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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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10000/100/592

32 pp.

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785015

10000/100/592

CIVILIAN SUPPLY, NORTH AFRICA
APR., MAY 1943

32 pp

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FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

Ed. No.	REF. No.	DATE DATE	FILE # 49
1A	DET/3655V	April 17-43	From Wm. L. ...
2A	7851	18 April-43	To G. G. (1)
3A	DET/37243	19 " 43	From Wm. L. ...
4A		20 " 43	Memorandum to Col. Spafford
5A	CA/601	22 " 43	Wm. L. ... For Civil Affairs
6A	CA/600	22 " 43	Wm. L. ... Civil Affairs
7A			Resident, General ...
8A	CA/647	30 April 43	Wm. L. ... Civil Affairs
9A		26 " 43	
10A	3287/60000	29 " 43	Memorandum for Civil Affairs
11A	4457/9901/5A	4 May 43	AFHQ (main)
12A			memorandum
13A		9 April 43	Memorandum Black ...
14A			Wm. L. ... Food Requirements
15A			State on Automobile
16A		12 May 43	Memorandum to Col. Bruce Clarke
17A	3447/621/5	22 May 43	Printing Press
18A	4457/9901/5A	22 May 43	Printing Press

22671

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~~SECRET~~

18A
- 17A
MOST SECRET
D.L.F./7900/CA
25 May 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief Secretary, British Military Administration
TRIPOLITANIA

SUBJECT: Printing Presses

1. Reference your memorandum BMA/T/5/D/2 of 12 May 1943 addressed to Lt. Colonel Spofford. Inquiries have been made regarding the printing materials referred to but no trace has been discovered of them yet. Relevant correspondence has been passed to the authorities dealing with these matters in Algiers with the request that they will do their best to trace the materials for you.

HQ Force 141
Field

R.J.P. THORNE THORNE,
Lt. Col., GSOL,
AMGOT

P/A 26/62

717

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Captain Graham.

What do you know about
this?

716

Wt. Col. THORNE THORNE. *LS*

NA App. to CAPT. GRAHAM HAS REQUESTED ME TO REFER THE
TO YOU FOR DIRECTIONS PLEASE. C.C.

2269

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SUBJECT:- Printing Presses.

Headquarters,
British Military Administration
TRIPOLITANIA
BMA/T/5/D/2
12 May 43.

Lt. Colonel C. Spofford
Allied Forces H.Q.
North Africa.

I am directed to refer to a D.O. letter
addressed to you by the D.O.C.A.O., B.M.A.
Tripolitania, dated 22nd April 43.

The D.O.C.A.O. is anxious for the
printing materials mentioned in his letter to
be returned to Tripoli, and it would be much
appreciated if you could say what arrangements
are being made for their despatch to these
Headquarters.

BEL/EL

Lt. J. Lunn
for Lt. Colonel,
Chief Secretary.

715

22701

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1
COPY

March 12, 1943 (16A)

MEMO TO: Colonel Brien Clarke, Military Department, NARB
Colonel Morrow

FROM : Fred K. Hoehler

In accordance with a discussion which occurred at a meeting of the Board of N.A.S.B. yesterday, I shall from time to time be calling on your office to assist in securing military transportation and storage for consumer goods and items which are a part of the Tunisian stockpile.

Attached is a list of the items we have stored at Casablanca, Oran, and Bougie.

If arrangements are made to ship some materials from Oran to Algiers, we shall require storage space in Algiers until such time as trucks furnished by the Army can move the material forward. In this connection, you will have a communication requesting specific storage earlier from me or from Mr. Gordon of my staff or from Mr. Harry Woodruff of the Tunisian Department.

Very truly yours,

Fred K. Hoehler, Chief
Public Welfare & Relief Division

FKH:dam
Enc. 1

714

22711

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COPY

TUNIS STOCKPILE GOODS BY PORTS

At Casablanca

Vegetables	- 200 tons
Ev. Milk	- 300 tons
Used Clothing	- 200 tons
Cotton Goods	- 400 tons
Soap	- 300 tons
Rice	- 23 tons
Tea	- 1 ton
Total	-1429 tons

At Oran

Sugar	- 500 tons
Flour	- 750 tons
Used Clothing	- 129 tons
Ev. Milk	- 300 tons
Rice	- 61 tons
Total	-1730 tons

At Bougie

Available:

Sugar	- 125 tons
Milk	- 17 tons
Flour	- 750 tons

Requested from stocks available to NAEB.

Kerosene	- 65 tons
Cooking fat	- 10 tons
Peas	- 25 tons
Barley	- 12 tons
Powdered milk	- 63 tons

Total -1067 tons

FKH:dno
March 10, 1943

22721

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1/12
member of
First:- What percentage of the automobiles in North Africa or Algeria, only if the other figures are not readily available, before the war, were unavailable, i.e. permanently or semi-permanently out of commission when we arrived? Of trucks? Of tractors?

Second:- Of those cars available, what percentage had been converted to charcoal burners? Of trucks? Of tractors?

Third:- What is the fuel consumption of the average converted car? Truck? Tractor?

Fourth:- What is the source of the charcoal supply for this area. Is it adequate for converted vehicles?

713
15A

2 2 7 3

A L G E R I E
Véhicules Automobiles

*these figures from
COCC 24-37 Blvd
Beaupré - Wattwiller
V4E*

	Voitures	Camions Camionnettes et Autobus	Tracteur
I - <u>Au 31 Aout 1939</u>			
a) - Total enregistré.....	126.000	25.000	9.850
b) - hors service.....	52.000	9.000	4.500
c) - net en service.....	74.000	16.000	5.350
<u>Au 31 Octobre 1942</u>			
a) - Total enregistré.....	127.500	25.500	10.000
b) - hors service.....	53.300	12.700	5.000
c) - net en service.....	74.200	12.800	5.000 dont diesel: 1.000

Nota - Plusieurs centaines de tracteurs hors service ont été envoyés dans la Métropole à usage de pièces de rechange.

II- Sur le chiffre (c) ci-dessus, au 31/10/42, ont été transformés au gazogène :

1) - à bois.....	-	500	50
2) - à charbon de bois.....	300	2.300	410
Total	300	2.800	460

III- Consommation moyenne aux 100 Km. des véhicules à gazogène:

	à Charbon de Bois	à Bois
a) - camion moyen 3 T. 5.....	80 Kgs	110 Kgs
5 T.	120 "	150 "
b) - voiture de tourisme moyenne.....	32 "	

IV - Le charbon de bois provient de forêts Algériennes.

Production estimée en 1942.....	80.000 Tonnes
" espérée en 1943.....	70.000 -

2274

785015

14-19
14-19
14-19

On the 11th January, a report was published by Mr. Hall and myself under the above heading.

The French were requested to keep us posted with any changes which were contemplated in the rationing system and in fact to furnish us with any supplementary information which might be of use to the Allies in the purchase of the importation of food to the general benefit of French North Africa.

A recent visit from Mr. Bourgeois of the Government on Chief Civil of Algiers has elucidated some interesting facts concerning actual distribution as compared with the theoretical official rationing.

It must be borne in mind that the "current rations" mentioned in the report of 11th January were based on official intentions, because, in practice, the distribution of food must take place under a sliding rationing system compatible with available supplies.

The following population figures have been advanced for Algeria and Morocco:

ALGERIA

Commissaire de "Pieds Noirs"

Department of Algiers:	Persons over 3 years of age - 1,511,000	
	Children under 3	247,500
		1,758,500
Department of Constantine:	Persons over 3 years of age - 1,123,000	
	Children under 3	102,000
		1,225,000
Department of Oran:	Persons over 3 years of age - 720,000	
	Children under 3	121,000
		841,000
<u>Sub-total:</u>		<u>3,824,500</u>

Commissaire de "Pieds Noirs"

Departments of Algiers, Oran, Constantine and "Territoires du Sud."

