

Regd. No.

UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

FD 1124/14

VOL 1

Date of Paper	FROM WHOM
Date Registered	SUBJECT
	FOOD DIVISION
	EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF FOR DEVASTATED DISTRICTS IN EUROPE
	(CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 26TH FEBRUARY 1945)
	LUXEMBOURG

NOTE. This file must always be passed on VIA the REGISTRY.

(33526D) W1 P472/24 5m 7/44 HJR & L Gp 51

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
	1945	P.A.	31/7		
Miss S. Welfelt	4/4	M ^r Dykstra	2/8		
hull house	2/5	Registry	9/8		
M ^r Dykstra		P.A.	10/8		
T. G. W. J.		M ^r Dykstra	13/8		
P.A.	25/6	Registry			
M ^r Dykstra	27/6	P.A.	29/8		
Registry P.A.	28/6	Miss Gatchpole	6/9		
P.A.	28/6	M ^r Robertson	10/9		
Miss Loheseman	29/6	M ^r Gatchpole	25/9		
Registry P.A.	2/7/45	Registry	17/10		
M ^r Dykstra	2/7	P.A.	18/10		
Registry	13/7	Miss Gatchpole	4/11		
P.A.	13/7	Registry	15/11		
M ^r Chopping	14/7	P.A.	15/11		
Registry P.A.	17/7	Registry	13/8		
P.A.	18/7	P.A.	14/8		
M ^r Dykstra	30/7				

NOTE. - Do not retain this File unnecessarily.

To: Mr. Gaumnitz.
From: Waling Dykstra.

Mr Dykstra

17 SEP 1945

Attached you will find Robertson's review of the Bibby case.

I think Mr. Herbert wants to see this, and before making any suggestions in regard to a reply I would like to have your and Mr. Herbert's views.

25th September 1945.

Waling

I agree
with Stephen
R. K.

Twist
of
recovery
possibilities.

20 SEP 1945

To: Mr. Dykstra
From: Louis C. Stephens
Re: J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd. Matter.

Mr. Robertson, whose absence in Germany, has prevented him from doing so, has asked me to reply to your memorandum of 10th September, regarding the Bibby Matter.

The legal obligation of the Bibby firm to bear the cost of re-crating of the 15 tons of soap depends, of course, upon whether the necessity for re-crating arose from their failure to comply with their undertakings under the purchase contract with UNRRA. In construing their undertakings we may look beyond the explicit terms of the contract and consider also any agreements which were sufficiently implied by the express language used, and even to well established trade customs which may reasonably be said to have been recognized by the parties as forming part of their Agreement.

The question then is whether in the absence of express provisions, Bibby failed to perform an implied agreement that the "wired fibre cases" would be free from the kind of markings which caused the difficulty. Although Bibby, in their letter of 11th August advance the argument that since "the transaction was entirely an ex-factory one" they are free from responsibility as to the markings on the packages, I should think that their timely knowledge of our intention to ship them to Luxembourg leaves it open to question whether their packaging the soap in cases bearing numerous extraneous markings did not, constitute a breach of an implied agreement. It appears reasonable to consider packaging suitable for transport to Luxembourg as forming such an implied agreement. The contrary view presumes UNRRA's highly improbable intention from the beginning to re-package the soap before shipment.

The question then occurs, whether in fact the packaging was unsuitable for foreign transport. Bibby asserts, in their letter of 31st July: "We have no reason at all to suppose that this type of package would be in any way unsuitable, as it has been in constant use in connection with the distribution of our own soap products here at home during the last few years, and in no single case, to the best of our recollection, has there ever been a complaint respecting its unsuitability. Furthermore we recently had occasion to supply 260 tons of the same type of soap, similarly packed, for shipment to Antwerp, and here again there was no complaint at all."

On the other hand your memorandum of 10th September states that the Wharf authorities informed the Shipping Section that old conflicting markings were so numerous as to prevent further markings on the packages. Whether the alleged experience of Bibby or the opinion of the Wharf authorities is the more reasonable view may be debatable, but even assuming the complete soundness of the view expressed in our letters to Bibby, the inadequacy of the packaging would not automatically support our claim of Bibby's liability for the full £150 expenditure incurred for re-crating. Bibby makes the plausible claim that the re-crating arranged by UNRRA was excessively costly in view of the alternative possibility of sticking on printed labels over the old markings at a cost Bibby estimates at £5. Some support for this contention is found in Bibby's statement that this procedure was followed in making the earlier successful shipment of 260 tons of hard soap to Antwerp.

It may be that considerations of time forbade following the other alternative remedy which Bibby indicates would have been acceptable - to ship the soap back to the supplier for re-crating at his Liverpool works.

/ It does

It does not appear from the facts available in your memorandum or in the correspondence, however, that UNRRA can easily dismiss Bibby's contention that the use of stickers over the old markings should have been followed if we were to expect Bibby to bear the expense. One is obliged, of course, to take reasonable steps to minimize the amount of damages expected from the other party who has committed a breach of contract.

