

2142

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

ACC

10000/143/839

3/839

CECIL D. MALLABY
OCT. 1944 - JAN. 1945

2144

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

AC/14149/PS

CECIL D. MALLABY.

CO. 11 June 43.

CO. 9. 11 June 43.

CO. 11 June 43.

2145

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

785016

839

443

UUUU

THE COVER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM OCT 44

TO JAN. 45

LA 10030

11 Jan 45

14 Jan 45

16 Jan 45

18 Jan 45

11 Jan 45

PS. 17 JAN 1945

Mem I

To CAS for information Economic Section

Ref ~~27~~ A, C.O.S. 011 Dec 44, stated investigation requested in ~~27~~ A not necessary and has therefore not been made.

8/11/45
Ext. 257
Room #4

F.P. Jackson Major A.C.

For D.P.S./S.C.

~~CAS~~ Sec 5

Ref ~~27~~ A

Please see memo to

CAS

8 JAN 1945

F.P. Jackson
for VP.

To C.A.S. This was not communicated to this section

F.P. Jackson even so

~~44~~
F.O. C.A.S. 4 A-F will probably be of interest to Economic Section. Forwarded for information that section.

11/19am/45

F.P. Jackson Major A.C.
for D.P.S.

Sec 5

Please see 4 A/F

F.P. Jackson

seen.

44-
#0. C.A.S. 4 A-F will probably be of interest to
Economic section. Forwarded for information that section.
70 Jackson Highway
for all Ps

S.C.S.

S.

Forwarded to 4 A/F

19 JAN 1945

Ps.

Thank you

C.A.S.
17 JAN 1945

44-600-104

44-600-104
44-600-104

44-600-104
44-600-104

5000

HEADQUARTERS
TOSCANA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

R. SAFETY 4A
7503

File Ref: EVIII/38/3/25

Date: 6 Jan 45

cc.

SUBJECT: Report on Conditions in SIENA Prov.- Mr. MALLARY

TO HQ, AC. ✓

1. Ref. 3.20/E5 dated 8 Dec 44.
2. This matter has been referred to the PC, SIENA, and fully investigated by him. Forwarded herewith is copy of his reply, together with relevant attachments.
3. I fully concur in the statement and feelings of the PC.

Robert G. Kirkwood
ROBERT G. KIRKWOOD,
Colonel, FA, U S Army,
Regional Commissioner.

Copy to :- PC, SIENA :- Your RO/10 dated 28 Dec 44, refers.

TO		
COL. CHAPMAN		
COL. YOUNG		
LT. COL. WICK		
MAJ LUCK		
MAJ WILSON		
MAJ HANBURY		
MAJ BALLANCE		
CAPT POWELL		
MAJ. K.		

5903

Seen by COS and SO to CC. *gc/15/1*

4B

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PROVINCE of SIENA

Subject: Mr. Malloby.

Ref: RO/10/

To:

Toscana Region

Date

Dec. 28, 44.

With ref. to letter from Mr. Malloby.

The tone of his letter is so offensive that it would appear to me hardly worthy of an answer. He states half facts and then proceeds to imagine that no action or thought has been given to the matter. In view of the fact that he is of English parentage, his attitude seemed to savour of the Fascist regime. The fact that he was not interned suggested that he was in sympathy. I have obtained the following information, attached. A further report, states that during the time of sanctions he had the following put in the Siena paper. "

" He despised the unjust and unloyal conduct of Great Britain towards Italy and that he was solidly with Mussolini's Italy."

As regards the remarks about our inaction, as regards arming lonely farmers, I have repeatedly asked for permission to do this but have been turned down by the Army. My only alternative was to put extra Carabinieri, as I did, and we have caught some, or all of the bandits. We have now organised a flying patrol of Carabinieri with transport to tour the Province.

His allegation that we have disarmed the decent people and allowed the Communists to retain their arms, is of course, a lie. No discrimination has been made.

2. This again is not true. I have spoken to many big landowners and they are of opinion that Se. Fr. Al has, and is doing, a very good job. From all information I have, he is not so much of a Fascist as the writer appears to be.

As regards salt, I attach a copy of a letter from the Ufficio Monopoli di Stato, also a copy of a letter from the Sindaco of Asciano, showing that salt has been issued to Asciano. I think this Province is one of very few who have made a

2149

785016

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As regards salt, I attach a copy of a letter from the Ufficio Monopoli di Stato, also a copy of a letter from the Sindaco of Asciano, showing that salt has been issued to Asciano. I think this Province is one of very few, who have made a monthly issue since the start.

Export tax on pigs: I enclose a copy of a letter from Se. Pr. Al. that explains this.

Provincial Commission of Price Control: The inflated prices of commodities is well known and was in force long before we arrived and is not the prerogative of Siena Province. Actually

ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PROVINCE of SIENA

2

Subject:

Ref:

To:

Date

a great deal is being done and with the assistance of large landowners for barter exchange.

With ref. to his assertion that no mention is made of the Provincial Inspector of Agriculture, annexure showing recommendations made by him is attached.

He states the Prefect is a Fascist. As Vice-Prefect he had to be but there was no necessity for the writer to be.

As regards the 7% of cattle to be given on a voluntary basis, that was to be the limit acceptable.

Olive oil: we know all about this and have taken all steps to facilitate the production of olive oil. We are also not ignorant of the fact that it is an important item in the produce of Italy. The price has been fixed and not by us. I don't contemplate such black market in oil this year, as I understand the crop is good all round.

As regards his remarks re. amassing of corn. We have amassed over 600,000 quintals. I believe a record for all time in spite of ~~war~~ and shortage of petrol.

As regards his last remarks casting a slur on A.S.G., I do not propose to answer. My opinion is, that it serves no useful purpose to expend a lot of time answering the poison pen utterances of a disgruntled renegade Englishman who is setting a very bad example to his Italian colleague farmers who have offered nothing but cooperation.

I understand he is a rich man who wants to take advantages of the times and become richer.

Shepherd 5900

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E.H.J. Nicolls 5903
M.C.

E.H.J. NICOLLS Lt. Col.
Provincial Commissioner

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE
SIENA

Subject: Shotguns.

Ref: P/T/2.

To Regional Public Safety Officer,
REGION VIII,
LUCCA.
(Through P.C., Siena.)

Date: 16th December, 1944.

