	2.29	1.43	42
	Ravenna	130,000	51,023	2.23	1.53	61
	Reggio Emilia	85,770	56,450	1.90	1.40	34
Total Northern						
	Italy	3,303,412	1,940,221	2.11	1.49	41

*Increase

APPENDIX B - continued

Table 2 - continued

Compartment	Province	1944 Production (metric tons)	1945 Estimated Production (metric tons)	Yield		Percent Reduction in 1945
				1944	Forecast 1945 (in tons per ha.)	
Toscana	Apuania	7,103	4,707	0.96	0.86	34
	Arezzo	73,001	51,483	1.14	0.86	29
	Firenze	80,312	75,031	1.06	1.14	7
	Grosseto	68,344	55,885	0.98	0.87	10
	Livorno	21,692	18,000	1.07	0.94	17
	Lucca	16,025	10,639	1.23	1.10	34
	Pisa	53,525	38,452	1.11	0.94	23
	Pistoia	15,600	10,274	1.27	1.05	34
	Siena	104,610	77,209	1.20	1.03	26
	Ancona	110,358	80,000	1.54	1.17	27
Marche	Ascoli Piceno	90,523	67,000	1.62	1.21	26
	Macerata	112,061	80,000	1.51	1.06	29
	Pesaro Urbino	84,000	65,000	0.92	0.90	23
	Perugia	187,376	145,000	1.33	1.03	23
Umbria	Terni	48,660	33,625	1.19	0.82	31
	Frosinone	21,038	18,060	0.60	0.46	14
	Littoria	10,530	19,004	0.49	0.68	00*
	Rieti	27,300	20,650	0.70	0.53	24
Abruzzi	Roma	70,424	65,000	1.31	0.91	8
	Viterbo	60,225	50,000	0.88	0.65	17
	Campobasso	110,319	74,315	0.90	0.60	33
	Chieti	48,000	37,605	0.71	0.52	22
Campania	Aquila	43,000	20,408	0.83	0.41	20
	Pescara	29,991	20,000	1.00	0.61	33
	Teramo	60,000	45,000	1.12	0.85	25
	Avellino	67,375	38,000	0.96	0.52	44
Apulia	Benevento	62,588	38,000	0.77	0.45	59
	Napoli	43,300	58,833	1.40	1.1	36*
	Salerno	47,790	31,759	0.86	0.62	33
	Bari	52,481	25,000	0.80	0.38	52
Lucania	Brindisi	18,715	10,000	0.54	0.35	47
	Foggia	250,490	135,679	1.15	0.61	46
	Taranto	32,186	15,000	0.72	0.35	53
	Lecce	12,572	5,906	0.48	0.23	53
Calabria	Matera	100,808	52,293	1.11	0.67	43
	Potenza	100,041	69,600	0.88	0.60	30
	Catanzaro	57,626	51,443	0.94	0.80	11
	Cosenza	59,954	37,500	0.80	0.50	37
	Reggio Calabria	7,351	11,985	0.52	0.50	30*

Umbria	Assoli Piaceno	90,523	67,000	1.62	1.21	28
	Macerata	112,061	80,000	1.51	1.06	29
	Pesaro Urbino	84,000	65,000	0.92	0.90	23
	Perugia	187,376	145,000	1.33	1.03	23
Lazio	Terni	48,660	33,625	1.19	0.82	31
	Frosinone	21,038	18,060	0.60	0.46	14
	Littoria	10,530	19,004	0.49	0.68	31
	Rieti	27,300	20,650	0.76	0.53	24
	Roma	70,424	65,000	1.31	0.91	8
Abruzzi	Viterbo	60,225	50,000	0.88	0.65	17
	Campobasso	110,319	74,315	0.90	0.60	33
	Chieti	48,000	37,605	0.71	0.52	22
	Aquila	43,000	20,408	0.89	0.41	29
	Pescara	29,991	20,000	1.00	0.61	33
	Teramo	60,000	45,000	1.12	0.85	25
Campania	Avellino	67,375	38,000	0.96	0.52	44
	Benevento	62,588	38,000	0.77	0.45	59
	Napoli	43,300	58,833	1.40	1.1	36
	Salerno	47,790	31,759	0.86	0.62	33
Apulia	Bari	52,481	25,000	0.80	0.38	52
	Brindisi	18,715	10,000	0.54	0.35	47
	Foggia	250,490	135,679	1.15	0.61	46
	Taranto	32,186	15,000	0.72	0.35	53
	Lecce	12,572	5,906	0.48	0.29	53
Lucania	Matera	100,808	52,293	1.11	0.67	43
	Potenza	100,041	69,600	0.88	0.60	30
Calabria	Catanzaro	57,626	51,443	0.94	0.80	11
	Cosenza	59,954	37,500	0.80	0.50	37
	Reggio Calabria	7,351	11,985	0.52	0.50	5
	Agrianto	72,000	76,125	0.60	0.69	5
	Caltanissetta	70,799	56,120	0.94	0.80	21
	Catania	78,813	47,450	1.08	0.65	40
	Enna	59,142	43,675	1.00	0.67	26
	Messina	30,843	17,056	0.70	0.40	45
	Palermo	96,169	70,490	0.76	0.70	27
	Ragusa	21,126	14,872	0.70	0.55	30
	Siracusa	46,835	29,799	0.75	0.58	36
	Trepani	50,370	42,000	0.77	0.70	17
	Cagliari	71,233	52,545	0.84	0.55	26
	Nuoro	21,131	12,033	0.52	0.30	43
	Sassari	41,969	22,852	0.73	0.39	45
	Total Central, Southern and Insular Italy	3,127,729	2,243,367	0.97	0.70	2

Increase

APPENDIX B - continued

Table 3

ESTIMATED WHEAT ACREAGE
- AS OF 15 JULY 1945 -

Compartment	Province	Area in Hectares		Percent Reduction in 1945
		1944	1945	
Piemonte	Alessandria	86,820	78,000	10
	Aosta	11,333	10,210	10
	Asti	40,790	39,200	3
	Cuneo	101,087	91,715	9
	Novara	12,980	10,500	19
Liguria	Torino	57,973	57,398	1
	Vercelli	13,562	19,000	18
	Genova	13,000	12,500	4
	Imperia	9,317	2,300	31
	La Spezia	5,500	5,300	4
Lombardia	Savona	8,205	8,000	2
	Bergamo	24,118	23,000	5
	Brescia	49,000	40,000	22
	Como	10,075	8,000	21
	Crema	38,551	30,400	21
	Mantova	58,615	53,000	10
	Milano	51,585	46,600	10
	Pavia	59,002	46,350	21
	Sondrio	500	550	10*
	Varese	6,150	6,200	8
Venezia Trid.	Bolzano	4,344	3,500	19
	Trento	8,356	4,700	47
	Belluno	1,360	930	32
	Udine	37,000	30,000	19
	Padova	59,496	51,400	14
Veneto	Rovigo	40,245	33,000	18
	Treviso	42,403	35,000	17
	Venezia	37,435	24,000	36
	Verona	68,005	55,000	19
	Vicenza	46,000	36,000	22
	Fiume	680	650	4
	Corizia	5,300	4,500	15
	Pola	21,420	20,500	4
	Trieste	3,356	2,600	22
	Zara			
Venezia Giulia		82,600	54,399	34
		60,760	45,541	25
Emilia	Bologna			
	Ferrara			

Liguria	Genova	13,000	12,500	4
	Imperia	3,317	2,300	31
	La Spezia	5,500	5,300	4
	Savona	8,205	8,000	2
Lombardia	Bergamo	24,118	23,000	5
	Brescia	49,000	40,000	22
	Como	10,075	8,000	21
	Cremona	38,551	30,400	21
	Mantova	58,615	53,000	10
	Milano	51,505	46,600	10
	Pavia	59,002	46,350	21
	Sondrio	500	550	10*
	Varese	6,150	6,200	8
Venezia Trid.	Bolzano	4,344	3,500	19
	Trento	8,056	4,700	47
Veneto	Belluno	1,360	930	32
	Udine	37,000	30,000	19
	Padova	59,496	51,400	14
	Rovigo	40,245	33,000	18
	Treviso	42,403	35,000	17
	Venezia	37,435	24,000	36
	Verona	68,005	55,000	19
	Vicenza	46,000	36,000	22
Venezia Giulia	Fiume	680	650	4
	Gorizia	5,300	4,500	15
	Pola	21,420	20,500	4
	Trieste	3,356	2,600	22
Emilia	Zara			
	Bologna	82,600	54,399	34
	Ferrara	60,760	45,541	25
	Forli'	90,500	74,720	17
	Modena	51,592	49,000	5
	Parma	62,875	56,000	11
	Piacenza	55,400	50,100	10
	Ravenna	58,327	32,233	45
	Reggio Emilia	45,200	40,000	11
Total Northern Italy		1,565,317	1,301,996	17

•Increase

APPENDIX B - continued

Table 3 - continued

Compartement	Province	Area in Hectares		Percent Reduction in 1945
		1944	1945	
Toscana	Apuania	7,971	5,482	31
	Arezzo	64,115	59,537	7
	Firenze	75,939	65,810	13
	Grosseto	69,651	63,990	8
	Livorno	20,300	19,065	6
	Lucca	13,026	9,700	25
	Pisa	47,210	41,000	13
	Pistoia	12,272	9,800	20
	Siena	81,100	75,100	7
	Ancona	71,689	68,195	5
Marche	Ascoli Piceno	55,815	55,575	0.4
	Macerata	74,249	75,329	1
	Pesaro e Urbino	91,000	72,000	21
	Perugia	141,080	140,360	0.5
Umbria	Terni	41,000	41,000	-
	Frosinone	34,780	39,000	12
	Littoria	21,600	28,030	30
	Rieti	39,000	39,250	0.6
Lazio	Roma	53,624	71,059	32
	Viterbo	68,500	76,535	12
	Campobasso	123,100	123,170	0.1
	Chieti	68,800	72,009	5
Abruzzi & Molise	L'Aquila	52,000	50,000	4
	Pescara	30,000	33,000	10
	Teramo	53,500	53,000	1
	Avellino	70,300	73,300	4
Campania	Benevento	81,650	83,800	3
	Napoli	31,000	53,485	71
	Salerno	55,300	50,800	8
	Bari	65,903	65,979	0.1
Puglie	Brindisi	34,700	28,600	18
	Foggia	213,200	221,530	1
	Taranto	44,650	42,230	5
	Lecce	26,224	25,680	36
Lucania	Matera	91,040	78,050	14
	Potenza	114,400	116,000	1
	Catanzaro	61,153	64,310	5
	Crotone	35,000	35,000	-

Region	Area (sq. miles)	Population (1929)	Population (1934)	Population (1939)
Umbria	4,410	141,080	140,360	140,360
Lazio	12,310	1,231,170	1,231,170	1,231,170
Abruzzi & Molise	12,310	1,231,170	1,231,170	1,231,170
Campania	12,310	1,231,170	1,231,170	1,231,170
Puglia	12,310	1,231,170	1,231,170	1,231,170
Lucania	12,310	1,231,170	1,231,170	1,231,170
Calabria	12,310	1,231,170	1,231,170	1,231,170
Sicily	12,310	1,231,170	1,231,170	1,231,170
Sardinia	12,310	1,231,170	1,231,170	1,231,170
Total Central, Southern and Insular Italy	12,310	1,231,170	1,231,170	1,231,170

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ESTIMATED NET WHEAT AVAILABLE AFTER RETENTIONS
- 1

<u>Compartments</u>	<u>1945 Production Forecast (met/tons)</u>	<u>Calculated 1945-46 Legal Retentions * (met/tons)</u>
Piemonte	378,000	257,000
Liguria	21,000	17,000
Lombardia	442,000	198,000
Venezia Tridentina	10,000	9,000
Veneto	460,000	230,000
Venezia Giulia	37,000	29,000
Emilia	592,000	417,000
Total North	1,940,000	1,157,000
Toscana	342,000	246,000
Marche	292,000	192,000
Umbria	179,000	114,000
Lazio	173,000	135,000
Abruzzi & Molise	197,000	185,000
Campania	167,000	154,000
Puglia	192,000	137,000
Lucania	122,000	100,000
Calabria	101,000	83,000
Sicilia	397,000	299,000
Sardegna	87,000	84,000
Total Central, Southern & Insular Italy	2,249,000	1,729,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,189,000	2,886,000