If Bibby's statements concerning the Antwerp shipment and concerning UNRRA's approval of the sticker method in our subsequent purchase of 50 tons of soap fairly represent the facts, and if Bibby's estimate of £5 as the cost of using stickers is a realistic one, it would seem difficult to justify the view that UNRRA had reasonably minimized the additional costs necessitated by the old markings.

It is open to serious doubt, therefore, that UNRRA's claim for recovery of the full £150 outlay for recrating is legally supportable, even if one assumed what may itself be questionable, that Bibby violated an implied part of his contract in crating the soap in packages bearing old markings.

With reference to your proposal to deduct the £150 from payments to Bibby under the later, separate contract for 50 additional tons of soap, consideration should be given Bibby's letter of 31st July in which they distinctly specify that the second order will not be acceptable unless under the terms of the letter, in which Bibby denied "any liability whatsoever" for the cost of recrating the earlier shipment.

While it is arguable that it was not then open to Bibby to alter the terms of the second contract (because they had previously bound themselves to it by their letter of 28th July accepting our second order) the weaknesses of UNRRA's claim to £150 would make it appear undesirable to attempt to settle the matter by means of the deduction.

In my opinion, for the reasons stated, UNRRA's right to anything more than the reasonable cost of using stickers on the first shipment is doubtful under the facts available in the files, and I should think a reasonable compromise settlement should be attempted.

Laurie C. Stephens
19th Sept. 1945

FD 1/24/14

Revised

to: Mr. Robertson.

FROM: Mr. Dystra.

Dispute with J. Bibby & Son Ltd.

INDEXED

A dispute has arisen between ourselves and the manufacturer in connection with a quantity of soap which we have purchased under the Emergency Relief Supplies Programme, and at Mr. Herbert's suggestion I submit the case to you for your advice as to the action which we should now take. The history of the case is as follows:-

Towards the end of June we issued a Purchase order for 15 tons of hard soap for shipment by this Administration to Luxembourg. The order stated that the cost of the soap was to be ex. works, packed in wired fibre cases which were to be marked UNION, delivery instructions for which were to be given to our Shipping Section. These instructions were later given, and the cases containing the soap were forwarded to Smith's wharf pending shipment to Luxembourg - the company have, at no time, disputed the fact that they knew this soap was for export purposes.

Although the supply was urgently needed, it was not possible to ship it at once, and about four weeks after it had been received, instructions were given to the wharf to stencil the cases with the additional markings necessary for it to be forwarded through the American U.K. Shipping base to Luxembourg; it was not possible to provide these markings in advance of shipment. On receipt of these instructions the wharf authorities informed the Shipping Section that further marking was not possible as the cases were second or third hand and covered with old conflicting markings as to destination and content. The cases were inspected by the Shipping Section and this was confirmed.

At that time it was not possible, in view of trouble at the London Docks, to have the cases painted over, and the Shipping Section recommended in the circumstances - we were being pressed to forward this soap - that the best and quickest method to get over this difficulty would be to have the soap recreated, and to this we agreed.

When agreeing, we telephoned to Mr. Yorke (Manager) of Bibbys (the manufacturers) told him of the position and of the action we proposed to take, and informed him that the cost of the recreating would be deducted from the invoice. Mr. Yorke said he could not immediately agree that his company should bear the entire cost, although he apologised profusely for the trouble that had been caused - he did not suggest any alternative remedy. The work was immediately put in hand. The estimated cost of repacking is £10 per ton. This is not excessive compared with the statement in the company's letter of the 31st July that similar work for the Admiralty cost £27 per ton.

The company is now definitely refusing to meet the costs of this repacking and suggest that we should have returned the cases of soap to their factory. This is a recent suggestion, and in any case, was not possible in view of the time factor. The company also suggest that had they received full marking instructions they would have had these incorporated into printed labels which could have been stuck on to the cases. This again was not possible as markings for goods forwarded through the U.K. base are never provided other than immediately prior to shipment.

It should be stated that in the early part of July we placed a further order for 50 tons of soap for shipment through the French authorities from this company, and in this case we arranged for the cases to be inspected and as it was possible for the French Shipping Agents to give marking instructions early, second hand cases were used and labels printed and fixed to the cases which, we are informed by the inspecting authority, were adequate.

INDEXED

We have had considerable correspondence with the company and they have made a great point of the fact that this soap was ordered ex works. This has no bearing on the matter as the cases containing the soap left the factory in an unsatisfactory condition. The position between ourselves and the company has reached a deadlock which we propose to resolve by deducting £150 as we have already informed the company we should, from their invoice for this soap, but before doing this we should be glad to have your views.

.....
I attach file No. FD. 1/24/14 for your information.

10th September, 1945.

FD 1/24/14

6th Sept.

To: Mr. Deane

From: Miss Catchpole

Subject: Replacement of missing Luxembourg emergency relief supplies.

