

ROSELLA CAPPELLA ZIELINSKI AND PAUL POAST



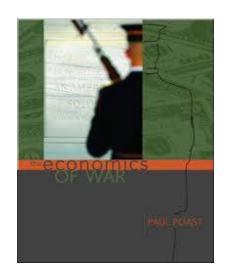
WHEAT

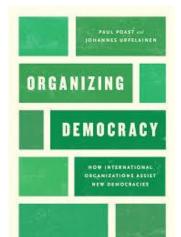
ALLIED ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN THE GREAT WAR

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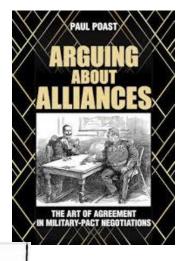
Origins of the Book

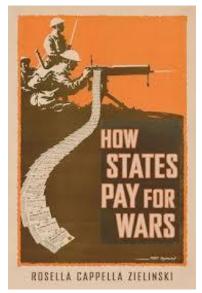


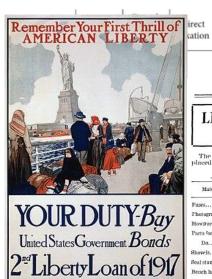


Bond

campaig







Loans to Allies. Advanced by America.

WASHINGTON, May 11. Additional credits have been authorised as follows: Britain, 200,000,000 dollars

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN: THURSDAY, MAY 16, 191

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS BY THE ORDNANCE

The following contracts have been placed by the Ordnauce Department: Material orders. International Steel & Ordmance Co., Lowel, Mass.
The Co., Manchette, N.,
The Co., Manchette, N.,
The Co., Manchette, N.,
The Co., Manchette, M.,
The Co., Manchette, The Co., GreenTranslord Arsenal, Philadelphila, Pa.
Co., Co., Co., Co., Co.,
The Co., C

Material orders.	Firms.
Machine guns	Marlin Rockwell Corpora- tion, New Haven, Conn.
Aircraft modification	Colt's Patent Fire Arms
Bolts	Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.
Machine guns	Marlin Rockwell Corpora- tion, New Haven, Conn.
Ammonia compressors	Triumph Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Condensers	Do. Isase Winkler & Bros. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Load, assemble, and pack shell.	Evans Engineering Corpora- tion, New York, N. Y.
Sash cord	Samson Cordage Works, Boston, Mass.
Cartridge base	Riegel Sack Co., New York, N. Y.
Picrie seid	Semet Solvay Co., Syraense, N. Y.
Wire levers	Foster-Merriam Co., Meri-
Acco fasteners	den, Conn. S. C. Williams, Washington, D. C.
Refining crude toluol	The Northwestern Iron Co.,
Pig tin	Milwaukee, Wis. American Sheet & Tin Plate

	RTMENT O	
MAY 11,	1918—Continued.	
faterial orders.	Firms.	Material
ine guns	Mig. Co., Hartford, Conn. Winchester Repeating Arms Marlin Rockwell Corpora- tion, New Haven, Conn. Tritmph Ice Machine Co., Chemand, Ohio. Isaae Winkler & Bros. Co., Cincinnail, Ohio. Isaae Winkler & Bros. Co., Cincinnail, Ohio. Evans Regineering Corpora- Sanson Cordage Works, Boston, Mass. Regel Sack Co., New York, Samser Solvay Co., Synense, N. Y. Senser Solvay Co., Synense, N. Y. Foster Merriam Co. Meri- Foster Merriam Co. Meri- Sc. Williams, Washineton, S. C. Williams.	Part for guns Do
Marine Sancrationers	D. C.	



1

Why Wheat and the First World War?