	1,225,472
<u>Total:</u>	<u>3,423,022</u>

MOROCCO

Population covering under the rationing scheme for sugar, edible oil, tea and soap:

REMARKS	POPULATION			
	Europeans	Muslims	Jews	Total
Agadir-Oran	5,334	711,211	4,902	721,447
Other Cities	192,000	1,775,812	67,043	1,934,855
				<u>2,656,302</u>

The following population figures have been obtained for Algeria and Morocco:

ALGERIA

Figures for "Foreign Expenditure"

Department of Algeria:	Persons over 3 years of age - 1,511,000 Children under 3 - 287,500	1,798,500
Department of Oran:	Persons over 3 years of age - 1,123,500 Children under 3 - 222,500	1,346,000
Department of Constantine:	Persons over 3 years of age - 950,000 Children under 3 - 161,500	1,111,500
Constantine Province		74,738,750

SEE-01222

Constantine Province

Departments of Algeria, Oran, Constantine and "Territoires du Sud."

4,323,272
9,470,252

TOTAL

MOROCCO

Population existing under the following scheme for sugar, olive oil, tea and hemp:

COUNTRY	POPULATION			TOTAL
	European	Muslim	Indigenous	
Agadir-Constantine	5,934	711,211	4,992	722,137
Constantine	152,353	1,775,012	67,011	1,994,376
Oran	72,312	1,457,057	20,936	1,550,305
Morocco	33,604	2,002,678	52,672	2,088,954
Algeria	8,127	772,602	20,976	801,705
Constantine	20,007	340,747	10,015	370,769
Algeria	70,630	28,777	16,242	115,649
TOTAL	172,152	7,716,236	132,142	8,020,530

ALL Moroccan Population - European Muslims

1,741
5,271
7,012

NOTE: For Oran - Population entitled to receive 10 hectares - 340,000
Muslims - 1,200,000

1,600,000

785015

1. DATE

(a) Algeria

Nation effectively distributed during December, January and February. (Identical with report of 11 January)

Morocco

The "theoretical" nation has been changed to:

Europeans - 13
to 4 natives 2,500 grams
Europeans - all
other ages 500 grams
All natives 700 grams

Although in Morocco the Europeans received full rations as above, the natives only received 1/2 ration, or in other words, half of the theoretical nation.

(b) The quantities consumed to fulfill the effective ration were:

Algeria

December - 5,300 tons
January - 5,400 tons
February -

Morocco

December & January }
combined total } - 6,300 tons

(c) Intentions for immediate future shipments

Algeria

March - Same as December, January and February.

Morocco

February and March - Same as for December and January.

(d) Quantities required monthly to fulfill official theoretical rationings

Algeria - 5,200 tons
Morocco - 6,200 tons

2. DATA

No further data has been given.

3. DATA

(a) Algeria

The nation remained unchanged at 140 grams per month for all persons over 3 years and 250 grams for children under 3 years, during December, January and February, and was effectively distributed. However, when available, persons over 3 years had the alternative of 1.5 kilos of meat and 1.5 kilos of fish or 1.5 kilos of meat and 1.5 kilos of fish.

Morocco

The effective ration during December, January and February was different to the theoretical ration mentioned by the authorities as of 11th January. Effective ration was:

Europeans, all ages - 250 grams
Natives in town - 110 " " " " " "
Natives in country districts - 35 " " " " " "
In February, however, every European had a supplementary ration equalling 250 grams

Algeria

December - 5,300 tons
January - 5,650 tons
February -

(c) Subventions for immediate future shipments:

Algeria

March - Same as December, January
and February.

(d) Subventions required monthly to fulfill official theoretical shipments:

Algeria - 5,300 tons
Morocco - 6,200 tons

2. 1941

No further data has been given.

3. 1942

Algeria

The ration remained unchanged at 140 grams per month for all persons over 3 years and 800 grams for children under 3 years, during December, January and February, and was effectively distributed. However, when available, persons over 3 years had the alternative of 1 kilogram imported soap per month as lieu of above 140 grams.

(b) The quantities distributed to fill above rationing were:-

Algeria

December - 1,251 tons
January - 1,331 tons
February -

(c) Subventions for immediate future shipments:

Algeria

Same as December, January and February, but persons over 3 years to have the alternative of either 140 grams per month or 740 lbs weight or the usual 140 grams

Morocco

December & January } - 6,300 tons
combined total

Morocco

February and March - Same as for
December and January.

(d) Subventions required monthly to fulfill official theoretical shipments:

Algeria - 5,300 tons
Morocco - 6,200 tons

2. 1941

No further data has been given.

3. 1942

Algeria

The ration remained unchanged at 140 grams per month for all persons over 3 years and 800 grams for children under 3 years, during December, January and February, and was effectively distributed. However, when available, persons over 3 years had the alternative of 1 kilogram imported soap per month as lieu of above 140 grams.

(b) The quantities distributed to fill above rationing were:-

Algeria

December - 1,251 tons
January - 1,331 tons
February -

(c) Subventions for immediate future shipments:

Algeria

Same as December, January and February, but persons over 3 years to have the alternative of either 140 grams per month or 740 lbs weight or the usual 140 grams

Morocco

The ration remained unchanged at 140 grams per month for all persons over 3 years and 800 grams for children under 3 years, during December, January and February, and was effectively distributed. However, when available, persons over 3 years had the alternative of 1 kilogram imported soap per month as lieu of above 140 grams.

In February, however, every European had a supplementary ration equaling 250 grams of imported soap from Allied nations.

Morocco

December - 500 tons
January - 500 tons
February -

(c) Subventions for immediate future shipments:

Morocco

Same as February for Europeans. The ration in the town was, however, to remain 250 grams per month and natives in country districts 70 grams. There has been, or will be, on the whole in the town and

4. COFFEE OIL

The theoretical ration remains at 1/7 litre per person per month in both Algeria and Morocco.

(a) Effective rations were:

Algeria

December - Approximately 1/7 litre to all.
January - 1/7 litre oil and 225 grammes of margarine to the town of Algiers. In all other towns distribution was at the discretion of the "Préfet" in accordance with supplies available. There was no distribution of oils or fats outside the towns.

February - No distribution of oil anywhere. The population in the town of Algiers received 250 grammes of margarine. Distribution in other towns was at the discretion of the "Préfet" according to supplies available. There was no distribution of oils or fats outside the towns.

(b) The quantities consumed to fulfil the effective rations were:

Algeria

December - 1,308 tons
January - 2,476 tons (incl. other fats)
February -

(c) Intentions for immediate future rationing:

Algeria

Dependent on supplies.

5. COFFEE

(a) Algeria

For persons over 3 years of age.
December and January - Effective ration 250 grammes of which 20% pure coffee and 80% diluents.
February and March - 300 grammes of pure coffee to 1,620,000 people who are entitled

Morocco

December) Oil:
January)
February)
Rueyours - 230 grammes (about 1/7 litre)
Moulains in towns - 400 grammes (about 1/7 litre)
Larvelites in towns - 310 grammes (about 1/7 litre)
All natives in country districts - 130 grammes (about 1/7 litre)

Morocco

December - 1,800 tons
January - 1,800 tons
February - 1,800 tons

Morocco

Same as December, January and February.

Morocco

December and January - Effective rations 250 grammes, of which 20% pure coffee and 80% diluents.

February and March - 300 grammes of pure coffee to 1,620,000 people who are entitled

785015

in tons - 400 grammes (about 0.44 litre)
 Israelites
 In tons - 310 grammes (about 3/7 litre)

All natives
 in country districts - 136 grammes (about 1/7 litre)

February - No distribution of oil anywhere. The population in the town of Algiers received 250 grammes of margarine. Distribution in other towns was at the discretion of the "Prefet" according to supplies available. There was no distribution of oils or fats outside the towns.

(b) The quantities consumed to fulfil the effective rations were:

Algeria

December - 1,308 tons
 January - 2,476 tons (incl. other fats)
 February -

Morocco

December - 1,800 tons
 January - 1,800 tons
 February - 1,800 tons

(c) Intentions for immediate future rationing:

Algeria

Dependent on supplies.