1. Referring to letter No. RVIII/PS/6 dated 14th December, 1944, in connection with the above subject.
2. This Office is only too cognisant of the existing regulations respecting the issue of Shotguns.
3. The authority in question is now three months old and current conditions must necessarily tend to invalidate old instructions, in view of progressive circumstances, apart from the fact that such instructions would appear to have been issued by some authority that could have had no detailed knowledge of prevailing conditions.
4. It was for this reason that the letter of even number was sent and it is again asked that representation be made for the intelligent issue of shotguns to persons of proved integrity in this Province, so as to prevent the armed robberies and larcenies which now occur in isolated districts, solely because of the fact that the culprits know that their respective victims are unarmed.
5. Changes have been made in the distribution of the limited number of Carabinieri available for this Province of over 350,000 persons, excluding about 35,000 refugees, but it is yet too soon to see any effective results.
6. The situation is being carefully watched and I have instituted a temporary Motor-cycle patrol (Carabiniere) to cover the most vulnerable areas, (when I can get the required patrol from unofficial sources), and this patrol has proved invaluable, in view of the difficult transport conditions here.
7. The Major of Carabinieri is at present on sick leave in Florence; on his return, the matter will again be reviewed.

Sounders
Provincial P.S. Officer.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
TOSCANA REGION

FILE : R-VIII/PS/6

21 November 1944.

SUBJECT : Shotguns.

TO : P.P.S.O., SIENA. (Thru P.C.)

1. Reference your P/T/2 dated 14 November 1944, re-authority to issue shotguns to private Guards.
2. Your attention is called to R-VIII/48/7/17 of 29 October 1944 which quotes a No 1 District Order 701/5/GSI dated 19 October 1944 that no more shotguns are to be issued to civilians.
3. The solution is, I think, a re-disposition of CC.RR. to meet the situation as a temporary measure, and your Group Commander CC.RR. should arrange this in conjunction with the Legion Command.
4. Please report in due course what is being done.

Rehat attached

A.W. ROWLERSON
Lieut. Colonel, G.I.,
Regional Public Safety Officer.

5904

MAILABY CECIL DALLIMORE son of Cecil Ridley and Florence Maud Dallimore, born in Lucknow (India), a man of property; in 1925 he married Countess Maria Bargagli Stoffi, the daughter of the late Mario, born in Asciano on August 188...

From the marriage two children were born: Mary, on Oct. 18, 1928 and Charles Albert, on Dec. 23, 1926.

On Dec. 1, 1935 Mallaby's name was mentioned on the "Foglio d'Or Gini" of the Fascist Federation of Siena, issue No.5, on account of a significative donation of his (L.1000). The letter accompanying the donation was published by care of the Segretario Politico of Asciano.

Mallaby had never been confined but was warned to remain in his country.

CC.RR.'s reports have always been favourable and therefore it is possible that political and fascist authorities have been instrumental in preventing his confinement.

*Further information
attached*

20 10 11

Siene, li 19/12/1941.

M A L L A B Y Cecil Dallimore & di Cecil Ridley e di Florence Mand Dallimore
nato a Lucknow (India) il 21/2/1886 domiciliato ad Asciano dal 4/5/1925 pro-
veniente da Ceylon (India) Possiden e; Coniugatosi ^{nel 1925 la Contessa} con Margherita Stoffi Maria fu
Mario nata ad Asciano il giorno 9/8/1888; ~~nel 1933~~.

Da tale unione sãno nati due figli: Maria nata il 18/10/1928 e Carlo Alberto nato
il 23/12/1926.

Il Mallaby, il 1/11/1935 venne pubblicato, nel foglio d'ordini della Federazione
Fascista Senese al n.5 per una offerta significativa (L.1000), la lettera che
accompagnò l'offerta venne pubblicata a mezzo del Segretario politico di Asciano.
Il predetto, non venne mai internato, ma diffidato rimanere nel proprio paese.
Le informazioni dei carabinieri sono state sempre lusinghiere e quindi, non è
difficile che abbiano contribuito tutte le autorità, ^{politiche e fasciste} perché non venisse internato.

Card/1117

Pro - memoria -

Il suddito inglese MALLABY CECIL DALLIMORE di Cecil Ridley e di Florence Maud Dallimore nato a Lucknow (India) il 21.2.1886, giunse ad Asciano dal Ceylon (India) il 4.6.1925. In Asciano si sposò in seconde nozze, nello stesso anno, con la Contessa Bargagli Stoffi Maria fu Mario nata ad Asciano l'8.8.1888.

Il Mallaby é persona facoltosa, possedendo ad Asciano due importanti tenute denominate "Poggio Pinci" e "Il Campo". E' di buona condotta morale e politica.

In tempi passati si mostrò simpatizzante per il regime fascista e nel periodo delle sanzioni (1935) fece pervenire al segretario del fascio di Asciano L.1000 per le opere del regime ed una lettera che venne poi pubblicata nel foglio d'ordini della federazione senese dei fasci combattimenti del 1° dicembre 1935, N°5 nella quale esprimeva "il suo disprezzo per l'ingiusto e sleale contegno della Gran Bretagna verso l'Italia e la sua solidarietà con l'Italia di Mussolini".

Negli anni seguenti però il suo atteggiamento verso il regime fascista cambiò radicalmente, tanto che nel 1940 il Centro C.S. di Firenze lo qualificava come "accanito anglofilo", apertamente contrario alla politica dell'Asse e nutre sentimenti ostili al Regime, sentimenti di cui non fa alcun mistero".

Allo scoppio delle ostilità fra l'Italia e la Gran Bretagna il Mallaby e la moglie, per quanto non sottoposti ai vincoli dell'internamento, furono però diffidati a non allontanarsi da Poggio Pinci senza autorizzazione. La loro proprietà fu posta sotto sequestro e nominata sequestrataria la banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena.

La famiglia del Mallaby si compone:

- a)-della moglie sopra generalizzata;
- b)-del figlio Carlo Alberto nato ad Asciano il 23.12.1926;
- c)-della figlia Maria Pia nata ad Asciano il 18.10.1928;
- d)-del figlio di primo letto Dallimore Cecil Richard di Cecil e fu Schofield

5890

per le opere del regime ed una lettera che venne per posta consegnata ai
dini della federazione senese dei fasci combattimenti del 1° dicembre 1935, N°5
nella quale esprimeva "il suo disprezzo per l'ingiusto e sleale contegno del-
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- d)-del figlio di primo letto Dallimore Cecil Richard di Cecil e fu Schofield Mary, nato a Newara Elya (Ceylon) il 26.4.1919.

Quest'ultimo (lettera d) il 21.9.1939 partì per l'Inghilterra in vista di un
probabile scoppio di guerra, arruolandosi in seguito nell'esercito inglese.

In data 11.2.43 il Ministero dell'Interno, comunicò a questo Ufficio che il
predetto si trovava in quel periodo ad Addis Abeba a servizio dell'Intelligence
Service per seguire corsi speciali di addestramento unitamente ad alcuni suddi-
ti italiani colà residenti, per eventuali azioni di sabotaggio in territorio
italiano.