I am now making arrangements to replace the supplies of food stuffs which were originally consigned to Luxembourg in May this year and which were lost as a result of the intervention of officials from our camp at Brevalle.

We should be glad if you could make arrangements for these food stuffs to be shipped to Luxembourg with the other emergency relief supplies for which you are now making similar arrangements.

The replacements are as follows - 4 cases of full cream milk powder have been ordered from Messrs. Cow & Gate of Guildford and we have stated in the order that delivery instructions will be given by your Section. These cases will be marked UNRRA and perhaps you would be good enough to give us additional marking instructions. We should be glad if you would also arrange for 56 cases of evaporated milk to be brought forward from the quantity sent to this country by Washington in the Dimitrios Chardris, and in addition 4 5-gal. drums of cod liver oil have to be despatched, and propose to use those 4 drums which are at present lying in Mr. Earlham's room on the 3rd floor of this building. We should be glad if you could make arrangements for these to be picked up.

These replacements are needed in Luxembourg as quickly as possible as understand from Mr. Anker, the mission supply officer, that the tardy arrival of supplies consigned to him under the Emergency Relief Supply Programme has caused the mission considerable embarrassment. These replacement supplies are being provided at UNRRA's expense and they will not be charged to the Luxembourg Government.

Copy to: Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Howe

TO: Mr. Herbert.

FROM: Mr. R.K. Gaumnitz.

11/24/45

The Luxembourg Mission Chief has asked us to supply urgently one ton of buttermilk powder against the Emergency Relief Programme. This is required for children suffering from enteritis.

Buttermilk powder cannot be procured in this country nor are the Luxembourg Government able to buy direct from Switzerland. I therefore propose cabling Washington to procure.

5th September, 1945.

Mr. Baer. ~~4/13/11~~

J. Buddy Newell.

I regret that these
papers were not attached
to the file which was
provided to you today.

W. D. C. S.
13/9.

4th September, 1945.

To: Mr. Gaumnitz

From: R. Herbert

Topping
To see that
action taken in
accordance with
Mr Dykstra's note.
before you action R.H.

Please see Mr. Dykstra's minute of the 28th August on the subject of an additional charge which has been raised against us for re-crating some soap. I fear that this is another example of sloppiness in procedure whereby we are committed to expenditures without proper consideration or due authority. Certainly in this case the charge, if sustained, will have to be raised against the Government of Luxembourg, since it is in connection with the Emergency Programme of supplies.

Mr. Dykstra asks what are my views as to our liabilities. I am unable to answer that question without seeing the papers and knowing more about the transaction than appears in this minute. In the first place, however, I think legal advice should be taken, and for this purpose a minute setting out the full story as we know it, together with the file, should be prepared for Mr. Robertson as soon as possible. I should then like to see the papers in the light of his advice.

RH
my

Reference.....

MDC/jv

Mr. Gaumnitz.

To: Mr. Topping

I think we should release.

From: Miss Cat chpole

Do you agree? E. Ye Rile

I refer to my minute to Mr. Dykstra of 1st September which I attach in connection with the replacement of the food stuffs which were ordered forward to be sent to Luxembourg by the Food Division in May this year.

As I think you know, officials from our Granville camp saw these foodstuffs on the quay at Cherbourg, took them to Granville, and consigned 1/3 of the total quantity to 21st Army Group Hq and later, on instructions from London, despatched, in their own words, "The stocks then available to Luxembourg." As a result of this action some 4 drums of cod liver oil, 58 cases of evaporated milk and 14 cartons containing whole milk powder failed to arrive in Luxembourg. You will see from Mr. Dykstra's note that he asks for a report from Mr. De Waal on the circumstances in which these food stuffs were lost, but I think Mr. D. Waal gave all the information he had on this matter in the minute of 3rd August on TJ11 of file EM 1/14, which I attach.

At the beginning of August I prepared a note for Mr. Gaumnitz's signature to Mr. Feenov setting out the full position in answer to an inquiry he had made in connection with the loss of this food, and also I understand that Mr. Herbert is aware of what has taken place and has been briefed by Mr. Northam.

I think it true to say it is agreed that the loss of these food stuffs is entirely UNRRA's responsibility and that it has been generally accepted that we should replace these goods at our own cost, but so far as I can discover, no written decision has been given to this effect in spite of the statement made in the Luxembourg supply officer's reply that London had agreed to replace the missing goods. The Luxembourg mission has asked that replacements should be sent, and Mr. Kennedy has formally requested us to provide them, also the Luxembourg supply officer (Mr. Anker) has pressed me to do this as soon as possible.

I have discussed this matter at considerable length in the past few days with Mr. Anker while he has been in London and I gather from what he told me that the difficulties which have been encountered in connection with the whole Emergency Relief programme have caused the mission considerable embarrassment, and he is, therefore, most anxious for us to forward these replacements as quickly as possible. You will understand, therefore, in view of the foregoing that I am keen to get a decision on this matter, and I should be grateful if you could expedite this.