Morocco

Same as December, January and February.

5. COFFEE

(a)

Algeria

For persons over 3 years of age.
 December and January - Effective ration 250 grammes of which 20% pure coffee and 80% pure coffee and 80% diluents or 40 grammes of pure coffee.

February - 250 grammes at 50% pure coffee and 50% diluents.

March - 250 grammes of pure coffee.

December and January - Effective rations 250 grammes; of which 20% pure coffee and 80% diluents.

February and March - 500 grammes of pure coffee to 1,620,000 people who are entitled to coffee.

(b) Quantities consumed to fulfil above rations:

Algeria

December - 1,243 tons
 January - 1,185 tons
 February -
 March -

Morocco

December - 111 tons
 January - 111 tons
 February -
 March -

(c)

(c) Intentions for immediate future rationing:

Algeria

Morocco

Same as February and March.

The future rationing of coffee in Algeria is wholly dependent upon arrivals from A.O.P.

It would appear that provisions were made by the French Merchant Navy authorities to the effect that 15,000 tons of coffee would be shipped to Algeria before the end of June, of which 8,000 tons before the end of March.

Only 4,500 tons have arrived to date, and the next arrival is not expected before 10/15 April (2,000 tons). By the time this arrival of coffee is discharged, roasted and distributed, it will be the beginning of May, and there is every prospect that there will be no distribution in Algeria during April, except in the big towns or small stocks in hand.

6. Tea (*first ration with coffee in Algeria*)

(a) Algeria

Morocco

Over 3 years of age:

December & January - effective ration

10 grammes.

February - effective ration

30 grammes.

December & January - There has been no

effective ration

against the theoretical

ration of 20 grammes

per month.

February -

(b) Quantities consumed to fulfil above ration:

Algeria

Morocco

December - 95 tons

January - 132 tons

December - 141

January - 141

Apart from immediate intentions for future rationing which must perforce be based on available supplies, the French state that the quantities per month for which they would like to budget for the above commodities are:-

Commodity	Area	Quantity in Tons	To assure a ration of
Sugar	Algeria	5,200	750 grammes over 3 and 1,250 grammes under 3.
	Morocco	6,200	Europeans: 18 to 4 months - 1,000 grammes All other ages - 500 "
Soap	Algeria	1,500	All natives - 700 "
	Morocco	500	150/200 grammes at 72% fat content.
Edible Oil	Algeria	3,000	1 litre
	Morocco	1,800	Europeans - 250 grammes

6. SEA (but ration with coffee in Algeria)

(a) Algeria

Over 3 years of age:
 December & January - effective ration
 10 grammes.
 February - effective ration
 30 grammes.

Morocco

December & January - There has been no
 effective ration
 against the theoretical
 ration of 20 grammes
 per month.
 February -

(b) quantities consumed to fulfil above ration:

Algeria

December - 95 tons
 January - 132 tons

Morocco

December - Nil
 January - Nil

Apart from immediate intentions for future rationing which must perforce be based on available supplies, the French state that the quantities per month for which they would like to budget for the above commodities are:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Quantity in Tons</u>	<u>To assure a ration of</u>
Sugar	Algeria	5,200	750 grammes over 3 and 1,250 grammes under 3.
	Morocco	6,200	Europeans: 13 to 4 months - 1,000 grammes All other ages - 500 " All natives - 700 "
Soup	Algeria Morocco	1,500 500	150/200 grammes at 72% fat content.
Edible oil	Algeria	3,000	1/2 litre
	Morocco	1,800	Europeans - 250 grammes Muslims in towns - 400 " Larvelites in towns - 310 " All natives in country districts - 150 "
Coffee	Algeria Morocco	2,500 7/800	200 grammes pure coffee. 300 grammes per coffee.
	Algeria (Black or Green) Morocco (Green)	90 200	30/40 grammes. 25 grammes.

NOTE: The previous figures given by the authorities have not been altered, but it will, of course, be realised that the figures for rationing and needs to fulfil these rations are very theoretical in view of the present position in that country.

27 MARCH 1943

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27/3/43

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ROUTE SLIP

Short
Cutler
Sturm
Goldman
Bugelli
Nicholas

File under Ration

Remarks:

Sample ration to illustrate rationing
and rationing for the purpose of rationing

Monthly Ration Allowances

- I. Commodities rationed directly (individual ration cards).
- (1) Oil: 1 litre, theoretically, for all consumers.
 - (2) Sugar: (a) 1,250 grams per child of less than 3 years of age.
(b) 750 grams for other consumers.
 - (3) Coffee: 250 grams per consumer over 3 years of age.
 - (4) Tea: 30 grams per consumer over 3 years of age.
 - (5) Soap: (a) 200 grams of 40% grade, or 250 grams of 72% grade for child under 3 years of age.
(b) 440 grams of 40% grade, or 110 grams of 72% grade per consumer over three years of age.

II. Commodities rationed indirectly.

- (1) Cornmeal: No fixed ration. Behind allowance made on the basis of:
(1) Minimum whole grain - 6 kilograms per person per month;
(2) or bread - per person per day on the average.
- (2) Food: No fixed ration. Distributed as follows:
(a) Pasta (spaghetti, etc.) available.
(b) Dried vegetables: Special allowance to fill in during the seasonal shortage of fresh vegetables. For the season of 1942-3, it has not been possible to make these allowances except in urban centers during the months from November to February, at the rate of 250 grams per person per month. This distribution about minimum available supplies.
(c) Special allowance only, due to lack of supply.
(d) Registration with a butcher and individual weekly ration according to supplies available. In practice the ration varies from 90 to 250 grams.
- (3) Canned fish: No fixed ration. Distributed as follows:
(a) Canned fish: No fixed ration. Distributed as follows:
(b) Meat: No fixed ration. Distributed as follows:

III. Variable rationable foods.

- (1) Fresh vegetables: Registration at a particular market in the cities, obtain and purchase made with family cards. Allowances in proportion to supply available.
- (2) Reserved foods: (a) Reserved - 2% rations per month to children less than 18 months old.
(b) Unreserved - Allowances to nursing children, when available, at the rate of 30 cans of 440 grams each or 25 cans of 450 grams each monthly. No available, aged people, and women with child, according to supply, when fresh milk cannot be had for them.
(c) Individual ration card for children from 3 to 16 years. Ration varies from 250 to 500 grams monthly according to age of recipient and supply available.

II. Commodities rationed indirectly.

(1. Cereals: No fixed ration. Reduced allowance made on the basis of:

- (1) Winter wheat grain - 6 kilograms per person per month;
- (2) or barley - 4 kilograms per person per day on the average.

(2. Food

Pastes (spaghetti, etc.) available. No fixed ration. Distributed as available.

(3. Dried vegetables

Special allowance to fill in during the seasonal shortage of fresh vegetables. For the season of 1942-3, it has not been possible to make these allowances except in urban centers during the months from November to February, at the rate of 250 grams per person per month. This distribution about estimates available applied.

(4. Canned

fish

(5. Meats:

Special allowance only, due to lack of supply. Registration with a butcher and individual monthly ration according to supplies available. In proportion to the ration varies from 90 to 250 grams.

III. Variable consumable foods.

(1. Fresh vegetables and fruits: Registration at a particular market in the cities. Allowances made with family cards. Allowances in proportion to supply available.

IV. Reserved foods.

(1. Condensed milk: (a) Registered - 24 cans per month to children less than 18 months old.

(b) Unregistered - Allowances to nursing children, when condensed milk unavailable, at the rate of 30 cans of 440 grams each or 26 cans of 450 grams each monthly. To invalids, aged people, and women with child, according to supply, when fresh milk cannot be had for them.

(2. Chocolates:

Individual ration card for children from 3 to 16 years. Ration varies from 250 to 500 grams monthly according to age of recipient and supply available.

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.