The bloodshed at the Battle of the Somme was immense. French and British forces engaged in a five-month battle against the forces of Imperial Germany with no conclusive result. This battle, along with the German offensive at Verdun, typified the total war engulfing Europe in 1916. While the limits of manpower and steadiness of morale were being tested on the battlefields, the Allied powers of France, Britain, and Italy faced a more fundamental problem: shortages of wheat and shipping. Wheat and shipping were inextricably linked. The Allied countries, now wheat importers, were bidding against each other for wheat purchased in the Americas and freight to ship it to Europe. What was needed was a collective solution whereby wheat purchases were coordinated and scarce tonnage efficiently allocated. Yet, as Jean Monnet, then deputy to French Minister of Commerce Étienne Clémentel, wrote in his memoirs, "Two years after the outbreak of war, however, the question of an Allied transport pool could still not be tackled head on. It was too big a problem: it threatened to raise questions of sovereignty that no one was ready to answer." He went on to say, "To put an end to this situation [of high wheat prices and shipping shortages] had become vital. To use the opportunity to try out a new method of co-operation had become possible." The first test case of such a new method of cooperation, he believed, "should be wheat."

Motivation







ECSC



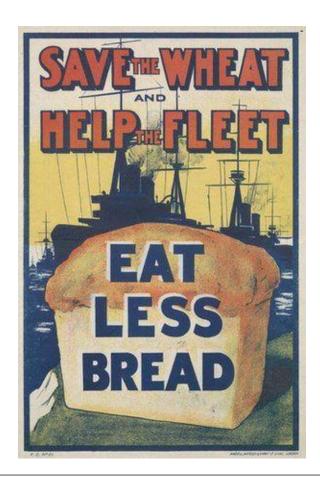
Bretton Woods Institutions



Our Claim

Wheat Cooperation During the First World War is Origins of Today's Global Institutions





How to Evaluate this Claim

- Mixed Method: Quantitative & Qualitative
- Quantitative: Large-N Statistical Analysis
 - Chicago Board of Trade Annual Reports
 - Statistical Software
- Qualitative: Cases drawing on primary and secondary sources
 - Archives and document collections:
 - Foreign Relations of the United States
 - Hoover archives
 - Runciman archives (University of New Castle)
 - FDR Archives (online)
 - o British Parliament Archives (online)
 - Monnet Archives (Lausanne)
 - French National Library
 - Archives Nationales Series F12
 - First Report of Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies
 - National Archives and Records Administration
 - Memoirs: Clementel, Salter, Monnet, Lloyd George
 - Historians: Tractenberg, Stevenson, several others

Using Wheat Prices to Identify the Wheat Problems

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL

REPORT

OF THE

TRADE AND COMMERCE

OF

CHICAGO

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1916

BOARD OF TRADE

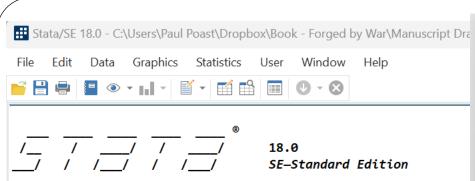
J. C. F. MERRILL, Secretary

C H I C A G O Hedstrom-Barry Co., Printers, Chicago 1917

SPOT PRICES OF WHEAT AT CHICAGO.

Range of prices during each week in 1916.