(566)
Wt24860/2408
2,250,000 8/44
JC&SLtd
Gp786/208
(REGIMEAN)

Code 5-33-0

[Signature]
2nd September, 1945

MDC/jv

Reference

1/27/14

To: Mr. Topping ✓

From: Miss Catchpole

I attach a cable to the Food Division in Washington, and a note covering it. You will see also from the attached note to ~~me from~~ Mr. Dykstra ^{FROM ME} my suggestion last week that a cable similar to this should be sent in connection with the Chief of the Luxembourg Mission's request to us, through Mr. Kennedy, to procure 1 ton of Eledon or buttermilk powder for the use of children suffering from enteritis. This would be provided under our Emergency Relief Supplies programme, and payment would, of course, be made by the Luxembourg Government in France to the Luxembourg Mission.

Mr. Dykstra was against our procuring ^{this} buttermilk powder as he felt that the procurement should be made direct by the Luxembourg Government in Switzerland. I have, however, spoken this morning to the Supply officer of the Luxembourg Mission who tells me that the Government had tried to buy this in Switzerland, but were unsuccessful, and therefore, requested UNRRA to supply it. It is true that the Luxembourg Government have representatives in America who could possibly buy this ~~powder~~ ^{powder}, but Mr. Kennedy feels most strongly, and I am inclined to agree, that as this has been requested as an Emergency Relief Supply we should procure it if we can. I should be glad, therefore, if you would be good enough to forward this draft cable to Mr. Gaumnitz.

Mr. Gaumnitz

[Signature]
16 September, 1945

I think we should try to keep. Do you agree to our cabling Washington as per attached?

[Signature]

FO 1/24/14

WASHINGTON

RECEIVED

NO.

DATE

BY CLERK

Lansbury Mission Chief urgently requests 1 ton
Butterville Powder. We cannot obtain can you procure
and ship earliest.

Reference MDC

Cat-dupole

TO: Mr. Herbert

FROM: R.K. Gaumnitz

I attach a telegram in connection with quantity of 1 ton of Buttermilk Powder which the Chief of the Luxembourg Mission has requested us to provide as an Emergency Relief supply for children suffering from enteritis. Unfortunately we cannot ~~buy~~ this powder in this country and I am requesting Washington to procure it for us.

1st September, 1945.

Inform

Simon

That the best place
to get it is

Switzerland

Reference.....

TO: Mr. Dykstra

FROM: M.D. Catchpole

To

I refer to our conversation this afternoon in connection with the replacement of the foodstuffs which were lost en route from this country to Luxembourg as a result of the UNRRA camp at Granville's intervention. I have been asked by Mr. Kennedy and Dr. Simon to provide ^{REPLACEMENT FOR} 4 drums of Cod Liver Oil, 58 cases of Evaporated Milk and 4 cases of Cow & Gate Milk Powder which I am proposing to supply as I think it is generally agreed that the loss of these foodstuffs is entirely UNRRA's responsibility. I would be glad if I might have your written concurrence to this course of action. This matter raises however the broad question of replacement and I should be glad if I might have a ruling for future reference as to whether or not we are to replace foodstuffs which are lost en route for paying countries for example under the Emergency Relief Supplies Program and ^{as to} whether we should replace cargo lost consigned to non-paying countries.

[Signature]

1st September, 1945.

Mr de Vaul

Who is paying for
lost goods?

Mr de Vaul
as report

Guarantee was
not given on it
It is to be further
discussed.

To: Mr. E. Kennedy.

From: M.D. Catochale.

A few days ago Mr. Anders, Supply Officer to Luxembourg Mission, came to see me and we discussed one or two outstanding points in connection with the Emergency Relief Supplies Programme. Mr. Anders telephoned me yesterday and told me that Mr. Simon has now agreed (1) to accept 20 tons of evaporated milk and to withdraw his request for a total of 40 tons; (2) that he will not now require 10 tons of ~~condensed~~ ^{Skimmed} milk as originally requested, but will instead press only for 1 ton of butter milk powder; (3) that he definitely requires the foodstuffs sent to Luxembourg, and lost as a result of Granville's intervention, to be replaced.

I am taking action in connection with each of these points.

30. 3. 45.


Reference.....

TO: Mr. Dykstra

FROM: M.D. Catchpole

Mr. Ankers, Supply Officer of the Luxembourg mission, telephoned me this morning in connection with the conversation which I had with him yesterday. He told me that he had mentioned the points which I raised to Dr. Simon and that they had come to an agreement to ask us for one ton of buttermilk only, which means that we shall not now need to request Washington to procure 10 tons of skimmed milk powder as originally anticipated. Mr. Ankers tells me that Dr. Simon would like to see the food stuffs which were sent from this country earlier in the year ~~to replace those~~ ^{AND} lost as a result of Granville intervention, ~~REPLACED~~.