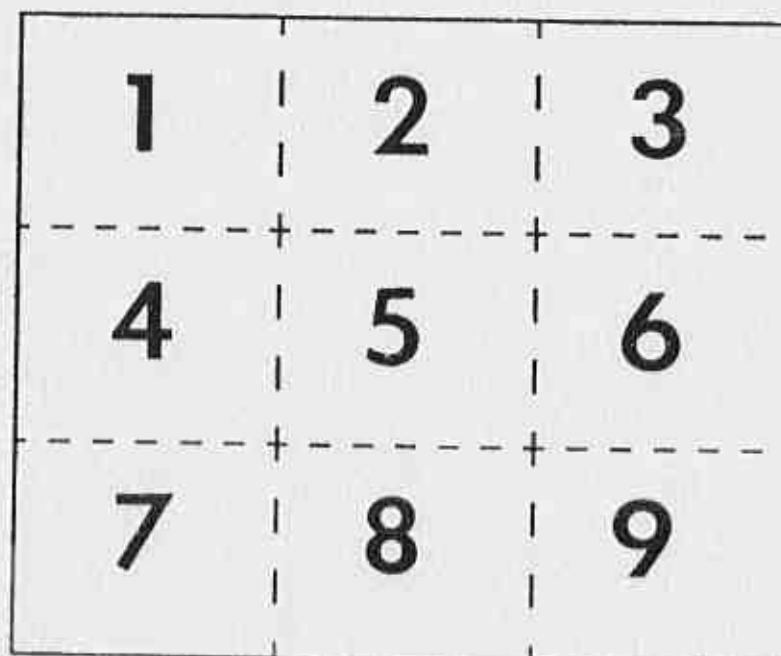
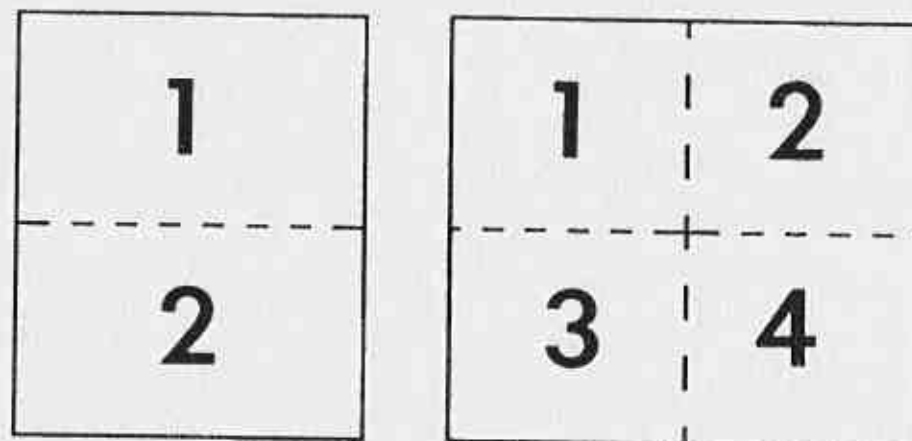


TABLE I.

Organization of the General Food Control
(Ravitaillement Général)

Directorate-General of the
General Food Control (Ravi-
taillement Général) of Algeria

Departmental Adminis-
trative organisations
for distribution (De-
partmental Purchasing
Associations and Pro-
fessional Trade Asso-
ciations, called
"groupements").

Departmental Director-
ate of the General
Food Control for the
Department of Algiers.

Departmental Directorate
of the General Food Control for
the Department of Oran

Department
the General
the Depart

Regional Food Control
Offices (one in each
major administrative
district, or "arrondis-
sement", of the dept.).

Regional Food Control
Offices

Reg

Communal Food
Control.

Inter-communal
Food Control.

Communal Food
Control.

Communal Food Control
(one for each precinct,
or "commune").

Inter-communal Food Control
(as, for example, the Alger-
ian Combine, "Agglomération
Algéroise").

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TABLE II.

Basis of Rationing.

A. Fully organized communes

(a. 011

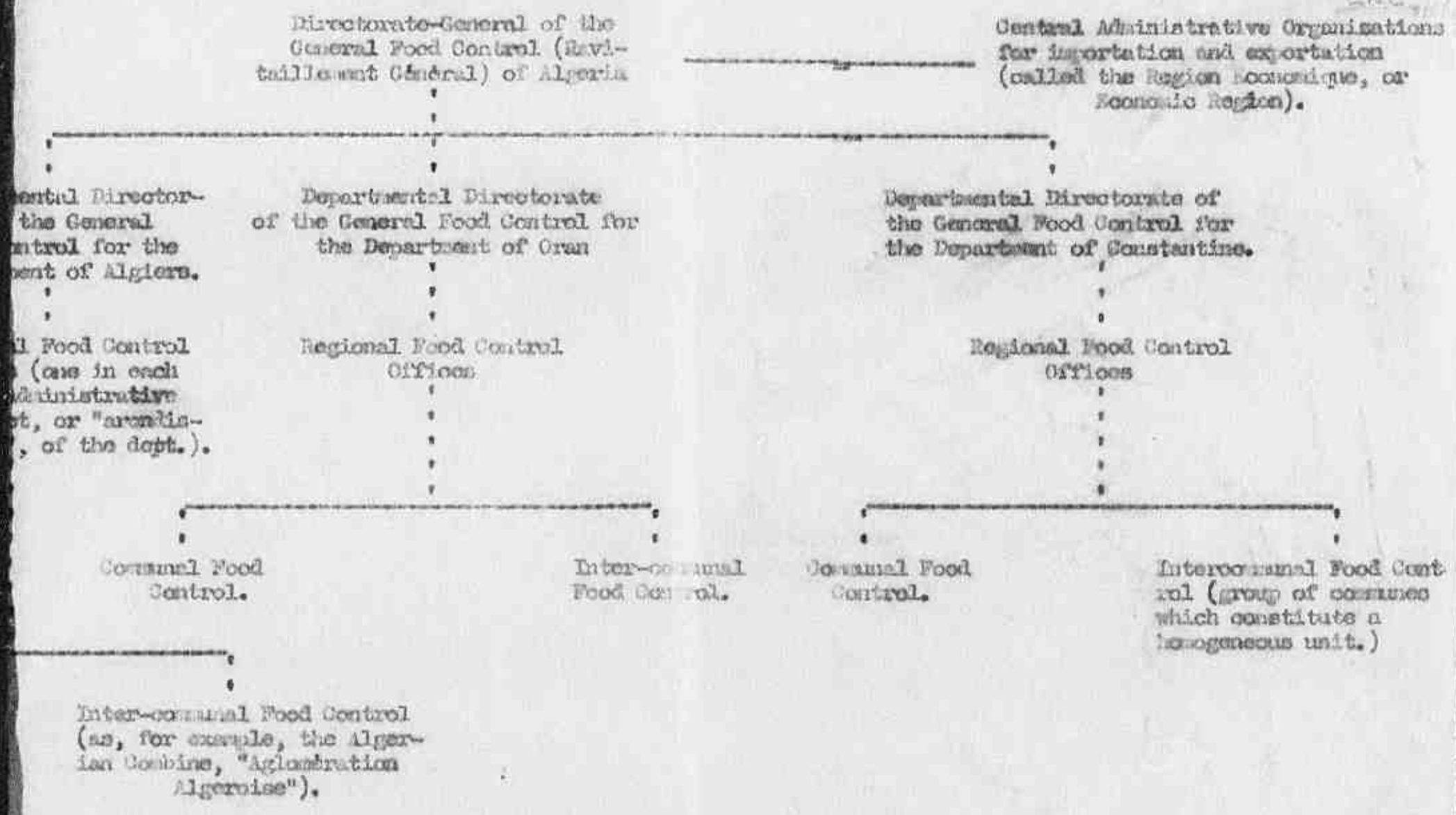
B. Mixed Communes

22871

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TABLE I. Organisation of the General Food Control (Ravitaillement Général)



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TABLE II. Basis of Rationing.

B. Mixed Communes

(a. 011

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Algeroise").