%%

- 2 -

Si ha notizia infatti che il medesimo nella seconda metà dell'agosto 1943 venne lanciato da un aereo inglese nel territorio della provincia di Como, ove venne identificato e tratto in arresto. Sembra però che in seguito sia riuscito a fuggire ed a ricongiungersi con le truppe Alleate che combattevano nell'Italia Meridionale, e attualmente si troverebbe a Bari con il grado di Capitano.-

5894

UFFICIO VENDITA MONOPOLI DI STATO.

All. 6. SIENA.

N. 1395.

SIENA 18/12/944.

OGGETTO: Prelevamenti di sale effettuati dalle
Rivendite del Comune di Asciano per i mesi Agosto
Settembre Ottobre Novembre Dicembre presso questo
Ufficio.

AL COMANDO MILITARE ALLEATO.

(Cap. Chapel.)

SIENA.

=====

Come da Vostra richiesta verbale, si trasmette elenco
delle Rivendite del Comune di Asciano (paese e frazioni)
che hanno prelevato il sale, nei mesi di cui all'oggetto,
presso questo Ufficio.

Si uniscono a testimoniare l'esistenza del sale in
detto Comune, i buoni rilasciati dal Comune stesso e dai
R.R.C.C. per prelevare il sale nelle Rivendite locali,
per il suddetto periodo.

IL REGGENTE

Sott. Amante)

Exhibit A

5890

UFFICIO DI VENDITA DEI
GENERI DEL MONOPOLIO
— BIELLA —

Prelevamenti Sale

Elenco delle ~~Prelevamenti~~ di ~~Acquario~~ (Sale e pagoni)

Prelevamenti di Acquario faese	Data di prelevamento	N° della bottiglia	Sale distribuito	
Prelevamenti di Acquario faese	18. 8. 944	112	45	fino all'alta fuor quanto all'acqua. In la mensione al (down) e il manto della. Sig. Land. fima commessa
	19. -	126	2	
	18. 9 -	303	3.50	
	13. 10 -	446	4.50	
	10. 11 -	645	5.-	
	4. 12 -	761	6.-	
Prelevamenti di Acquario faese	18. 8. 944	113	4	
	19. -	127	2	
	18. 9 -	304	3	
	13. 10 -	447	4	
	10. 11 -	647	4.50	
	4. 12 -	762	5.50	

~~Prelevamenti~~ di ~~Acquario~~ faese

~~Prelevamenti~~ di ~~Acquario~~ faese

Revisite s/male in Amano

Revisite 1/2 N. 2

Revisite 1/2 N. 2

*di manico al n. 10 al sale fuo guato M. 1/2 in
Comune di Amano (Dau) e il manto della Sig. Land
della Revisite N. 1 -*

10.11 -	645	5-
11.12 -	161	6-
18.8.944	113	4
19 -	124	2
18.9 -	304	3
13.10 -	447	4
10.11 -	647	4.50
11.12 -	462	5.50
5890		
19.8.944	125	3
18.9 -	305	1.10
13.10 -	449	2-
10.11 -	648	2
11.12 -	163	3

COMUNE DI ASCIANO

Provincia di Siena

Asciano, li 19 dicembre

1944

Prot. N.

Risposta al foglio N.

Div.

OGGETTO

del di

Si dichiara che alla popolazione di questo Comune è stata distribuita nei sottoindicati mesi e nella misura a fianco segnata :

mese di Agosto 1944	grammi	100	a persona
" " Settembre "	" "	150	"
" " Ottobre "	" "	200	"
" " Novembre "	" "	200	"
" " Dicembre "	" "	200	"

In carta libera per uso amministrativo.

IL SINDACO

Pro. Giulio Pierucci

Exhibit "B"

5804

UFFICIO DI VENDITA DEI
GENERI DEL MONOPOLIO

— BIGNA —

Cheraman / 204

Elenco delle Rivedizioni del Comune di Arzano (Soci e pagatori)

Rivedizioni / 1	Data di pagamento	N° della Polizza	Soci Ripartiti	
	18. 8. 944	112	4	
	19. -	126	2	
	18. 9. -	303	3.50	
	13. 10. -	446	4.50	
	10. 11. -	645	5. -	
	1. 12. -	761	6. -	
	18. 8. 944	113	4	
	19. -	127	2	
	18. 9. -	304	3	
	13. 10. -	447	4	
	10. 11. -	647	4.50	
	1. 12. -	762	5. -	

Il Socio fu pagato quanto dovuto. In caso di mancato pagamento della Polizza, la stessa sarà considerata

Rivedizioni / 1.

Rivedizioni / 2.

Soci / 1. Arzano

di incaricato del rif. al sale fuo punto M. L. in la
Comune di Arzano (Dare) e al marito della Signora Landi
della Rivendita N. 1.

10.11.	645	5.
11.12.	191	6.
18.8.944	113	4
19.	124	2
18.9.	304	3
13.10.	447	4
10.11.	647	1.50
11.12.	462	5.50
14.8.944	125	5890
18.9.	305	3
13.10.	449	1.10
10.11.	648	2.
11.12.	463	2

Rivendita N. 2.

Rivendita N. 3.

Rivendite s/mate in Arzano

Rivenditori della frazione del comune di Livorno	men di agosto anni	men di settembre anni	men di ottobre anni	men di novembre anni	men di dicembre anni	Totale
Rivenditori N: 5	1.-	0.50	1.-	1.-	1.-	4.50
" " 6	2.50	1.-	1.-	1.50	2	8.-
" " 7	1.50	1.-	1.-	1.-	1.50	6.-
" " 8	1.-	2.-	1.-	1.-	1.-	9.-
" " 9	2	1.-	1.50	1.-	1.50	7.-
" " 10	1	0.50	1.-	1.-	1.-	4.50
" " 11	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	non ancora invece	1.50
" " 12	3.-	0.50	2.-	1.50	1.50	8.50

8	4.-	2.-	1.-	1.-	1.-	9.-
9	2	1.-	1.50	1.-	1.50	4.-
10	1	0.50	1.-	1.-	1.-	4.50
11	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	non ancora in fine.	1.50
12	3.-	0.50	2.-	1.50	1.50	8.50

SIENA 13 DIC. 1944



COMUNE DI ASCIANO

Provincia di Siena

Prot. N.

Asciano, li 19 dicembre

Risposta al foglio N.

Div.

194 4

OGGETTO

del di

Si dichiara che alla popolazione di questo Comune è stata distribuita nei sottoindicati mesi e nella misura a fianco segnata :

mese di Agosto 1944	grammi	100	a persona
" " Settembre "	" "	150	"
" " Ottobre "	" "	200	"
" " Novembre "	" "	200	"
" " Dicembre "	" "	200	"

In carta libera per uso amministrativo.