~~Under the emergency rationing programme~~
Dr. Simon has apparently decided not to press for 40 tons of evaporated milk, but will accept the 28 tons as originally arranged. I shall, therefore, make the necessary arrangements ~~with~~ the shipping section for this milk to be called forward and sent to Luxembourg as soon as possible.


29th August, 1945.

I agree
M.D.

2

You also raised the point whether the M.O.F.

The land lease items referred to were 11 tons of

transfer of these items, the investigation below that

2. Would cost, and we only learned when it was done, that the boxes had been put in crates at the expense of approximately \$150.

We could put our foot down and deduct the amount from the bill, as we have written we should, but as we did not consult the firm before doing the repacking, we may not have too strong a case. What are your views?

/over

To: Mr. Heyford.

have too strong a case. What are your views? We could put our foot down and deduct the amount from the bill, as we have written we should, but as we did not consult the firm before doing the repacking, we may not

tevo\

1/24/44
Reference E.M. 1/4

TO: Miss Catchpole

Copy to: Mr. de Waele

FROM: W. Kennedy

22nd August, 1945.

EMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR LUXEMBOURG

The Luxembourg Government has agreed to accept 28 tons of Evaporated Milk instead of 10 tons of Evaporated and 30 tons Skimmed Milk originally offered.

Will you please provide accordingly.

Received

*This is among the files you gave me
today. I have just read it.*

*Yr. sincerely
W. Kennedy
1945*

Reference E.M. 1/14

TO: Miss Catchpole

FROM: W. Kennedy

20th August, 1945.

EMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR LUXEMBOURG

Reference paragraph 3 of Cable No. 4 from Luxembourg,
copy attached.

Will you please say if you can provide 1 ton Eledon or similar dried buttermilk product. The request is supported in a minute by Dr. Struthers.

Dr. Sander. Kuglerby Kussner.
Bt. H. 109.

Reference

PER/MDX

To: Mr. Herbert
From: Mr. Gaumnitz

With reference to your minute of the 8th August, we have had some difficulty with regard to a quantity of 15 tons of Soap which we have purchased from Messrs. Bibby & Sons of Liverpool, for the use of the Luxemburg Government under our Emergency Relief Supplies Programme.

This soap was delivered to the Wharf packed in second or third hand cases which, while strong enough, were covered with old conflicting marks as to content and destination, so that the Shipping Section would not take the risk of sending it abroad in that state. The matter has been taken up with the Firm and we anticipate a satisfactory outcome.

With regard to the third paragraph of your minute in connection with the food under the Emergency Relief Supplies Programme, the information as given to you by Mr. Kennedy is incorrect. You will recall that Mr. Harrison of the Ministry of Food wrote to you on the 12th of June in connection with the food stuffs that were to be placed at our disposal under this Programme. He stated "you will realise that any Lend Lease items are subject to our obtaining re-transfer consent from the F.E.A. and that in the event of our receiving such consent they will count against the American contribution to U.N.R.R.A." The Lend Lease items referred to were 11 tons of orange juice jelly, 50 tons of evaporated milk, and 100 tons of skimmed milk.

The F.E.A. would not, however, agree to the re-transfer of these items, the implication being that if the British Government was in a position to transfer food imported into this country to U.N.R.R.A. (no question of replacement in this country was raised) that Lend Lease Stocks in excess of requirements were being received.

I had considered taking this matter up with the F.E.A. direct, but under the circumstances decided not to do so. I should, however, be glad to have your views.

We have since received 192 tons of evaporated milk from America.

17th August 1945

Reference.....

To: Mr. Baumbits

From: Waling Dykstra 17 AUG 1945

Regarding the enquiry for 10 tons dried skimmed milk for Luxembourg, I now confirm that no previous shipments of skimmed milk for this destination have taken place.

We have no stocks of skimmed milk but have a quantity of evaporated milk which was sent to this country by Washington.

I will ask whether any supplies can be obtained from the Ministry of Food, if not as an outright procurement possibly as an exchange for an equivalent quantity of our evaporated milk.

15th August, 1945.

Waling Dykstra

*This isn't too good - if we
do it, it should be against
Luxembourg share, if any,
of evap. R Klie*

1/24/14

Reference.....

TO: Miss Catchpole ✓

Copy to: Mr. de Waal

FROM: W. Kennedy

EMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR LUXEMBOURG

I have received a cable from Luxembourg Mission saying that the Luxembourg Government have accepted our offer of 4 tons of chocolate, but that they do not want Welfare Biscuits.

The offer was actually 4 or more tons of cocoa powder, not chocolate, 5 tons of which had previously been offered and accepted.

I understand that you are providing 5 tons of cocoa powder.

11th August, 1945.