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TABLE II.

Basis of Rationing.

A. Fully organized economies

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Direct rationing of:- | (a. Oil
b. Sugar
c. Tea or coffee
d. Soap | Individual cards with monthly coupons. |
| 2. Indirect rationing of:- | (a. Cereals and cereal derivatives
b. Dried vegetables
c. Meat
d. Canned fish | Assignment to a particular grocery, or special distribution by coupons. |
| 3. Perishable foodstuffs: | (a. Fresh vegetables
b. Fresh fish | Assignment to a particular market with individual family ration-cards. |

B. Mixed Economies

Collective rationing means of a communal thru household card for family needs).

C. Arrangements common to both types of economy

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Chocolate and condensed milk: | Reserved for children according to age. |
| 2. Fresh milk: | Distributed in order of priority (children, invalids, old people) according to local supply. |

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Algeroise").

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TABLE II.

Basis of Rationing.

of:-

- (a. Oil
- (b. Sugar
- (c. Tea or coffee
- (d. Soap

Individual cards with
monthly coupons.

of:-

- (a. Cereals and cereal
derivatives
- (b. Dried vegetables
- (c. Meat
- (d. Canned fish

Assignment to a particular
grocery, or special distri-
bution by coupons.

of:-

- (a. Fresh vegetables
- (b. Fresh fish

Assignment to a particular
market with municipal
family ration-cards.

B. Mixed Commerce

Collective rationing of all foodstuffs by
means of a communal allotment distributed
thru household cards (to heads of families
for family needs).

C. Arrangements common to both types of commerce

1. Chocolate and condensed milk: Reserved for children according to age.
2. Fresh milk: Distributed in order of priority (children, invalids, old people) according to local
needs.

Table III. Basis of rationing in Algeria

A. Fully organized communes (administered by a mayor, and composed of an urban district or an area in which a majority of the inhabitants are European):			B. Mixed communes. (Administered by a civil or military official with full powers, and composed of an area inhabited almost exclusively by Moslems and containing small European settlements)	
1. Commodities rationed directly:	(a. Oil (b. Sugar (c. Tea or Coffee	Individual rationing by means of a ration-card with monthly coupons.	Collective rationing by means of an allotment to be distributed thru family cards (to the family for family needs).	
2. Commodities rationed indirectly:	(a. Cereals	In the form of bread. Distribution by means of "domiciliation", i.e. the consumer registers his name with a certain bakery which receives a monthly allotment of flour. Individual consumption within the lump allotment is unrestricted, but the allotment is based on a fixed average per person.	In the form of whole grain (wheat, barley) family card. In the case of farmers and herdsmen allowance is made for the quantities needed.	
	(b. Food pastes (spaghetti, etc.)	Sold as a rule in the cities by means of "domiciliation" (see explanation above).	In the form of semolina. Included in the family card.	
	(c. Dried vegetables, dried fruits and canned fish.	Either "domiciliation" or special distribution with coupons of ration-card.	Family card, in case and distribution at the discretion of the administrator.	
	(d. Meat.	"Domiciliation" and individual ration combined. The ration is variable and is fixed weekly according to supply.	Distribution according to local supply, the administrator of the commune.	
3. Perishable seasonal goods.	(a. Fresh vegetables, fresh fish.	"Domiciliation" in a given market in the large cities, with the use of a municipal family card.	Utilization of local supply according to the administrator of the commune.	
4. Reserved foods.	(a. Condensed milk.	C. Arrangements common to both types of commune. At the present time, and temporarily, condensed milk is reserved for the use of the army and the navy.		

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Table III. Basis of rationing in Algeria

Administered by a mayor, and composed of a village in which a majority of the inhabitants are Algerians.	B. <u>Mixed communes.</u> (Administered by a civil service administrator, an official with full powers, and composed of several villages inhabited almost exclusively by Moslem natives, the possibly containing small European settlements)
Individual rationing by means of a ration-card with monthly coupons.	Collective rationing by means of an allotment to the commune to be distributed thru family cards (to the heads of households for family needs).
In the form of bread. Distribution by means of "domiciliation", i.e. the consumer registers his name with a certain bakery which receives a monthly allotment of flour. Individual consumption within the lump allotment is unrestricted, but the allotment is based on a fixed average per person.	In the form of whole grain (wheat, barley, semolina) by means of family card. In the case of farmers and agricultural laborers, allowance is made for the quantities needed for planting.
Sold as a rule in the cities by means of "domiciliation" (see explanation above).	In the form of semolina. Included in the distribution of grain thru the family card.
Either "domiciliation" or special distribution with coupons of ration-card.	Family card, in case and distribution at all is made.
"Domiciliation" and individual ration combined. The ration is variable and is fixed weekly according to supply.	Distribution according to local supply, made on the initiative of the administrator of the commune.
"Domiciliation" in a given market in the large cities, with the use of a municipal family card.	Utilization of local supply according to decision of the administrator of the commune.

C. Arrangements common to both types of commune.

At the present time, and temporarily, condensed milk is reserved for young children in the communes.

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	(spaghetti, etc.) means of "domiciliation" (see explanation above).	that the family card.
(c. Dried vegetables, dried fruits and canned fish.	Either "domiciliation" or special distribution with coupons of ration-card.	Family card, in case and distribution
(d. Meat.	"Domiciliation" and individual ration combined. The ration is variable and is fixed weekly according to supply.	Distribution according to local supply the administrator of the commune.
3. Perishable seasonable foods.	(a. Fresh vegetables, fresh fish. "Domiciliation" in a given market in the large cities, with the use of a municipal family card.	Utilization of local supply according to the commune.
4. Reserved foods.	(a. Condensed milk.	C. <u>Arrangements common to both types of consumption.</u> At the present time, and temporarily, condensed milk is reserved for cities, and is allotted on medical certificate that the mother cannot distribute. Distribution in order of priority to restricted categories of consumers (persons) according to local supply. Reserved to European children of from 5 to 16 years, and to Native children at school.
	(b. Fresh milk.	
	(c. Chocolate.	

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to) cases of "domiciliation" (see explanation above).	that the family card.
es, Either "domiciliation" or special distribution with coupons of ration-card.	Family card, in case and distribution at all is made.
"Domiciliation" and individual ration combined. The ration is variable and is fixed weekly according to supply.	Distribution according to local supply, made on the initiative of the administrator of the commune.
es, "Domiciliation" in a given market in the large cities, with the use of a municipal family card.	Utilisation of local supply according to decision of the administrator of the commune.

C. Arrangements common to both types of commune.

At the present time, and temporarily, condensed milk is reserved for young babies in the larger cities, and is allotted on medical certificate that the mother cannot nurse the child.

Distribution in order of priority to restricted categories of consumers (children, invalids, aged persons) according to local supply.

Reserved to European children of from 3 to 16 years, and to Native children who are in attendance at school.

For some time now I have been endeavoring to collect facts regarding the black market in Algeria, and the following report is made after careful sifting of the many stories which are heard. Most of the inquiries made deal with the period of December, January and February.

Grain. I do not believe that activities in Algeria are on a very large scale from a "black market" point of view because of the difficulties in transport. The transactions would appear to be more varied than large, and to my knowledge are confined to cultivators who have insufficient grain in the ordinary way to feed their cattle. As these farmers say in turn have certain produce, such as olives, or meat which they can exchange for grain, it is not always a necessary transaction, but part or all barter. A case was cited some time ago of a farmer who required 3 pintals of barley (about 6 oves) for his cattle. The black market "intermediary" was willing to purchase this barley at pes. 1,000 per quintal (the official price being pes. 250 per quintal), but he insisted in being paid partly in money, and partly in kind, and ~~then~~ it was suggested that the money was to be pes. 1,750.-- in money, and the balance as 3 5/8 litres of olive oil at the official rate of pes. 25. per litre. The transaction appears to have gone through on this basis. As the black market price for oil was at the time anything from 60 to 100 francs per litre, this provided the "intermediary" with means to continue further transactions on a part money and part "in kind" basis. In wheat, the L.L. price according to the district and circumstances is anything from pes. 1,500 to 2,000 per quintal as against the official rate of pes. 375. Although I have no confirmation it has been suggested to me that natives in the Kabylie district pay this exorbitant price for hard wheat in exchange for olive oil at high prices.