	No. 2 Red Winter in Store or by Sample	No. 2 Hard Winter in Store or by Sample	No. 1 Northern Spring in Store or by Sample	No. 3 Red Winter by Sample	No. 3 Hard Winter by Sample	No. 4 Red Winter by Sample	No. 3 Spring and No. 3 Northern Spring by Sample
January	12134@12756 125 @12654 12854@132		1231/201281/	119 @125% 121%@127% 125%@129% 127 @135	114 @1231/4	92 @118%	105 @125% 115 @123% 112 @128 ~ 128 @130%
February 4 11 18	1331/4@1341/4 132 @1331/5 129 @132 1261/4@131	131 @1321/4 125 @132 124 @1301/4	133 @138 127 @136 133 @136	123 @1331/4 1251/4@130 1241/4@129	1221, @1311, 1221, @131 1201, @1271,	105 @1223/2 108 @1263/2 106 @1253/2	117 @131 1284 @130 1234 @133
March	121 @125\\ 110\\@117\\ 110\\@114\\	109 @1161/k 1101/4@1151/k		105 @1163/2	101 @11253 10654@11454	100 @115)4 95 @104)4 100 @108)4 97 @108)4	1191/2@132 102 @1111/4 105 @115 103 @1151/4
April	109 @111 112 @1175 12156@1245		109%@116% 114%@123 121%@128	107 @1101/2 1101/2@1151/2 1191/2@1241/2	100 @109 100 @1141 ₄	98 @110 105 97 @107	101 @1111/ 1064/@1171/ 1131/@122 \ 1094/@1221/
May	1185/6@121 117 @1215/	113%@118% 113%@117 113%@118%	119 @122¼ 119 @124	105 @119 11114@11844 11214@1194	11014@118 109 @114	95 @111	10614@122 110 @11614 11114@11814 10414@11414
June	1151/2@1181/2 109 @1123/2 106 @109	1124 @1184 1074 @1127 103 @110	122 @126 116 @120 112 @118	110 @1171/ 100 @1081/ 100 @1061/	108 @1164 104 @1094 103 @107	97 @113 93 @104 90 @102	10614@109 106 @109
9 16 23 30	102 @106 10314@1041/8 10114@1023/8 10214@1041/2	98¼@103⅓ 101%@103¾	109¼@115 106¼@113¼ 106½@113	96 @1011/4	9212@10412 91 @10012 96 @10112	87 @ 961/2 90 @ 97	1051/4@109 961/4 1001/4@106 94 @1063/4
July	104 @107 111 @114 115 @120 12114@1284	105 @106 106 @111¾	110 @115%	113 @118½ 119 @126¾	10434@110 11034@118 11534@125 11534@125	94 @110% 97 @113½ 105 @121 105 @121	1061/2@112 109 @113 101 @116 101 @116
August	121 14@138 14 129 @148 14 139 14@147 151 @157	121 @142 13214@149 13994@152	124 @14314 137 @15414 141 @153 15014@16134	1211/2@138 125 @1451/2 134 @147	117 @140 128 @14434 136 @147 141 @15934	100 @136 115 @140 110 @141	118 @12634



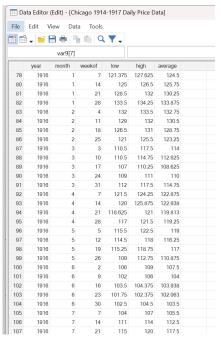
Statistics and Data Science

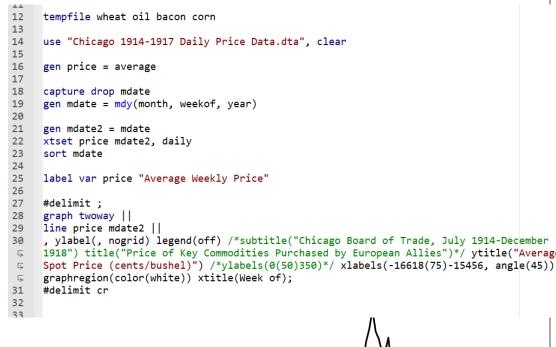
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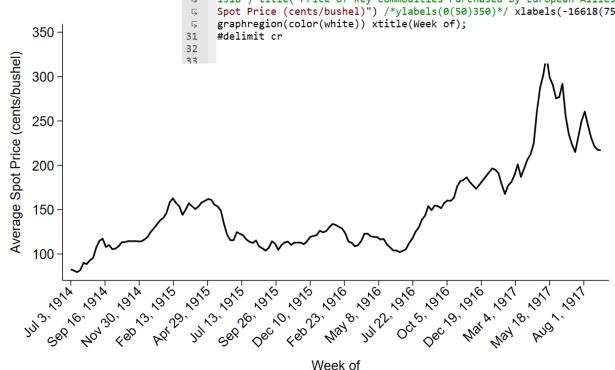