TO: Miss Catchpole

Copy to: Mr. de Waal

FROM: W. Kennedy

EMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR LUXEMBOURG

The following statement shows particulars of goods handed over to U.K. Base on the 25th of May for shipment to Luxembourg and quantities received there.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Original Consignment</u>	<u>Received in Luxembourg</u>	<u>Missing</u>
Cod Liver Oil	31 drums	27 drums	4
Evap. Milk	168 cases	110 cases	58
Milk Powder	12 cartons	8 cartons	4

I think that it would be impracticable at this date to attempt to trace and recover the missing items which, apparently, have been appropriated by 21st Army Group. Will you therefore please arrange for replacement.

As you will see from Mr. de Waal's minute of the 3rd of August, the loss was occasioned by the irregular action of UNRRA officials. In these circumstances you will no doubt agree that replacement should be made without cost to Luxembourg, and perhaps you will arrange accordingly. I should be obliged if you would let me have a note of your proposed action, showing tonnages of replacements.

9th August, 1945.

*Base kept for
later being*

Reference E.M. 1/14

TO: MISS CATCHPOLE (FOOD DIVISION)

FROM: W. KENNEDY x 30 P.

2nd July, 1945.

EMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR LUXEMBOURG

A cable has been received from Luxembourg dated 22/6/45, attention Dr. Simon (now in Luxembourg), asking for

100 pounds disinfectant laundry soap
alternatively
100 lbs. soap flakes or powder plus 1 gallon disinfectant fluid.

The above is required for cleansing gift clothing, and procurement is authorised under paragraph 4(ii) (c) of Order No. A 86.

Will you please have 100 lbs. of disinfectant laundry soap, if available, sent to Smith's Warehouse for early shipment to Luxembourg. If disinfectant laundry soap is not available please provide 100 lbs. of soap powder or flakes.

Please let me know what is being provided in order that I may take up the question of providing disinfectant fluid if necessary.

To: Mr. Heathfield

per Miss Catchpole.

Our order has now been placed for 1cwt. of Mangel laundry soap substitute, which is to be delivered within the next few days to Smith's Warehouse.

5 gallons of disinfectant also for Luxembourg is also to be procured. Mr. Kennedy is arranging this. *W.K.*

To Mr. Dykstra

Reference.....

To: Mr. Dykstra

From: Miss Roels

Subject: Emergency Relief Programme for Luxembourg.

According to Mr. Heathfield the situation regarding the emergency relief shipments to Luxembourg is as follows:-

- 10 tons Evaporated milk ✓
- 30 " Skimmed milk ✓
- 5 " Chocolate ✓
- 2 " Cod Liver Oil
- 15 " Soap
- 5 " Canned Rice
- 15 " Neave's Baby food ✓

These have been called forward and ~~are~~ being assembled at a certain warehouse. When all the goods are there they will be shipped. This shipment will probably take place some time next week.

As regards baby food, 10 more tons will be ready for later shipment, i.e. 5 tons in 10 days time and another 5 tons in three weeks time.

57. We are still waiting for a decision from the Luxembourg Government as to whether they want either the 4 tons of cocoa beans and 25 tons of welfare biscuits that were offered to them a few days ago.

28th June, 1945.

TO: M. Roels

Miss R

powder
You mean powder don't you?

yes, sorry

Reference.....

1124/14

To: Mr. Dykstra

From: Mr. Topping

copy sent Mr. Gammis 28/6

Subject: Emergency Relief Supplies for Luxembourg.

The position is that all the goods shown on the programme, which are given below, are ready for dispatch with the exception of 5 tons of chocolate and the Shipping Section have been instructed to arrange shipment.

Evaporated Milk	10 tons
Skimmed Milk	30 "
Chocolate	5 "
Cod Liver Oil	2 "
Soap	15 "
Canned Rice Pudding	5 "
Baby food	15 "

Regarding the chocolate it has yet to be decided whether we will take the 5 tons of vitaminized chocolate. I am expecting to hear any moment from Rowntrees, whom I have already contacted, as to whether we can clear the question of wrappers which at present show that the chocolate was packed for the British Red Cross. I have also asked for a comparison of the price with ordinary chocolate.

If we do not take the vitaminized chocolate it will be two to three weeks before ordinary chocolate can be made available.

It will be necessary for Shipping Section to have all the goods delivered to warehouse for central collection before shipment can be arranged and they are doing this, but I do not yet know the name of the warehouse.

22nd June, 1945.

To: Mr. Heathfield

From: Mr. Topping

I understand you will be making the shipping arrangements for the emergency relief food supplies which will be ready in the near future for dispatch to Luxembourg. The goods in question are as follows:-

Evaporated Milk	10 tons	} ex Ministry of Food, Mr. Pagan, Portman Court, Portman Square, W.1.
Skimmed Milk	30 "	
Chocolate	5 "	
Cod Liver Oil	2 "	Ex Oil & Oilseed Brokers Federation.
Soap, hard	15 "	Ex Bibby & Sons, King Edward St., Liverpool.
Canned Rice Pudding	5 "	ex Ambrosia, Ltd., Lifton, Devon.
Baby food	15 "	ex Neave's Food, Ltd Fordingbridge, Hants

All the above goods are in preparation and I have asked the various suppliers to let me know as early as possible how many packages the goods comprise and when I have this information I will advise you further so that you may issue the necessary instructions.