* These retentions are based on legal retentions for 1942/43, increased by 4% which represent 1942/43 to 1945/46, on new retentions allowed for day labor, and on reductions in area

ESTIMATED NET WHEAT AVAILABLE AFTER RETENTIONS

1945 Production Forecast (net/tons)	Calculated 1945-46 Legal Retentions * (net/tons)	Calculated Quantities Amassable 1945-46 (net/tons)
378,000	257,000	121,000
21,000	17,000	4,000
442,000	198,000	244,000
10,000	9,000	1,000
460,000	230,000	230,000
37,000	29,000	8,000
592,000	417,000	175,000
<u>1,940,000</u>	<u>1,157,000</u>	<u>783,000</u>
342,000	246,000	96,000
292,000	192,000	100,000
179,000	114,000	65,000
173,000	135,000	38,000
197,000	185,000	12,000
167,000	154,000	13,000
192,000	137,000	55,000
122,000	100,000	22,000
101,000	83,000	18,000
397,000	299,000	98,000
87,000	84,000	3,000
<u>2,249,000</u>	<u>1,729,000</u>	<u>520,000</u>
<u>4,189,000</u>	<u>2,886,000</u>	<u>1,303,000</u>

APPENDIX 3 - continued

Table 4

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

APPENDIX C

ITALIAN FORAGE SITUATION

28 July 1945

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

2. Summary of Forage Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Piemonte.--The situation in Piemonte is much as that described in Emilia. In 1950 forage production was 31,000,000 quintals. The estimated production for 1945 is 13,000,000 quintals. In 1930 there were 4,000,000 quintals of live weight as compared with 2,700,000 live weight in 1945. There will be some surplus production of hay in Cuneo and other small localities. It will be possible to get by with what there is by moving livestock from one area to another. Small quantities of forage could be found for export from Cuneo Province but in general they will have a hard time to get by, without exporting anything beyond the boundaries of Piemonte.

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

(31)

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

Venezia,--(Exclusive of Venezia Giulia) The condition of the mountain pasturage is similar to that described in Piemonte and Lombardia where cattle will have to come down from the mountains several weeks earlier. The first cut of hay on the plains was light, as is the second crop. If it rains in August it will make a great difference and such rains would adequately provide for winter requirements and 4,000 tons that could be exported. Without rain in August however, the situation will be extremely critical. The normal production of forage is given as 42,000,000 quintals compared with an estimated production in 1945 of 23,200,000 quintals. The normal population of bovines is given as 1,600,000 and it was stated that a livestock census is presently being taken. Present estimates are 1,300,000. Straw production in 1945 was approximately half of normal. It was also pointed out that if protein to supplement the forage could be provided, it would make the possibility of procuring surpluses, that may result with the rains, a much easier job.

5. Exportable Quantity Available

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

On this basis the following exportable surpluses have been declared:

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

production in 1945 was given as 1,600,000 and it was stated that a livestock is given as 1,300,000. Straw production in 1945 was being taken. Present estimates are 1,300,000. It was also pointed out that if protein to approximately half of normal. It was also pointed out that if protein to supplement the forage could be provided, it would make the possibility of procuring surpluses, that may result with the rains, a much easier job.

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On this basis the following exportable surpluses have been declared:

3703

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

4. Demands for Hay and Oats.

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

On this basis the following needs have been stated:

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

5. Prices

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

6. Method of Procurement

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

0686

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

785015

3708

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RESTRICTEDAOR 21
AUGUST 4/1800BT/2837
AUGUST 6/1300B
IMPORTANT

AGRIC DIV PIEMONTE

ALCOM FOR AGRICULTURE SUB COMMISSION

29

RESTRICTED.

Subject captured horses. Reference your 2878. Suggested price low enough. Price to farmers should not be more than additional 10 per cent. Preparing for census of all captured animals, to be completed in August. Some animals not captured directly by army in the region. Expect survey to show increase in known numbers. Have no reports on sale or brutality.

DIST

ACTION : AGRIC SC

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ECON SED
WMD & IFV
FILE (2)
FIDAT

3707

3

RESTRICTED

20

FOR ACTION AFHQ G. 5 SECTION RPTD AMG PIEMONTE REGION AMG LOMBARDIA REGION AMG
LIGURIA REGION AMG VENEZIA REGION AMG EMILIA REGION ANGO VENEZIA GIULIA REGION FOR
AGRICULTURE OFFICERS

2878

31 JULY 1945

ROUTINE

RESTRICTED PD

SUBJECT IS CAPTURED HORSES PD

PARA ONE PD PROPOSE SALE OF ENEMY CAPTURED HORSES TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR REUSE
TO ITALIAN FARMERS PD RECOMMENDED THAT DECISION SHOULD BE REACHED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
TO ENABLE TRANSACTION TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE AMG IS WITHDRAWN FROM NORTHERN ITALY PD
PAREN TO FOR ACTION AFHQ G. FIVE SECTION RPTD AMG PIEMONTE REGION AMG LOMBARDIA REGION
AMG LIGURIA REGION AMG VENEZIA REGION AMG EMILIA REGION SCAO VENEZIA GIULIA REGION FOR
AGRICULTURE OFFICERS FROM HQ ALCON CITE ACECO PAREN

PARA TWO PD AS REGARDS PRICE ALLIED COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THE AVERAGE PRICE TO BE
PAID BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT EXCEED TWENTY THOUSAND LIRE PD THIS PRICE
BASED ON REPORTED QUALITY OF ANIMALS IS CONSIDERED FAIR FOR ANIMALS TO BE USED FOR
DRAFT WORK PD A HIGHER PRICE WOULD ENCOURAGE SALE BY FARMERS TO BLACK MARKET FOR MEAT PD

Copy to:

Executive Commissioner
War Materials Disposal S/C
Finance S/C
Agriculture S/C

Economic Section

546
29
Col. C.W. WALTON
Chief Supply Division

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

28 July 1945

TO: Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission
FROM: *S. M. Keeny*
S. M. Keeny, Chief, Italian Mission
SUBJECT: Tractors for Italy

Last month you inquired about a telegram which referred to UNRRA importing tractors into Italy. As we expected, this was an error. The correction was sent to Mr. Merritt on 5 July, who had also inquired about the matter.

I am sending you a copy of our letter to him in case the answer did not come to your attention.

SMKEENY/rw

Attachment

cc: Keeny
Hackman
Col. Belser
Registry (2)

3765

28

3

4023/cv

SZ47

Rome, 5 July 1945

TO: Mr. J. N. Merritt, Director of Agriculture Sub-Commission
ALLIED COMMISSION

FROM: Mr. Abe Hackman, Director of Supply

SUBJECT: Agricultural machinery

Reference your letter AG/R/712 of 24 June 1945, on the above subject, we have received the following cable from U.N.R.R.A. Washington dated 22 June:

"Bureau Supplies advises Italian Government requests 810 tractors through FEA and they have been set aside until Italy pays for them.

The Italian papers were incorrect in stating that agricultural machinery was being imported into Italy for U.N.R.R.A.

It is not anticipated that the U.N.R.R.A. Italian Mission will import any agricultural machinery but should we get any at a later date, we should, of course, consult your Sub Commission in the same way as we work closely with Food Sub Commission on matters relating to U.N.R.R.A. Food imports.

EF/pc

cc Keeny

Col. Belser, Economic Section - Allied Commission

Hackman

Registry (2)

370
28

COPY

Tel. 489081
Ext. 263HEADQUARTERS UNITED COMMISSION
R.C. 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

FVB/eng

AGN/762

23 July 1945

SUBJECT: Tractors for Agriculture

TO : Offificio Agricolo Maschile
Vigna Pia
Via Fortuengo, 343 - Rome (143)

No

1. Your inquiry on the above subject has been brought to the attention of the Agriculture Sub-Commission.

2. Presently there are no new tractors for Agriculture that are available for sale in Central or Southern Italy.

3. A limited number of new tractors are programmed for delivery to Italy during the second half of 1945. These will be distributed to provinces on an allocation plan worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture based on needs arising from war damage and normal depreciation. Application for procurement of these tractors must be made and justified to the Provincial Ispettorati of Agriculture, who will have authority for final distribution within each province.

6. No other means of securing agricultural tractors are available at the moment.

JAMES H. MERRITT
Director

3763

Copy to:
Executive Commissioner
Economic Section,
Attention: Supply Division

4023/11

7

FVB

Translation

Vigna Pia Boy's Orphanage
Via Portuense, 343, Rome

Rome, 18-7-1945

Dear Admiral,

Trusting in your kindness, I take the liberty of writing
to you directly.

Our Institute belongs to the Religious Congregation of the Holy Family which aims at founding orphanages exclusively concerned with agriculture as can be seen from the enclosed booklet.

This Rome orphanage houses about 70 boys, a third of whom are kept free of charge; the land amounts to 18 hect. and the work is done by the Brothers, each of whom is in charge of a certain number of orphans who are taught agriculture. Because of the size of the land, ploughing with oxen is a great waste of time and not very profitable. Besides, it is an old fashioned system which is not popular with young people and makes them give up agriculture which they consider to be inferior to other works where machinery exercises its fascination.

For these reasons, the undersigned, Director of the orphanage and Vicar General of the Congregation wants to buy a good tractor and a small truck for the requirements of the farm which he is managing and to get supplies for the orphanage.

Nowadays it is difficult to find these engines are difficult to find, and the Institute which is poor can hardly afford the expense. The undersigned knows that the 'Consorzio Attrezzature Edilizie' whose seat is with the Associazioni Costruttori, in via Regina Elena, has contacted the Allied Authorities to obtain machinery and equipment for building purposes. Tractors are mentioned on the list.

Would it be possible for our Institute which is highly deserving to obtain an identical allotment, and be allowed to purchase directly the two above mentioned engines, or at least, to be allowed to purchase a tractor from the Consorzio Attrezzature Edilizie, for the same prices as the member of the consorzium?

The undersigned also knows that the Allies have generously given some vehicles to charitable institutions like ours. It would be much easier to take care of all these unfortunate children if we could dispose of a rapid and powerful means of transport, and such an allotment would greatly help our miserable budget.

Trusting in your kindness, I remain, my dear Admiral,

EC List - 19 July 45

Action Econ Sec (2)

INCC, Civica Comm

Exec Comm

Sincerely yours,

The Director

S. P. Leonardo Gusatti.

76

e/o

See 7

40231

JUL 10 RECD
CC 1830

Rome, July 10, 1945.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Ellery:

(23)

In continuation of my personal and confidential note to you of June 21st regarding draft animals in Italy, I am now sending you an enclosure setting forth further information on the subject.

As this data may be for my eyes only, I hope you will consider it for your information only.

Yours truly,

A. W. H.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

Enclosure.

3203

4023/c-

(23) ✓ File,

Information from American Military authorities indicates no mules have been taken by U. S. forces from Italians. 2250 mules received from British sources on loan basis authorized returned to British control July 2.

May 12, an AGWAR cable declared 2885 mules surplus and directed same be reported to Field Commission Army Navy Liquidation Commission. To date 2298 mules have been reported to ANLC by PBS. Second declaration of 587 mules have been reported by PBS on July 3. No sales have been effected by ANLC. June 18 cable from CANLC Washington authorized ANLC, to sell surplus U.S. mules to UNRRA.

Following data shows disposition U. S. captured animals:

Temporary loan to AMG for civilian use; horses 7165, mules 2829, donkeys 79, colts 2.

Transferred to AFHQ collecting center Mirandola (British custody) horses 4823, mules 321, donkeys 18.

Retained by 5th Army for maintenance surrendered personal; horses 300.

Retained for operations rest camps etc: horses 300

Handed over with German captured and surrendered personnel transferred from 5th Army to No. 1 district; horses 1533.

Loaned to 6th Territorial Command for use by Bologna City Command; horses 60.

Total captured animals 17,430.

