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LETTER DATED 29 MARCH 1951 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY  
COUNCIL TRANSMITTING THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
BRITISH/UNITED STATES ZONE OF THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE  
FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1950

Excellency:

We have the honor to transmit herewith, for circulation to the  
Members of the Security Council of the United Nations, a copy of the  
"Report of the Administration of the British/United States Zone of the  
Free Territory of Trieste, 1 January to 31 December 1950", by Major General  
T. S. Airey, KCMG., CB., CBE., Commander, British/United States Zone,  
Free Territory of Trieste, during the period under review.

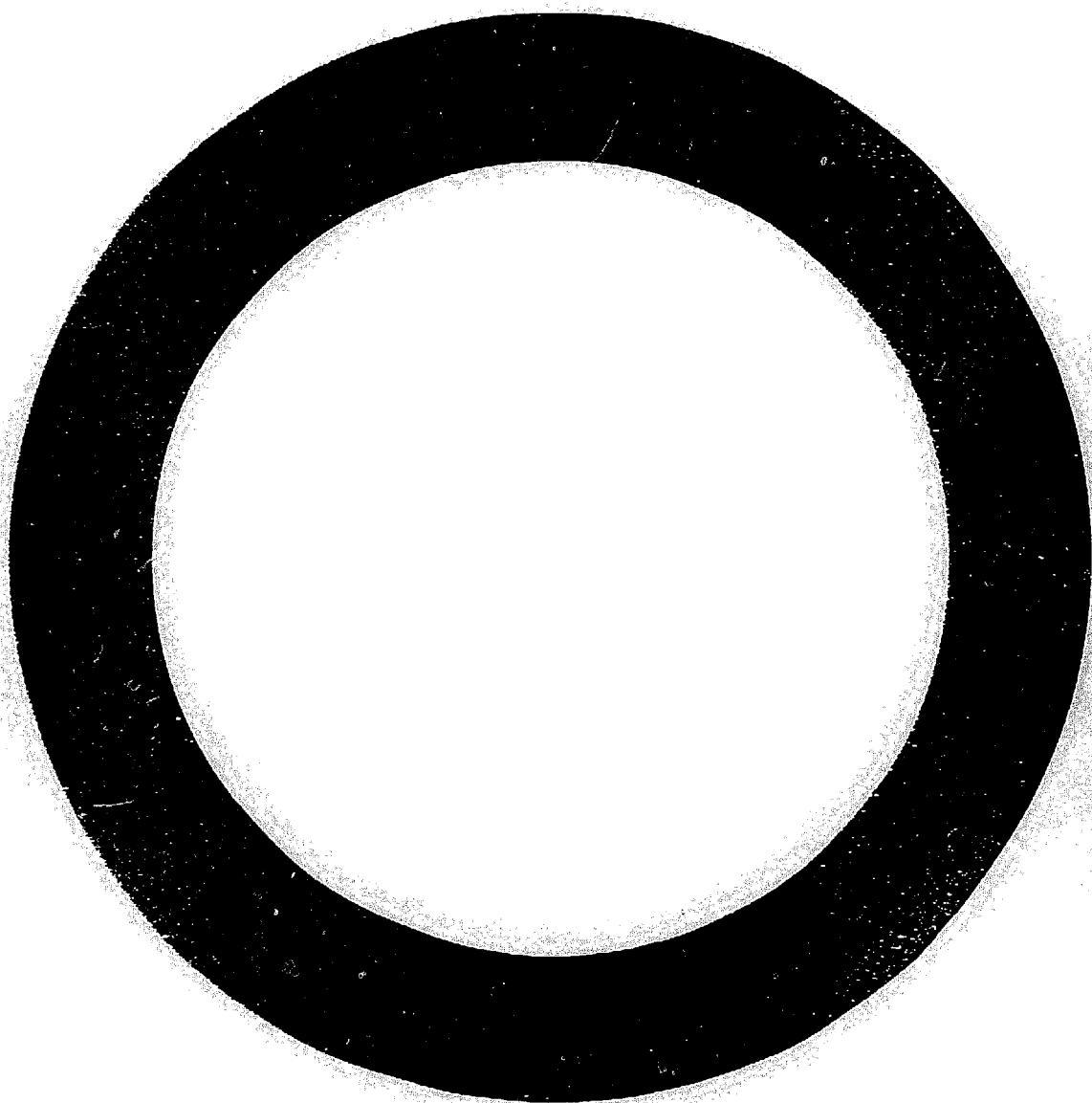
This Report will be published in Trieste after noon New York time  
on March 30. It is requested that it not be released to the press until  
that date.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of our highest  
consideration.

(Signed) Gladwyn Jebb  
Representative of the United Kingdom

(Signed) Warren R. Austin  
Representative of the United States

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S/2062



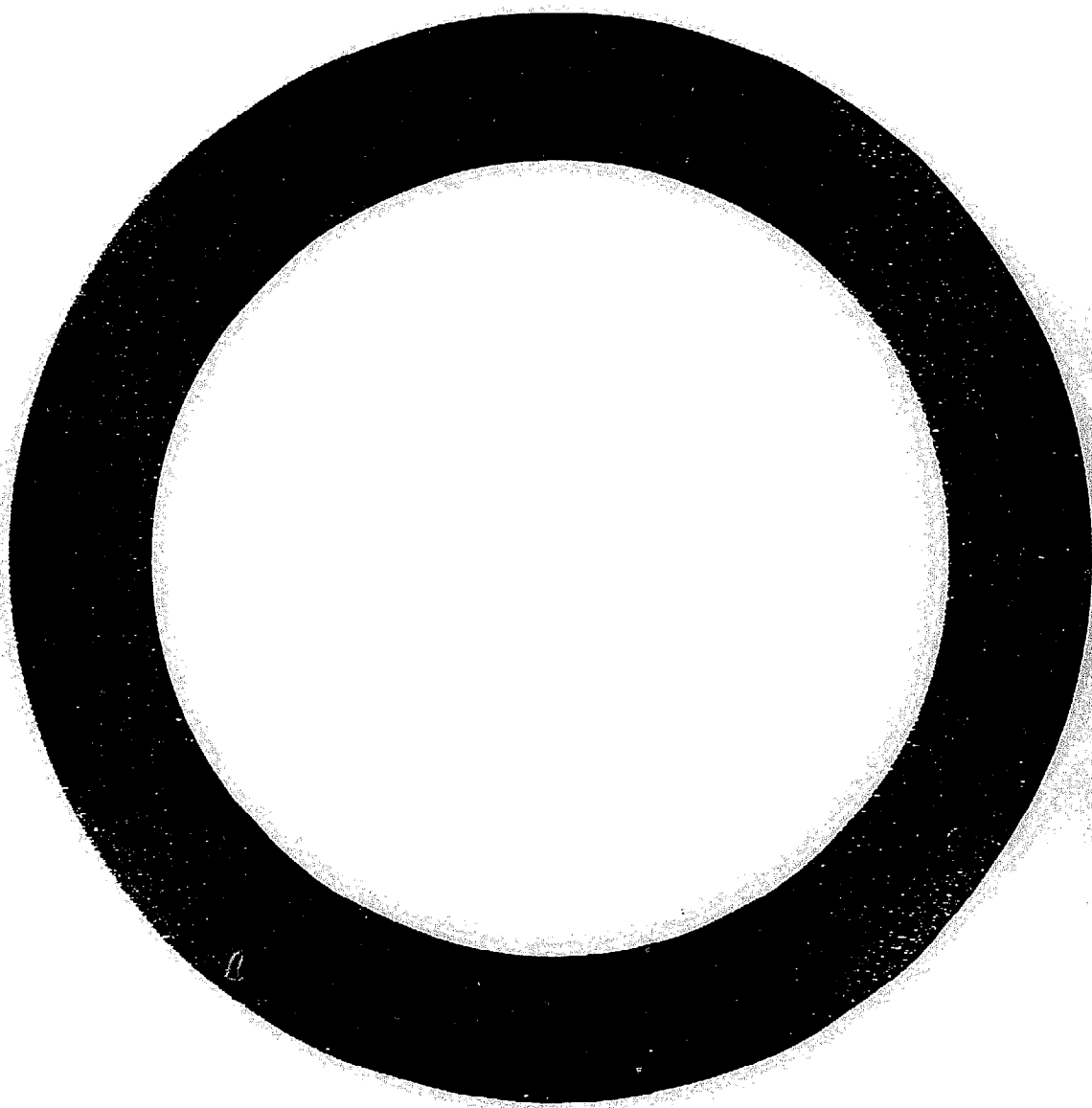
REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH/UNITED STATES  
ZONE OF THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1950