20th June, 1945.

11/24/17
To: Sir Michael Creagh.

From: F. Roels.

Subject: Emergency Relief Programme.

The Food Division has now started procuring the following items for Luxembourg:

Evaporated milk	10 long tons
Skimmed "	30 " "
Chocolate	5 " "
Cod liver oil	2 " "
Soap	15 " "
Canned Rice	5 " "
Baby food	15 " "

The Shipping Section is making arrangements for the shipment of these goods. I will let you know when they have actually left this country.

20th June 1945

1/27/14

Reference

Em 1/14

TO: MISS ROELS

Cops to Mr. De Waal.

FROM: W. KENNEDY

19th June, 1945.

EMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR LUXEMBOURG

The Luxembourg Government have accepted the offer to provide the following food items: -

COMMODITY	LONG TONS	VALUE £
Evaporated Milk	10	834
Skimmed Milk	30	3,357
Chocolate	5	500
Cod Liver Oil	2	530
Soap	15	660
Canned Rice	5	3,432
Baby Food	15	2,800
TOTAL:	82	11,913

In their letter the Luxembourg Govt. say that they do not wish to deal regarding shipping and marking, as had been suggested by the Food Division.

Will you please arrange with Mr. De Waal for procurement and shipment as soon as possible.

Copy to Mr. De Waal

1/24/14

Reference.....

To: Mr. Dykstra.

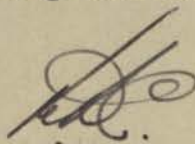
From: M.D. Catchpole.

With reference to the Emergency Relief Programme I spoke this afternoon to the Luxembourg Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Clasen, and subsequently to Dr. Simon, Head of the Luxembourg Mission, who has just returned to this country.

I explained that we were not able now to supply this total quantity, but suggested instead we might send:

10 tons skimmed
10 tons evaporated milk.
15 " cereal based baby food
5 " rice pudding.

Dr. Simon accepted this suggestion, but said he would like very much to have the quantities increased if at all possible.



8th June 1945

2 tons condensed milk
15 tons soap

all his Honor

To Sir Richard
Copy from
note to Clasen
note to Dr. Simon
to Unilever
to R.O.F.

To: Mr. Herbert
From: M.D. Shufeldt

Subject: Emergency Relief for Luxembourg

Cable No RP-17452 is not quite accurate:-

1. The only food etc. so far made available to Luxembourg is -

4 $\frac{1}{2}$	tons	Evaporated Milk
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Cow & Gate Baby Food
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Cod Liver Oil
5	"	Soap

I asked the Ministry of Food to make available 50 tons of Baby Food and another 10 tons of Soap, but they refused to do so until they had approved the whole Emergency Relief Programme.

The figures of the quantities shipped by the Luxembourg Government up to 27th April are correct, but they are gross quantities, whereas in connection with these Emergency Programmes we have always stated the net amounts, and I think an alteration in just one case might lead to confusion.

3. I see that Mr. Calm Debre has just sent a telegram to Luxembourg about food and other Emergency Relief Supplies - copy attached. It is incorrect to state that it was released to the Luxembourg Government as at 4th May. All the items are, in fact, still at Smiths' Warehouse in store for us, although available for the Luxembourg Government when wanted. In fact, I understand that probably UNRRA will now be asked to undertake shipping.

I think it would be a great advantage to everyone if drafts of outgoing cables of this character could be shown to the Line Divisions concerned before being sent out, in order to be sure that all facts and figures are accurate.

M.D. Shufeldt
22nd May, 1945

COPY

To: Mr. Kennedy. (copies to: Mr de Waal)
Mr. Bouwes.
Dr. Simon)

From: M.D. Shufeldt.

Subject: Emergency Relief Supplies for Luxembourg.

I have received your two minutes (one addressed to me and one to de Waal) of 13th April. As the figures regarding food and soap in your minute to de Waal do not quite agree with our figures, I attach a table showing the position as it is at today's date.

Article.	Total Quantity to be provided.	Already sent to Smiths Wharf	Lifted by Luxembourg Government	Balance to be shipped
Baby Food } Full-cream Evap- orated Milk)	50 tons	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton	45 tons
		$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 "
Cod Liver Oil	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Soap	15 "	5 "	4 "	11 "

Note

The figures in the last column include 45 tons of baby food and 10 tons of soap, which I have asked the Ministry of Food to deliver to Smiths Wharf as quickly as possible, and in any case, in time to be shipped on or soon after 20th April.

M.D. Shufeldt.
16th April, 1945.

ms 16/5 full.
MILITARY RELIEF PROGRAMME FOR LUXEMBOURG

On the 4th May Sir Michael Creagh told me that the Luxembourg Minister, Mr. Clasen, had some trucks ready for shipment to Luxembourg, and that he would like us to give him any quantity of food which was available against the Luxembourg Relief Programme to put on these trucks.