Information from British Military authorities states report is true that some 11,000 mules were purchased on Allied account in Italy and Sicily. The only mules exported on British account for military use are to India with pack transport companies and as remount animals.

Some six thousand mules surplus to British Military requirements are being sold to Greece through UNRRA.

Of 58,700 captured and surrendered animals held on British account, some 18,000 have already been loaned to Italian farmers through AC. Of captured animals still on hand a further 2,000 will be turned over to AMG Italy in the North; all others will be required for maintenance British and German formations or for disposal in Austria.

Thus, against some 11,000 animals purchased the Italian economy will eventually receive some 20,000 in return.

3788

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1774

AGH/310

30 June 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

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

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

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

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

Distribution:

Chief Commissioner

Executive Commissioner (2)

Economic Section (2)

Civil Affairs Section

Agriculture Sub-Commission

Regional Commissioners - Liguria,

Venezie, Emilia, Lombardia,

Piemonte Regions

3738

(24)

CC 18-03

JUL 13 1945

Rome, June 21, 1945.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Ellery:

I picked the enclosed message out of my "home work", Caserta, and although you may be familiar with the subject I, personally, am respectfully wondering whether these animals are more useful in Italy or skidding around on Mt. Hymettus.

I believe that some 3,000 mules and 15,000 horses are involved and I would deplore any decision which would rook Italian economy on the basis that Italy has been an enemy and Greece a friend. "A word to the wise is sufficient".

Yours truly,

Alv. H.

Enclosure:

Copy of AGWAR W-17385.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

3757

See (25)

4023/c-

✓ 9

(23)

File

Filed: 151854Z

RESTRICTED
AFHQ MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGEAFSC N 1606/15
bbr

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

FROM: AGWAR FROM SHORT OANLC

TO : AFHQ FOR JOHNSON ANLC

REF NO THIS MESSAGE: W-17385, 15 June 1945

See our number W-14769.

Suggest you ascertain origin of animals from Army and if of Italian origin advise UNRFA so that they may consider desirability of discussing with Army and Ambassador Kirk inadvisability of exporting all animals of Italian origin to JUGOSLAVIA and GREECE.

Note: W 14769 MC in 6962 10/6/45 ANLC

Action: ANLC

Information: G-4
QM
SACS
G-5
C/SMTO
UNRRA
Q(MAINT)
USPOLAD

MC IN 10898 16 June 45 0015B Ref No. W 17385 em/H/G

RESTRICTED

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RESTRICTED

ACR-13

JUNE 281500

1/7182

JUNE 281710

URGENT

AGRICULTURE DIVISION PIEDMONT REGION

HQ. AICOM AGRICULTURE SUB COMMISSION

RESTRICTED.

Reference your inquiry of 22 June for estimated ammassable amounts of food crops. Data being collected now. Beginning harvest operations reveals wheat estimate will be lower than last forecast.

DIST

ACTION AGRIC SC
INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ECON SEC
FILE 2
FLOMT

REC'D - ARTISTS
JUN 28 1945

A. C.

RESTRICTED

4023/100

JUN 19 1945

Tel. 489081 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Ext. 262 APO 304
ECONOMIC SECTION

JAR/ong

AGR/801

18 June 1945

SUBJECT: Selling price of derequisitioned horses
TO : The Ministry of Agriculture

The price of horses and mules is at present being considered by the Agriculture Sub-Commission and the military authorities. The suggestions contained in your letter of 5 June will be taken into account and you will be informed after a decision is reached.

19
4023/c

10234

F. B. MCKINLEY
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

WATSON

Copy to:
Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner

Approved:

JAR
J. A. RUDINPHAM
Deputy Director
Agriculture Sub-Commission

4023/c

21

G-5, AFHQ

9454

9 June 45

IMPORTANT

CONFIDENTIAL PD

file 1112/

REFERENCE YOUR FOX EIGHT NINE SIX THREE EIGHT CITE FHGG OF EIGHT JUNE PD
PAREN TO FREEDOM FOR GEORGE DASH FIVE FROM HQ ALCON CITE AGSEC PAREN
THIS WILL CONFIRM GERMAN POWS ARE NOT REPEAT NOT WANTED BY ITALIAN
GOVERNMENT FOR GRAIN HARVEST

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMR

222

Major, AGD
SO to Chief Commr

3753

4023/

cc - Ex Comm'r
Econ Sec
cc

70

C. HIEP CENTER

MIG 1930
CC 1930Translation

Ministry of Agriculture

V Division
n. 10234

Rome, 5 June 1943

To Admiral Stone
Allied Commission
RomeSubject: cession prices of derequisitioned horses.

As you know, a plan for the cession at a favour price to the farmers whose livestock had been damaged by war of the horses derequisitioned by the Allied Military Command, had been drafted in agreement with this Commission.

Up to now, the said horses have been ceded by the Command at the average price of Lire 17.500 and 22.500 respectively for mules and horses discarded by the American army, and Lire 20.000 for the horses discarded by the British Army; the amount is paid by the institutions entrusted with the operation by this Ministry to a special account, for a future settling of the financial relations between the Allied Commission and the Allied Government.

The above mentioned average prices, plus the expenses for taking care of, feeding, etc. the quadrupeds during the period going from the date when they are taken in charge to the date when they are allotted, have proved satisfactory, so that up to now, the breeders have been satisfied with the allotments.

However, we have been informed that the said prices would rise to Lire 30.000 per head, for the horses which are being allotted in Sicily, and for other groups to be destined to Puglia and other Regions, this because of the fact that they are no longer discarded quadrupeds, but in very good form.

On this subject, we point out that, as the decrease in the prices of the free market has already been felt for cattle, because of the general situation as well as because of the scarcity of fodder, the said average price of Lire 30.000 plus expenses would no longer be convenient for the farmers, even if the quadrupeds were better than the ones which have formerly been distributed.

On the contrary, for the allotments to come, this price should not exceed Lire 35.000, if the animals are truly very good from the point of view

19

See (71)

1930

402312

of size, lack of defects, age, and appears to be well-fed; this is more or less the double of the price asked for discarded horses.

Considering this, I want to draw your attention on this question which I hope may be solved in the sense we wish, to enable this Ministry to meet the most urgent requirements of the farmers of the areas which have been most damaged by war.

Considering that in Puglia more horses are shortly to be delivered by the Allied Authorities, I should like to know without delay what you have decided.

Thanking you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

THE MINISTER

S. Fausto Gullo

e.c.

3751

E C DNT-6 JUNE 45

ACTION : Econ Sec(2)

INFO : CHIEF COMMR

EX COMMR

(19)

C-5 AFTER

HQ ALCON

7691

16 May 45
1000

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

LABOR SUB COMMISSION

RESTRICTED PD

PARA ONE PD MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR HAVE STATED DEFINITELY THAT IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO RECRUIT NECESSARY CIVILIAN LABOR FOR THE ONE FIVE FOUR FIVE HARVEST SEASON IN THE PUGLIA AREA PD BOTH MINISTRIES INSIST THAT ITALIAN TROOPS MUST BE USED FOR THIS WORK PD

PARA FOR ACTION GEORGE DASH FIVE AFHQ FROM HQ ALCON CITE AGLAB PABBY

PARA TWO PD BECAUSE OF THE SHORTNESS OF THE SEASON AND THE IMMEDIACY OF THE NEED FOR WORKERS IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR LARGE SCALE MIGRATION OF WORKERS FROM DISTANT DISTRICTS PD

PARA THREE PD THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ~~AND~~ HOUSING AND PACKING EQUIPMENT AND LACK OF SUPPLEMENTARY RATIONS AND POOR LINES OF COMMUNICATION PD

PARA FOUR PD WHILE THERE MAY BE MANY UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN THOSE REGIONS AT THE PRESENT TIME AND MOST OF THEM WILL BE EMPLOYED IN THEIR COMMUNITIES FOR THE HARVEST SEASON PD

PARA FIVE PD LAST YEAR AND IN PREVIOUS YEARS ITALIAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN REDEED AND USED FOR THE HARVEST SEASON IN THE PUGLIA AREA PD THEIR USE IS CURRENTLY IN COUNTRIES WHERE CONSCRIPTION IS IN FORCE PD THIS YEAR THE NEED FOR THE USE OF TROOPS IS JUST AS GREAT AS LAST YEAR BECAUSE THOUSANDS OF ITALIAN CIVILIAN WORKERS IN THAT REGION ARE ENGAGED ON SEVERAL ALLIED FORCES PROJECTS PD

18

4223/1

PARA SIX PD UNLESS TROOPS ARE USED MOST OF THESE CIVILIAN WORKERS NOW WORKING FOR THE ALLIED FORCES WILL UNDOUBTEDLY LEAVE THEIR JOBS TO ACCEPT WORK IN THE FIELDS WHERE THEY WILL BE PAID WAGES OF FIVE ZERO ZERO LIRE PER DAY AND WILL RECEIVE BETTER AND MORE FOOD ALLOWANCE PD THESE ADVANTAGES MUST BE COMPARED WITH THEIR PRESENT ALLIED FORCES WAGES OF ABOUT ONE EIGHT ZERO LIRE PER DAY PD REPRESENTATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE BY ASIATIC BASE COMMAND AND GEORGE DASH FIVE AFHQ EXPRESSING THEIR FEAR THAT CIVILIAN LABOR WILL BE LOST TO THEM PD MMIA OPPOSE THIS REQUEST STATING THAT REDUCED CEILING OF THREE HUNDRED THIRTEEN THOUSAND IS FULLY EMPLOYED AND COMMITTED AND EUC USE CEILING MAY BE FURTHER REDUCED PD MORROWER FIFTY THOUSAND OVER-AGE PERSONNEL NECESSARILY BEING DEMOBILIZED AND LEAVE PERCENTAGE BEING INCREASED TO FIFTEEN TO MAINTAIN MORALE AND DISCIPLINE PD MMIA STATE THEY CANNOT TOUCH COMBAT TROOPS CMA ITEM SUGAR DIVISIONS AND GUARD BATTALIONS AND THAT SERVICE UNITS ARE EMPLOYED UNDER ALLIED COMMANDERS PD GENERAL BROWNING FEELS THAT ADDITIONAL COMPLICATIONS SHOULD NOT BE IMPOSED ON ITALIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES PD

PARA SEVEN PD IN SPITE OF THESE REPRESENTATIONS CMA I CONSIDER THAT THE TROOPS REQUIRED BY MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR SHOULD BE

378
SUPPLIED PD

PARA EIGHT PD THE PROBLEM IS URGENT BECAUSE THE HARVEST SEASON BEGINS THE FIRST WEEK OF JUNE PD IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST ONE ZERO ZERO ZERO ZERO SOLDIERS WILL BE NEEDED FOR FOGGIA AND TWELVE THOUSAND FOR MATERA

18
L. D. DENSMORE
Col. F.A.

AGR/711.3

8 May 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

13

Your letter of 26 April 1945, N. 33101/3.1.1., relative to copper sulphate is at hand. As you are aware, the Allied Commission representatives have been working very closely with officials in the Ministry of Agriculture in the distribution of imported agricultural supplies and domestic supplies, in accordance with allocations prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture in October 1944, and issued in the printed booklet, "1944-45 Production Program for Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries."

Insecticides are distributed through the Consorzi Agrari, in accordance with allocations made by the Provincial Inspectors of Agriculture and the Communal Committees. Since the imports were much greater than any possible domestic production during the first half of this year, it was agreed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission that all domestic commercial production would be included in the agreed upon plan for allocation and distribution.

A conference of representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Federation of Consorzi Agrari, Montecatini Company, Industry Sub-Commission and Agriculture Sub-Commission was held on 3 May with the following agreement:

1. All supplies of copper sulphate produced by Montecatini Company from shell casings or other types of copper (except copper utensils) will be handed over to the Consorzi Agrari for distribution in the regular channels provided for in agreement between the Allied Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture. At the present time, this amounts to some 280 tons of copper sulphate on hand, in addition to current production.
2. Copper sulphate produced from copper utensils sent to the Montecatini plant by organized groups of farmers will be delivered to such organized groups for distribution against the individual allocations of each farmer involved.