BY

MAJOR GENERAL T. S. AIREY KCMG. CB. CBE.  
COMMANDER BRITISH-UNITED STATES ZONE

FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE



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## GENERAL REVIEW

This report, the tenth which I have submitted since the entry into force of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, deals with my administration of the British/United States Zone of Trieste during the whole of 1950. Its predecessors were issued at intervals of three months, too frequent to yield a reliable estimate of economic and commercial trends once the planned development of the Zone under the European Recovery Programme had gathered momentum.

Economic recovery has been encouraging. Industrial production has surpassed its pre-war level, new industries have been established and existing ones modernized. Ship production almost reached the full capacity of the yards during the year. The Port of Trieste, the foundation of the Zone's economic structure, continued to work at a very high traffic level. Commercial traffic, which by January 1950 had reached the record figure of 550,000 tons of goods handled in the port during that month, that is, 31 per cent above its pre-war rate, had increased to 618,000 tons in March, achieving an annual rate almost 7.5 million tons. The rapid rundown of ERP supplies for Austria during the remainder of the year has been largely compensated by rising export traffic in timber from Austria and Yugoslavia. In spite of the heavy increase in Trieste's population due to an estimated post-war influx of some 25,000 persons from territories ceded to Yugoslavia, unemployment has decreased, approximately 4,000 more people being employed at the end of the year than at the beginning. There are, however, still some 20,000 registered unemployed.

The Zone's financial deficit has been very substantially reduced as a result of increasing commercial activity, more efficient tax collection, and the close integration of the Zone with the Italian lira area. The cost of living, though high, has been relatively stable and compares favourably with most other European areas.

The removal of travel restrictions with other Marshall Plan countries has done much to foster commercial development and I believe that the freeing of movement between Italy and Trieste has played no small part in the latter's recovery.

All persons living in the Zone on 1 November 1949, who had hitherto been registered as temporary residents, have now been made eligible for inscription in the permanent population register, acquiring the rights and privileges of

/permanent residents.

permanent residents. This step, which had not been taken previously in view of the caretaker nature of the Allied Military Government, became necessary with the passage of time since it was no longer justifiable, in my opinion, to withhold the right of a large section of the population to obtain work cards and to take part in elections. This measure will benefit chiefly those persons from the ceded Istrian territories to whom I have already referred.

The arrival of another category of displaced persons and refugees in large numbers, some 93 per cent from Yugoslavia, has provided a serious administrative problem and financial burden for which the Allied Military Government is not adequately equipped. During 1950 the number of such persons housed in camps rose from 268 to 4,104 and is steadily increasing.

The present Communal Councils were elected in 1949 for a period of two years and arrangements are now being made for Communal elections to be held again during 1951. In order to reduce the administrative disturbance and expense incurred by holding elections at such frequent intervals, the new Communal Councils will be elected for a period of four years or until the establishment of a successor to Allied Military Government, should this occur first.

I believe that real progress has been made in improving the economic position of the Zone and that everything possible has been done by this government to re-establish Trieste's vital transit trade with the hinterland countries. Where these lie outside the orbit of cominform communism there can be no doubt that much success has been achieved. The way is also open for the resumption of trade with those other countries of the Danube basin who have traditionally used Trieste but who, for ideological or political reasons, have now almost ceased to do so.

I believe that the economy of Trieste cannot be separated from that of Italy and that dislocation of the existing integrated economic structure would cause a sharp fall in employment and a collapse of the standard of living. When the generous assistance given by Marshall Aid comes to an end, the Zone must inevitably lean more heavily upon the Italian economy. In particular, substantial economic aid must follow ERP if a serious increase in unemployment in the Zone's shipyards is to be avoided. Conversely, it will be equally essential for the Italian economy to take into account Trieste's special position as an outlet for the trade with the Danubian countries which she needs to keep her maritime connections alive and to sustain her relatively large population. There seems to



be no reason why these two cardinal factors should not be balanced though the process will need the exercise of some vision.

As I have so often reiterated in my previous reports, I believe that a permanent and peaceful settlement of the Trieste question, based on the needs and well-being of the inhabitants in the area, could best be achieved within the framework of the Tripartite proposal of 20 March 1948. I am, moreover, convinced that such a settlement could best be realized by agreement among the parties primarily concerned.

## SECTION I THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

### 1. ERP Aid

Dollar aid extended to the British/United States Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste under the Marshall Plan has up to 31 December 1950 totalled 34.3 million dollars. This aid has been used primarily for the import of bread grains, crude oil, machinery and miscellaneous requirements such as pharmaceuticals and hard woods. These dollars were supplemented by "free dollars" which are made available by the Italian Government under the Agreement of March 1948 whereby all foreign exchange earned by the British/United States Zone reverts to Italy. In 1950 approximately 2.4 million free dollars were spent on a wide variety of imports.

In November information was received that ERP aid for the financial year 1950-51 would be reduced to 6.2 million dollars, whereas the aid figure had been fixed for planning purposes at 10.5 million dollars. This reduction, caused by reduced overall appropriation for ERP and by the decision to set aside a reserve to finance the European Payments Union, inevitably made Allied Military Government's task more difficult. As a result, some of the investment projects have been reduced, and others have been transferred to the Allied Military Government's budget.

In the future, Trieste's ERP dollars will be spent almost exclusively on imports of only two items - bread grains and crude oil and all other imports will be financed with free dollars. Trieste has no separate participation in the European Payments Union and therefore aid from this source in the form of drawing rights is not available.

ERP imports for 1950 are shown at Appendix "A".

### 2. The Cost of Living

On 15 March the Allied Military Government abolished the last of its food subsidies, those for pasta and bread. These had cost Allied Military Government nearly 2,000 million lire, amounting to over 10 dollars per capita during the previous 18 months. In March, after protracted negotiations, the British/United States Zone became an indirect participant, through Italy, in the International Wheat Agreement with the result that wheat is now purchased at a saving of approximately 20 dollars per ton. This reduction in the cost of wheat, however,

/did not

did not balance the former subsidies and consequently there was an increase in the price of bread from 82 to 88 lire per kilo and of pasta from 100 to 110 lire per kilo.