IL SINDACO

Pro. Giulio Pierucci

Exhibit "B"

5894



MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA E DELLE FORESTE
SEZIONE PROVINCIALE DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE

SIENA

AM/Ga

22 Dicembre 1944

Sienna,

Via Sallustiana Bandini, n. 15

Telefoni : 20.479 - 20.998 - 20.167 - 20.280 - 20.281 -
20.398 - 21.678 20.525 - 20.656

Prot. N. _____ Risposta al f. _____ del _____

Allegati N. _____

Oggetto : _____

Sig. Cap. no Louis SHERAL
A. M. G.

« S I E N A »

Si comunica quanto appresso:

- 1°) In considerazione dei forti guadagni che realizzavano i commercianti di suini sui vari mercati extra provinciali, la SERRAL impose una tassa di L. 200 in un primo tempo, elevata successivamente a L. 300 e quindi a L. 500 per ciascun suino esportato dalla provincia.
- 2°) Dette tasse sono state richieste soltanto ai commercianti di suini.
- 3°) La ricavato dalle suddette tasse è stato destinato dalla SERRAL a diminuire il prezzo di vendita delle merci d'importazione (tonne e ventresca all'olio, acciughe ecc.).
- 4°) A partire dall'11 corrente mese, tale tassa è stata soppressa completamente.
- 5°) Per quanto riguarda il prezzo della carne bovina, si fa presente che la SERRAL non ha emanato provvedimenti di propria iniziativa, ma si è limitata a presentare al Comitato Provinciale dei Prezzi la proposta che si allega in copia del Comitato Provinciale dell'Agricoltura.
- Il Comitato dei Prezzi, presieduto dal sig. Prefetto, ha deciso di applicare il prezzo di L. 40 per ogni chilo di carne a peso vivo.
- 6°) Si fa presente però che, ad occasione della distribuzione del 2 corr. mese eff-
fetta spontaneamente dall'Associazione Agricoltori, non sono state effettuate distribuzioni di carne partendo dal prezzo suddetto.

sui vari mercati extraprovinciali, la cui media è di lire 1.500 per ciascuna
prima testa, elevata successivamente a L. 300 e quindi a L. 500 per ciascuna
testa esportata nelle provincie.

2°) Tutte tasse sono state richieste soltanto ai commercianti di suini.
3°) Il ricavo delle suddette tasse è stato destinato dalla SERNAL a dividere il
prezzo di vendita delle carni d'importazione (carne e ventresse all'olio, ac-
ciughe ecc.).

4°) A partire dall'1° corrente mese, tale tassa è stata soppressa completamente.

5°) Per quanto riguarda il prezzo della carne bovina, si fa presente che la SERNAL
non ha emesso provvedimenti di propria iniziativa, ma si è limitata a presen-
tare al Comitato Provinciale dei Prosci la proposta che si allega in copia del
Comitato Provinciale dell'Agricoltura.

Il Comitato dei Prosci, presieduto dal sig. Prefetto, ha deciso di applicare
il prezzo di L. 40 per ogni chilo di carne a peso vivo.

6°) Si fa presente però che, ad eccezione della distribuzione del 2 corr. mese ef-
fetta spontaneamente dall'Associazione Alcolatori, non sono state effettuate
distribuzioni di carne partendo dal prezzo suddetto.

7°) Il lieve sacrificio richiesto ai produttori agricoli per assicurare alla popo-
lazione una modesta variazione quindicinale di carne, viene interamente compensato
dal prezzo elevatissimo che essi realizzano nella vendita dei suini (L. 400 il
chilo peso vivo), del bestiame bovino da lavoro (L. 200 mila e più al paio), de-
gli animali da cortile (tacchini, conigli, polli, ecc.) che in questi ultimi gior-
ni hanno raggiunto cifre iperboliche.

Distinti saluti.

5893

IL DIRETTORE

(Dott. Arrigo Musiani)

A. Moro

Exhiber "C"

MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA E DELLE FORESTE

ISPETTORATO PROVINCIALE
DELL'AGRICOLTURA DI SIENA

13 Ottobre 1944

1427/37

Al Capitano SHAPEL
Prefettura
SIENA

Verbale riunione
Comitato Agricoltura.

Unito alla presente inviamo copia del verbale della riunione
del Comitato dell'Agricoltura tenuta il 4 corr. mese.

Il Capo dell'Ispettorato
Carlo Fregola.

Exhibit D

5894.

VERBALE DELLA RIUNIONE DEL COMITATO PROVINCIALE DELL'AGRICOLTURA

TENUTA IL GIORNO 4 OTTOBRE 1944

Sono presenti tutti i membri del Comitato ed inoltre il Colonello Kennedy ed il Capitano Schapel.

Data lettura del verbale della precedente riunione si passa a trattare i seguenti argomenti :

1) Macellazione del bestiame -

Il Presidente dà lettura di un'ordinanza del Governo Militare Alleato con la quale è vietata qualsiasi macellazione se non dietro richiesta scritta del proprietario del bestiame.

Il Colonello Kennedy auspica che tutti gli agricoltori, rendendosi conto delle necessità della popolazione civile, sapranno venire incontro ai bisogni di questa vendendo spontaneamente, tramite la Sepral, la quantità di carne indispensabile e propone che al fine di facilitare tale vendita vengano riaperte le fiere.

Il Comitato esprime il timore circa la possibilità di approvvigionamento del Capoluogo al quale sarà riservato uno scarso approvvigionamento carneo; ma, rendendosi conto dell'utilità del consiglio dato dal Colonello Kennedy fa voti che la Prefettura, d'intesa col Comando Alleato, revochi il decreto di sospensione delle fiere.

Il rappresentante dei Tecnici Agricoli ed i rappresentanti dei Lavoratori propongono di perequare il prezzo della carne agli altri prezzi dei generi alimentari, facendo notare che non si può ammettere di pagare le acciughe L 25 l'ettogrammo mentre la carne viene pagata al produttore L 30 al chilogrammo peso vivo.

I rappresentanti dei conduttori agricoli chiedono che venga messa a verbale la sottoportata proposta.

5891

L'Ing. Nozzoli ed il Dott. Pietro Quaresimi ritengono che secondo loro non ha senso tecnico la determinazione dei prezzi non basati su di un calcolo economico. Ciò oggi si dimostra molto difficile a farsi, ma in ogni modo, salvo l'attuazione di ragionevoli criteri perequativi i proprietari non oppongono alcuna difficoltà, anzi vedono con comprensione, una stabilizzazione di alcuni prodotti a prezzi anche inferiori a quelli correnti nel mercato, per venire incontro ai bisogni della popolazione ed allo scopo di alleviarne i disagi purché :

- 2 -

- 1) le quantità dei prodotti siano contenute nei limiti della necessità ;
- 2) che il sacrificio dei produttori sia proporzionalmente eguale per tutti,
- 3) che soprattutto non siano ammesse evasioni di qualsiasi carattere a favore di intermediari, commercianti o di talune categorie di consumatori che sfruttano una situazione di privilegio per alimentare occultamente il mercato nero.