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These arrangements are in accordance with previous plans prepared jointly by Allied Commission and Italian Government representatives and seem to provide for as fair a distribution of the very limited supplies of copper sulphate as possible.

Yours very truly,

Es/ Emory W. Stone
EMORY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

Distribution:

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

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SECRETFX 69018
NO DATED/9378
MAY 2/1155B
PRIOR ITYFREEDOM SIGNED BACKED VITE FINGDQ
ACTION : ALCON INFO: 15 ARMY GROUP**SECRET.**

Large numbers of enemy animals are now falling into our hands particularly in NW ITALY. It is our policy that non military animals are handed over on temporary loan to local farmers for maintenance and employment in Italian agriculture. AMB representatives with 5th and 8th armies are assisting in this work but number of animals is larger than they can deal with efficiently. In the interests of Italian agriculture generally and to avoid the loss of valuable animals which would have an adverse effect on Italian economy it is requested you arrange to despatch suitable personnel to assist your representatives at Army Headquarters in this work. Please report to 15 Army Group rptd this Hq details of the assistance you can give. 15 Army Group will notify you destinations at which personnel are required

DIST

ACTION : AGRIC SC

 INFO : A/PRESIDENT
 CHIEF COMMISSIONER
 EX COMMISSIONER
 ECON SEC
 EST SEC
 FLOAT
 FILE (2)
SECRET

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

b.b.

Ref: 4209/EC.

30 April 1945.

SUBJECT: Harvest - Use of Italian Soldiers.

TO : Vice President,
Economic Section (2).

1. On April 22 Colonel Densmore brought one of the staff officers of the Adriatic Base Depot and we discussed the question of provision of Italian Army personnel on agricultural leave for the collection of the harvest on the Adriatic Coast, particularly in Foggia Province. It was arranged that formal application should be made by the Minister of Agriculture to the Minister for War who then, presumably, would pass it to the Land Forces Sub-Commission. Simultaneously, Adriatic Base Depot would apply for some such help in order to avoid diminution of labour resources available to the Allied military authorities.

2. If the Agriculture Sub-Commission is in agreement with the Minister of Agriculture that 10-15,000 troops on agricultural leave are needed, the time has come when we should take steps to obtain AFHQ approval for the use of these troops. This is not going to be easy because Land Forces Sub-Commission will not agree. Speed is therefore essential.

37.5

MEL/17.

M. S. Lusk
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

41023/ce

15

Ref: 4410/108/80.

Tel: 451.

30 April 1945.

Ref: 4410/108/80.

SUBJECT: Phosphate Imports from Sfax.

TO : Economic Section. (2)

May we please have information on the latest developments regarding the above subject. We have noted your Commerce Sub-Commission cable 5853 of 21 April to AFHQ.

JCF
+ Chief Staff Officer,
To the Executive Commissioner.

37.4

(14)

4023/cc ?

Translation

CHIEF

APR 27 1945

The President of the Council of Ministers
n. 13103/3.1.1.

Rome, 26 April 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

among the diseases which afflict our vineyards, 'peronospora' as you know, destroys the production, and also prejudices the production of the following years.

The only means to save this important patrimony of the Italian agriculture is to make timely and abundant besprinklings and pulverizations of copper sulphate.

As the national market is absolutely without it, the Italian Agriculturist Federation made an agreement with the Montecatini Co which would supply this product by handing the fragments of metallic copper owned by the agriculturists. The fragments would be handed over to the Pagnoli plants (Naples) of the Montecatini, and they would get in exchange the amount of copper sulphate which can be got out of them.

The agreement however, had no practical result as yet, for on February 16th, the Commissioner for the Southern region informed the Montecatini Co that all the copper sulphate produced in the Pagnoli plant had to remain blocked because of orders from the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

The action taken with the competent offices of the A.C. didn't have the desired effect.

The season for the anti-cryptogam campaign is getting near, and I therefore take the liberty of drawing your kind attention on a question which is very urgent and most important for our agriculture.

Trusting in your comprehension for the requirements of the economic life of the country, I thank you, and I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours very truly,

S. I. Bonomi

E.C. DIST - 27 APR 45

ACTION: ECON SEC/4

INFO - CHIEF COMMR
EX COMMR

Admiral Hilary N. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

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CC 4023

25 April 1945.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Nelson C. Brown, Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Agriculture Sub-Commission of this Commission, is leaving shortly for Washington. He has completed a long range forestry planning program for Italy.

We would like very much to have his report mimeographed or printed and given wide distribution to those agencies who may be interested in it in the United States, and we would also like to have a number of copies sent to us.

This program has been adopted by the Director General of Forestry as well as the Minister of Agriculture.

You may be interested to know that a plan has been suggested by Mr. Brown to establish the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Forest by the Italian Government somewhere in Italy, to be planted with both Italian and American species of trees. This has also been approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests and Director General of Forestry.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Elmer W. Stone

ELMER W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Major General John H. Milldring, U.S. Army,
Director, Civil Affairs Division,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

cc: Executive Comm'r
Mr. Brown, Chief Forestry Div.
Agriculture Subcommission
CC Files

(12)

4023/CC

6 April 1945

Memo:

To : Acting President, Allied Commission

From: Chief Commissioner

Regarding your inquiry concerning the French hold-up of phosphate shipments from SFAX due to price difficulties, the Economic Section has been directed to take this matter up with the French representative to the Allied Commission and express in strongest terms the gravity of the situation. The French Embassy cabled their Government for full explanation as to the cause of the delay (no reply has been received).

Previous demands for phosphate rock have been dealt with by AFHQ on a requisition basis, and accordingly the Italian Government was not consulted on the price question. This policy has now been changed and imports of phosphates are cleared through the regular Foreign Trade channels.

Mr. Antolini will try to bring the problem to a head at Economic Section's regular weekly meeting (6 April) with the Italian Ministers.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNA
Chief Commissioner

MAR 28 RECD
CC 813

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the President

APO 394

To: Chief Commissioner.

From: Mr. Macmillan.

I am sorry to see from the telegrams that there is a danger of shipments of phosphates from Sfax being held up by the French authorities because the price has not been fixed.

Could you give the necessary impetus to get this done? The French and Italian authorities in Rome should fix it between them, but if they miss the shipment it will be a serious loss.

Am

28th March, 1945.

3740

Passed to Major Rively for

IMMEDIATE action

Cleared by Econ. Sect 5-6th Apr. *Am*

cc: Exec. Commr.

CC files

(10)

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

50 To CC
MAR 22 RECD
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JSH/ge

22 March 1945

SUBJECT: Discussion with Baron Franchetti of the
Italian Confederation of Agriculturists.

TO : Chief Commissioner

1. With his letter dated 1 March 1945 Major J.A. Quayle of your staff transmitted to this Office a memorandum left with you by Baron Franchetti recently.

2. For your information and the records the Baron in company with Count Cavazza visited the Director of the Agriculture Sub-Commission on 10 March 1945. The following is a brief resumé of the highlights of their discussion.

3. The announced primary purpose of their call was to acquaint AC with the purposes and proposed functions of the newly created National Consortium for Agricultural Imports and Exports. This organization is a dependent body of the Confederation of Agriculturists. According to the Baron this new Consortium is to be a non-profit cooperative created for the benefit of the membership of the Confederation. It would engage in import-export activities as they relate to Italian agricultural needs in addition to domestic purchasing and marketing services. The aid of AC officials in importing agricultural supplies through their organization was requested.

4. The Baron admitted that the functions the new Consortium proposed to perform would place it in direct competition with the National Federation of Consorzi Agrari and stated that he and the other organizers of the Con-

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sortium considered this desirable and necessary. He and his associates complain that the Consorzi Agrari is a quasi-governmental agency instead of a true cooperative, that the prices it charges the farmers are excessive in many instances, that it is headed by Mr. Spezzano a Communist and a relative of Mr. Gallo and that the general service it renders is not satisfactory.

5. It was explained to the Baron that the Allied Commission accepted the Italian Government's nomination of the Consorzi Agrari as the responsible agency for the distribution of imported agricultural supplies and any altered decision would have to be taken by the Government. It was also pointed out that it might be some months before private firms or cooperatives could make direct purchases from the U.S. or U.K. of those supplies and types of equipment which are now handled by the Consortium.

The controlling factors over this situation are of course the short world supply situation of needed agricultural supplies and lack of adequate shipping space.

6. In addition it was stated that considering the difficulties of the times the Consorzi Agrari had done a creditable job in accepting delivery and distributing such agricultural supplies as had been imported to Italy.

7. The Baron seemed reasonably impressed with these explanations but indicated that the Federation might try to put the Consortium in business anyway on a restricted basis offering only a domestic purchasing and marketing service. He also indicated that he planned to discuss the whole matter with the Prime Minister on 12 March on which date he had an appointment.

3758


A.G. ANTOLINI
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

Copy to:
Agriculture S/Commission

(9)

cc files

Ref: ES/10.04

2 March 1945.

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

In reply to your letter No. 62 of 19 January 1945, I am pleased to be able to assure you that the Allied Commission is fully alive to the necessity for the greatest possible production of Superphosphate Fertilizer in Italy. Since the first days of the liberation of Italy, as you doubtless know, no efforts have been spared to assist in increasing the supply of this important material.

One of the chief limiting factors, as you point out in your letter, has been the provision of shipping tonnage for transporting phosphate rock from North Africa. All possible shipping space has of course been required for the purpose of bringing to Italy arms and ammunition for the defeat of the enemy. Despite the heavy burden of military traffic, however, the military authorities have gone far towards granting a high priority for transportation of phosphate rock as a result of the persistent urging of this Commission.

The effect of this urging can be seen in the following table, which shows the rapid rise in the rate of phosphate rock importation from North Africa:

<u>Month.</u>	<u>Tonnage of Phosphate Rock Imported.</u>	<u>Index Number.</u>
1944 - August	4,200 tons (est.)	100
September	---	---
October	10,000 "	240
November	11,000 "	260
December	16,000 "	430
1945 - January	24,000 "	560
February	26,000 " (est.)	660

With regard to your Excellency's comments on the advisability of using schooner and light-draft vessels, it should be noted that as many schooners as possible have been diverted to this service. Actually most of the fertilizer plants are served through ports accessible to ships of substantial tonnage.

For your information, we are attaching three tabulations on superphosphate production. Appendix "A" shows the current status of all fertilizer plants in Liberated Italy. Attached, as Appendix "B", is a statement of phosphate rock requirements for the period March - December 1945, provision having already been made for the month of February. (Bids for transportation of these quantities have been lodged).

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Appendix "C" shows the estimated production of superphosphate fertilizer for liberated Italy. It will be seen that, apart from the plants still occupied by military units, every plant capable of operating has been considered and provision for it made.

May I repeat my assurance that the Allied Commission will continue its interest and active collaboration in helping your Government in reactivating this fundamental industry.

Yours very truly,

M. S. LUSH

✓
HENRY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USN,
Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
The President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

3736
Attachments:
Appendices "A", "B" and "C".

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JAQ/hjp

1 March 1945

TO: Agriculture Sub-Commission, Hq A.C.

The attached memoranda were left with the Chief Commissioner the other day by Baron Frenchetti. They are forwarded for your retention.

15/ J. A. Quayle

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

cc: CC files only ✓

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Tel. 475732

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

SO to CC

JSM/cam

LHR/7

16 February 1945

FROM: T-1
SUBJECT: Baron Kochetti - Italian Confederation of Agriculture

TO : Major J. R. Rively

1. On the 20th of January there were referred to my office by Admiral Stone three representatives of the Italian Confederation of Agriculture.
2. Included in this delegation was Baron Kochetti about whom your present inquiry presumably refers. The Baron claimed his organization represented all Italian farmers; later when pressed for a specific figure used 3,000,000. Our best guess is that their membership is probably limited to some thousands.
3. The Baron's remarks, as well as the written statement he left (copy of which is attached) with us, are rather convincing proof that his organization is primarily concerned with protecting the interests of big farmers.
4. The Baron impressed us as an erratic, wordy and unobjective person.
5. Except from a public relations standpoint, there would seem to be no valid reason for Admiral Stone to have a conference with him. On the occasion of his last visit he was assured that this Sub-Commission would be glad to meet with him and hear the recommendations of his organization at any time. We believe that under normal circumstance it is better for these organization representatives to work through this Sub-Commission unless or until they are unable to get satisfaction here. Certainly that cannot be said in the Baron's case.

