

Largely a matter of feedingstuffs and machinery. Their 1945 production only about 50 to 55% of normal capacity. Labour is a problem. In the late offensive they lost about 3,500 horses and 35,000 head of cattle, which they would like to have at least partially reinstated. They need wheat for two months, and they figure their 1945 harvest will be good for 50% of their requirements. Given the tools they believe that 1946 will see them 90% self-sufficient.

France

The French delegation were not very direct in their discussion of the problem. They seemed more concerned with pointing out that the Combined Food Board was not performing its functions satisfactorily and that liberated areas were only considered by the Board as residual claimants. They urged priority for liberated areas. However, they did agree that such things as competitive buying should be avoided as far as possible.

They spoke of fertilizers and machinery as being very important, but in private conversation they told me their wheat requirements were now raised to 4,000,000 tons in view, principally, of the North African crop failure. They don't seem to realize that it was completely impossible to move this quantity in the time specified.

Norway

No comments, but in private conversation with their Minister I was led to believe that the position was much better than they anticipated. They have apparently commandeered a lot of German stores and this will help them over a short period of time—probably until this harvest, but they will need certain types of commodities very badly.

Greece

Greece normally produced commodities of certain types for export such as currants, and depended on imports for 35% of their wheat, 90% of their rice and 50% of their beans and peas. Production now only 25% of prewar due to a great displacement of agricultural population. Transport and communications very bad. Very urgently require road transport.

They spoke particularly of insecticides and fertilizers. They stated that 65% of their cattle had been lost, 50% of their horses, 65% of their sheep and 90% of their poultry and pigs. I understand there is some item in the armistice terms whereby Bulgaria is to replace livestock stolen, but there seems to be some difficulty in having this replacement implemented.

Denmark

This, as probably to be expected, was the one bright spot in the whole picture as far as foodstuffs are concerned. They stated that they had been able to retain most of their cattle population, and although production was down, given feeds they could soon increase for export. Their pig population was about 60% of prewar; poultry well down. They stated they require feedingstuffs to make yields greater, and their Minister of Commerce stated that the Danish