2) Prezzo della carne

Analizzando il prezzo del bestiame da macello il Comitato si esprime proponendo di segnalare al Comitato prezzi e l'opportunità di elevare il prezzo della carne alla produzione e indica in L. 45 il livello ritenuto adeguato all'attuale situazione e atto a facilitare il conferimento volontario di bestiame di scarto disponibile presso le aziende agrarie.

Tutti i presenti approvano, ad eccezione del Direttore del Consorzio Agrario Provinciale che desidera che sia messa a verbale la sua opinione di mantenere il prezzo a L. 30 al Kg. come precedentemente stabilito e che invoca anche i provvedimenti atti a frenare il prezzo del bestiame da lavoro.

3) Prezzo dei suini.

Il Dott. Mascagni attraverso ad un'analisi fatta dà come prezzo base dei lattoni la cifra di L. 70 al Kg. di peso vivo, in base ai prezzi ufficiali dei mangimi.

Essendo tale prezzo inferiore agli attuali prezzi del mercato viene proposto dall'Ing. Nozzoli che si contingenti un determinato numero di suini presso le aziende fissando per questi un prezzo basso, allo scopo di fornire alla popolazione civile la possibilità di acquistare un suino per l'allevamento familiare ad un prezzo equo, lasciando completamente libera l'azienda di vendere la rimanente produzione suina al prezzo di mercato.

In tal senso il Comitato approva e dà l'incarico all'Ispettoria to di stabilire il fabbisogno locale di suini.

4) Organizzazione difensiva contro l'esodo del bestiame destinato alla macellazione clandestina.

Il Presidente dà notizia di uno schema di Decreto Prefettizio che disciplina attraverso rilascio di permessi i trasferimenti del bestiame in tutto il territorio provinciale.

- 3 -

Il Comitato si esprime favorevolmente a tale disposizione che dovrebbe controllare il movimento intercomunale per mezzo di autorizzazioni rilasciate dagli Uffici Zona dell' U.P.S.E.A. e per i trasferimenti interprovinciali per mezzo di autorizzazioni rilasciate dall'Ispettorato.

5) Prezzi tariffe di trebbiatura.

Il Presidente comunica che da alcune parti sono state avanzate richieste perchè si addivenga ad una riduzione delle tariffe di trebbiatura.

Il Comitato ritiene che non sussistono ragioni per tale revisione e quindi conferma la tariffa già fissata.

La seduta è tolta.

IL PRESIDENTE
Dott. Carlo Fregola.

5880

2175

3A

Tel: 558 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION 4 JAN 1945 CJM/hs
APO 394
Economic Section

3.20/ES

2A

3 January 1945

SUBJECT: Letter from Mr. Cecil D. Wallaby.

TO : Civil Affairs Section

to PS
19/12/44

1. Letter 4002/13/COS was forwarded to you on 9 December 1944 directing that Public Safety were to investigate the standing of this gentlemen.

2. To date, this section does not appear to have received a report.

C. J. Macnamara

C. J. MACNAMARA, Capt., P.C.
S.O. 3, Economic Section

TO	INIT	DATE
MR. CH. P. W. N.		
MR. YOUNG		
MR. W. W. T.		
MR. L. A. T.		
MR. W. S. T.		
MR. H. B. J. Y.		
MR. BALLANCE		
CAPT. POWEL		
CHIEF CLERK		

5880

6943

21A
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff

19 DEC 1944

Tel: 451

9 December 1944. *See 3A*

Ref: 4002/13/COS

SUBJECT: Letter from Mr. Cecil D. Malleby.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. A copy of this letter was forwarded to you on 5 Dec 44, reference 4002/10/COS.

2. It is particularly requested that Public Safety investigate the individual concerned and obtain a report as to his standing in the community, financial position, political background etc. This for submission to the Chief of Staff.

3. Will you please issue the necessary instructions so that this matter may be undertaken promptly.

Joseph C. Rively, Major
4 Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

Copy to: Eoon Seo

2177

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

785016

~~58~~ 1A

- 5 DEC 1944

PS
6 DEC 1944 =

Tel. 735

5 December 1944

Ref. 4002/10/COS

SUBJECT: Letter from Mr. Cecil D. Mallaby.

TO : Economic Section.

JB
Copies of correspondence addressed to the Chief Commissioner by Mr. Cecil D. Mallaby are sent to you for reply. Please coordinate necessary action with Civil Affairs Section.

gh
Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

5880

Copy to: Civil Affairs Section ✓
Major Layle
File 3604/COS.

5880

CA Jan



VILLA GIO PINCI

ASCIANO (SIENA)

25th Nov. 1944

COPY

Comodore Stone
 Chief Commissioner
 A. C. Rome

Sir,

I have been advised to write direct to you since various appeals made to A.M.G. officials in Siena have not produced any result.

First let me introduce myself. I am an Englishman aged 59 years, a small landowner, and married to an Italian lady. I have been resident here for 19 years. My son by my first marriage (English) is an officer serving in the C.M.F.

Arms and the A.M.G. In the first week of Nov. three serious acts of robbery with violence have been committed by armed and masked bandits on villas in this area (one only 700 metres from us), and I have twice asked A.M.G. to be supplied with some arms for the defence of this house; but, as usual, no notice at all was taken of my request. It is true that the local police force for Comune of Asciano has been increased from one old carabiniere to an army of 6, so they are now able to go out on patrol; but the danger is that when a fair period of calm has elapsed it will be withdrawn; when the outrages will be resumed.

The bandits, by the way, are not armed with shotguns, as A.M.G. seems to imagine, but with Tommy-guns, automatics and handgrenades. The only effective way of definitely restoring a state of peace and safety is to hunt down and punish the aggressors and for this task the carabinieri are not suitable, as the criminals have too many friends in the District, who keep them well informed; but probably in collaboration with men of the Questura they might be able to accomplish it.

In the meantime, I want my household to be armed if this can be allowed without jeopardising the safety of the Allied armies. The general position in the Province (thanks to the fervid activities of A.M.G.) is that all the decent, respectable people are disarmed, and criminals and Communists un-

police force for Comune of Ascinio and Scicli, so they are now able to go out on patrol; but the danger is that when a fair period of calm has elapsed it will be withdrawn; when the outrages will be resumed.

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In the meantime, I want my household to be armed if this can be allowed without jeopardising the safety of the Allied Armies. The general position in the Province (thanks to the fervid activities of A.M.C.) is that all the decent, respectable people are disarmed, and criminals and Communists uncommonly well armed.

I hope Sir, you will give this question serious attention, for brigandage is on the increase in every province, thanks to the complete immunity from interference it has enjoyed.