Leland G. Allbaugh
LELAND G. ALLBAUGH
Director

4023/CC

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COPY

22 January

1. Mr. Allbaugh
2. Col. Watts

I have carefully read this statement and find no new grist for our mill. The predominant overtone is "maintain the status quo at all costs" - not too progressive a view under the present unusual conditions. You will be interested though in reading the statement on "menzadria."

JAS. S. HEIZER

3733

The Assembly of the Delegates of the Provincial Associations representing 35 liberated Provinces, has synthetically fixed some leading points on particularly important arguments of immediate actuality.

Here is a rapid summary of them:

I. - Under a social aspect: It is necessary to defend and enlarge such forms of labour contracts which, by interesting the labourer to production, insure class collaboration, increased production and the gradual economic and moral improvement of workers. It is therefore necessary to protect the institution of metairie ("mezzadria") from attacks which, under the appearance of simple formal changes, aim at upsetting its basis, thus threatening not only its spreading, but its very survival. The greatest danger is now evident just in the typical metairie zone of Tuscany, and the movement, there as well as in other zones, has a pre-eminently political character inasmuch as in the metairie system and in the florid economic conditions of the farmers its enemies see the greatest obstacle to the spread and triumph of levelling communism.

In the matter of occupation and grants of land: The Agriculturists' Organisation is not at all against such measures as may constitute a form of just punishment of landlords who look not after their properties and fail to accomplish their social function, but it asks that those who do their duty be properly protected. This delicate question may become serious again at the time of Spring sowings. It is necessary to prevent a repetition of the violences that took place on the occasion of autumn sowings, inasmuch as they damage production and the rational condition of the farm labourers itself. In fact, only in an ordered state and within the bounds of legality true social and economic progress is really possible.

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To this end and in order to insure a better application of the Legislative Decree issued on this matter, the Agriculturists' Organization asks that an appeal jurisdiction be established against the decisions of Provincial Commissions, as in many cases is manifestly opportune to take the controversy away from local influences and political local interferences.

As far as the studies that are now being made in the matter of a revision of the laws regulating civic uses are concerned, the Assembly of the Provincial Associations are of the opinion that, forst of all, such revision must in no way attempt to substantially modify present institutions, and asks that any decision and study whatever on this matter be postponed until the national unity has been once more re-established, because between different regions (and even within the same region) exist very important differences of usages and of their historical formation and origin.

II. - As regards public order: As far as the problem of the maintenance of public order and safety in the countryside is concerned, a number of deplorable episodes show that in some zones the situation has become particularly serious.

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farmers must overcome already heavy and often unsurmountable obstacles; it is necessary therefore that they be spared the constant preoccupation to have to live and work in places where robberies have become exceedingly frequent.

III. - From the economic aspect: It is necessary to reverse the procedure followed so far in economic matters; it is necessary to stimulate the affluence of the products to consumption by fixing economic prices adequate to the costs of production; it is also necessary to efficaciously act on the cost of commodities and prevent enormous increases of the prices of all the services which the farmer needs to bring production to favourable results; it is necessary to gradually demobilise "ammassati", and, whenever possible, to set aside only a part of the products to use it as a manouevering mass on the markets, while the rest of the production is left free; it is necessary to abolish the barriers that make exchanges difficult between different zones and break the economic unity of the Nation; it is lastly necessary to bring the producer ever nearer to the consumer, thus doing away with speculation.

IV. - From a fiscal point of view: The economic problem is intimately connexed with the fiscal. Certainly farmers do not refuse to contribute with all their forces to the rebuilding of State finances; but they feel that they are in the right when they ask that the sources from which - even more than from financial reconstruction - depend the possibility of a real economic reconstruction, be not depressed or dried up. By acting in the contrary way, as an old saying teaches, only "the skin of national economy would be cured while entails would be destroyed. The charges that farmers must meet are enormous; and an excessive cut of their available means would make any revival impossible.

To conclude: distributive justice is necessary also in fiscal matters.

V. - From the point of view of technical organization: It is necessary to insure a truly efficacious collaboration among farmers, following the suggestions made and to be made in the

barriers that make exchanges difficult between different classes and break the economic unity of the Nation; it is lastly necessary to bring the producer ever nearer to the consumer, thus doing away with speculation.

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To conclude: distributive justice is necessary also in fiscal matters.

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V. - From the point of view of technical organization: It is necessary to insure a truly efficacious collaboration among farmers, following the suggestions made and to be made in the future by their Confederation in all the organs and commissions in which - with deliberative functions - they can express personally their opinion on the practical necessities that are to be faced.

On the other hand, it is necessary to avoid the multiplication of bureaucratic organs that fraction that unity of direction and action absolutely indispensable to obtain harmonious and efficacious results. It is therefore necessary to avoid the revival, under an apparently different form, of those economic bodies created by Fascism which, while being in opposition with the freedom of organization, piled numerous and heavy contributions on the farmers, thus further diminishing such financial resources as the State must be able to count upon. The resurrection of an anti-liberal and, in its substance, eminently fascist organization is the more to be feared as in

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all probability it would be initiated under the regime of Commissaries chosen from among political personages.

For the same reasons it is necessary that the Agricultural Consortiums and their National Federation return to their original principles and to the spirit and frankly cooperative form that they had in the beginning, and that they be returned to the full availability and under the direction of the farmers who have contributed to create them.

VI. - From a more particularly political aspect: The representatives of all the numerous agricultural provinces who participated in the national assembly all agreed in expressing their hope that, in the composition of the Executive Assembly to be constituted, the great professional organizations - and among them the Italian Confederation of Agriculturists - be given a suitable representation; so that the Government be advised and helped in its legislative work by men who are particularly versed in labour and production problem.

The same representatives have also unanimously expressed their opinion that in the coming administrative elections be not applied the system foreseen by the law of September 2, 1919 concerning the formation of electoral lists, but be instead applied the system foreseen by the communal and provincial electoral law of 1915. In fact with the system of the law of 1915 the farmers could participate in the elections only in the Commune in which they have their domicile, and would be excluded therefore from a participation in the election in the Communes where they may have possessions but do not reside. It is manifestly an act of justice not to deprive these farmers of the right to intervene with their vote and action in the formation and activity of the local administration to which must be confided the complete protection of local interests and therefore of the interests of the agriculturists who are in the situation mentioned above.

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MEMORANDUM

"Metarie" (Mezzadria) is a form of economic association in which the owner of arable land that has already been brought up to a certain high grade of productivity and is therefore covered with cultures and provided with all the necessary arrangements and of a house for the labourers, confides its cultivation to a farmer's family that will permanently occupy it on the basis of a half and half division of products. The farmer, besides his work, contributes to the society some agricultural capitals, while the holding's capital belongs entirely to the owner who must sustain all the expenses of its up-keeping, fiscal obligations and the other charges weighing on it.

"Metarie" is a traditional institution originated in Tuscany many centuries ago when the farmers were made free from land slavery, opening the way to a form of economic convention that went on improving its productive process during the time till our present days, while the farmers' life standard improved also, with the result that this institution gave always marvellous fruit both from the productive and social points of view.

Through "metarie" has been possible to create the fertile countryside of Tuscany and of central Italy in general, with farmers' households scattered all over the land where the farmer dwells permanently and tranquil with his family, dedicating his time with love and diligence to the best possible cultivation of an adequate of land proportionate to his labour forces (the farm). From his land, the metarie labourer draws the food needed for his existence, while with the money he gets from the same of his surplus production the farmer provides himself and his family with all the necessities for his other normal needs.

... labourer or lesser number of "poderi" (farms) belong-

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A larger or lesser number of "poderi" (farms) belonging to the same owner constitute the holding (Fattoria), in which are located also the house of the owner (villa) and the group of buildings destined to the transformation and storage of the products (cave, oil factory, warehouses, etc.), to the administration confided to the proper personnel guided and led by the "Fattore" (manager).

Owing to its superiority over every other form of agricultural productive organisation, metarie found its way into Umbria, the Marche, Emilia and is extending to other regions where climatic and local conditions render it possible.

Wherever it has been introduced, metarie has given the very best results for its high productivity in the various branches of agriculture and has created the best possible conditions of social existence. The farmers enjoy a high tenor of life and the relations between the owner (who is also the general manager) and his labourers all united for the same purpose, are and have always been most cordial.

2.

Rather than by codified laws, metairie has been regulated through the centuries by traditional "practices" that have always been very little different from zone to zone. It has been only in the last twenty five years that a written contract has been adopted (Collective metairie Agreement) whereby the old practices of each region have been coordinated in one single convention, and some special provincial customs have been disciplined more in detail.

The metairie contract between landowner and farmer is valid for a year and can be declared void every year by both parties. In effect, unless special reasons do not require any changes, the same family can work on the same farm for very long periods: there are cases of families that have lived on the same property for centuries.

Just owing to the economic tranquillity insured by the metairie system and to the cordial relations deriving from it between landowner and farmers, extremist currents have influenced the agricultural class but slightly; and even when disorders arose (as was the case in 1919-21) it was easy to easily and peacefully quell them.

Just at present a new attack is being moved and encourage against the metairie system. The attack comes especially from some organisations that consider "metairie" an obstacle to their social program. Under the pretext of procuring farmers further economic improvements, these organisations are now attempting to upset the very basis of metairie causing a state of unbalance that would make it impossible for it to survive, and thus inevitably provoking also a regress of production. A large mass of tranquil, fecund and productive farmers would easily fall the prey of extreme theories.

The last collective agreement in existence goes back to 1926: since then all economic relations have been based on it with the most perfect reciprocal satisfaction of all parties concerned. Owing to the fact that their existence is assured by the products of the farm and that the

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The last collective agreement in existence goes back to 1926: since then all economic relations have been based on it with the most perfect reciprocal satisfaction of all parties concerned. Owing to the fact that their existence is assured by the products of the farm and that the prices of all salable commodities are considerably higher than in the past, the farmers enjoy an unequalled economic prosperity. Notwithstanding this, those who pretend to be their organisers followed by a small number of farmers who are discounted for lack of will to work, while a large number of other farmers, owing to their remissive nature stand passively by, demand that the collective agreement be broken and it be reformed on such basis as they indicate as more in tune with the conditions of the present time. This indication is simply a sign that there are forces at work to upset the basis of the metairie system.

A decree of the Ministry of Agriculture continues for a year all existing agricultural agreements at their actual conditions. It would seem therefore that also the metairie collective agreement should be considered as continued at the same conditions as now regulate it. But in Tuscany the farmers' organisers declare the collective pact as null and void and ask for its immediate revision. And because the landowners,

3.

organisations feel that they cannot adhere to this request, movements are organised and disorders provoked in the province with the purpose of inducing the landowners of some zone to grant concessions which, if they were realised, would establish dangerous and demaging precedents.

The landowners, alarmed by the consequences that might derive from the modifications of the basis of the metairie system, do not feel that they can go on with the property land and agricultural improvements to which they have always devoted their savings and which made it so far possible the cultural and economic progress that characterises the Tuscan countryside. The damage that both morally and economically would be caused to the farming class would evidently be considerable.

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10.04/ES

7 February 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

As indicated in your letter N. 62 of 19 January 1945 the Economic Section of the Commission is working on the problem of obtaining fertilizer, especially phosphate rock. One of the weekly sessions held by the Vice President of the Economic Section with the Government Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction was devoted to this matter.

I have requested the Economic Section to direct the Agriculture Sub-Commission to make a full report to the Minister of Agriculture setting forth the progress that has been made.

The Commission realizes the seriousness of the fertilizer problem and we will do everything we can to help the Government solve it.

