

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

10000/119/67

21 pp.

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

119/67 30.1 - Reports - Region I
Dec. 1943 - Feb. 1944

21 pp.

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

10 FEBRUARY 1944

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

TO (ACTION) : CG PBS FOR FARGO, FREEDOM FOR MGS
(INFORMATION) : NONE
FROM : SEARS FOR POLETTI
DATE TIME SIGNED : 101405A
DATE TIME REC'D : 101635A
REF. NR. : S-6969
CITE : RES-76

IN VIEW FARGO NOTIFICATION 3000 TONS WHEAT DUE 12 FEBRUARY AT CATANIA
EXPECT NO SERIOUS SITUATION WILL OCCUR. REFERENCE FREEDOM 46832 AND 49072
EMERGENCY DUE DIVERSION JOAQUIN MILLAR TO REGGIO WHEN FLOUR WHEAT STOCKS
EASTERN ISLAND LOW AND COAL SUPPLIES INSUFFICIENT HEAVY RAIL SHIPMENTS.
IMPOSSIBLE TO REPLY FREEDOM 46832 UNTIL REPLY RECEIVED YESTERDAY OUR RES 59,
3 FEBRUARY TO FARGO ASKING WHEN NEXT ARRIVAL DUE CATANIA, SYRACUSA.

ACTION - HQ ACC
INFO - MGS ADVANCE
TRANS O
G-4
SECY
CG

30.1

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RESTRICTED

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

28 JANUARY 1952

SECRET

PRIORITY

TO (ACTION) : CG PMS FOR FARGO ATTENTION SPOFFED
(INFORMATION) : NONE
FROM : SEARS FOR POLETTI
DATE TIME SIGNED : 271640A
DATE TIME REC'D : 271955A
REF NR : S-6388
CITE : RBO-31

SITREP REGION 1 JANUARY 21 E 2 B 3 C F COAL SUPPLY CRITICAL.
RAILWAY FREIGHT SERVICE ABOUT TO CEASE SR WESTERN PART OF ISLAND
4 E 5 B F 1 CASE OF TYPHUS ALL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN 6 E 7 E 8 B F NOTICEABLE DROP
IN BLACK MARKET PRICES OF BREAD 9 NOTHING.

INFO: AMG HQ
MCS ADV ✓
TYPHUS COMM
CG
SEC Y

SECRET

3194

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

CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
ROUTING SLIP

100

INITIALS

_____ Lt. Col. Henderson
 _____ Lt. Col. Merrill
 _____ ① Lt. Col. Legg
 _____ Lt. Col. Reiter
 _____ Lt. Col. Herrmann
 _____ Major Smallwood
 _____ Major Todd
 _____ Capt. Plummer
 _____ Capt. Northland
 _____ Capt. Curran
 _____ Capt. Morse
 _____ Capt. Austin
 _____ Lt. Shanley

Sgt. Collins

FOUR:

--- ACTION ---

Coordinate with

2 Take ACTION.

Info and retain.

Info and return.

Read and see me.

Sss me, with all info.

Wilo

Circulate to ALL.

Prepare reply mysignature

KEYWORDS:

Initials LV

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

SECRET

19 JANUARY 1944

..SECRET

..PRIORITY

TO (ACTION) : CG, PBS FOR WARGO ATTH: SPOFFORD

(INFORMATION) : NONE

FROM : SEARS FOR POLETTI

DATE TIME SIGNED : 191630A

DATE TIME REC'D : 192040A

REF. NR. : S-6040

CITE : REC-13

SITREP REGION 1 JANUARY YLE2BF DIVERSION OF FOOD SHIP TO MESSINA EASED SITUATION
SE4E5B6BF3 JUNIOR LEGAL OFFICERS URGENTLY REQUIRED 7E8E9 NOTHING.

ACTION: AMG HRS

INFO: MGS ADV
G-4
TRANS.
SECY
C.G.

SECRET

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SECRET

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

File: RES 130/2

13 January 4

SUBJECT: Report on Wheat and Flour situation.