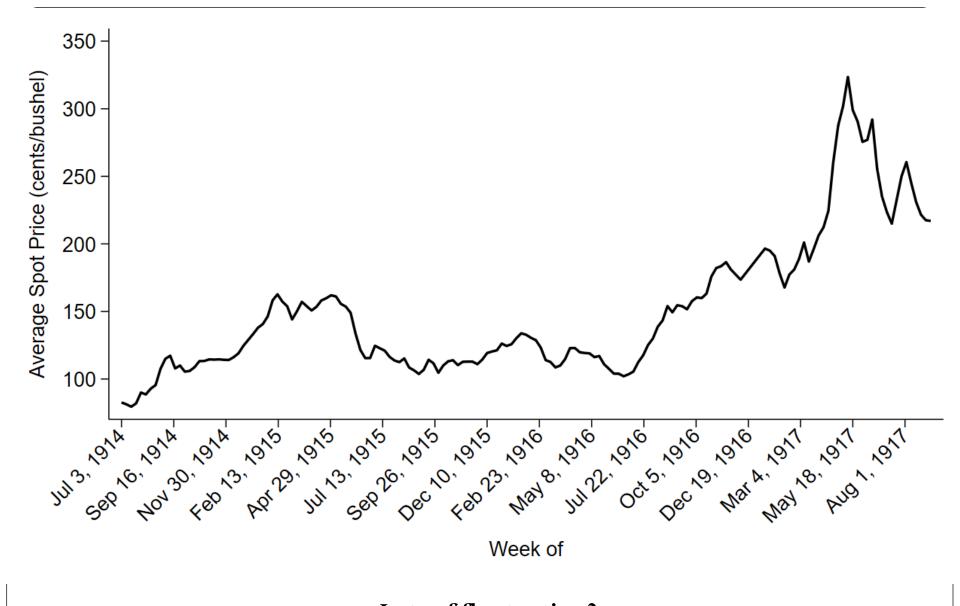
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	year	month	weekof	low	high	average	
79	1916	1	7	121.375	127.625	124.5	
80	1916	1	14	125	126.5	125.75	
81	1916	1	21	128.5	132	130.25	
82	1916	1	28	133.5	134.25	133.875	
83	1916	2	4	132	133.5	132.75	
84	1916	2	11	129	132	130.5	
85	1916	2	18	126.5	131	128.75	
86	1916	2	25	121	125.5	123.25	
87	1916	3	3	110.5	117.5	114	
88	1916	3	10	110.5	114.75	112.625	
89	1916	3	17	107	110.25	108.625	
90	1916	3	24	109	111	110	
91	1916	3	31	112	117.5	114.75	
92	1916	4	7	121.5	124.25	122.875	
93	1916	4	14	120	125.875	122.938	
94	1916	4	21	118.625	121	119.813	
95	1916	4	28	117	121.5	119.25	
96	1916	5	5	115.5	122.5	119	
97	1916	5	12	114.5	118	116.25	
98	1916	5	19	115.25	118.75	117	
99	1916	5	26	109	112.75	110.875	
100	1916	6	2	106	109	107.5	
101	1916	6	9	102	106	104	
102	1916	6	16	103.5	104.375	103.938	
103	1916	6	23	101.75	102.375	102.063	
104	1916	6	30	102.5	104.5	103.5	
105	1916	7	7	104	107	105.5	
106	1916	7	14	111	114	112.5	

Plot it out









Lots of fluctuation?
When did the wheat market CHANGE versus just noise?

Breakpoint Analysis

JOURNAL OF APPLIED ECONOMETRICS

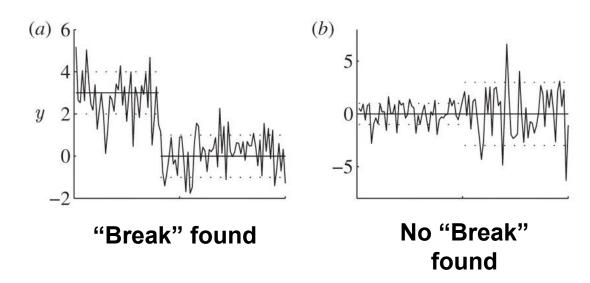
J. Appl. Econ. 18: 1-22 (2003)

Published online 8 October 2002 in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com). DOI: 10.1002/jae.659

COMPUTATION AND ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE STRUCTURAL CHANGE MODELS

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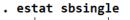