In the first quarter of 1950 it was decided to remove the subsidy given to the local electricity and gas services and to allow the price of electricity and gas to rise to their economic levels. These increases arising from this decision amounted to nearly 50 per cent for gas and 13 per cent for electric current.

In the last quarter of the year certain categories of rents were slightly raised to enable property to be kept in a habitable state of repair and to check waste of living space. These increases, however, were offset by decline in price of some foodstuffs, clothing, and other items of domestic expenditure, allowing the cost of living to remain comparatively stable. The cost of living index (based on 1938 as 100) stood at 4,557 in December 1949, at 4,662 in June 1950 and 4,640 at the end of November 1950. Basic commodity prices have, however, increased substantially in the past few months and these increases may soon be reflected in the retail markets.

### 3. Loans

During the year, the Allied Military Government gave substantial assistance to local business and industry by means of loans for financial expansion, modernization, war damage repair and the establishment of new plants. These loans were made both from ERP counterpart and budgetary funds, and included 700 million lire to the local jute factory for complete modernization; 200 million lire for a new commercial hotel; 200 million lire to the local steel mill; and 200 million lire to the shipyards. In addition the Small Loans Fund, established in 1948 to assist small and medium size businesses, has made loans totalling nearly 600 million lire in the past two years to a large number of Trieste firms.

To assist co-operatives and artisans, the Allied Military Government have established in the Zone a programme parallel to the new Italian programme for dealing with such businesses. Co-operatives and artisans may now receive from the local banks loans at reduced rates of interest, with the Allied Military Government providing some of the funds and undertaking a partial guarantee of any losses.

## SECTION II THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

1950 was a most successful year from the standpoint of public finance, revenues exceeding estimates by substantial amounts, thus reducing the deficit to be made good by the Italian Treasury. The anticipated deficit for the first half of the year, which the Italian Government agreed to underwrite, amounted to 4,500 million lire, including 2,900 million in subsidy payments for ship construction. When the final accounts were audited it transpired that the deficit was, in fact, about 2,000 million lire less than expected, largely on account of increased revenues. The Italian Government agreed to the use by the Allied Military Government of 900 million lire of this savings for construction of new barracks and other accommodations for the Allied troops and their families, with the object of freeing a large number of houses, flats, and other accommodations at present held under requisition for return to their former owners.

The agreed anticipated budget deficit for the second half of 1950 was 4,400 million lire, including about 2,800 million lire in shipbuilding subsidies. Final accounts for this period are not yet complete, but it is clear that revenues are higher and expenditures less than anticipated in the budget, although savings are unlikely to be as great as those of the first half of the year.

Since revenues have increased, it has been possible likewise to increase planned budgetary expenditures to cover more adequately the urgent needs of the Zone. In 1950 large amounts were spent on housing, port improvement, industrial loans, railroad improvement, etc., among which Trieste public utility company received on loan 650 million lire, about 2,000 million lire were allocated for housing, 576 million lire went to the industrial port and about 500 million lire comprised loans to industry.

Here it should be pointed out that the budgetary deficits referred to above do not reflect the full measure of support which the Zone receives from the Italian Government. Many of the most productive taxes, such as that on gasoline, are levied and collected in Trieste but are in fact paid for to a large extent by consumers living in Italy. In such cases the Allied Military Government is in effect collecting taxes on the part of the Italian Treasury and retaining the

/amounts

amounts so collected, the Italian Government therefore indirectly contributing substantial amounts towards financing the economy of the Zone which are not apparent in the budget.

To supervise more adequately the expenditure of public funds, and to provide better records for all matters in which the Allied Military Government has a financial interest, the office of the Comptroller has been established and is empowered to audit the books of any public organization and of any private firm which has received financial assistance from the Allied Military Government.

Within the Finance Division a separate budget section has been organized. This section recommends the allocation of funds and prepares the budgets. By making all budgetary matters the responsibility of a single section, budgetary requests can now be investigated more efficiently. It is expected that this reorganization will save the Allied Military Government some millions of lire, since the new offices will not only save, but will recover funds.

The budget agreement for the second half of 1950 is shown at Appendix B and that for the first half of 1951 at Appendix C.

### SECTION III INDUSTRY

#### 1. General

In 1950, industrial production steadily increased until by the end of the year it had reached and even surpassed pre-war (1938) levels, in spite of a general strike in February which lasted for three weeks and seriously disrupted production. At the end of the year, some of the Zone's biggest plants were working extra shifts.

A favourable factor in the industrial sphere was the lifting in February of restrictions on the use of electrical power, and because of the heavy precipitation in the hydro-electric basins of Northern Italy, sufficient power is expected to be available for industry in 1951. The trend of electrical consumption since the war has however been such that shortages of power to supply peak demands must be expected for several years to come. To meet this situation, the Allied Military Government, in collaboration with the Italian Government and the ECA, is examining the possibility of assisting in the financing of a joint hydro-electric and irrigation project in the Isonzo Valley below Gorizia in nearby Northern Italy.

#### 2. Industrial Port of Zaule

During 1950 the Allied Military Government has devoted much energy to the attraction of new industries to the Zone, with the object of diversifying its economy and reducing its dependence on shipbuilding and kindred activities. The new Industrial Port of Zaule was inaugurated in September in an area of reclaimed swampland where ocean-going vessels will be able to load and unload cargo directly at factory sites. The Allied Military Government has up to date made some 800 million lire available for the development of this area. Rail connexions, roads, water and power lines are now being laid. Prospective industries in the industrial zone are exempted from customs duties on imported machinery as well as from several other taxes. These concessions, together with liberal credit offered by the Allied Military Government, should prove attractive to new enterprise. One factory has already been built there, and two others, - a cement plant having a capacity of 100,000 tons per year by Italcementi, and a match factory by the Italian Match Monopoly will be started shortly. In addition to these major projects there are several smaller ones in various stages of negotiation.

3. Trieste Development Centre

In order to encourage further the industrial development of the Zone, the Allied Military Government has established the Trieste Development Centre, with the task and functions of attracting new industries to the Zone and assisting those already established. This latter function includes help to firms which have problems of sales development, marketing, cost reductions, and a wide variety of management problems. It is also hoped that technical assistance, under the ECA programme in the form of sales and industrial exports can be made available to this Centre.

4. Shipbuilding

1950 was a record year for shipbuilding in the British/United States Zone. Over 65,000 Gross Registered Tons (GRT) of ships were launched, including four large vessels aggregating 64,000 GRT - three of 13,000 GRT each for Lloyd Triestino and one of 25,000 GRT for the Italia Line. This is the highest tonnage in Trieste and Muggia yards since 1919, when 70,700 GRT were launched.

The subsidized shipbuilding plan for Trieste adopted in 1948 called for 140,000 GRT of new construction and an estimated 60,000 GRT of conversion and recovery. The 140,000 GRT programme was divided into two phases, the first of 96,000 GRT and a second of 44,000 GRT. In the early part of the year this second phase was reduced to 20,000 GRT.

Of the first part of the programme, construction has been started on all but about 26,000 GRT. Two ships of 11,600 GRT will be started in early 1951. The remaining 2,800 GRT will be made up of small craft.

Because of reductions in ERP aid, it appears that the second part of this programme may have to be further reduced. However, the four large ships launched this year will require another eight or ten months for fitting out. This work, together with the two 11,600 GRT ships which will be started soon, should provide a reasonably high level of employment for most of 1951.