5883

There can be no return to normalcy until both brigandage and black market are suppressed, as these not only take men from labour and make them indeed disinclined ever to work again; but also interrupt communications and make honest work and honest commerce impossible.

It is/considered opinion of all land owners and contadini - and indeed most people who are not communists that S.F.P.A. is allowed too much power and authority.

FB

12-3-33

We are all agreed that the Allies proposed to introduce and support a real Democracy in Italy; but so far nothing like that is visible. The organization just mentioned, together with the Commission Price Control - once Fascist - have changed their personnel to some extent, but carry on the same methods and are animated by the same spirit. They are accustomed to exercise a completely arbitrary control and to the issuing of despotic Ukase not admitting of discussion or question, and they find it difficult to adapt themselves to the new conditions of democracy. They are in no way experts in their subject (not to say grossly incompetent) and their activities in most cases has been distinctly deleterious.

Salt. A prime necessity of life always and very soon to be of great importance also for the salting down of the family pig - for the year's supply, is almost non-existent in this Province. The destruction by the Germans of all but one of the saltpetre plants at Volterra was doubtless a temporary cause of shortage; but a little organization on the part of Serravallo with a little help from ABC in transport could have remedied things. As no salt has been distributed the population, desperate, began to take the R.200 road to Volterra on bike or on foot to get salt for their families. Here A.M.C. came in, refusing all permits to travel outside the Province, and arresting all caught on the road. When, travelling by roundabout roads and over flooded rivers, they arrive at Volterra they find the sale of dry salt forbidden, so they are forced to buy from the peasants who buy brine at L.500 per quintal, boil it down thereby obtaining Ch. 30 of dry salt, which they sell at up to L.100 per chilo. I am told that there is now at Foramance a small place near Arezzo, where coupons are issued to buy dry salt at L.8 per chilo - 10 ch. for every family; but no one seems to know of this or they are frightened of being arrested. The comic opera situation has now arisen that unfortunates caught returning with their illicit salt have it sequestered and then are sold coupons to go back and buy the lawful article. A fine example of incompetence and heartlessness on the part of all concerned. In addition of other trials and the exorbitant price of the salt, these poor wretches lose a weeks work and pay and are forced into the position of law breakers and criminals for the sake of their families.

Export tax on pigs. Serravallo are exacting a tax of L.500 on every pig for which a permit is granted by them for export outside the Province - s. s. to Rome or Naples. Various explanations are given for this enormous but curious tax - none of them satisfactory especially when it is considered that Siena is a producing and exporting Province is by no means short of pigs. Enquiry wanted.

Provincial Commission Price Control

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Agriculture is always the target of a impositions, and that there is no control at all of any but agricultural products. A pair of rough country boots costs L.40000, a pair of smooth L.10.000 - a L.20 hat - L.800

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Provincial Commission Price Control

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Agriculture is always the target of a impositions, and that there is no control at all of any but agricultural products. A pair of rough country boots costs L.4000 - a very moderate sort of suit costs about L.10,000 - a L.20 hat - L.850 "authorised price". Formerly a quintal of corn (at the old low price) bought 2 pairs of boots - now 4½ quintals of corn at L.900 buys 1 pair of boots, which I think is sufficient to illustrate the hopeless upset of equilibrium caused by faulty and one sided control.

In spite of the colossal rise in the price of everything the agriculturist has to purchase (including such things as pig feed) and in the cost of labour, the P.C.P.C. announces a scale of prices for pigs which it intends (with the kind help of the Prefetto) to enforce - prices which take no account of the high costs of everything and bear little relation to the market prices. Also they wish to force us to sell them at their price one ch. 40 pig for every brood sow owned.

The price for cattle they seek to fix at the ludicrous price of L.40 per chilo.

On the 14th Sept. the Segretario Provinciale of Asciano called a meeting of proprietors (without disclosing the nature of the business until we were at the meeting) and then presented us with the demands of Sestral for the sale to them of 16% of our working cattle at a price 60% - 70% below the market prices. The storm of protest which these naive proposals were met seemed great to surprise the Segretario who stated that he understood his task was merely to communicate the Sestral decisions and ours to accept them without comment. However, he seemed convinced by our arguments and carried an exposition of our views compiled by us, to Siena - and those proposals were withdrawn.

I should say here that our most violent objection was not so much as to price (grievous and ruinous as that was) as that we were forcibly against any further reduction in the numbers of our working cattle stocks, already depleted through the passage of the war, which would have brought us to a point where it would be almost impossible to carry on with cultivation at all since there are very few tracts in this area where tractors can be used even were petrol available.

The financial losses involved very very serious indeed. On the 20th Nov. another meeting was convened but this time very few (if any) proprietors received notice - only contadini.

The two delegates from Siena who brought the new Sestral demands were (A) a member of the newly formed Association of Agriculturists and (B) an engine-drive of the railway who represented the Workers' Union.

These demands were more moderate 7% of our stock instead of 16% and L. 40 instead of L. 50 per chilo price; but the price caused a pandemonium principally amongst the contadini. Their arguments were on the same lines as I have already indicated.

The peasant speakers say that whereas demands for heavy sacrifices are continually being made on them, there is not the faintest suggestion of any reciprocity - they lack everything they need down to salt, farm tools and even nails for shoeing their oxen - either it is unobtainable or the price impossible due to the unchecked operations of the black market. They absolutely rejected the price of L. 40, pointing out the injustice of being asked to sell at that price when replacements of young cattle and calves cost them L. 150 per chilo and the market price of all cattle is well over L. 100 per chilo.

If there were some attempt to supply their urgent necessities at a fair price, they, for their part, would be ready to meet the authorities, but they refuse any more one sided sacrifices.

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Sepral and P.C.P.C. by their past record and present performance have inspired nothing but the deepest distrust in the contadini, as in most other people. The Prefetto an ex fascist but possibly a well-meaning man but has given the unfortunate impression that instead of running SEPRAL as its President, SE-PMI runs him and the Communists run SEPRAL and P.C.P.C. The delegates to Asciano actually dared to threaten that unless we accepted the demands they would be forced on us by Prefetto's Decree, notwithstanding that A.C. had already ruled that (A) working cattle (2) reproduction beasts (3) calves - were not to be touched - a wise move which showed a just appreciation of the paramount importance of maintaining our stock of working cattle.

It is not impossible that the Communists will try to disarm peasant opposition by forcing proprietors to shoulder the whole of the colossal losses

- 4

which their plans, if successful would entail, although cattle are held in joint proprietorship with them and although we have to provide all the capital for purchase of stock. The iniquity and injustice of such a thing needs no comment. Nearly every move made by the Communist Authority in the Province is directed at running and dispossessing the proprietors; but the success of this plan would have a disastrous effect on plans for the restoration of agriculture and for increasing production.