TO : Advanced Administrative Echelon, AFHQ, APO 394:

The following report on Wheat and Flour for three (3) days ending 194... is submitted:

1. Total Stock on hand at end of period.

- (a) Flour Imported, in Warehouse and in Transit
Flour 7969 Short Tons - Wheat 1510 Short Tons
- (b) Native Wheat in Warehouse 2276 Short Tons

See Special Developments

2. Arrivals of Flour/Wheat

Peter S Ogden - Palermo,

3. Future Arrivals Notified
Cargo 4548 Long Tons wheat.

4. S/S James Gunn arrived Palermo Jan.,
9392 tons wheat, no information as to whether short or long
tons. This shipment has not been included in total stock.
S/S Ulla arrived Catania 12 Jan. particulars of cargo on next
report.

For the Regional Civil Affairs Officer:

ASA

ASA

2276 Short tons

(b) Native wheat in Ammassi

See Special Developments

2. Arrivals of Flour/Wheat

Peter S Ogden - Palermo,

3. Future Arrivals Notified
Cargo 4548 Long Tons wheat.

4. S/S James Gunn arrived Palermo Jan.,
7382 tons wheat, no information as to whether short or long
tons. This shipment has not been included in total stock.
S/S Ulla arrived Catania 12 Jan. particulars of cargo on next
report.

For the Regional Civil Affairs Officer:

ASA

A.S. 41

A.S. ALFALDI,

Major, I.I.,

Acting Chief, Economics
and Supply Division.

319

SECRET

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2/2/52

(2)

21

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

13 JANUARY 1944

SECRET

PRIORITY

TO (ACTION) : CG PBS FOR FARGO FOR SPOFFORD

(INFORMATION) : NONE

FROM : SEARS FOR POLETTI

DATE TIME SIGNED : 121200A

DATE TIME REC'D : 121710A

REF NR : S-5717

CITE : REG-9

SITREP REGION 1 JAN X. 1B2EF FOOD LOW IN MESSINA AND SYRACUSE
DUE SHIPS CALLING OTHER PORTS INSTEAD. 3EF COAL SUPPLY FAILING
WESTERN PART OF ISLAND, RAILWAY SERVICE PARTLY SUSPENDED 4B5B6B7BF
PRESSURE BY DISPLACED PERSONS FOR REPATRIATION FROM SICILY TO MALTA
AND NORTH AFRICA INCREASING 8E9 DISPOSAL OF 200000 TONS OF ORANGES
EASTERN SECTION OF ISLAND AND SURPLUS LEMON CROP AND DERIVATIVES
CAUSING CONSIDERABLE ANXIETY ALL CONCERNED. OWING TO LIMITED EXPORT
FACILITIES.

6666-----6666

ACTION: AMG HQ
INFO : MGS ADV ✓
CG
SEC Y

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ARMED IDIRAY CONTINUED
VICINITY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

File: ILS 130/2

7 January 1944

SUBJECT: Report on Wheat and Flour situation.

TO : ~~Head Administration, HQ AFHQ, Office of the Director, AFHQ~~
: **Advanced Administration Echelon, AFHQ, APO 512.**
The following report on Wheat and Flour for three (3) days ending 6 January 1944 is submitted:

1. Total Stock on hand at end of period.
 - (a) Flour Imported, in Warehouse and in Transit
Flour 9877 short tons - Wheat 1510 short tons
 - (b) Native Wheat in Ammassi **2754 short tons**
2. Arrivals of Flour/Wheat **None**
3. Future Arrivals Notified **None**
4. Special Developments **None**

For the Regional Civil Affairs Officer:

⑨

(a) Flour Imported, in arehouse and in transit

Flour 9877 short tons - wheat 1510 short tons

(b) Native wheat in Ammassi 2754 short tons

2. Arrivals of Flour/Wheat None

3. Future Arrivals Notified None

4. Special Developments None

For the Regional Civil Affairs Officer:

A.S. 4300

M.S. ALXANDER,

Major, T.I.,

Acting Chief, Economics
and Supply Division.