In view of the fact that the Allied Military Government is spending a large part of its available funds on shipbuilding, it was found necessary to establish an office of "Shipbuilding Adviser" which will supervise all shipbuilding and safeguard the interests of the Allied Military Government by working with the shipyards in an attempt to increase efficiency and to find additional orders. Part of the costs of maintaining this office will be covered by a small levy on all future ship construction.

Figures showing shipbuilding and industrial production during 1950 are at Appendix D.

#### SECTION IV LABOUR

There were about 4,000 more workers gainfully employed at the end of the year than at the beginning, despite a marked drop in the number engaged in work relief. Registered employment in the British/United States Zone in November 1950 stood at 89,000, the highest level ever recorded for the Zone.

Wages have tended to rise while the cost of living has remained relatively stable with the result that real income to the worker improved. With the early prospects of several new industrial plants, and the increasing tempo of building activity in the Zone, there is every reason to believe that the employment situation will continue slowly to improve.

Nevertheless, there were still 20,000 persons registered as unemployed at the year end, a drop of only 2,000 over the twelve months. Figures however of "registered unemployed" do not reflect the situation accurately since many persons registering are not necessarily those who ordinarily would be classified as unemployed, but included some who have jobs but wish to change them, others who are housewives seeking extra and in some cases temporary employment, while some others have registered in anticipation of some special benefits. On the other hand these figures do not include several thousand refugees, largely from Istria, who are unemployed.



## SECTION V PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works budget for 1950 amounted to 6,700 million lire. In addition, 60 million lire were made available for the extension of rural electrification. The cost of the public works programme thus accounted for over 35 per cent of all ordinary and extraordinary budgetary expenditure.

The chief items of expenditure in this budget were those for housing, 33 per cent; work relief, 14 per cent, training school for labour, 12 per cent, and public buildings including hospitals and schools, 20 per cent. A loss of 9 per cent of the available funds was caused when they were absorbed by the price revision for labour and materials on contracts placed during the previous years.

The need for housing in Trieste is among the most acute in Europe because of the large number of refugees who have sought shelter in the Zone and because of the presence of 10,000 Allied troops, with their families.

Since 1946, when the Department of Public Works inaugurated the housing programme, a total of 31,000 dwellings have been either repaired or constructed, at a cost of 7,800 million lire. It is estimated however that the Zone still requires a further 8,900 apartments and dwelling houses, costing approximately 20,000 million lire, excluding land and services.

At the present time the Allied Military Government is building about 500 apartments at a cost to the Allied Military Government of 1,250 million lire. In addition, the Government is supporting a co-operative housing programme whereby it contributes 65 per cent as a grant in aid, amounting to 1,029 million lire. Under this programme it has provided financial assistance towards the building of some 786 apartments, although building under this programme has only just started.

Public works relief division in 1950 provided 430,000 man-days of work for the unemployed at a cost of 915 million lire. During 1950 administrative and technical changes were made which eventually brought the output per worker up to a level comparable to that of a contract worker. In addition, training schools for unemployed workers were run by Public Works to train apprentices and potential skilled workers, at a cost of 755 million lire.

The children's playgrounds, which have been constructed in various parts of the city by unemployed relief workers are believed to be unique in this part of Europe.

SECTION VI  
FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade of Trieste, which consists largely of commercial movement through the port, can be regarded as having been very satisfactory during 1950.

The Port of Trieste, which is in fact the foundation of Trieste's economic structure, was rendered practically non-operative by bombardment and local fighting during the past war. A large proportion of the quays were damaged or destroyed and, of the undamaged parts, many berths were unusable owing to the presence of sunken craft or other obstructions. There were some 130 vessels and craft sunk in the waters of what is now the Free Territory of Trieste. These ranged in size from a 45,000 ton battleship to lighters, schooners and fishing craft. Since the war, the work of rehabilitation of the Port has progressed steadily and now every berth has been restored to its full efficiency and salvage operations are almost complete.

In January, commercial traffic registered for the first time a post-war record when 550,000 tons of goods passed through the port, a tonnage 31 per cent higher than in the same month in 1938. This figure was surpassed in March when 618,000 tons were handled in the port. The average sea traffic during this period is equivalent to an annual rate of almost 7.5 million tons and can be compared with the maximum rate achieved in 1913 when the commercial movement amounted to a fraction over 6 million tons. During the remainder of the year, commercial movement tended to drop slightly due to the decline in ERP supplies for Austria moving through Trieste; but this was largely compensated for by the mounting export traffic in timber from Austria and latterly from Yugoslavia. Most of this traffic was destined for the Levant, but towards the end of the year the United Kingdom became a large buyer of Yugoslav timber.

Some concern is felt over the possible future developments of transit traffic to and from Austria. Earlier in the year, exchange difficulties with Austria tended to encourage imports and discourage exports, which resulted in difficulties over the payment of port charges which were corrected in October when the Austrian Government adopted a new exchange rate.

Trade with the Yugoslav Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste has been at a low level compared with 1947 and 1948 since that Zone has had little to offer for consumption in the British/United States Zone with the exception of small quantities

/of fish,

of fish, fruit, vegetables and wine. Trade with Yugoslavia has also been low on account of exchange difficulties and the shortage of Yugoslav products which are acceptable to Trieste merchants.

Despite all efforts on the part of the Allied Military Government, trade with Czechoslovakia and Hungary has been disappointing and although there has been a small revival in trade with the latter country it still remains at a very low level. This is apparently due largely to the economic blockade of Yugoslavia by The Cominform countries, traffic for Trieste originating in Czechoslovakia and Hungary being generally routed over the longer and less economical system via Austria in order to avoid transit over the Yugoslav rail system.

At the end of the summer, the second International Samples Fair was held in Trieste on a very much larger scale than hitherto. The Allied Military Government assisted financially with a 140 million lire alone and with work relief labour to the extent of 25 million lire. With this assistance, a permanent fair ground was set up with the necessary buildings and services. Exhibitors from many countries took part and import licences were granted to 16 countries with an approximate value of 1,000 million lire, the largest amounts being for trade with Austria, the United Kingdom, France and Czechoslovakia. Financially, the organization was able to cover its working costs. It is planned to hold a larger fair next year, and the Allied Military Government has agreed to a loan of another 50 million lire for extra capital expenditure.

Detailed statistics showing the rail and sea traffic through Trieste and the Zone's foreign trade are at Appendices "E" to "L".

SECTION VII  
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Considerable progress was made during the year toward extending orchards and vineyards under a rehabilitation and expansion plan, which is now in operation. Mid-summer drought caused some damage which reduced yields by about 8 per cent. Heavy rains in late August followed the drought and caused much erosion damage. The year's gross agricultural production, including livestock increases, is estimated at 2,500 million lire.

An increase in forage and hay production has had a good effect on the livestock situation. Cattle are healthy and prices have remained firm, with a slight upward tendency. Imported Swiss cattle have now taken the place of lower grade stock, which have been completely eliminated for breeding purposes. Barns and milking sheds have been rebuilt and modernized throughout the Zone, accounting largely for the decrease in bovine tuberculosis to 1.7 per cent.

Extensive reafforestation was carried out both in spring and autumn, between 300 and 800 persons being employed daily. Several hundreds of thousands of new trees were planted and the production of seedlings in the two nurseries has made the importation of trees from outside the Zone no longer necessary.