Eggs. Official price. - Pes. 1.30 to pes. 2.00 each according to size and distribution centre. Up to the middle of March practically no eggs were obtainable at the official retail price, although it was sometimes arranged for a distribution of one egg per person and per month. Within the period stated it was possible to obtain in country districts a quantity of 2 or 3 dozen eggs at a time at around pes. 4. to 5 each. Natives and Europeans alike bring these eggs to regulated districts where the prices paid were pes. 6 to 9 per egg according to supplies and the district.

It would appear that a very small and inefficient supply of grain supplies is allowed each month to two mixed poultry keepers, and it therefore follows that other means of feeding the hens must be found. There is no doubt that, hitherto, and the reports are too numerous to neglect, that bread is fed to the hens, especially in town districts. In view of the scarcity of meat, eggs have naturally been in great demand, especially in the town areas. Although I cannot vouch for the veracity, it was admitted to me by a Frenchman that Allied military purchases of eggs in country districts at very high prices had pushed the black market prices up. It was mentioned to me that pes. 2.50 each was a current L.L. value prior to the 8th November. In the last week or two eggs have been more plentiful which is natural at this time of the year, and distribution at the official prices is now at the rate of about 4 eggs per person per month in the towns. The L.L. price is also lower, in consequence, and the retail price is now around pes. 4.00 per egg. In the last few days official distribution is at the rate of 5 eggs per person and black market prices have dropped to pes. 2.50 - pes. 3.00.

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partly in kind, and thus it was suggested that the exchange was to be Pes. 1.750.- in money, and the balance in 1/20 litres of olive oil at the official rate of Pes. 25. per litre. The transaction appears to have gone through on this basis. In the black market price for oil was at the time anything from 60 to 100 francs per litre, this provided the "intermediary" with means to continue further transactions on a part monetary and part "in kind" basis. In short, the L.L. price according to the district and circumstances is anything from Pes. 1.500 to 2.000 per gallon as against the official rate of Pes. 375. Although I have no confirmation it has been suggested to me that natives in the Kalyia district pay this enormous price for hard wheat in exchange for olive oil at high prices.

EGGS. Official price. - Pes. 1.30 to Pes. 2.00 each according to size and distribution centre. Up to the middle of March practically no eggs were obtainable at the official retail price, although it was sometimes arranged for a distribution of one egg per person and per month. Within the period stated it was possible to obtain in country districts a quantity of 2 or 3 dozen eggs at a time at around Pes. 4 to 5 each. Natives and Europeans alike bring these eggs to populated districts where the prices paid were Pes. 6 to 9 per egg according to supplies and the district.

It would appear that a very small and insufficient supply of grain is being allowed each month to recognized poultry keepers, and it therefore follows that other means of feeding the birds must be found. There is no doubt that, hitherto, and the reports are too numerous to neglect, that bread is fed to the hens, especially in town districts. In view of the scarcity of meat, eggs have naturally been in great demand, especially in the town areas. Although I cannot vouch for the veracity, it was estimated to me by a Frenchman that Allied military personnel of eggs in country districts at very high prices had pushed the black market prices up. It was estimated to me that Pes. 2.50 each was a current L.L. value prior to the 8th November. In the last week or two eggs have been more plentiful which is natural at this time of the year, and distribution at the official prices is now at the rate of about 4 eggs per person per month in the towns. The L.L. price is also lower, in consequence, and the retail price is now around Pes. 4.00 per egg. In the last few days official distribution is at the rate of 5 eggs per person and black market prices have dropped to Pes. 2.50 - Pes. 3.00.

OLIVE OIL. In view of the very small quantities effectively distributed under the official rationing system, there is quite a substantial trade in this article, but owing to lack of transport, the quantities dealt in at a time are again more varied than considerable.

The olive oil is mostly brought in by natives from the Kalyia district, but it would appear that there are also stocks of government oil which have been hoarded for some time by black market "speculators". The official price of olive oil is 25. - per litre, and the L.L. price varies from Pes. 65 to Pes. 100 per litre according to district and quality of the oil. (Note a barter system is carried on between natives and Europeans on the basis of oil in exchange for old clothes. I was witness myself to such a transaction in a little village about 50 kilometres from Jaffa some two days ago. An Arab servant had obtained some olive oil but would not put a price on it, wishing only to have something in the way of clothes in exchange. Local children's clothing was required, and finally a litre of olive oil exchanged for a pair of trousers for an old woman's skirt.)

BARTER. Prices vary considerably according to seasons, and are fixed by regional boards. It would not be an unreasonable basis to say that on an average person of Pes. 50.- per month, the L.L. price is Pes. 100. per litre in the larger towns.

REPORTS IN 1951. Black market prices at 12.00 to 15 francs per box as against the official rate of about Pcs. 6.00, seems to indicate that there are fair stocks in unofficial hands.

IN THE MIDDLE. Black marketing exists at prices varying from Pcs. 18 - 20 per litre as against the official price of Pcs. 8.00 per litre. It is said that B.L. milk is fairly well tolerated before being sold. However B.L. activities are very open in most other commodities it would appear that great secrecy is observed by traffickers in milk as the authorities keep a much tighter check on milk than many other commodities, and the penalties are reported to be very severe.

EXHIBITION MIA: The B.L. in this article seems to be fostered chiefly by natives who receive the same ration for their young children as the Europeans. These natives recall to black market merchants at various prices but the goods seem to reach consumers at prices varying from Pcs. 15/50 per tin. Official prices are Pcs. 5.50 to Pcs. 6.00 per tin.

IN THE. Officially there is no butter. Dairy farmers however contrive to produce some quantities illegally, and B.L. price is around Pcs. 300.00 per kilo. This type of market however is only for the very well-to-do, as the working class families could not possibly indulge in butter at such a price.

THE. Natives who get the same ration as Europeans are the principal resellers. Personal hygiene with the native is practically non-existent, and in most cases it is a matter just of complying with religious observance. They do not wash their clothes but endeavor to get fresh articles of clothing to wear on religious holidays. Around Pcs. 40 per kilo is the retail price as against Pcs. 15.21 (official rate) to those consumers who buy on the B.L.

CHIEF. A little cheese is manufactured surreptitiously in the country, and some imported cheese eventually finds its way on the black market at Pcs. 100/120 per kilo. The official price for imported cheese is Pcs. 70 per kilo.

OTHER. Official price. Pcs. 54.50 per kilo for the mixture of 20 pure coffee, and 80 additives. Prior to the month of March, B.L. price for pure coffee was Pcs. 550/575 per kilo. During the month of March when the authorities distributed the ration as pure coffee, the B.L. price came down to Pcs. 200 sellers. I did not hear of any positive price recorded. As there does not look like being any or very little distribution of coffee on the official ration during April, it is expected that the B.L. will come into its own again.

THE. Here, the natives are the principal buyers on the B.L. From what I am told Jewish brokers seem to have possessed the stocks, and also it cut in small quantities to the more prosperous natives at prices which have reached the limits of Pcs. 1000 - per kilo. Official price is Pcs. 25 per kilo.

REPORTS. The official price was recently increased from about Pcs. 4.00 per kilo to Pcs. 6.00, and prices to the government were correspondingly advanced. Black market prices vary considerably with the supply. In January and February 1951, 20 was considered a fair price to pay for a kilo. In March and early April saw more supplies coming into the official market, and in consequence Pcs. 12.00 - seen 7/57 in the present B.L. price.

OTHER. In the winter months there were B.L. prices for practically all commodities. In the summer months, supplies were not sufficiently great to satisfy a regular

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to 100, 0.00 per tin.