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SECRET

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Original to
Col Legg

*H. Col. Lant
HSH
WAS 131*

SECRET

gas

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

5 JANUARY 1948

SECRET

ROUTINE

TO (ACTION) : CO PBS FOR FARGO
(INFORMATION) : FLAMBO FOR CEC FOR HENDERSON
FROM : SEARS FOR POLETTI
DATE TIME SIGNED : 041858A
DATE TIME REC'D : 051540A
REF. NR. : R 140/5 S-5369
CITE : RTS-24

ARRIVAL FOODSTUFFS SICILY DECEMBER 1 TO 31 INCLUSIVE AS FOLLOWS.
ALL SHORT TONS. FLOUR 9900. WHEAT, 4345. PASTA, 785. SUGAR, 155. ALSO
UNASCERTAINED QUANTITIES SOUP AND MILK DOES NOT INCLUDE MILAN AND ULLA.
YOUR JOE 155 IS REFERENCE.

ACTION: AMB HQ.

INFO. : AMB CIVIL SUPPLY
HQS ADV
Q.M.
G-4
C.G.
SECY

31.89

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SECRET

4/6

FIRST INTERIM REPORT
of the
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B. IN SICILY

December 4th, 1943

30. |

FIRST INTERIM REPORT
of the
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B. IN SICILY.

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With Summary of Principle Findings

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About one-half of all informants did not answer this question: some seven percent definitely refused. Food administrators hold the least degree of public confidence, followed by the Questura and Carabinieri.	
B. <u>Suggestions for improving officialdom.</u> . . .	2
Any steps that would develop greater honesty and competence amongst the non-fascist officials would help to build confidence.	
C. <u>The food situation.</u> . . .	2
An average family of 4.7 persons gets just over half of their alleged bread needs during one week. No macaroni, flour, oil or sugar had been secured from official sources during the week sampled. Two-thirds of the bread bought had been obtained from the black market.	
D. <u>Suggestions for improving the food situation.</u> . . .	4
Police action should be tightened up, and sentences on offenders should be more severe.	
E. <u>Shelter and clothing needs.</u> . . .	4
An average family in Palermo has 3.3 rooms in which to live. Evacuation of bomb-damaged houses does not seem to have caused much over-crowding, since there is an increase of only 8% in the average of persons per household. Of people interviewed, more than two persons in an average family do not possess a serviceable overcoat, suit or dress, or warm underclothes. More than three persons have no serviceable pair of shoes.	
F. <u>Extent of public's information on government Decrees.</u> .	5
Newspapers are the most effective channel by which to disseminate government Decrees.	

FIRST INTERIM REPORT
of the
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY SECTION OF P.W.B. IN SICILY.

The following is a summary of the preliminary findings from the first four hundred interviews made in Palermo. A random geographic sample was used, selected by visiting every fifth house in every street.

A. Confidence in public officials.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain the degree of people's confidence in the existing local Italian officials.

The findings indicate that the food administrators hold the least degree of public confidence, with the Questura and Carabinieri next in order of unpopularity. Prefects and Finance officers enjoy a greater measure of public confidence, but at best the confidence expressed was very low, not rising beyond a quarter of the people polled.

About fifty percent of the informants, who replied to the other questions in both Schedules A and B, either refused to answer these questions about public officials, or professed to have no ideas on the subject. This would seem to be a commentary on the extent to which people, accustomed to official restraint, now feel free to voice their political views.

Nevertheless, in the second sample of two hundred people, when publicity on the survey had reduced distrust and inspired greater freedom of reply, the proportion of refusals was reduced by half (from 15% to 7%). The full significance of this decrease in the percentage of refusals will only become evident with later surveys when any increase of the promised democratic freedom may well be reflected by an increase in the number of people willing to reply to questions of this kind.

Summary of statistical findings.

NOTE: The complementary percentage in each row represents the persons who expressed partial confidence, plus the persons who either refused to answer or had no ideas.

<u>Public officials</u>	<u>Percent of people expressing</u>	
	<u>Confidence</u>	<u>No confidence</u>
Finance officers	2 3%	14%
Prefects	25%	21%
Municipio	20%	26%
Carabinieri	22%	33%
Questura	14%	40%
Food administrators	6%	54%

2.

B. Suggestions for improving officialdom.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain what measures the public themselves considered should be taken to improve the local Italian administration.