Sincerely yours,

15/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: Agriculture Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

Chief Commissioner
for administration E. Lione
LGA/cam

Ref. 262
AGP/38

28 January 1945

SUBJECT: Recommendations of Conference Committees
to H. E. the Minister of Agriculture

TO : Economic Section

1. The attached recommendations are the result of a three-day conference held in Rome, January 23, 24, 25, 1945, on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The conference was planned by the Ministry of Agriculture with such help as our Sub-Commission could give them. The various meetings of the conference were attended by Compartmental Inspectors of Agriculture, farm organization and association representatives, Legion Commanders of the Forestry, Prefects, wood producers, fishermen, representatives of the tuna and canning industries, municipal authorities, and representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Works, Interior and War.

2. These recommendations are translations of those prepared by Committees composed of field and central staff personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture with Allied Officer personnel sitting in to give whatever assistance they might. The recommendations represent viewpoints of Ministry of Agriculture representatives based upon discussions held during the conference.

- A. Forestry
- B. Fisheries
- C. Agricultural Product Prices
- D. Livestock
- E. Bonificas and Land Reclamation (5 Committees)

3. Now that the recommendations have been presented to the Minister, further action in regard to them will be his responsibility with whatever assistance the Agriculture Sub-Commission can give him.

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Enclosures:
Recommendations (5 sets)

Distribution:
As per Monthly Report List

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Leland G. Allbaugh
LELAND G. ALLBAUGH
Director

4023/CC

A. F. R E S T R YRECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED AT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES CONFERENCE -
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME - JAN 25, 1945P R I C E S:

Wood and charcoal prices have increased markedly over the past year. These prices must be high enough to encourage desperately needed production, yet sufficiently low so as not to encourage inflationary tendencies. To encourage this and the following recommendations covering the price and sale of firewood and charcoal are submitted:

1. That the sale price be controlled.
2. That this control be established individually by each province to meet its particular conditions.
3. That a maximum price be set on charcoal and wood delivered along a roadside accessible to trucks, since transportation difficulties make it impractical to establish one definite provincial price at the point of consumption.
4. That the prices, as recommended by each provincial forester for the consideration of the inter-ministerial price committee, be accepted.
5. That the practice of establishing maximum prices for wood sales from Communal forests and of bidding in secret be re-established in accordance with normal and legal Italian procedure.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N:

1. ANIMALS. That an allotment of hay and grain for mules used to transport fuels be made by SEPRAJ in all Regions.
2. TRUCKS. a) That Ministry of Transportation allow trucks belonging to charcoal and wood producers to be utilized solely for the movement of these fuels.
b) Derequisition of charcoal trucks in Calabria now used for hauling lumber for the Army.
3. RAILWAY CARS. We ask for a larger allotment of railway cars for charcoal and wood and at least 18 cars per day in Calabria.
Monthly estimates of transportation needs will be given to transportation S/C from a plan to be prepared by Forestali.

4. That the prices, as recommended by the inter-ministerial price committee, be accepted in consideration of the inter-ministerial price committee, be accepted.
5. That the practice of establishing maximum prices for wood sales from Communal forests and of bidding in secret be re-established in accordance with normal and legal Italian procedure.

TRANSPORTATION:

1. ANIMALS. That an allotment of hay and grain for mules used to transport fuels be made by SEPRAI in all Regions.
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Monthly estimates of transportation needs will be given to transportation S/C from a plan to be prepared by Forestali.
4. WAREHOUSES. That Consorzi Agrari establish warehouses at Vibonanza, Crotone and Reggio Calabria for emassing charcoal for shipment to Sicily.

FOREST PRACTICES:

- We recommend: 1. That the forests operated for the Allied Armies be cut according to the rules established by the Royal Forest Corps in order to prevent excessive cutting.

Corps in order to prevent excessive cutting.

2. Too intensive cutting should be avoided by spreading operations over larger areas.

REFORESTATION:

Extensive cuttings in excess of annual growth during the war have caused the denuding of large areas and has cut deeply into Italy's already inadequate wood supply.

This action seriously jeopardizes future wood production, impoverishes the soil and will be the cause of widespread unemployment after the war. To alleviate this condition, the following recommendations are submitted:

1. That an expanded reforestation program be planned immediately for post-war action.

(14)

2. That an immediate survey of forest nursery conditions and their production be undertaken. As many as possible of the 256 forest nurseries at present established should be inspected so as to increase their annual production of seedlings for reforestation to the maximum extent possible. Millions of new trees must be ready for planting at the conclusion of the war.

3. That in addition to reforesting bare lands, the productive improvement of existing forests, wherein conditions have deteriorated thru excessive cutting during the war, be undertaken as rapidly as possible.

4. That in order to realize the above mentioned aims the laws requiring public and private landowners to cooperate, be strictly enforced.

F I S H E R I E S

RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED AT AGRICULTURE, FISHERY AND FISHERIES CONFERENCE - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME - JAN 25, 1945

The Fisheries Section dealt with the following problems;

Need for the organization of collection centers,

Fish supply for big consuming centers,

Discipline of fish markets,

Eventual rationing of fish products,

Sale of fish in special shops (spacci di paragone) or cooperatives,

Prices and the sale of fresh and canned tunna

High sea fishing on the fishing banks of Campedusa for the supply of big mainland towns.

The following recommendations were made:

Absolute necessity of establishing collection centers at all fishing centers. The attention of the prefects is called to the need of a strict discipline of all fishermen in seeing that they take all the catches to the collection centers and to provide sanctions, such as the suspension of nafta (diesel oil) and of equipment, against those who do not comply.

Collection centers should be disciplined and controlled by respective communes through an adequate Commission presided by the Sindaco and assisted by the Maritime Authorities and local Police as well as by representatives of the Cooperatives concerned.

The Director of the collection center to be appointed by the Sindaco with the approval of His Excellency the Prefect.

A percentage table of the amounts of fish to be shipped to large consuming centers is being developed as a guide for the collection centers.

Community markets destroyed or damaged must be reactivated and provision for financial assistance is being made with private banks. In some extreme cases special contributions might be made by the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is recommended that maximum regional prices be established and that they be revised periodically. Prevailing auction dues at Community markets are to be eliminated.

372 That the police forces assigned to the job of surveillance be paid a more remunerative salary so as to do their work with the maximum efficiency. That the "middlemen" responsible for the continuous rise in prices be eliminated.

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The transportation of fish from the Collection Centers and Community markets to the consuming centers will be made by means available at the place of production and where this is not possible the consuming centers will furnish the transportation. This system will go in effect when EVAC starts operating.

The Annona will furnish its own transports to deliver fish to Rome from the various collection centers serving the Capital.

The following recommendations were made in regard to distribution and sales to consumers:

1. To intensify police surveillance and to eliminate all dealers now engaged in the sale of fish without authority.
2. All ambulant sales of fish is to be eliminated.
3. Sales at consuming centers will be made alternatively at neighborhood markets when the supply is not enough to permit an adequate distribution at all neighborhood markets.

Whenever there is a more abundant supply of fresh fish at consuming centers that an adequate percentage be distributed to organized meases and to cooperatives.

The following recommendations were made with respect to tuna fishing:

- a) That an adequate percentage of the catch be sold fresh to consumers

and that the remainder be made available to the packing industry for canning.

b) The catches at the Islands of Favignana and Formica be reserved for canning industry.

c) Maximum efforts be made to secure olive oil, tin plate and rubber rings for the canning industry.

d) That the prices of tunna be examined and determined on the basis of the materials which can be made available to the tonnaras.

It is recommended that part of the Sardinian lobster production be made available to the mainland.

It is recommended that fishing at the Lampedusa banks be encouraged so that the production can be made available to the consuming centers.

The fisheries meeting concluded by expressing the need for a return of morality in this and other important sectors of Italian alimentation.

C. AGRICULTURAL PRICES

RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED AT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES CONFERENCE - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME Jan. 25, 1945

The problem of prices for farm commodities was previewed in the conference held on 23 January 1945.

Professor Bakken, Head of the Price Office, Economic Section, Allied Commission, and Dr. Giannini, Acting General Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, addressed the meeting and the Agricultural Compartmental Inspectors, Agricultural Field Officers of A.C., and other officials participated in the discussion.

Following the discussion, the Coordinating Committee here summarizes some of the main conclusions.

Preface to these Conclusions

The problem of fixing and administering prices of agricultural products was recognized to be closely tied to problems of a larger sphere which project beyond the scope of the present conference, since it concerns a general governmental policy involving Finance, Economics and Supply.

The Committee points out, however, that in the course of discussion there came to light elements of a general nature arising directly from the effects of war:

Inflation - It is necessary to "hold the line" and put a stop to the present price trend by adopting a well-defined monetary policy and controlling the issue of currency.

Taxes - The necessity of revising the tax system in relation to the increased incomes.

Control of Distribution, Price Coordination, Enforcement - It is essential to provide by means of a concomitant and authoritative action for an overall control and coordination of prices applicable to the production and distribution of agricultural and industrial goods, as well as services.

Transportation - The importance of more transportation is critical since its present deficiencies paralyze the whole economic life of the country.

The reports of Professor Bakken and Dr. Giannini, together with data collected by a committee which undertook a recent survey in several provinces, should be referred to the Interministerial Price Committee of the Italian Government.

Recommendations

This Committee submits the following specific points gleaned from the Price Session. It was recommended that immediate and effective action be taken to avert the continual rise in prices by eliminating the causes and factors which have determined and

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Recommendations

This Committee submits the following specific points gleaned from the Price Session. It was recommended that immediate and effective action be taken to avert the continual rise in prices by eliminating the causes and factors which have determined and are still influencing this upward trend.

- a. Control limited to only a few key products cannot be considered efficacious for stabilizing prices and the value of the lira. These elements affect the cost of production with subsequent repercussions on prices to consumers, since prices to producers are sensitive to both psychologic as well as economic considerations because of the instability of prices charged consumers for those products which are not controlled, particularly, industrial goods.
- b. It is necessary to provide for a minimum but sufficient ration of foodstuffs as well as manufactured goods, even resorting to importations from abroad to provide for the needs of consumers. To achieve this, it is necessary to invoke a more efficient and complete control of distribution particularly in large centers of population.
- c. The prices of the individually controlled products are to be economic prices.

(4)

- d. The technical and cultural exigencies are to be taken into consideration in the eventual determination of national prices. This rule shall apply especially to those areas where the yield is lower than normal. In this manner, prices will be fixed in relation to the relative costs of production, to preclude disparities which may arise between competing crops with resultant dislocations in agricultural production.
- e. Capital goods required to satisfy the most elemental needs of rural life, such as machines, equipment, seeds, fertilizers, and consumer goods should be supplied at prices in line with the costs of production.
- f. It is necessary to stimulate and facilitate the increase of agricultural production with all technical and economical means available.

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D. LIVESTOCK

RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED AT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES CONFERENCE -
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME - JAN 25, 1945

Regarding the discipline of the slaughtering of cattle, the Convegno recommends that the quota of slaughterment will have to be determined, with the co-operation of the breeders, for every province on the supply of data on the cattle censuses of 1944, and on the particular conditions of every single farm. The prices will have to be based on the costs of production and assembled in a list for the consideration of the valuation Commission. The organization for the conferment, the valuation and the assignation must be as simple as possible and have an essentially provincial character. Thus eliminating all intermediaries of the central organisms. The rules must be determined with the co-operation of the breeders and of the purchasing firms. The assignations to the provinces will be made by the Alto Commissariato dell'Alimentazione according to the number having right. The delivery to every province will be made to the Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione which will have the responsibility of ensuring the transfer of the cattle to the slaughter houses. Control of consumption and of prices must be exercised, protecting the consumer, and with regard to the discipline of conferment, while the application of the regulations will be equal and simultaneous all over liberated Italy. The Alto Commissariato dell'Alimentazione giving orders in agreement with the AC.

Regarding the discipline of the slaughtering of horses it is essential that a rigid control be exercised over the right of slaughtering horses that might be used in agricultural work or for transport. For pigs, the need is observed to increase breeding to the maximum, and to maintain the right of family slaughtering provided that this will allow the availability of a certain number of animals necessary for the alimentation of the big centers. For conferment, prices, estimates and assignation of pigs the same rules are to be observed as for cattle and sheep. For the slaughtering of the latter, discipline of a national character is required as for cattle, keeping in mind the peculiar characteristics of mutton and lamb.