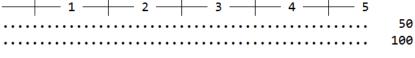
```
** II. Identify Break Points Technique
35
36
37
     *use "Chicago 1914-1917 Daily Price Data.dta", clear
38
     *gen price = average
39
40
41
     *capture drop mdate
     *gen mdate = mdy(month, weekof, year)
42
43
     *sort mdate
44
45
     sort year month weekof
46
     capture drop date
47
     gen date = n
     capture drop iprice
48
     ipolate price date, gen(iprice)
49
50
51
     tsset date
52
     *xtset iprice mdate2, daily
53
54
     *tsspell price
55
     ** Stata: Supremum Wald test for a structural break at an unknown break date
56
     for current estimation resultsusing default symmetric trimming of 15%
5
57
     reg iprice
58
     estat sbsingle
59
     *** Report the Break
60
61
     return list
     local break = r(breakdate)
62
63
     list mdate2 if date==`break'
64
65
     *** Graph of Breaks
66
     sum iprice if date<=`break'</pre>
67
     local avg i1 = r(mean)
68
     gen yline1 = `avg i1'
69
79
```

. reg iprice

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	166
Model	0	0		F(0, 165) Prob > F	=	0.00
Residual	438858.715	-	2659.74979	R-squared	=	0.0000
Total	438858.715	165	2659.74979	Adj R-squared Root MSE	= =	0.0000 51.573

iprice	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf.	interval]
_cons	150.2732	4.002823	37.54	0.000	142.3699	158.1766