The quantity of fish brought into Trieste was somewhat less than the previous year, but the increased price of various types raised the total value above the 1949 figure. Local consumption and exports of fish both declined slightly in quantity as compared with 1949 but were well above the pre-war level, and exports amounted to more than four times the 1938 quantity.

SECTION VIII  
INTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. Education

Steady progress has been made in the field of education. Examination results in both Italian and Slovene schools have shown a marked improvement and show that instruction is not inferior to the pre-war standard. Although the number of pupils in elementary schools has diminished by 4.4 per cent in comparison with the previous year (accounted for by the low birth-rate during the war years), the number attending secondary schools has increased by 13.2 per cent.

Educational facilities have been improved by the derequisitioning of two important schools in Trieste and the completion of a new elementary school in S. Dorligo della Valle and new schools in Trieste and Muggia are nearing completion. The Talassographic Institute and Geophysical Observatory, completely rebuilt after demolition during the war, were opened in November. In the same month the new academic year was inaugurated in the new University building for the first time. A centre of pedagogical and psychological studies to advise parents and pupils on the choice of the scholastic career best adapted to the child's capabilities and character commenced its activities in January.

The welfare of school children has been given due attention. Free hot lunches have been distributed to all needy pupils, 10,428 out of a total of 23,253 taking advantage of this concession. Cod liver oil and vitamins have been supplied to delicate children on the prescription of the school doctors, and anti-smallpox vaccinations have been given at all schools. The open air school was attended from May to October by children who had been absent from their classes for some time due to health reasons. About 8,000 children attended summer camps in the mountains and by the sea for a month.

2. Public Health

There has been a substantial improvement in the general health of the population during 1950. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths and mortality was lower than in 1949. There were fewer cases of infectious disease than in previous years and no epidemic was reported.

Tuberculosis, which was the most prevalent disease in the Zone in the years immediately following the War has been checked and as a cause of death it has been displaced from first to third position, and fallen behind the incidence of

/heart diseases

heart diseases and cancer. The progressive and encouraging reduction in the mortality rate due to tuberculosis is shown by comparing the figure of 260 per 100,000 of the population in 1945 with that of 125 in 1948, and 100 in 1950. This improvement is to be attributed to the wide use of antibiotics made available by the Allied Military Government, the extension and modernization of hospital accommodation and treatment, and the mass surveys carried out among the population. Further progress has been made in the improvement of the public health services of the Zone. A Radiography Centre came into use in May, and a blood bank was opened for the first time in Trieste in September. A new admission and out-patient department at the Infectious Diseases Hospital was inaugurated in November.

The construction of a new municipal disinfection plant, reconditioning of the sewage systems and the extension of the filtered water supply to outlying districts have much improved the sanitation services of the Zone and undoubtedly contributed to the higher general standard of health.

The incidence of infectious diseases is shown at Appendix M.

### 3. Public Safety

So far as law and order are concerned the year under review has been particularly tranquil. There have been no large scale disturbances, demonstrations or similar breaches of the peace, and the number of crimes reported has shown a slight decrease compared with previous years.

Crime statistics are given at Appendix N.

### 4. Displaced Persons and Refugees

The influx of displaced persons and refugees during 1950 has provided the Allied Military Government with one of its most serious administrative problems. The number housed, fed and cared for by the Allied Military Government in camps rose from 268 to 4,104 during the year, three-quarters of the increase occurring during the second semester. Approximately 93 per cent of those who have entered the Zone came across the frontier from Yugoslavia. The majority are Russians or stateless persons of Russian origin, who found domicile in Yugoslavia after 1917.

The accommodation problem is being temporarily solved by the adaptation of existing buildings and the erection of hatted camps. In this work and in the provision of medical and dental care, camp guards and general maintenance, substantial assistance has been given by the refugees themselves in spite of their

/circumstances,

circumstances, mixed nationalities, various religions, universal state of distress and uncertain future. It has, however, been a heavy burden on the Allied Military Government to provide the necessary administrative staff, the expenses of camp expansion, food, clothing and welfare. Voluntary contributions in both service and kind made by the dependents of the Allied Forces have been of inestimable value.

During the year only a small number of the refugees has been settled in various countries of Western Europe. The International Refugee Organization was unable to consider the acceptance of refugees for resettlement until October since when representatives from Australia and Canada have been selecting suitable individuals. The relief to be expected from this source is, however, limited compared with the magnitude of the problem and the provision of relief and accommodation for a large number of refugees in the future must be faced.

The influx of Italians from that part of Venezia Giulia ceded to Yugoslavia, and from the Yugoslav administered Zone of the FTT, into the Zone continues in accordance with Article XIX of the Peace Treaty with Italy. During the year, 5,539 such optants have arrived and although some have passed on to Italy the majority remain in the Zone with friends and relations or housed in accommodation especially provided for them.

Statistics relating to the movement of refugees, displaced persons and optants for Italian nationality are given at Appendix O.

#### 5. Social Assistance

During 1950 public assistance and social insurance organizations in the Zone have continued to function normally. Progress has been made in the improvement and co-ordination of existing agencies and services, and in the establishment of uniform standards of relief. To this end, the Allied Military Government has established by Order 185 of September 1950, a special office whose function in general is to give more direction and co-ordination to the various assistance agencies in the Zone. In particular the Order provides for the establishment of a Social Assistance Centre, and a course for investigators who will provide information concerning families applying for public relief, as well as the amplification of existing research and information facilities. The new office has the wholehearted support of all the interested agencies and it should lead to a fairer distribution of the funds expended on assistance in 1951. During the year under review, these amounted to a total of 1,014 million lire.

The Winter Relief Fund Committee has distributed a total of 28 million lire to specially selected needy families since March 1950, and has a balance in hand of over 6 million lire for use during the current winter.

The question of pensions, which in many cases still lag behind the present cost of living, has continued to receive the sympathetic attention of the Allied Military Government. Initiative in this field comes from the Italian Government who have now decreed a substantial increase in pensions to seamen.



APPENDIX A

ERP IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1950

<u>Item</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Cost F.O.B.(\$)</u>	<u>Freight Charges (\$)</u>	<u>Total C &amp; F(\$)</u>
Breadgrains	36,023	2,832,000	480,900	3,312,900
Fats and oils	1,597	383,300	36,200	419,500
Fish	22	9,000	700	9,700
Soup base	66	88,500	3,000	91,500
Cocoa beans	20	6,600	600	7,200
Naval stores	592	86,700	13,000	99,700
Agricultural pesticides	6	5,600	600	6,200
Medicinals and pharmaceuticals	-	88,400	2,700	91,100
Industrial chemicals	1	200	-	200
Other chemicals and preparations	67	53,800	3,800	59,600
Lumber and sawmill products	836	181,800	26,700	208,500
Pulp paper and paper products	9	22,900	500	23,400
Crude oil and petroleum products	234,369	3,641,900	954,200	4,596,100
Non-metallic minerals	18	9,600	300	9,900
Iron and steel mill materials	179	24,800	2,900	27,700
Miscellaneous iron & steel manufactures	198	66,200	11,900	76,100
Aluminum products and aluminum base alloys	16	19,900	500	20,400
Copper and copper products	191	75,000	3,100	78,100
Tin products and tin base alloys	5	8,700	200	8,900
Zinc products and zinc base alloys	43	9,900	600	10,500
Electrical apparatus	1	2,700	100	2,800
Construction and mining equipment	7	7,000	500	7,500
Machine tools	-	70,000	2,000	72,000
Metal working machinery	1	1,900	100	2,000
Industrial machinery N.E.C.	-	34,300	1,500	35,800
Tractors, wheel-type	50	52,400	2,700	55,100
Marine equipment	13	7,400	500	7,900
Scientific instruments	2	2,800	200	3,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>274,332</b>	<b>7,795,300</b>	<b>1,550,000</b>	<b>9,345,300</b>