Of all the people polled, two-thirds produced ideas on this subject. Of these, nearly half voted for more honest officials, with the displacement of fascist officials still in office and a desire for more competent officials following next in order.

There was no marked demand for an increase in Allied military control; in fact the votes in favour of greater Allied military control were considerably less than those favouring other suggestions.

In sum, the problem of improving local administration was popularly believed to lie in whatever steps would develop greater honesty and competence among the non-fascist officials.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
Secure more honest officials	44%
Displace fascist officials	33%
Secure more competent officials	30%
Secure Allied military officials	16%
Secure a different set of officials	9%
Declined to answer	6%
No ideas	26%

C. The food situation.

The aim of these questions was to try and discover 1) the amount of food alleged to be necessary in a family for one week; 2) the actual amounts purchased; 3) the proportions of purchases made on the official and black markets; 4) the prices paid in each source.

The analysis of replies to these questions is a complex one since as many as twenty-four articles of food and fuel were investigated.

The chief finding concerned bread.

Persons interviewed asserted that their families, averaging 4.7 to each family, need an average of 11 kilos of

3.

bread a week. 6.8 kilos were said to have been purchased during the week sampled, which is 62% of a family's estimate of its normal bread consumption.

The alleged normal consumption of macaroni was very much curtailed, averaging only 28% of the family's needs.

When bread and macaroni are considered together and reduced to the daily needs of each person, the figures show that only 252 grams were purchased daily during the sample week, as against a need of 495 grams.

Informants asserted that no ration allowances of macaroni, flour, oil or sugar had been secured from official sources during the week sampled in the latter half of November. In fact the people declared that these items have not been available from official sources since a date which ranged from four to seven months ago.

The failure by the food administration to honour the official rations seems to cause as much resentment amongst the people as the necessarily low amounts of these rations.

The people interviewed actually admitted that two-thirds of the bread they had obtained during the sample week was got from black market sources. For this bread they had paid a unit price of 45 lire a kilo - almost ten times that of the official unit price of rationed bread.

The general nature of these findings is, of course, nothing new. But these precise amounts, and the possibility of observing differences which exist in different areas and at different times, should produce increasingly useful data in the future as surveying continues.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Grams per person per day</u>		<u>Percent of alleged needs</u>
	<u>Needed</u>	<u>Bought</u>	
Bread	331	207	62%
Macaroni	164	45	27%
Macaroni	164	45	27%
Oil	43	24	65%
Sugar	21	3	14%

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4.

D. Suggestions for improving food distribution.

The aim of the questions was to try and ascertain what measures the public themselves consider should be taken to improve the distribution of food.

Severer action on the part of the police was popularly believed would improve the food situation. The general opinion seems to be that AMG has been too easygoing. Comments such as, "Pass death sentences on the men who cause hunger" emphasise the common belief that stricter measures by the police and law courts are the chief need.

Greater severity seems to be the main cry. A stricter system of food control is wanted, whilst few people voted for diminished control. On the other hand the suggestion that all control should be abolished and a return made to the free market had two-thirds as large a following as that of increased control.

Improvement in transport was thought to be the next most important step, followed closely by the need to increase the price for wheat paid to the farmer.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Suggestions made</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
More severe police action	4 3%
Increased control of food	32%
Better transportation of food	31%
Higher prices paid to farmers	30%
Free market (abolition of control)	21%
Diminished control	3%
Other proposals	17%
No proposals	15%

E. Shelter and clothing needs.

The aim of the questions was to try and gauge the peoples' immediate needs for the winter in the way of shelter and clothing.

15% of the people interviewed in Palermo are living in temporary quarters. The extent of crowding due to evacuation from bomb-damaged houses is suggested by the average of 4.7 persons in a family, compared with the average of

5.

5.1 persons living in a household. This is an increase of only 8% over the usual number of persons per household.

The average number of useable rooms in a home was reported as 3.3 and that .7 more are repairable from bomb damage. This again does not seem to indicate over-crowding, though in order to judge more accurately, the normal number of persons per room would have to be determined.

From another angle half the informants reported that no repairs are needed in their homes, whilst a further forty percent declared that the repairs they need are minor ones for windows, and cracks in roofs and walls.