Test for a structural break: Unknown break date

Full sample: 1 thru 166
Trimmed sample: 26 thru 142
Estimated break date: 121

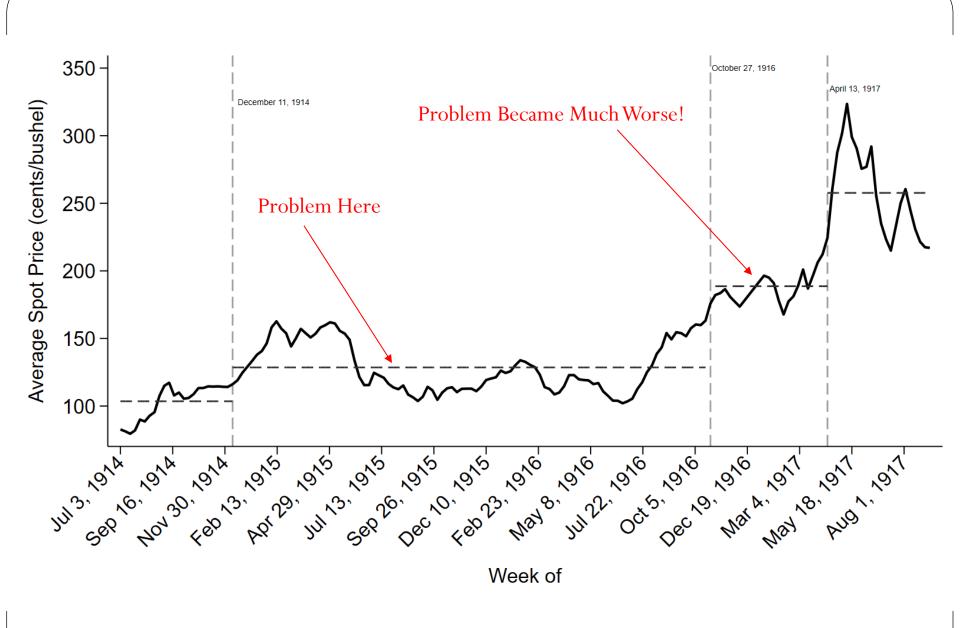
H0: No structural break

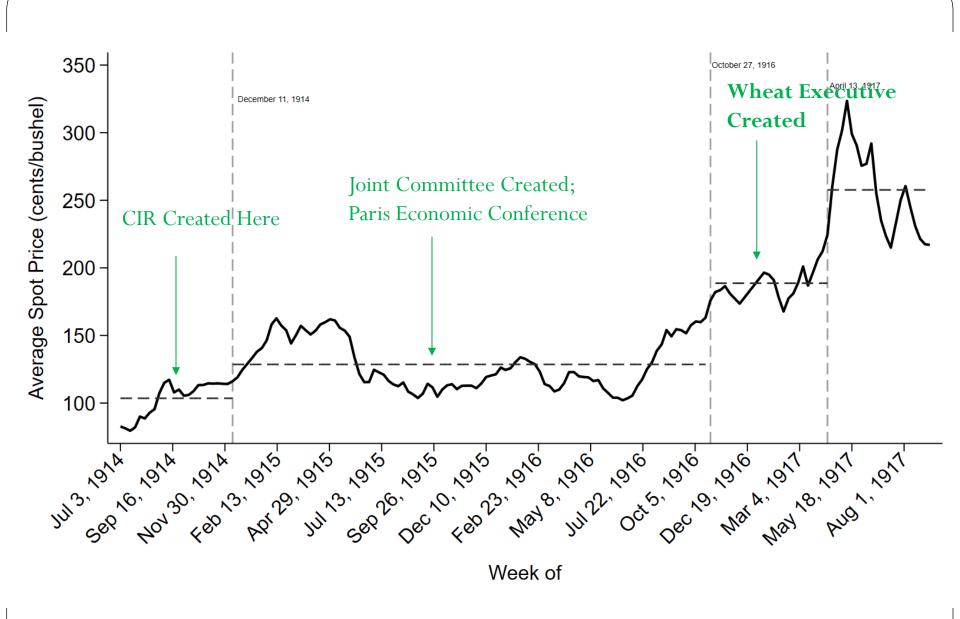
of obs = 166	Number o	
p-value	Statistic	Test
0.0000	387.3520	Supremum Wald

Coefficients included in test: _cons

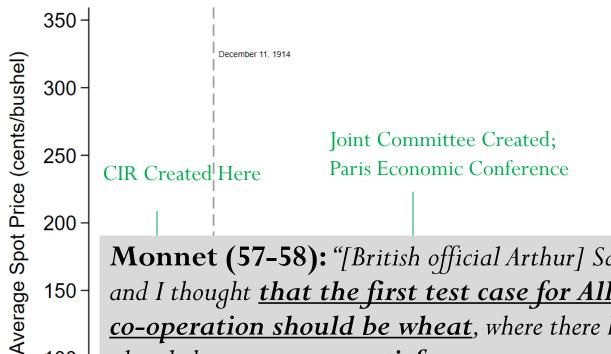
- . *** Report the Break
- . return list

scalars:





Turn to Qualitative Evidence!

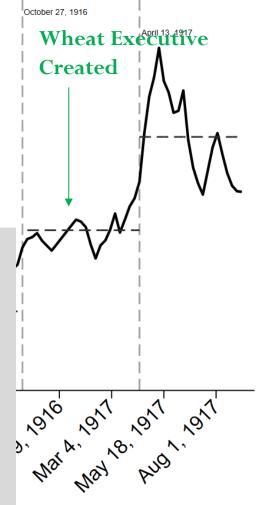


150 -

100 -

Monnet (57-58): "[British official Arthur] Salter and I thought that the first test case for Allied co-operation should be wheat, where there had already been a **very unsatisfactory** attempt at joint organization....For a whole year this divided purchasing system had been operating in a spirit of competition that encouraged international speculation.

To put an end to this situation had become vital."



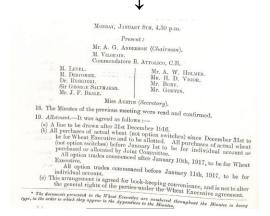
Wheat Executive Created:

- Established: Nov 16
- Agreement Signed: Nov 29
- Operational: For Bookkeeping purpose, Jan 1
- Operational: Unofficial "At Once" (already taking actions in December)

As a consequence of the Conference of the representatives of the Allied Governments in Paris on 15-16 November, 1916, and in conformity with the general agreements reached at that Conference, Excellency Monsieur Clementel, Minister of Commerce on behalf of the French Government, His Excellency Signor Raineri, Minister of Agriculture on behalf of the Italian Government, and the Right honourable Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of the British Government, and the Right have now arrived at the attached agreement on the subject of Wheat supply. (Signed), CLEMENTEL. RAINERI. WALTER RUNCIMAN. AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALY, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT 1. The Allies will work together:

- ■Based in London
- ■Three representatives: 1 British, 1 French, 1 Italian
- "full authority to meet Allied needs regarding the purchase and sharing of those grains subject to inventory, and to arrange for their shipment."