REPT. Officially there is no butter. Dairy farmers however contrive to produce some quantities illegally, and B.L. prices are around 100, 300.-per kilo. This type of market however is only for the very well-to-do, as the working class families could not possibly indulge in butter at such a price.

REPT. Natives who get the same ration as Europeans are the principal resellers. Personal hygiene with the native is practically non-existent, and in most cases it is a matter just of complying with religious observances. They do not wash their clothes but endeavor to get fresh articles of clothing to wear on religious holidays. Around 100, 40 per kilo is the retail price as against 100, 15.21 (official rate) to those consumers who buy on the B.L.

REPT. A little cheese is manufactured surreptitiously in the country, and some imported cheese eventually finds its way on the black market at 100, 100/100 per kilo. The official price for imported cheese is 100, 70 per kilo.

REPT. Official price, 100, 34.30 per kilo for the mixture of 20 pure coffee, and 80 fillers. Prior to the month of March, B.L. prices for pure coffee was 100, 350/375 per kilo. During the month of March when the authorities distributed the ration as pure coffee, the B.L. price came down to 100, 200 sellers. I did not hear of any positive price recorded. As there does not look like being any or very little distribution of coffee on the official ration during April, it is expected that the B.L. will come into its own again.

REPT. I have, the natives are the principal buyers on the B.L. From what I am told Jewish traders seem to have purchased the stock, and also it out in small quantities to the more prosperous natives at prices which have reached the limits of 100, 1000 - per kilo. Official price is 100, 95 per kilo.

REPT. The official price was recently increased from about 100, 4.80 per kilo to 100, 6.80, and prices to the government were correspondingly advanced. Black market prices vary considerably with the supply. In January and February 100, 20 was considered a fair price to pay for a kilo. In March and early April saw more supplies coming into the official market, and in consequence 100, 12. - seen 707 on the present B.L. price.

REPT. In the winter months there were B.L. prices for practically all vegetables. For one reason, supplies were not sufficiently great to satisfy a regular distribution in an official way, and the best qualities merely found their way on to the unofficial markets. Most people were ready to pay the premium asked by the B.L. because (a) they could get more regular supplies (b) they had not always the time to line up in a queue at the market (c) the quality of the goods was better. These vegetables are brought in mostly by natives coming on foot, or on donkeys, even by train from country districts to the towns, and are "peddled" out in small quantities to regular customers. The B.L. in vegetables however is not confined to this method, as under the counter articles exist even in the regular markets. Fresh vegetables are gradually coming into better supply now and the B.L. is having a slight setback.

REPT. For one considerable time it has been almost impossible to purchase against the currency issued for the purpose, supplies which exist are "black" in the shops. Before a purchase can be made. Word of absolute necessity of a permit has to be given before one can buy in the shops. In many cases the applicant is obliged to give up the old permit before receiving the new. This system can be very costly. However, a note which is circulating in the town at the moment, in also contains a threat such as: "X and a special permit is necessary from the local police station."

difficulty and without a "ben" ~~the~~ ^{if} the customer is willing to pay Pcs. 5.00 for the same ~~set~~. Other articles of clothing are of course obtainable in the same way. It is necessary to have a "ben" for shoes, the price of which are around Pcs. 200. Without a "ben" it is possible to find sellers of the same shoes at around Pcs. 1,700 per pair.

The above report covers a few of the essential commodities.

GENERAL. There are many "middlemen" in the black market who each have their particular contacts with buyers and sellers, and these individuals carry on a very lucrative trade. A year ago efforts were made by the authorities to convict and penalize for Black Market activities but the trading became so large that the Administration could not cope with it. It is true to say that everybody and anybody deals in the Black Market, and it would appear that it is looked upon by the authorities as a necessary evil. There is no doubt that people could not live on the official distributions, or only with very great difficulty, and for this reason officials tolerate things as they are, because black marketing helps to solve the problem of official rationing. I have only touched on the fringe of the Black Market because the survey has only been superficial, but much more could be learnt by a closer study. The latter would only be possible by reliable local people who incidentally know much more than they are always ready to vouchsafe in casual conversations with others.

P.

See 9 A. 37 A. para 6. and ~~7~~.

Itlyd. (asm. Lt Col: $\frac{6}{6}$).

df

P. A. Itlyd: $\frac{6}{5}$ on the assumption that

9 A. 37 A para 6. has been answered.

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

785015

SUBJECT: Printing Type

4 May, 43.

A.F.H.Q. 'Q(Print)'

141F/7900/CA

Enclosed please find extract copy of letter from Brigadier Lush to Lt. Col. Spofford, as requested by you memorandum 29 April 43.

Efforts of this office to locate this type have so far been unsuccessful.

HQ 141 Force.

715
-Captain,
for Acting D.C.C.A.O.
AMNOT

COPY TO:-

"Stars and Stripes" (Lt.Col. White)

P.A. HCC:

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5
43.

File

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Discontinued

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

785015

Extract

Headquarters,
Brit. Mil. Adm.
TRIPOLI, LIBYA.

WW/5/5/p/2

April, 1943.

Lieut. Col. C. Spafford,
Allied Forces H.Q.,
North Africa.

Dear Spafford,

X X X X X X X X X X X

At the beginning of April, owing to a mistake on the part of a young journalist Captain of ours, Captain E. Charlton, who edits our "Tripoli Times", some 36 cases of type and printing material were removed from here by American personnel to Allied Forces H.Q., North Africa, without authority. These materials belonged to two small Platen typing machines and one hand gallethead, which remain here and can be used, whereas the type which was taken away is useless without the machinery still in our possession.

We are therefore anxious to recover the materials. The whole plant, including that part of it removed to North Africa were military stores and count therefore as captured stores. Anything you can do to restore the missing equipment to us would be much appreciated.

X X X X X X X X X X X

Yours sincerely,

700
MAURICE LAMAR.

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

785015

Extract

Headquarters,
Brit. Mil. Adm.
TRIPOLI, LIBYA.

BM/T/5/9/2

April, 1943.

Mient. Col. C. Spofford,
Allied Forces H.Q.,
North Africa.

Dear Spofford,

x x x x x x x x x x

At the beginning of April, owing to a mistake on the part of a young Journalist Captain of ours, Captain W. Charlton, who edits our "Tripoli Times", some 36 cases of type and printing material were removed from here by American personnel to Allied Forces H.Q., North Africa, without authority. These materials belonged to two small Platen typing machines and one hand guillotine, which remains here and can be used, whereas the type which was taken away is useless without the machinery still in our possession.

We are therefore anxious to recover the materials. The whole plant, including that part of it removed to North Africa were military stores and count therefore as captured stores. Anything you can do to restore the missing equipment to us would be much appreciated.

x x x x x x x x x x

Yours sincerely,

MAURICE LUSH.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Q MAINT SECTION

(10A)
3287/Q Maint

29 Apr 43

MEMORANDUM FOR: Civil Affairs.

At the request of Lt. Col White of 'Stars & Stripes', signals have passed between this section and MidEast with regard to obtaining certain printing equipment captured at TRIPOLI, which was crated and ready for despatch to this area. It is understood that Tripoli Base have referred this matter to Col C. Spofford of your section in their letter HMA/S/5/D/2 dated 21 Apr. ~ 110

It will be appreciated if a copy of this letter could be forwarded to this section and also to Col White of 'Stars & Stripes'.

C. Spofford
for
Brigadier,
D.C.

Copy to:

Stars & Stripes (Col White).

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

785015

EXTRACTS FROM:

COVERING MEMORANDUM TO ROY FOR CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICER ON LEASCON TRIP TO WAR OFFICE, 18-26 APR 43.

7900

- 37A. 6. What quantity, if any, of food for civilian population is to be brought out by 1 Cdn Div?
7. What are the arrangements for civilian affairs and when does any civilian affairs rep join 1 Cdn Div?
- 37B. Q(Ops) and 1 Cdn Div consider that their Civil Affairs rep should be sent to 1 Cdn Div early.
44. D of Lab War Office awaits demand for Italian speaking officers to organise local labour. He thinks he can provide.