FREE DOLLAR FINANCING FOR THE YEAR 1950

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value C &amp; F (\$)</u>
Crude mineral oil	81,500 LT	1,798,700
Tallow	160 MT	35,640
Copra	2,000 MT	500,000
Tin plate	1 MT	162
Machinery	Pieces	56,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$2,391,002</b>

APPENDIX B  
AGREEMENT ON FINANCE OF  
17 JUNE 1950

The Representatives of the Government of the Italian Republic and of the Command of the British/United States Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste, acting in pursuance of Article 3 of the Agreement on Finance of 9 March 1948, and in implementation of Article II of the Provisional Regime for the Free Territory of Trieste, have agreed:

1. The Budget of the Zone for the period 1 July 1950 to 31 December 1950 is:

A. Expenditure

(1) Ordinary	L. 8,051,700,000
(2) Extraordinary	L. 6,885,657,000
(3) Movement of capital	<u>L. 1,106,000,000</u>
	Lire 16,043,357,000

B. Receipts

(1) Ordinary	L. 11,436,353,000
(2) Extraordinary	L. 44,000,000
(3) Movement of capital	<u>L. 86,800,000</u>
	Lire 11,567,153,000

C. Deficit

Lire 4,476,204,000

2. The receipts for the actual sale of ERP goods allocated to the Zone and the relevant expenditure to be met from those receipts will be recorded "pro memoria" in the agreed Budget.

The total of such receipts and expenditures are expected to amount to approximately Lire, 2,500,000,000. The necessary entries in the Budget will be made simultaneously as and when the cash has actually been received.

3. The Italian Government will meet the lire requirements specified under paragraph 1 (c) above, in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Part I of the Agreement of 22 September 1948.

4. The Zone Command undertakes to notify the Italian Government of any variations which may take place in the items of the Budget for the period 1 July to 31 December 1950 and agrees to discuss such variations at the next Mixed Commission Meeting.

5. Such increases as may be granted by the Allied Military Government after 30 June 1950 in salaries and other emoluments of public employees, parallel to

/similar measure

similar measures in Italy, will be financed by the adoption by Allied Military Government of revenue legislation similar to that adopted by the Italian Government. In the event that the increases in revenue resulting from such legislation or from other factors beyond the amount listed in paragraph 1 (B) above is not adequate to finance the increased expenditures, the difference will be included in the Zone's Budget for the first semester of 1951.

6. It is agreed that should there be a substantial change of circumstances, either party may request modification of this Agreement. Such request will be placed on the Agenda of the next Meeting of the Mixed Commission.

(Signed) Wesley C. Haraldson

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(Signed) A. Venturini

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For the British/United States  
Zone Command of the FIT

For the Italian Government

17 June 1950

APPENDIX C

AGREEMENT ON FINANCE OF  
22 DECEMBER 1950

The Representatives of the Government of the Italian Republic and of the Command of the British/United States Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste, acting in pursuance of Article 3 of the Agreement on Finance of 9 March 1948, and in implementation of Article II of the Provisional Regime for the Free Territory of Trieste, have agreed.

1. The Budget of the Zone for the period 1 January to 30 June 1951 is:

A. Expenditure

1. Ordinary expenditures	7,840,865,685
2. Regular extraordinary expenditures	3,091,905,170
3. Special expenditures	419,500,000
4. Shipbuilding	2,646,600,000
5. Movement of capital (Net)	1,680,000,000
Total	<u>15,678,870,855</u>

B. Receipts

1. Excise duties mineral oil	4,000,000,000
2. Import duties on coffee	1,100,000,000
3. Other import duties	1,173,340,000
4. ICE tax	2,100,000,000
5. Tobacco monopoly	1,600,000,000
6. Income tax	500,000,000
7. Miscellaneous receipts	2,255,953,000

Sub-total 12,729,293,000

C. Direct contribution Italian Government

2,949,577,855  
15,678,870,855

NOTE: It should be pointed out that a substantial part of the receipts under items 1, 2, 3 and 4 above are in effect collected from consumers residing in Italy, since the tax is added to the price of these goods most of which are sold and consumed in Italy. Therefore, although the proceeds from these taxes appear as revenue accruing to the Zone, it would be more correct to regard a substantial part thereof as a further contribution by Italy to the economy of the FTT. The exact amount of this and other contributions is difficult to determine with any accuracy at the present time, but it is believed to be in the neighbourhood of 4 billion lire for this semester.

2. The receipts for the actual sale of EKP goods allocated to the Zone and the relevant expenditures to be met from these receipts will be recorded "pro memoria" in the agreed Budget.

3. The Italian Government will meet the lire requirements specified under paragraph 1 (C) above, in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Part I of the Agreement of 22 September 1948.

4. The Zone Command undertakes to notify the Italian Government of any variations which may take place in the items of the Budget for the period 1 January to 30 June 1951 and agrees to discuss such variations at the next Mixed Commission Meeting.

5. Such increases as may be granted by the Allied Military Government after 31 December 1950 in salaries and other emoluments of public employees, parallel to similar measures in Italy, will be financed by the adoption by Allied Military Government of revenue legislation similar to that adopted by the Italian Government. In the event that the increases in revenue resulting from such legislation or from other factors beyond the amounts listed in paragraph 1 (B) above is not adequate to finance the increased expenditures, the difference will be included in the Zone's Budget for the second semester of 1951.

6. It is agreed that should there be a substantial change of circumstances, either party may request modification of this Agreement. Such request will be placed on the Agenda of the next Meeting of the Mixed Commission.

(Signed) Wesley C. Haraldson

(Signed) A. Venturini

For the British/United States  
Zone Command of the FTT

For the Italian Government

22 December 1950

# APPENDIX D SHIPBUILDING AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DURING 1950

## I. SHIPBUILDING

### Progress during the year

<u>Type</u>	<u>G.R.T.</u>	<u>Ordered by</u>	<u>% Complete on 31 December 1950</u>
M.V./C.P.+	3,600	C.R.D.A. (own account)	97.00
M.V./C.P.	3,600	C.R.D.A. (own account)	97.00
M.V./C.P.	25,000	ITALIA, S.N.	76.25
M.V./C.P.	13,000	LLOYD TRIESTINO	94.50
M.V./C.P.	13,000	LLOYD TRIESTINO	87.95
M.V./C.P.	13,000	LLOYD TRIESTINO	81.30
M.V./C. ++	490	BARATELLI, Milan	38.00
M.F.V. +++	90	MARTINOLI-TARABOCCHIA	61.25
M.F.V.	90	STENTA-POGLIANI	61.25
M.F.V.	90	STENTA-POGLIANI	61.25
M/Tanker	450	PATRISANDA	46.56
Dredger	-	GENIO CIVILE	94.75