A.M.G. as a military organization are ordered not to interfere; but the position of A.C. I understand is quite different.

It is significant that in all this business no mention has been made of the Provincial Inspector of Agriculture, or of A.C.'s Sub Section for Agriculture a rather striking omission.

If you could spare an officer of this Sub Section to visit Asc and giving me a few days notice, I could arrange a meeting of representative agriculturalists.

Production of Olive Oil. After corn, is the most important crop in the alimentary life of Italy, and the next two months, which should see the milling of the olives is one of the most vital events of the agricultural year; especially of this year when although crop prospects are exceptionally good, there are no reserves whatever. Yet all producers are in a state of the utmost anxiety as to whether they will be able to produce oil at all, as there is considerable doubt as to whether the necessary electric power will be available.

Any failure would be a first class disaster for Italy. It does not seem to us that authority realises the extreme gravity of the matter. Allied engineers are doubtless doing their best to arrange something; but time is short and milling ought to begin within next 2-3 weeks, if the oil as a comestible is not to be lost for olives won't keep very long. The Societa' Val D'Arno requested a truck with petrol for transport of workmen for overhauling the cable lines, but so far A.M.G. has not accorded even this help.

We are all trying to make alternative arrangements of our own; but, in almost every case, this involves an adequate supply of petrol; while on the basis of past experience in the case of the corn threshing, it seems unlikely that A.M.G. are able or willing to sell us the quantity required.

The expense of milling is bound to be desperately high in any case this year - taking 20 as the medium number of working hours daily

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- (a) 6 litres petrol per hour at say, L.15 per litre = L.1.800 per day
- (b) Steam engine - 20 quintale firewood daily at L.110 (average estimated price per quintale) = L.2.200 per day

This is fuel only, but more labour is necessary with other means of power than electric, wages have increased seven times, all costs are up and we shall probably receive no income this year from "Sansa" since the mills which dealt with the further extraction of oil from this waste, are mostly destroyed.

In face of all these facts the prices contemplated by Sepral and P.C.P.C. are believed to be about L.100 per chilo, all oil (except a small allowance for family use to us and contadini) to be consigned to the Anassi at this price. The price on the Black Market is L.500 and all oil at this price and over is eagerly bought up.

- 5

I may say that we have never sold a litre at such a price, but L.100 does not represent even a fair working return.

Olive stealing will be rice this year and most of us mill owners have agreed to accept no olives for milling brought to us by men we do not know to own olive trees, but it ought to be made law.

Experience shows that every fresh block restriction fixed price or forced consignment is followed immediately by intensive black market activity and a soaring of the price of the product affected.

We believe that to abolish all restrictive measures, except the consignment of corn to the Agrasari is the only way to check the harmful operations of the B.M. and these two organisations Septral and F.C.I.C. could be eliminated (except in skeleton and impotent form) at the same time.

Please excuse this long letter (rendered inevitable by the complete absence of personal contact with Allied authority) but, please, read it carefully and have the matters dealt with investigated as to the truth of my facts. Things are getting pretty serious all round, and so far I have been unable to gather a single ray of light or spark of hope from the Siena local authority (all Communist) or from Siena A.M.G. the former are only concerned with keeping their jobs, furthering their political aims or raise money - while A.M.G. Siena - why I'm dashed if I know what they are concerned with except retaining all permits to travel and jailing wretches caught on the roads without permits or desperados who have not given up their shot guns.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully

Cecil D. Hallaby

P.S. Latest news. The Prefetto of Siena has made a Decrease enforcing sale of 7% of our working cattle at the price of L.40 per chilo.

Please act at once against this piece of tyranny and injustice.

with seeing... why I'm dashed if I know what...
while A.M.C. Siena - why I'm dashed if I know what...
except refusing all permits to travel and jailing wretches caught on the
roads without permits or desperados who have not given up their shot guns.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully

Cecil D. Malley

P.S. Latest news. The Prefetto of Siena has made a Decree enforcing sale
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Please act at once against this piece of tyranny and injustice.

5881

Members of the owners and members of various interest groups, farmers and tenants of the municipality of Asolo, about the supplying of meat.

To His Ex. the Prefect of the Province of Asolo

Last September, the Commissioner of the Prefect for the Municipality of Asolo, summoned to his office the members of various interest groups, saying he had to make important decisions of which concerned them at the meeting, he produced a circular letter of the Director of the 'Agricoltura', 2 September 1941, n. 20, which ordered the agriculturalists of Asolo to give, from the 26 of September on, 11 heads of cattle per week, 2 of which were for the requirements of the municipality, and 9 for those of the chief town. The price was fixed at L. 50 a head, live weight, produce 20%. The injunction was made in a way which admitted no protestations. It was a peremptory order which couldn't be disobeyed, otherwise there would have been some severe sanction.

The way in which the request for supplies was made created an unfavorable impression among the agriculturalists. They all thought that after so many years of fascist legislation, which had grown worse during the war, (as for the meat supply, 10% of their cattle was taken), and after the looting by the Germans, (some enterprisers were unable to plough their fields for they had no cattle left), the time had come when their interests would be understood, and above all they thought that all agrarian questions would be dealt with by the administrative organs in agreement with them, before being enforced.

On the contrary, they found that tax regulations disposing of their property without any control, as in the time of fascism, had been passed, greatly contrasting with what they expected from a new ardently democratic system respecting the interests of the class of the producers to whom they belong.

Everybody soon protested against the required percentage as well as against the price.

The percentage of cattle required was of 10%. It was thought to be too much for it didn't correspond to the manifest of the Prefect, which had been issued a few days before, and said that breeding and draught animals, and animals that were to be raised, shouldn't be slaughtered; useless animals only could be slaughtered. These regulations were fair and well adapted to the circumstances, at a time when every agriculturalist is trying to reconstruct the livestock of his farm which has been impoverished by the war, and to see that his fields are ploughed.

It is obvious that useless animals never amount to 10%, 10% about a sixth.

had no cattle left), the time had come when their interests would be dealt with and above all they thought that all agrarian questions would be dealt with by the administrative organs in agreement with them, matters being enforced.

On the contrary, they found that tax regulations disposing of their property without any control, as in the time of fascism, had been passed, greatly contrasting with what they expected from a new and truly democratic system respecting the interests of the classes of the producers to whom they belong.

Everybody soon protested against the required percentage as well as against the price.

The percentage of cattle required was of 10%. It was thought to be too much for it didn't correspond to the manifest of the prefect, which had been issued a few days before, and said that breeding and draught animals, and animals that were to be raised, shouldn't be slaughtered; useless animals only could be slaughtered. These regulations were fair and well adapted to the circumstances, at a time when every agriculturist is trying to reconstruct the livestock of his farm which has been impoverished by the war, and to see that his fields are ploughed.