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OUTGOING MESSAGE
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

8A

ORIGINATED BY : CIVIL AFFAIRS 144 BUREAU
AUTHENTICATION : 12 ONE AT Maxwell

SECURITY-CLASSIFICATION :

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS SPACE
FOR SIGNAL
USE ONLY

(ACTION
ADDRESSES
TO
INFORMATION
ADDRESSES

FROM : FOREIGN AIRCRAFT

REF. NO : 54/067

DATE
TIME
AT 3:15 PM

PRECEDENCE : PRIORITY

FORWARD TO CIVIL AFFAIRS 144 BUREAU 9.30 to 12 PM PER HOUR . 2000 2 PER HOUR .
2000 40 PER HOUR 6.30 TO 16.30 PER HOUR . 2000 30 PER HOUR 9.30 to 16.30
PER HOUR . 2000 300 PER HOUR . 2000 100 PER HOUR .
2000 12 TO 120 PER HOUR . 2000 2 TO 10 PER HOUR . 2000 300 PER HOUR 16.30
TO 120 PER HOUR . 2000 300 TO 600 PER HOUR . 2000 05/3725 BUREAU

7900
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

20 April, 1943

(8B)

Memorandum to: Col. C. M. Spofford

Attached signal from Mideast. The General would be grateful if you could, through your friends at N.A.E.B., obtain any information for him to convey by signal to Mideast regarding control in "black market" prices in principle commodities in Tunisia.

A. T. Maxwell, Lt. Col.
For: MAJOR GENERAL
CIVIL AFFAIRS

WZ.

Encl.

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7902

TO GSO 1

like you please see
of changes cable of
4 Principal conditions
in
see

RESIDENCE GENERALE DE FRANCE
EN TUNISIE
Direction des Affaires Economiques
et Financieres

DEBRES DE RAVITAILLEMENT

Prix licites et ~~marché noir~~ noir.

Nature des Produits	Prix de détail imposés (variables suivant transports et enquo)	Prix au marché noir.
Sucre	9,50 à 12 le kilo	9,50 à 12 le kilo
Café (vert)	42 à 43 le kilo	"
Thé	100 le kg	100 à 1.000 le kg
Chocolat	30 le kg	épuisé
Lait frais	6 le litre	6 à 10 le litre
Lait en poudre	54 le kg	"
Lait condensé sucré	8,80 la boîte	"
Lait condensé non sucré	6,00 la boîte	"
Oeufs	2, pièce	2 à 10, pièce
Savon 40 acide gras	650 à) 16: 50	) 16,50 à 150 le kg
Savon 50 acide gras	9,50 à) 16: 50	) 16,50 à 150 le kg
Vin 11° ordinaire	7,30 à 9 le litre	9,00 à 30 le litre
Huile d'olive 1ère	29,40 le litre	) 24 à 100 le litre
Huile d'olive 2ème	26,80 le litre	)
Huile d'olive Pdian	24,00 le litre	)
Fromage Sicile sec	90 à 120 le kg	
Blé dur	390 le quintal	390 à 600 le quintal
Orge	270 "	270 à 350 "
Avoine	280 "	280 à 350 "
Farine	4,60 le kg	4,60 à 500 "
Semoule	4,90 le kg	
Pâtes	7,90 le kg	7,90 à 10 le kg
Pain	4,50 le kg	4,50 à 5 le kg
Riz	9 le kg	-
Fèves	5,75 le kg	-
Pois chiches	5,25 le kg	-
Pommes de terre	7,40 le kg	7,40 à 10 le kg
Haricots	24 le kg	-
Pommes de terre	9 le kg	9 à 20 le kg
Viandes veau	)	-
boeuf	) 42 le kg	-
agneau	)	-
mouton	) 40 le kg	-
chèvre	)	-
Volailles		
poulet	25 le kg	25 à 40 le kg

230.91

OUTGOING MESSAGE
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

(6A)

ORIGINATED BY : CIVIL AFFAIRS, FORCE 141
AUTHENTICATION : Lt Col A T TIDWELL

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION :

NOT SECRET

THIS SPACE
FOR SIGNAL
USE ONLY

(ACTION
(ADDRESSES
TO :
(INFORMATION
(ADDRESSES

FROM :
SUSPENSE, ALGERIA

REF NO : CA/020

DATE
TIME

2 APR 22 1200A

PRECEDENCE :

ROUTINE

1. FROM SUSPENSE X TIDWELL/ALGERIA YOUR OCT/56552 APR 17 DE CIVIL AFFAIRS MATRONS FROM
ALGERIA
2. REQUEST YOU CONTACT LT COL GARY AMERICAN LEADERSHIP OFFER HIGHLY AMY WHO IS IN TOUCH
WITH COL MERRILL WHO AS AMONG HIGH MATTERS

DE TIDWELL

Master Message
Float

23708

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(5A)

CIVIL AFFAIRS, FORM 141

CONFIDENTIAL

Lt. Col. A. F. Marshall

MILITARY FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS

PORTUGAL, ALGIERIA

CA/021

APR 221230A

ROUTING

3A

WITH REFERENCE YOUR 021/57243 OF 19 APR X TRYING TO OBTAIN INFORMATION X

Distribution: Master message
Float
Civilian Supply

69

2311

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

785015

20 April, 1943

(44)

Memorandum to: Col. G. M. Spofford

Attached signal from Mideast. The General would be grateful if you could, through your friends at N.A.S.B., obtain any information for him to convey by signal to Mideast regarding control in "black market" prices in principle commodities in Tunisia.

A. T. Maxwell, Lt. Col.
For: MAJOR GENERAL
CIVIL AFFAIRS

Encl.

691

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

785015

23121
AFHQ
INCOMING MESSAGE

FROM: MIDEAST

7900
DATE: 191307C April 1943 REF. NO. OET/37243

REC'D: 191904a

PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE

CLASS: CONF. (3A)

"EDITED LITERAL COPY"

FROM : CIVIL AFFAIRS
TO : FREEDOM FOR AFHQ, ALGIERS FOR FORTUNE FOR RENNEL

Grateful you signal controlled and Black Market prices of see 5A
principle commodities TUNISIA.

ACTION : 5-Force 141

INFORMATION: 1 AG Cables

W D V/c e s

No news here Trying to obtain information
191307C April 1943

OET/37243

CONFIDENTIAL
693

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

785015

MOST SECRET

BIGOT - RUSKY

7901

141F/7851/CA

18 April 1943

(2A)

To: C - (I)

Subject: Classification

1. In connection with arrangements for Civilian Supply it becomes necessary to discuss possible stockpiling of raw material in North Africa.
2. For this purpose I propose to discuss generally available resources of North Africa with Mr. L. Short, Chief of Import Division of North African Economic Board.
3. I recommend that Mr. Short be classified T.O.

O. M. SPOTTORD,
LT. COLONEL, G.S.C.
CIVIL AFFAIRS

Force 141
GHS/r1

692

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

785015

SECRET

AFRO
INCOMING MESSAGE

(1A)

FROM: MIDEAST

DATE: APR 19 1950

REF NO: OET/365 52

RECD: 190324A

PREC: ROUTINE

CLASS: MOST SECRET

"EDITED LITERAL TEXT"

TO ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS ALGIERS FOR FORTUNE FOR REMMELL
FROM CIV AFFAIRS MIDEAST.

1. TRIPOLITANIA cereals about to be reaped. To induce sales, essential
offer piece goods in exchange. Difficult obtain here quickly.

2. Understand Americans have off loaded large consignment ALGIERS and
part moving down to Sfax. Grateful you persuade Americans make 100 tons
available earliest to EMA, TRIPOLITANIA. Can be ferried across to TRIPOLI.

3. WYNANT, MESO informed purport this signal.

ACTION 5 Force 141
INFO 2 AG Cables
1 AG Records.

LCS/atm

1719450

OET/36552

691

E