As to clothing, more than half of an average family are without either an overcoat, a suit or dress, or warm underclothes in a serviceable condition for the winter, and that more than three persons in a family do not possess one pair of shoes that are useable.

Thus at least half the members of an average family in Palermo alleged that they are without one, or all, of these articles of clothing. How far this need is exaggerated by wishful thinking, or by a desire to reach peace-time standards, cannot be estimated without more exact enquiries.

A story told by an interviewer in the provinces throws into relief the frustration caused by lack of suitable or even adequate clothing in which to go out and seek work. The interviewer was questioning a young woman, whose husband had been a prisoner-of-war. He was a young man, who sat morosely in a corner of the room, listening silently to the interview. Suddenly he jumped up, clutching a cloth round him, and started crying in a high, nervous voice, "Look at me! Look at me! No trousers. No shoes. How'm I to get work? How'm I to get bread? What the hell am I to do?" he said.

F. Extent of people's information on government Decrees.

The aim of the questions was to try and find out what channels of dissemination reach the public most effectively, and how quickly they hear of government Decrees after their publication.

The most effective means of disseminating government Decrees in Palermo appears to be the newspapers, quoted by more than half the informants as their channel of information. Radio, posters and word-of-mouth respectively reach about one-third of the people polled.

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6.

The time-lag is not great in Palermo. Almost all the informants claimed to hear of Decrees within one day of their publication.

These findings from the first sampling in Palermo are likely to differ from those in other cities of Sicily, since Palermo is not only the distributing centre of one of the three existing newspapers in the Island, but has also a radio station operating from the city. At least one person in nine is reached through the newspaper in Palermo, which has an average circulation of 40,000.

Summary of statistical findings.

<u>Channel used</u>	<u>Percent of people informed</u>
Newspaper	65%
Radio	33%
Posters	35%
Word-of-mouth	35%

Enquiries contained in Schedule A were made at the request of various departments of AMG.

At the request of P.W.B. in Algiers another enquiry, contained in Schedule E, was made into radio listening habits and news dissemination.

Both these enquiries were the first made, following immediately after the completion of the training course. Investigations are still being carried out in Palermo, Caltanissetta, Catania and Messina by a force of some seventy interviewers.

Further enquiries on political and administrative issues and on the food situation, and a more exact study of news dissemination are at present being prepared. In the latter enquiry the cinema, handbills and public talks, as well as the channels already partially investigated, will all be explored for their relative effectiveness and overlap in coverage. A design for a scientific experiment is being planned to measure the effectiveness of different media employed, their particular effectiveness in different towns, and what should be their most effective position when used in sequence.

7.

Technical note on reliability of findings.

- a) An interview made before all assembled interviewers showed less than 1% of recording discrepancies. This test established one proof that the interviewers' own opinions do not affect their observation of the public's opinion.
- b) To assess the sincerity of the informant's answers a sample of five hundred people are each interviewed twice, once by a stranger and later by a personal friend. Thus the degree of identity in the answers given at both interviews can be measured.

(signed) S.C.Dodd.
Director.

P.W.B.,
Public Opinion Survey Section,
Sicily.

December 4th, 1943.

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Date			Ther den	Dep Supply Caulate	150 Regard	±	Ther den	Caulate
Dec 5	On hand	6530	13.2				9.9	
Dec 8	Imp	4964	10.0	23.2			7.5	17.4
Dec 9	"	880	1.8	25.0			1.3	18.7
Dec 9	"	1294	2.6	27.6	5	+22.6 (31 Ca.)	2.0	20.7
Dec 20	Imp Paul Hamm	4511	9.1	36.7			6.8	27.5
Dec 20	Imp. Costa & Syracuse	2234	4.5	41.2			3.4	30.9
Dec 20	Costa & Cataum	1650	3.3	44.5	16	+28.5 (17 Jan)	2.5	33.4

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Range E-1121, RETN. from Kalmig.
Hubs with 427 tons "C" biscuits diverted from Palermo to Viet

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Dep Saffy - 150				Dep Saffy - 200				Remarks
Cumulative	Required	±	Ther. data	Cumulative	Required	±		
			9.9					
23.2			7.5	17.4				
25.0			1.3	18.7				
27.6	5	+22.6 (31 Dec)	2.0	20.7	5	15.7 (24 Dec)		
36.7			6.8	27.5				
41.2			3.4	30.9				Same maximum
44.5	16	+28.5 (17 Jan)	2.5	33.4	16	17.4 (6 Jan)		Maximum

being.
his units diverted from Palermo to Naples.