As to the transfer of breeding cattle, it is considered essential to formulate a plan setting forth the minimum needs of the lacking provinces, the exportation possibilities of the producing provinces, keeping in mind the disponability of Calabria and Sardinia, the coupling of the deficient and the producing provinces and the need for transport in case it is not possible to transfer by ordinary means.

For the important transport problem, help is asked of the qualified authorities. It is thought preferable to continue the exchange of livestock by means of free barter giving greater development to the special markets, wishing to avoid as much as possible clandestine slaughtering. If the results should not be as desired, the possibilities will be examined of co-active lifting of the breeding live-stock according to the availabilities of the

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The prices never-the-less must always be fixed on remunerative bases. It is also essential that the assignations of livestock be done with the utmost rigour and controlled by the Inspectorates of agriculture. It would also be advisable to help financially the most needy breeders with their purchasing of cattle. It is also requested that the quadruped Supply Centers under the Ministry of War be transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture with the object of obtaining reproducers to be supplied on favourable conditions to the breeders.

The questions of Sanctions, census, etc. were likewise discussed.

Regarding the artificial fecundation of the animals in relation to the sterility of cattle, this problem was confronted by the representative of the Ministry for Internal Affairs also with respect to the institution & functioning of the artificial fecundation establishments, whose management is entrusted to veteran technicians specialized in the struggle against the infections of the genital apparatus. It is requested that specialised veteran technicians, already appointed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs should go as soon as possible to the various provinces with the object of giving up-to-date courses to the veterinaries on the spot. Furthermore a Special Commission composed of Italian and Allied elements, will hold an investigation in order to determine the zones which will be considered useful for the re-establishment of artificial fecundation centers, as well as surgeries for fighting livestock sterility, and the establishing and organizing of other institutes

of the kind. All this in order to increase and improve rapidly the national zootechnic industry.

Regarding the infections diseases of cattle, it was referred to the present out-standing infections and to the measures taken to combat them. Epizootic, enzootic carbuncle, brucellosis, glanders, mal rossino, swine plague, sheep small-pox, sheep-scab, poultry infections were mentioned. The necessity was pointed out of conceding a number of cattle for the production of vaccine against the zootechnic-apha also in consideration of the fact that the meat would be intended for the sick and especially for the tuberculous. Another point is the necessity that the sheep needed by the Italian troops should be drawn from Italy rather than from Africa, in order to avoid the very serious danger of importing the sheep-plague which would cause incalculable damage to the zootechnic industry of our country.

The collaboration offered by Major Rushmore of the AC was very much appreciated especially for the importation from America of immunization products, for the production in Italy of the vaccine against aptha epizootica. It was noted also the active part taken by the zooprofiliatic stations as well as the Istituto Superiore di Sanita' (Veterinary Service).

E. LAND RECONSTRUCTION - BONIFICAS.RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED AT AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY ANDFISHERIES CONFERENCEMINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME--JAN 25, 1945COMMITTEE No. I - On Reactivation of War damaged Works and
Coordination with Agricultural Production
Program.

The rapid review of the situation that has been carried out in the Conference has pointed out the tremendous importance of the destructions accomplished in the Bonificas. Large areas of land have lost their prewar productivity; large areas are full of mines which forbid not only their cultivation but also the probability to attend to the reactivation of the Bonifica works; some other have been deprived of the most essential roads or will be deprived of them if they will not be immediately repaired; populations have been turned back to "malaria" conditions.

From these facts it is clear that it is necessary to resume the reclaiming activity in consideration of the economic and social benefits that it involves where Bonifica was in full efficiency and the war damages are relatively not serious, it is indispensable that the immediate reactivation of the damaged works be carried out.

Conversely where the transformation was not finished or the war damages are very serious it is impossible to completely reorganize them both because of the lack of availability of the necessary means and because of the fact that the future economy, which will be based on open markets rather than controlled ones as to-day, will create new and different opportunities for the growing of different crops.

This is made possible by the large variety of types of Italian agricultural land. Therefore also the Bonifica works

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This is made possible by the large variety of types of Italian agricultural land. Therefore also the Bonifica works should now be repaired having these facts in mind. But also this temporary arrangement of Bonifiche should be carried out according to over-all coordinated plans of works which respect the following points:

1. Group Bonifiche together into efficient, related categories which will guarantee maximum results from the materials and supplies available.
2. That the works be not exactly restored according to the old design when the experience of the past suggests the desirability of their modification, which ensure a degree of hydraulic reclamation such as is possible to achieve now from a technical and economic standpoint adapting to them new appropriate crop combinations and new means of defense against malaria.

Thus in particular:

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- in the areas most heavily mined, covered with holes caused by explosions and filled with water, where there are destroyed houses and temporary shelters in which no efficient mechanical action can be taken, it will only be possible for the moment to supply sanitation assistance and to take measures against malaric.

- in the flooded areas, which cannot be drained even during next summer, it will be profitable to organize and well regulate temporary fish-culture;

- in the other areas it will be useful to take measures intended to favor, to the maximum extent, spring crops. It is considered that it would be desirable to this end:

- that careful reconnaissances be carried out by the Agrarian Inspectorates with the assistance of the Consortia of Bonification to choose works, crops and to give an approximate forecast of hydraulic conditions that will exist in spring and summer:

- that contributions, subsidies and special prices be granted so that even single small farmers be enabled to perform a large and immediate reclaiming activity, specially as to leveling of fields, digging new ditches upset by explosions in order to eliminate dangerous stagnant water.

It would be, furthermore, advisable so as to carry on the fight against malaric:

a) to reactivate sanitary motor-cars, required to assist and cure malarious patients in the areas where sanitary organizations have been destroyed;

b) that, to make easier the recruitment of workers for the fight of malaric, these laborers be given the same food rations granted to laborers engaged in very heavy work and that, to make possible for them to reach their places of work, they be provided at least with bicycles.

Finally, it would seem desirable, in order to appraise the coordinate way the usefulness of the reconstruction plant

hydraulic conditions that will exist in spring and summer:

- that contributions, subsidies and special prices be granted so that even single small farmers be enabled to perform a large and immediate reclaiming activity, specially as to leveling of fields, digging new ditches upset by explosions in order to eliminate dangerous stagnant water.

It would be, furthermore, advisable so as to carry on the fight against malaris:

a) to reactivate sanitary motor-cars, required to assist and cure malarious patients in the areas where sanitary organizations have been destroyed;

b) that, to make easier the recruitment of workers for the fight of malaria, these laborers be given the same food rations granted to laborers engaged in very heavy work and that, to make possible for them to reach their places of work, they be provided at least with bicycles.

Finally, it would seem desirable, in order to appraise in a coordinate way the usefulness of the reconstruction plant of Bonifica, that some technical bodies be re-constituted, formed of agrarian economists, engineers, hygiene specialists and others to advise on the general reconstruction plans; while regional and compartmental bodies of the same composition would act in substitution of the present provincial technical committees and express their advice on the particular plans and on the operational projects.

COMMITTEE No. 2 - Technical Requirements

After having examined the problems concerning technical requirements for the drainage of flooded areas and the effect of blocked materials on reactivation construction work; due to the necessity to supply immediately the said technical requirements in order to obtain rapid reactivation Bonifica works, the Committee expresses the opinion that:

- I. When problems involving the Army, such as permits, rights of way, materials, etc. are concerned, the Bonifica Organization will present a concise picture of the problem with a proposed solution and justification. These will be presented to the Army, for consideration, by the proper Allied A.C. Officer.
- II. A Committee of engineers from the Ministry of Public Works and AC set up a table of standard pump and motor, sizes and types, in order that a few sizes will do all work with reasonable efficiency thus requiring fewer numbers of units and permitting an exchange of parts.
- Each Bonifica give thorough consideration to substitution of Diesel motors for electric.
- III. The appropriate Ministry summarize electric power needs for entire liberated areas, summarize areas involved with possible agricultural production, and importance from standpoint of public health as justification.
- These data be presented to the proper authorities for consideration.
- The Committee wishes to stress the importance of presenting a carefully prepared justification.
- IV. The Ministry is requested to ask each Consorzio to submit a brief report on:
1. Number of electric motors for which Diesel motors can be substituted as an emergency measure.
 2. Total number of Diesel Motors that can be used for this purpose.
- For each of above points the size of motors should be listed.
- These reports to be summarized by the Ministry and a request submitted by the Ministry to Allied Military Authorities

III. The appropriate Ministry summarize electric power needs for entire liberated areas, summarize areas involved with possible agricultural production, and importance from standpoint of public health as justification.

These data be presented to the proper authorities for consideration.

The Committee wishes to stress the importance of presenting a carefully prepared justification.

IV. The Ministry is requested to ask each Consorzio to submit a brief report on:

1. Number of electric motors for which Diesel motors can be substituted as an emergency measure.
2. Total number of Diesel motors that can be used for this purpose.

For each of above points the size of motors should be listed.

These reports to be summarized by the Ministry and a request submitted by the Ministry to Allied Military Authorities for assignment of Diesel motors from war machines to fill the above needs.

V. In so far as material for reconstruction is concerned, it will be necessary to utilize chiefly the materials existing on the spot exchanging them among different Agencies and minimizing requests for new material because its allotment depends upon the regulations issued by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and such allotment must take into consideration the needs of the other types of reconstruction.

As to structures it is not considered practical to fix in advance the various types to be used for the repairs of the main works; because they will adapt themselves as to type according to the availability of materials existing in place or eventually from the recovering of those used by the Germans for the construction of the water ways.

COMMITTEE No. 3 - Finance

POINTS OUT TO THE MEETING THAT:

1. If a rapid solution is not found to this very important problem, vast agricultural areas will be left uncultivated. Further, the lack of proper and careful cultivation would be the cause of great damage to such plantings as fruit orchards, olive orchards, citrus groves, vine-yards, etc.
2. Various difficulties hinder the rapid solution of this problem:

CONSIDERING

that the problem can be solved only in the event a sufficient and qualified labor and adequate transportation facilities are made available

THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE:

1. That the labor question be faced by supporting and encouraging the organization that has already been set up by the Ministry of War which can provide the specialized workers who are needed;
2. that adequate wages be paid to ensure continuity of work;
3. that steps be taken to obtain the necessary technical and financial means in the shortest time possible in view of the emergency bonifacio mine problem;
4. that full coordination of effort be assured by the central and provincial State, Public and Private Administration interested in the execution of the program looking to the Ministry of War for leadership.

COMMITTEE No. 4 - Reorganization and Reinstitution of Self-Government.

Having examined the questions connected with the re-

THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS

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2. that adequate wages be paid to ensure continuity of work;
3. that steps be taken to obtain the necessary technical and financial means in the shortest time possible in view of the emergency bonifica mine problem;
4. that full coordination of effort be assured by the central and provincial State, Public and Private Administration interested in the execution of the program looking to the Ministry of War for leadership.

COMMITTEE No. 4 - Reorganization and Reinstitution of Self-Government.

Having examined the questions connected with the re-establishment of ordinary administration of land reclamation consortia;

due to the necessity of entrusting the management of consortia to administrators elected by the members of the consortia, in keeping with the statutes of the latter;

due to the fact that a commissarial management is considered by the legislation now in force as a very exceptional device, which should be resorted to only in case of very grave non-performance of the institutional aims of the consortia;

due to the fact, though, that it is not advisable to proceed in this moment, in a general way, to the reconstitution of the ordinary administration in those consortia in which the reconstruction of war damaged works has to be carried out, as this is a very urgent problem whose solution might be hindered by the electoral procedure to be followed in the selection of the ordinary administrators and by the change of directives;

The Committee therefore expresses the opinion:

that the ordinary administration of consortia in the above-mentioned comprehensoria should be re-established in all those cases in which the mentioned hindrances may not be expected;

that in those cases in which, owing to the above said reasons, a commissarial management should be maintained, the commissioner should be assisted by a consultative board formed of representatives of the landowners, members of the consortia;

that the appointment of commissioner should be made for a pre-established period or for specific purposes, immediately after the achievement of which ordinary administration should be re-established;

that the Ministry should immediately and then periodically review all commissarial management to hasten the gradual re-establishment of self-government of consortia.