It is obvious that useless animals never amount to 10%, ie. about a sixth.

Then, the agriculturists pointed out that, considering the scarcity of the draught animals and their very high price, even useless animals would have been kept in service for the coming sowing-time and couldn't have been given at once. They asked for the consent of the animals to take place only after sowing time.

The price was considered to be quite insufficient. At that time, if an agriculturist had to buy draught animals, he had to pay 1.90 a KE, live weight. On every animal, of an average weight of 600 lbs, he would have lost 30 thousand lire.

The owners agreed to declare that the price couldn't be accepted, and this also in the interest of the farmers who should have had to bear half the loss.

The meeting ended after the agriculturists had written a short memorandum, which the Commissioner of the prefect promised to hand to Your Ex., who doubtless took it in consideration, for the solution of this problem was postponed.

On the 20th of this month a circular of the municipality against summoned the owners to a meeting, to discuss the same problem. Very justly, the peasants were also summoned to this meeting, to express their opinion, and to defend their own interests. It was announced that a representative of the agriculturists (Associazione Junese), and one of the 'Camera dei Lavoratori' would be present.

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The delegate of the Agriculturalists' association communicated that the percentage of cattle required had been reduced to 7%, while the price was fixed at 1.40 the kg., live weight, ~~including~~ 30%. He let it be clearly understood that if they couldn't come to an agreement on this basis, they had better expect a decision from the Project.

It was obvious that the delegate of the Agriculturalists' association didn't express the wishes of the mass of the Agriculturalists. The association which was created by the initiative of a few people only, hadn't been able to contact the numerous agriculturalists concerned in the municipality of Asciiano, probably because of the difficulties of transport. Though useful because it attempted at defending the interests of the agriculturalists, the work of this association proved to be imperfect. The owners who were present thought that the percentage of cattle required was inadmissible, but that the price was insufficient; the threat of a decree created a bad impression.

The peasants manifested with greater energy, clearly showing that a compulsory contribution was abhorrent to them; and still more so the enforcement of a price which, at the present time, represents barely 20% of the market price. How is it possible to ask for meat at 1.40, live weight, while it costs 2.00 in the market? The difference of about 0.60 is a serious loan of 6 thousand lire which the agriculturalist should have to bear on every head of an average weight of 60 kg. Which enterprise can stand this for a long time?

A casual observer will say that, during the fascist regime, the agriculturalists supplied meat at low prices without seriously protesting. This is true, at least for the period that goes till 1937 (included) but this can be explained by the fact that the difference between the price of the cattle in the market and the price paid to them was of a few lire only on each kg. At present, if the price of 1.40 is enforced, the difference will mean an unbearable loss for the agriculturalist. In such conditions, the contribution of one animal would mean the same loss as was caused by the contribution of ten animals under the fascist regime.

Many people are against the mercantile class; they do not realize that to plough his fields, grow wheat, earn the bread that is not only for him, but mostly for the collectivity, the agriculturalist must buy the required cattle at market prices, and then it would have to give it away at 1.00 a kg. Is it fair to request that of the agriculturalists, without giving them anything in exchange? They are unjustly represented as opposing the contributions, and greedy for more meat, and responsible for the high prices; on the contrary, they know quite well what their social duty is: in the present difficult situation, they must keep up the agricultural production, and even try to increase it, so that their products will answer the requirements of the population. But it is their right not to be despoiled of the fruit of their daily toil, and to have their products sold at a good price. If, because of present circumstances, a sacrifice is asked from the agriculturalists, they will make it as long as it is within reasonable bounds.

As it is within reasonable bounds, the agriculturalist is asked to supply agricultural products at a low price

by the fact that the difference between the price of the cattle in the market and the price paid to them was of a few lire only on each head. At present, if the price of 1.10 is enforced, the difference will mean an unbearable load for the agriculturist. In such conditions, the contribution of one animal would meet the same loss as was caused by the contribution of ten animals under the fascist regime.

Many people are against the agrarian class; they do not realize that to plough his fields, grow wheat, earn the bread that is not only for him, but mostly for the collectivity, the agriculturist must buy the required cattle at market prices, and then it should have to give it away at 10 L. a head. Is it fair to request that of the agriculturists, without giving them anything in exchange? They are unjustly represented as opposing the contributions, and greedy for more power and responsibility for the high prices; on the contrary, they know quite well what their social duty is: in the present difficult situation, they must keep up the agricultural production, and even try to increase it, so that their products will answer the requirements of the population. But it is their right not to be despoiled of the fruit of their daily toil, and to have their products paid a good price. If, because of present circumstances, a sacrifice is asked from the agriculturists, they will make it as long as it is within reasonable bounds.

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But they cannot be expected to supply agricultural products at a low price if the cost price of the goods, equipments, and services which they need is much higher than the price that should be enforced upon them. If there must be a price control and a price limit, they must be extended to all prices, not only to agricultural prices.

It must be observed that the majority of the demands are now coming in particularly hard conditions, because of the war and of war damages, to which must be added the damages caused by exceptional alluvions. They have no light and do not know how to get the necessary clothing, now that their clothes are in tatters, after so many years passed in waiting for better times. If they find a shirt or a suit, or a pair of shoes, they have to pay very high prices, fifty or a hundred times more than the normal price. If they want some kitchen salt, they have to bridge to Volterra, where it will be very expensive; besides they cannot be certain that they are going to take it home, for they run the risk to have it seized by the public force, and to be themselves arrested and put in gaol.

Such is the life of the agriculturists nowadays. To make it worse by

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THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
JANUARY 11, 1910.

The Commission is convinced that the most way of solving the price problem would be to go back to the free market. Nevertheless, they understand that, even if a part of the national territory will not be liberated, the Government must be able to deal with the economic and industrial production situation immediately, the means of agricultural and industrial production gradually rehabilitated, since needed, and incentive measures, the return to free trade cannot be complete. Meanwhile, the material life of the nation must go on, and they are very anxious to leave their duty unfulfilled; therefore, they suggest the necessary transition stage and want supply.

11. The price of cotton for shipment should be fixed every month, or twice a month, by fully constituted bodies, appointed by the categories of buyers in advance.

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5) The survey conducted in 1990, 1991 and 1992, the percentage of respondents who reported that they had been victimized by a crime in the past 12 months was 10.1%, 10.1% and 10.1% respectively.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem.

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and get property over which.

4) Within these limits, conditions must be met.

5) Considering that the agricultural sector is the main source of foreign exchange, the government should take steps to increase its productivity and efficiency.

6) In view of the fact that the agricultural sector is the main source of foreign exchange, the government should take steps to increase its productivity and efficiency.

7) The government should take steps to increase the productivity and efficiency of the agricultural sector.

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