0124
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Please return to
Lt. Col. Henderson

Region I. Wheat + Flour as of Dec. 5. Short

Date	Source	Commodity	Amount	This Item	Days Supply - Basis 180 grs.			This item	Cumulative
					Cumulative	Required	Surplus Def.		
Dec 5.	On hand	Wheat + biscuits (1000 tons)	6530	13.2				9.9	
Dec. 6-7	Imports ⁽¹⁾	Flour and biscuits (1000 tons)	8000	16.1	29.3			12.1	22.0
Dec. 15	—					10	+ 19.3		
Dec. 27	—					22	+ 7.3		
Dec. 30	Imports	Flour wheat	15,000	30.2	59.5	25	+ 34.5	22.8	44.8
Jan. 15	—					41	+ 18.5		
Feb. 15	—					72	- 12.5		
Feb. 29	Imports	Flour or wheat	25,000	50.5	100	86	+ 24	38.0	82.8
March 15	—					101	+ 9		
March 31	Imports ⁽²⁾	Flour or wheat	10,000	20.2	130.2	117	+ 12.8	15.2	98.0
April 15	—					132	- 1.8		
April 30	—					147	- 16.8		

(1) Not arrived Dec. 6 64,530

(2) Requested by AFHQ from US. Not yet from.

Wheat + Flour as of Dec. 5. Short tons

Days Supply - Basis 150 qts.				Days Supply - Basis 200 qts.			
This Item	Cumulative	Required	Surplus Def.	This Item	Cumulative	Required	Surplus Def.
13.2				9.9			
16.1	29.3			12.1	22.0		
		10	+ 19.3			10	+ 12
		22	+ 7.3			22	0
30.2	59.5	25	+ 34.5	22.8	44.8	25	+ 19.2
		41	+ 18.5			41	+ 3.8
		72	- 12.5			72	- 27.2
50.5	100	86	+ 24	38.0	82.8	86	- 3.2
		101	+ 9			101	- 18.2
20.2	130.2	117	+ 12.8	15.2	98.0	117	- 19.0
		132	- 1.8			132	- 34.0
		147	- 16.8			147	- 49.0

Get out from.

Region I. Wheat & Flour as of Dec. 5.
On basis of amounts & dates of arrival in

Date	Source	Amount	Days of Supp. Basis 200 ps			
			This Item.	Cumulative	Required	Sur. or Def.
Dec 5.	On hand	6530	9.9			
Dec. 6-7	Imports	8000	12.1	20.0		
Dec 15	—				10	+10
Dec 27	—				22	-2
Dec. 31	Imports	37,000	56.1	76.1	26	+51.1
Jan. 15	—				41	+35.1
Jan. 31	Imports	15,000	22.8	98.9	57	+41.9
Feb. 29	Imports	15,000	22.8	121.7	86	+35.7
March 31	Imports	15,000	22.8	144.5	117	+27.5
April 30	Imports	15,000	22.8	167.3	147	+20.3
May 31	Imports	15,000	22.8	190.1	178	+12.1
June 30.	Imports	15,000	22.8	212.9	208	+4.9.
		141,530				

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gion I. Wheat & Flour as of Dec. 5. Short tons.
 of amounts & dates of arrival being requested by Gen. McSherry.

Days of Subsq. Basis 20096
 Lis. Cumu. Requested Sur. a
 low. Relative Def.

9.9.

2.1 20.0

10 +10

22 -2

6.1 76.1 26 +51.1

41 +35.1

2.8 98.9 57 +41.9

2.8 121.7 86 +35.7

2.8 144.5 117 +27.5

2.8 167.3 147 +20.3

.8 190.1 178 +12.1

.8 212.9 208 +4.9.

0 1 2 9