COMMITTEE No. 5 A - Ordinary Financing of Bonifica Works and of the Consortia.

After having examined the question of the financing of Bonifica works and of the Consortia, to assure the availability of financial means for the execution of the Bonifica works and for the reconstruction of those damaged or destroyed by war expresses the opinion:

a) that in so far as the reconstruction or the repair of Bonifica works damaged or destroyed by war are concerned the competent State offices undertake to arrange that the Institutes of Credit, and particularly the local ones, agree to make available to Consortia temporary financing for the reconstruction of public works, respecting the principle that the whole burden be considered part of the cost of the works;

b) that in so far as the normal regular financing of construction of the public works already granted is concerned, should the Ministry of Treasury be no longer willing, as in the past, to continue to discount annuities of state contri-

buting Institutes, particularly those of this discounting

that the Ministry should immediately enter upon the periodical review all commissarial management to hasten the gradual re-establishment of self-government of consortia.

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 - b) that in so far as the normal regular financing of construction of the public works already granted is concerned, should the Ministry of Treasury be no longer willing, as in the past, to continue to discount annuities of state contributions, the financing Institutes, particularly those of "Previdenza" and insurance should assume this discounting function, without charge to the Consortia, in order that the consortia be enabled to resume the activity of constructing works;
 - c) that the Financing Institutes entitled to make long term loans be included to grant quickly and satisfactorily those loans which represent that part of the expense falling on the landowners;
 - d) that public works of Bonifica projects be granted to Consortia under the system of one final liquidation covering both the cost of the works as well as the general expenses;
- 17

e) that, to the interest of the State in the preservation of Bonifica works that maintenance works be granted even though the works have not been declared.

f) that, in order to save the technical-administrative personnel of the Consortia where public works of Bonifica have not been carried out, the State should in unusual cases provide them with a contribution.

COMMITTEE No. 5 B - Unblocking of the Consortial Contributions

In view of the financial difficulties in which almost all the Consortia of Bonifica and of land improvement find themselves as a result of the increased cost of material and labor especially for the ordinary maintenance and for the operation of the works, and in consequence of the blocking of consortial contributions set forth by Art. 17 of the R.D.L. No. 589 of April 4, 1939, notwithstanding the amendment included in the successive law No. 616 of 11 May 1942;

because the consortial contributions are different in nature from the normal communal and provincial taxes in that they are used by the same landowners to amortize the cost of their works, and to maintain and operate them;

due to the necessity of the Consortia resuming rapidly their activity and also due to the increased potential revenue producing capacity of the land areas not damaged by war; the Committee expresses the following opinions:

- 1) that as soon as possible the special commission established by the law No. 616 of 11/5/1942 be re-established in order to examine the unblocking applications;
- 2) that the pending applications be decided with the greatest speed;
- 3) that the "Intendenza di Finanze" be authorized to approve the rolls of contributions.

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- 1) that as soon as possible the special commission established by the law No.616 of 11/5/1942 be re-established in order to examine the unblocking applications;
- 2) that the pending applications be decided with the greatest speed;
- 3) that the "Intendenza di Finanze" be authorized to approve the rolls of contributions without blocking the excess over the amounts fixed in 1938;
- 4) that the unblocking of any amounts deposited with the Bank of Italy as excess over the amounts of the 1943 contributions be authorized;
- 5) that the desirability of amending the law No.589 of 4/4/1939 so as to exclude from the blocking set forth in Art. 17, contributions of the Consortia of Bonifica and land improvement be looked into.

COMMITTEE No. 5 C - Unblocking of the State Debts fallen due to the Consortia.

After having examined the question concerning the unblocking of the State debts fallen due to the Consortia of Bonifica:

Due to the necessity that the Consortia of Bonifica, resume as soon as possible their reclaiming activity and be enabled to pay the amount that they owe to their financing institutes and to their contractors the Committee expresses the opinion that:

the competent offices of the state proceed as soon as possible with the complete unblocking of the State debts fallen due to those Consortia which have carried out public works of Bonifica.

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

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Translation

The President of the Council
of Ministers
n. 62

Rome, 19 January 1945

Dear Admiral,

at the meeting of January 11th 1945 with the chiefs of the competent Allied Sub-Commissions, the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction has examined the problem of supplying the phosphorites which are necessary to produce the phosphates used for manuring during the spring and autumn seasons.

The problem is serious and urgent: the lack of manuring would prejudice the 1946 crops, with an obvious effect on the food situation of 1947.

I therefore want to draw your personal attention on the question, the solution of which requires the increase of the shipping used to transport phosphorites from Tunisia.

The Committee for Reconstruction stressed the fact that it would be better to use ships of small tonnage for these transports, for they can reach more easily all the harbours which are in the neighbourhood of the plants where the raw material gets worked.

I beg you, my dear Admiral to inform the competent organs, so that the agricultural production may get the necessary amount of fertilizers.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

G. I. Bonomi

Admiral Henry W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R O B U

knaj Q

cc. Sec will prepare reply
to this for CC's sig.

(3)

S.O.

DISTRIBUTION A.C. 21 Jan 45

ACTION: ECONOMIC SEC

INFO: CHIEF COMMR

: COS

21/1/45

4023/CC

TO: Major Quayle.

Franchetti
Agriculture S/C do not know of Baron Marchetti, but know of this Confederazione as being the present version of the former Fascist Federazione. They have met several representatives of this Confederazione but no Marchetti.

Suggest he visit with Agri. S/C first before seeking out the C.C. for information.

Agri S/C will check further and let me know more on this in next day or so.

18 Jan 45.

3715

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J. Quayle
Major

451

Room 25
3rd Floor

4023/c

VIA SALLUSTIANA 25
ROMA

January 18th 1945

Dear Admiral Stone.

Appointed by the Executive Committee, I adress myself to you in the name of the Confederazione Generale Italiana dell'Agricoltura (the former Federazione Italiana degli Agricoltori).

I would be so glad if in my quality of member of the Executive Committee of the Confederation I could come, together with the President, and illustrate viva voce some aspects, which are of the greater importance, of the present agricultural situation in Italy.

Please believe me yours sincerely

Clerks.

File this for me
Franchetti
under MARCHETTI.

The book may
one day turn up again IRON
and I'll need this then.

Franchetti
~~MARCHETTI~~

Q.

Name entered in
alphabetical file index.

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VIA SALLUSTIANA 28
ROMA

January 18th 1945

Dear Admiral Stone.

myself to you in the
dell'Agricoltura (th

I would be so
Committee of the Con
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mitted, I address
Generale Italiana
degli Agricoltori).

ber of the Executive
her with the President,
of the greater importance,

rely

Karl + Franchetti

3714

BARON

Franchetti

~~MARCHETTI~~

26

N.W. DRAGNERS
MAJOR, AGO
ADJUTANT

300

Chief of Staff

Room 500 (2)
In 5/0 (1)

The Date:

G. W. L. SHIPP

SUBJECT IS FERTILIZER FOR HELP PD YOUR LETTER OF FIFTEEN DECEMBER REVERE PD
PARAN TO APO FOR TESTS FROM HQ ALCOHOLIC LUSH PARAN
ONE PD MINIMUM REQUIREMENT OF FERTILIZER TO ENSURE ADEQUATE CROP FOR NINETEEN
FORTY FIVE IS FIVE ZERO ZERO ZERO TONS MINIMUM NITRATE TO ARRIVE END FEBRUARY PD
TWO PD HEMP REQUIREMENTS INCLUDED IN REQUISITION MAKE GEORGE SUGAR DASH TWO
ONE THREE DASH GREEN MAKE PARAN LOVE ALE CHAMPA ALGRAM SIX NINE DASH TWENTY
SEPTEMBER FOUR FOUR PARAN PD ADVAR NOW CONSIDERING FROM STANDPOINT OF PRODUCTION
AND SHIPPING SPACE PD
THREE PD THIS SHOULD PROMOTE CROP OF TWO FIVE ZERO ZERO TONS OF HEMP PD
FOUR PD SUPPLEMENTARY NOT NEEDED REPEAT NOT IMPORTANT PD
FIVE PD NO LOCAL PRODUCTION OF NITRATE FERTILIZER AVAILABLE PD

PRIORITY

18 Dec

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AMH

TEXT OF AN ADDRESS BY

COMMODORE ELLERY W. STONE, U.S.N.R.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ALLIED COMMISSION, AT THE
OPENING SESSION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE
HELD AT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME

30 November - 3 December 1944

On the opening day of

~~As~~ this Conference ~~opens~~, I wish to extend my sincere thanks and congratulations to the Ministry of Agriculture, for having initiated the policy of bringing together the Italian Field Officials with the officials of the Ministry in Rome and the agricultural experts of the Allied Commission to work out, in a spirit of true understanding and cooperation, a solution to the problems now facing Italian agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. This and future meetings will not only help create a better understanding by the provincial and compartmental officials of the problems of agriculture as they affect Italy as a whole, but will also assist the Central staff of the Ministry of Agriculture in their appreciation of local problems and the place they deserve in preparing for policy.

Italian agriculture has suffered greatly from the dangerous policies of the fascist regime and the ravages of the war brought about by that regime on this country. Yet, despite the great loss in farm homes and livestock, despite the floods unleashed by the enemy and the lack of farm machinery, seed, and fertilizers, agriculture in Italy today is making a rapid recovery. Credit for a good part of this recovery goes to the group here today for planning and carrying through emergency measures of production or control. At the same time, the farmers of Italy deserve our admiration for carrying on their great work of helping to feed the nation, under the most unfavorable conditions in Italian agricultural

4023

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under what might be termed the most unfavorable conditions in Italian agricultural history.

The effect of this recovery on the economic situation of the country should not be underestimated. True the rations are small and the bread is brown, but think of what would have happened today to the stability of Italy, had not Italian farmers and their families toiled and sweated during all of last year to produce hundreds of thousands of tons of cereals, vegetables, and fruits. *scarcely* I have seen at close hand the industry and fortitude of the Italian farm families. I shall never forget those weeks in which they labored successfully in the areas south of Pompeii to save their crops from the ravages of the Vesuvius eruption. Our admiration goes as fully to the forester and the fisherman who have braved the elements, under terrific odds, *frequently was down* *with* *indies,* to bring a little warmth and a better diet to their countrymen.

(1)

As you meet today to begin deliberating and planning the 1944-45 agricultural, forestry, and fisheries production for Italy, your principal task will be to devise means of obtaining the greatest possible returns with the very limited supplies of fertilizers, machinery, seed, and fisheries and forestry equipment available. It will not be an easy job, but it will have to be done. For not only have the means of manufacturing these commodities within Italy been reduced or destroyed by war, but world supplies are now extremely tight because in recent years the emphasis on the production of equipment needed for the prosecution of the war has been paramount in the great Allied industrial arsenals. Transportation also will be another limiting factor, both within Liberated Italy and outside of the country. Ships are carrying troops and war equipment instead of bringing only tractors and superphosphates. For we are still at war - and all of us at times are inclined to overlook this hard fact. On your return to your various provinces and compartments, remind your local colleagues and the farmers of this. Let them do their part, just as young men from all over the world, and the brave Italian soldiers, are doing theirs in dying to liberate the rest of Italy from the Nazi and the fascist tyranny.

Of course the Allies are helping to rehabilitate Italian agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. For it is the interest of all that recovery be as speedy and as complete as possible. As a matter of fact, we are now working with the Ministry of Agriculture on plans to obtain more agricultural machinery, fertilizers, and forestry and fisheries needs.

But many of these commodities may not reach Italy in time to be of great value to the 1944-45 production. And this is where the combined initiative, ingenuity, and planning of the group meeting here today will have to be pooled with that of

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But many of these commodities may not reach Italy in time to be of great value to the 1944-45 production. And this is where the combined initiative, ingenuity, and planning of the group meeting here today will have to be pooled with that of experts at various levels in the field to make the most effective use of whatever small supplies are or may become available. I am sure you will succeed in this task, and I want to assure you that you have the full backing of the Allied Commission in this work.

Thank you for receiving me.

LIST OF PAPERS

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