Wheat Executive Meets (~weekly)



Order given to Royal Wheat Commission



Order relayed to Wheat Export Co. (in NYC)

REPORT

ح

OF THE

Or S. FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

THE WHEAT EXPORT Co. (INC.).—The Wheat Export Co. (Inc.), New York, was organized in 1916 under the laws of New York as the official wheat-exporting agency for the allied Governments. In 1919 it exported 61,173,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1920, 8,018,000 bushels. It has been inactive since early in 1920 and is now winding up its affairs with offices at the British ministry of shipping, New York. It had a nominal capitalization of \$500 held by Herbert T. Robson, London, partner in Paul, Robson & Co., New York (see above), 2 shares; W. J. Robson, New York, 2 shares; G. Rae Callendar, New York, of Paul Robson & Co., 2 shares; Gerald F. Earle, of Sanday & Co., New York, 2 shares; L. M. Pultz, of Sanday & Co., New York, 1 share; and Kenneth B. Stoddart, of Sanday & Co., New York, 1 share.



Salter: "To exchange an Italian cargo in North America for a British cargo in Australia meant a saving of two thousand miles of steaming. This the Wheat Executive now made possible. No longer did empty Italian ships going west for American wheat and empty British ships going east for Australian wheat pass each other in the Mediterranean."



Monnet: "The Wheat Executive, in fact, showed me the first concrete proof that when men are put in a certain situation they see that they have common interests....It is easy to see that the men who thus lived through one of the first experiments in joint action by different countries began to cherish high hopes, and to grow impatient to apply their experience on a broader front"

Tracing the Legacy

Salter to Beale, May 6, 1918:

"...where Executive are not already in existence dealing with particular imports or clauses of imports, inter-allied bodies shall be formed to draw up programs of imports similar to those drawn up by the Wheat and other Executives."

ARTICLE VII

"At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments"

1916 Wheat Executive 1917

Allied Maritime Trade Commission 1939

1772

1944

Bretton Woods

The Anglo-French
Coordinating
Committee

Anglo-American Mutual Aid Agreement

"Lend Lease"

APPENDIX 34.—THE WHEAT EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT. (Par. 63).

a consequence of the Conference of the representatives of the Allied Governments in Paris on November, 1916, and in conformity with the general agreements reached at that Conference, cellency Monsieur Clementel, Minister of Commerce on behalf of the French Government, His rable Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of the British Government, and the Right wa arrived at the attached agreement on the subject of Wheat supply.

(Signed)

CLEMENTEL. RAINERI. WALTER RUNCIMAN.

REEMENT BETWEEN ITALY, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT The Allies will work together:

Daldier to Chamberlain, September 20, 1939:

"I have no doubt that you like me are anxious for us to avoid at all costs the mistake that was made in the last war, when our two countries took three years to set up the inter-Allied machinery which ensured us our supplies in 1917 and 1918."





Continuing the Legacy?

7

Wheat During the Great War: Legacy and Implications

The need for such an international organization is more urgent than ever. There will be future shocks to the global economy, be it another pandemic, another war, or the continuing effects of global climate change. Each of these types of shock, or the combination of some or all of them, could stress the global economy to the breaking point, just as during the Great War. Fortunately for us all, the leaders of today's global economy can draw on the lessons of that global crisis and establish the necessary international institutions before the situation is once again dire. The hope is that leaders will actually turn to those lessons.

Thank you and Questions?



ROSELLA CAPPELLA ZIELINSKI AND PAUL POAST



WHEAT

ALLIED ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN THE GREAT WAR