### Ships delivered during the year

<u>Type</u>	<u>G.R.T.</u>	<u>Ordered by</u>	<u>Date of delivery</u>
M.V./C.	2,250	G.E.N.S. Palermo	July
M.V./C.	2,250	G.E.N.S. Palermo	July
M.V./C.	1,100	FLUMAR, Rome	November
M.V./C.	760	SPERCO	August
M.V./C.	1,100	ING. BLESSI,	July
M.F.V.	55	Cantiere Navale GIULIANO-SAN GIUSTO	May
M.F.V.	55	Cantiere Navale GIULIANO-SAN GIUSTO	May
M.F.V.	55	Cantiere Navale GIULIANO-SAN GIUSTO	May
M.F.V.	55	Cantiere Navale GIULIANO-SAN GIUSTO	May
M.F.V.	49	CONSORZIO PESCATORI	March
M.F.V.	49	CONSORZIO PESCATORI	March
M.F.V.	75	CONSORZIO PESCATORI	March
M.F.V.	75	CONSORZIO PESCATORI	March
M.F.V.	75	CONSORZIO PESCATORI	March
M.F.V.	75	CONSORZIO PESCATORI	March
M.F.V.	84	CONSORZIO PESCATORI	March
M.F.V.	84	CONSORZIO PESCATORI	March
M.F.V. (R)+++	1,650	GENEPESCA, Leghorn	January
M.F.V. (R)	1,650	GENEPESCA, Leghorn	April
M. Tanker	450	MONTANARI, Fano	June

M.V./C.P.+ Motor Vessel Cargo Passenger. M.V./C.++ Motor Vessel Cargo  
M.F.V.+++ Motor Fishing Vessel M.F.V.(R)+++ Motor Fishing Vessel  
(Refrigerator)

/II. SELECTED

## II. SELECTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Steel ingots	38,000 m.t.
Steel plates	11,000 "
Pig iron	65,000 "
Crude mineral oil processed	530,000 "
Vegetable oil seeds processed	4,800 "

APPENDIX E  
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, BY SEA AND RAIL, BY COUNTRY,  
OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION  
(Metric tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION	BY SEA		BY RAIL	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
British/U.S. Zone, F.T.T.	34,174	-	6,143	3,034
Yugoslav Zone, F.T.T.	3,196	2,937	-	-
Italy	237,178	251,420	106,345	203,890
Albania	19,021	9,400	-	-
Austria	-	-	804,883	1,042,568
Arabia	209,480	4,385	-	-
Belgium	47,545	960	256	44
Bulgaria	-	-	385	840
Central America	65,830	3,259	-	-
Czechoslovakia	-	-	92,089	42,327
Denmark	-	-	76	207
Egypt	27,138	181,188	-	-
France	-	-	4,391	1,289
Germany	-	-	18,944	39,964
Greece	30,385	124,815	-	-
Hungary	-	-	17,297	46,500
Israel	6,510	62,060	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	16	90
Netherlands	-	-	1,227	18
Norway	-	-	-	38
Poland	17,615	-	3,863	50
Roumania	-	-	-	600
Sweden	-	-	8	4
Switzerland	-	-	1,266	8,000
Syria and Lebanon	293,940	55,242	-	-
Turkey	47,997	58,000	-	-
United Kingdom	27,559	16,573	134	80
United States	778,500	53,603	-	-
Venezuela	24,612	1,229	-	-
Yugoslavia	6,270	1,729	57,383	32,035
Other Countries	417,789	276,111	-	-
TOTAL	2,294,739	1,102,911	1,114,706	1,421,578



APPENDIX F  
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, BY SEA AND RAIL,  
BY COMMODITIES  
(Metric tons)

COMMODITIES	ARRIVALS		DEPARTURES	
	By sea	By rail	By sea	By rail
Coal and other fossil fuels.....	187,993	11,468	8,186	40,414
Cereals.....	578,786	9,436	6,242	564,944
Metallic and non-metallic minerals...	410,300	49,739	23,634	188,060
Mineral oil.....	642,720	2,474	210,108	104,278
Timber.....	6,500	462,573	419,661	6,263
Other commodities.....	468,440	579,016	435,080	517,619
TOTAL	2,294,739	1,114,706	1,102,911	1,421,578

APPENDIX G  
RAILWAY LOADINGS IN AND OUT OF TRIESTE  
(By wagons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION	IN	OUT
Italy . . . . .	16,618	17,425
Austria . . . . .	52,077	68,657
Yugoslavia . . . . .	6,769	5,462
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	6,980	3,718
Hungary . . . . .	1,535	3,440
Switzerland . . . . .	236	439
France . . . . .	404	201
Other countries . . . . .	357	1,336
TOTAL	84,976	100,678

## APPENDIX H

## STATISTICS OF TRADE WITH AUSTRIA

(The customs administration modified their group classification of commodities on 1 July 1950. In consequence it has been necessary to show the imports and exports by two half yearly periods.)

DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Quantity in metric tons	Value in thousands of lire	Quantity in metric tons	Value thousands of lire
I. <u>1 January to 30 June 1950</u>				
Food .....	..	46	3,567	343,964
Fruit and vegetables .....	..	92	32	12,364
Wine and liquors .....	10	506	-	-
Constructional material .....	9,217	401,196	1,585	57,977
Fuel (coal and wood) .....	5	18	-	-
Fuel (petroleum products) .....	12	3,262	6,734	189,665
Raw materials .....	2	768	1,363	46,359
Manufactured goods and machinery .....	57	14,804	9	4,510
Miscellaneous .....	192	13,568	1	2,735
TOTAL	9,495	434,260	13,300	657,574
II. <u>1 July to 31 December 1950</u>				
Livestock .....	-	-	..	60
Foodstuffs .....	42	6,486	755	54,314
Mineral products .....	16	129	132	1,568
Products of chemical industries .....	1	155	325	6,096
Wood and wood products .....	9,776	221,189	40	21,546
Textiles and textile manufactures .....	1	590	11	16,480
Machines and apparatus .....	17	6,100	2	3,258
Common metals and their products .....	209	26,256	96	20,602
Liquid fuel .....	-	-	4,881	132,734
Miscellaneous .....	34	5,180	19	7,579
TOTAL	10,096	266,085	6,261	264,237

# APPENDIX I

## STATISTICS OF TRADE WITH ITALY

(There are no customs barriers between the Zone and Italy, it is, therefore, not possible to show the value of this trade)

DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
	Quantity in metric tons	Quantity in metric tons
Food .....	73,901	21,716
Tobacco .....	651	59
Fruit and vegetables .....	44,992	3,399
Wine and liquors .....	39,201	18,385
Construction material .....	252,366	108,795
Fuel (coal and wood) .....	15,419	59,358
Fuel (petroleum products) .....	8,961	442,669
Raw materials .....	154,706	53,195
Livestock .....	4,152 + 4,845 head	91 + 174 head
Manufactured goods .....	35,242	31,156
Miscellaneous .....	34,325 + Kwh 166,791,906	24,043
TOTAL	663,916 and 4,845 head Kwh 166,791,906	762,866 and 174 head

## APPENDIX J

## STATISTICS OF TRADE WITH SWITZERLAND

(The customs administration modified their group classification of commodities on 1 July 1950. In consequence it has been necessary to show the imports and exports by two half yearly periods.)

DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Quantity in metric tons	Value in thousands of lire	Quantity in metric tons	Value in thousands of lire
<b>I. 1 January to 30 June 1950</b>				
Food .....	2	725	57	6,010
Tobacco .....	155	331,576	-	-
Wine and liquors .....	..	..	31	4,055
Constructional material .....	..	194	449	9,555
Fuel (petroleum products) .....	-	-	1,290	29,873
Raw materials .....	..	690	..	29
Manufactured goods and machinery ...	3	12,155	4	4,182
Miscellaneous .....	..	179	12	9,911
TOTAL	160	345,519	1,843	63,615
<b>II. 1 July to 31 December 1950</b>				
Foodstuffs .....	..	202	..	27
Tobacco .....	143	313,416	-	-
Mineral products .....	-	-	951	20,980
Products of chemical industries ....	..	5	-	-
Wood and wood products .....	..	74	-	-
Textiles and textile manufactures ..	..	133	..	600
Common metals and their products ...	1	7,200	-	-
Machines and apparatus .....	1	2,316	..	8
Liquid fuel .....	-	-	477	9,298
Miscellaneous .....	1	687	5	13,254
TOTAL	146	324,033	1,433	44,167

## APPENDIX K

## STATISTICS OF TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA AND THE YUGOSLAV ZONE

(The customs administration modified their group classification of commodities on 1 July 1950. In consequence it has been necessary to show the imports and exports by two half-yearly periods)

S/2062  
Page 38

DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Quantity in metric tons	Value in thousands of lire	Quantity in metric tons	Value in thousands of lire
I. <u>1 January to 30 June 1950</u>				
Food.....	2,884	207,764	97	27,741
Fruit and vegetables .....	846	30,411	63	4,994
Wine and liquors .....	3,592	213,252	..	42
Constructional material .....	13,028	413,419	1,495	112,888
Fuel (coal and wood) .....	14,449	92,239	-	-
Raw materials .....	9	382	209	219,883
Fuel (petroleum products) .....	-	-	956	38,730
Livestock and feed .....	442	86,662	-	-
Manufactured goods and machinery ...	78	9,987	541	300,472
Miscellaneous .....	521	35,544	346	118,290
Electric power .....	Kwh 141,000	530	-	-
TOTAL	35,849	1,090,240	3,707	823,040
	Kwh 141,000			
II. <u>1 July to 31 December 1950</u>				
Livestock .....	1,135	233,398	-	-
Foodstuffs .....	7,174	468,935	885	68,223
Mineral products .....	812	16,876	13	1,042
Products of chemical industries ....	217	7,415	134	36,213
Wood and wood products .....	6,960	206,670	13	1,290
Textiles and textile manufactures ..	..	15	48	55,189
Common metals and their products ...	31	900	1,678	151,087
Machines and apparatus .....	-	-	335	218,640
Solid fuel .....	22,383	135,022	155	3,097
Liquid fuel .....	-	-	111	2,751
Miscellaneous .....	2,128	9,281	412	124,940
Electric power .....	Kwh 1,182,000	5,880	-	-
TOTAL	40,840	1,084,392	3,784	662,472
	Kwh. 1,182,000			

# APPENDIX L

## STATISTICS OF TRADE WITH ALL COUNTRIES EXCEPT ITALY, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA

(The customs administration modified their group classification of commodities on 1 July 1950. In consequence it has been necessary to show the imports and exports by two half yearly periods)

DESCRIPTION	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Quantity in metric tons	Value in thousands of lire	Quantity in metric tons	Value in thousands of lire
<b>I. 1 January to 30 June 1950</b>				
Food .....	26,448	3,974,663	72	16,999
Tobacco .....	5	17,289	-	-
Fruit and vegetables .....	670	29,184	845	124,754
Wine and liquors .....	36	16,183	6,608	272,849
Constructional material .....	14,380	662,993	1,620	73,432
Fuel (coal and wood) .....	102,306	1,037,256	-	-
Fuel (petroleum products) .....	281,230	3,307,317	25,718	553,076
Raw materials .....	8,070	2,131,321	1,805	367,469
Livestock and feed .....	11	2,469	-	50
Manufactured goods and machinery ....	7,193	754,705	707	212,073
Miscellaneous	6,313	293,548	854	158,476
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>446,662</b>	<b>11,826,928</b>	<b>38,229</b>	<b>1,784,178</b>
<b>II. 1 July to 31 December 1950</b>				
Foodstuffs .....	18,813	2,152,366	9,444	600,882
Tobacco .....	4	10,987	-	-
Mineral products .....	10,228	63,497	523	11,157
Products of chemical industries ....	912	334,168	96	20,219
Wood and wood products .....	7,153	302,242	318	25,785
Textiles and textile manufactures ...	1,375	558,311	411	135,492
Common metals and their products ....	12,205	623,633	279	42,329
Machines and apparatus .....	592	514,068	194	144,321
Solid fuel .....	86,835	736,857	29	254
Liquid fuel .....	298,117	3,477,528	3,267	92,286
Miscellaneous .....	3,732	499,490	2,200	206,508
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>439,966</b>	<b>9,273,147</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>1,279,233</b>

APPENDIX M  
INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Tuberculosis . . . . .	848	725
Measles . . . . .	503	202
Scarlet fever . . . . .	377	241
Chicken pox . . . . .	295	395
Diphtheria . . . . .	181	163
Venereal diseases . . . . .	178	124
Whooping cough . . . . .	100	175
Typhoid fever . . . . .	101	103
Mumps . . . . .	78	78
Paratyphoid . . . . .	39	32
Cerebrospinal meningitis . . . . .	8	6
Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	5	5



APPENDIX N  
CRIME STATISTICS

	<u>Cases Reported</u>
Murder . . . . .	2
Attempted murder . . . . .	5
Manslaughter . . . . .	1
Abduction . . . . .	3
Rape . . . . .	6
Serious woundings . . . . .	300
Assault with weapons . . . . .	2
Assault on police . . . . .	42
Damage or attempted damage by use of explosives . . . . .	7
Extortion and blackmail . . . . .	2
Threats . . . . .	52
Robbery . . . . .	34
Theft . . . . .	1985
Fraud and embezzlement . . . . .	370
Unlawful possession of arms, explosives or ammunition . . . . .	22
Receiving . . . . .	17
Forgery . . . . .	4
Drug trafficking . . . . .	2

# APPENDIX C

## STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES, DISPLACED PERSONS AND OPTANTS AT THE REFUGEE CENTRES DURING 1950

1. Refugees arriving from:	Yugoslavia	Both Zones of FFE	Italy
Russian	742	8	-
Stateless (ex-Russian)	1,352	19	-
Yugoslav	419	113	16
Yugoslav (ex-Italian, inhabitants of Istria)	66	4	-
Hungarian	297	64	7
Bulgarian	234	40	-
Rumanian	88	15	6
Greek	33	1	-
German	65	2	-
Czech	17	2	2
Polish	14	-	-
Spanish	4	-	-
Italian	2	2	-
Albanian	1	-	-
Belgian	-	2	-
Austrian	-	1	-
Stateless	1,119	11	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>33</b>

2. Optants from territory ceded by Italy under the Peace Treaty: 5,539

3. Refugee Centre population on 31 December 1950:

Yugoslavs from Yugoslavia	356
Yugoslavs from ceded territory	112
Yugoslavs from Italy	11
Stateless (ex-Russians)	1,317
Russians	705
Rumanians	110
Bulgarians	224
Hungarians	284
Stateless	896
Poles	11
Czechs	17
Austrians	1
Greeks	25
Germans	35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,104</b>