I 'phoned Mr. Clasen the next day and told him that there was still at Smith's Wharf a balance of the original consignment made to Luxembourg at the beginning of April; these items were:

12 cases Cow & Gate milk Food.
168 cartons evaporated milk.
31 x 5 gallon drums cod liver oil.
50 cases soap.

Approximate total weight $4\frac{3}{4}$ metric tons.

I suggested that these were at his immediate disposal if he wanted to ship them with the trucks.

Mr. Clasen told me that the trucks would not be ready before the end of next week at the earliest. He would, however, get in touch with us as soon as they are ready in order that we give him the necessary delivery note to Smith's Wharf. *nan*

I have not heard ~~anything~~ since from Mr. Clasen.

MS.
15th May, 1945.

TO: DR. SIMON

FROM: W. KENNEDY

Copies to: Miss Shufeldt
Dr. Johnstone
Mr. Clasen
Mr. de Waal
Mr. Heathfield

SUBJECT: EMERGENCY SUPPLIES FOR LUXEMBOURG

Reference your minute of the 11th of April.

The following is a statement of the supplies which it has been decided to send to Luxembourg; for convenience the items and quantities which Miss Shufeldt has arranged to hand over for shipment by the Luxembourg Government are also shown: -

<u>Commodity</u>		Now being handed over to Luxembourg Govt. for shipment
	TONS	TONS
Baby food	50	1½
Cod Liver Oil	1½	½
Relief Soap	15	2
Belting for machinery	4	-

Miss Shufeldt has been asked to have all the food items sent to Smith's Warehouse, where they can be collected for shipment by the Luxembourg Government, or for shipment in the Belgium import programme, as may be arranged. Mr. Clasen has similarly been asked to have the belting sent to Smith's Warehouse.

In addition to the items shown in the above statement, it was decided to supply a double emergency medical unit. This has since been discussed between Dr. Johnstone and Mr. Babinski of the Luxembourg Supply Department. I understand that Mr. Babinski was doubtful whether the request for this unit should stand; it costs £2000 and he thought that would represent too high a proportion of the emergency supplies provisionally allowed for Luxembourg in the initial allocation. He would discuss the matter in Luxembourg and inform Dr. Johnstone of the final decision on his return next week. If it is decided to take the unit, or any other medical supplies, I will ask Dr. Johnstone to have them collected in Smith's Warehouse, or, as regards packages containing dangerous drugs in Dr. Johnstone's office. Dr. Johnstone says that it will probably take 10 days to move the supplies from Ministry of Supply depots.

It has also been decided to provide 10 tons of gift clothing from stocks at Smith's Warehouse, and arrangements are being made accordingly.

14.4.45

TO: MR. deWAAL
FROM: W. KENNEDY

COPIES TO: Miss Shufeldt ✓
Dr. Simon
Dr. Johnstone
Mr. Clasen
Mr. Heathfield

EMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR LUXEMBOURG

This is to confirm Sir Hubert Young's telephone message today.

Sir Hubert telephoned Mr. Van Campenhout, Belgium Supply Mission, Sloane 7266, today. He said that we wanted to ship about 80 tons of supplies and asked Mr. Van Campenhout if they could be shipped in the Belgium import programme. Mr. Van Campenhout said that a ship would be leaving between the 20th and 30th of April and that he would take up the question as a matter of urgency.

Sir Hubert Young gave details as under of the supplies involved.

48½	tons	Baby food
1	"	Cod Liver Oil
13	"	Soap
4	"	Belting for machinery
10	"	Clothing
and possibly 4	"	Medical supplies
80½	"	

13.4.45

Reference E.M. 1/14

TO: MISS SHUFELDT

FROM: W. KENNEDY

COPIES TO: Dr. Simon
Mr. deWaal
Mr. HeathfieldEMERGENCY RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR LUXEMBOURG

Sir Hubert Young has decided that the following food items should be provided :

Article	Total to be provided	Already sent to Smith's Warehouse	Now to be sent to Smith's Warehouse
Baby food	50 tons	5 tons	45 tons
Cod Liver Oil	1½ "	1½ "	-
Soap	15 "	5 "	10 tons

Will you please arrange for the items and quantities in the last column of the above statement to be sent to Smith's Warehouse for shipment.

13.4.45

FD 1/24/14

To: Mr. Herbert (copy Mr. Clasen)

From: M.D. Shufeldt

INDEXED

Subject: Emergency Supplies for Luxembourg

I see from Mr. Clasen's minute of 10th April to ~~me~~ you (copy of which was sent to me) that it is now suggested that the leather belting for the Food Processing Factories cannot be included as an emergency relief supply.

The Rundstedt offensive resulted in most of the dairy factories in the part of Luxembourg affected being put out of order. It is very essential they should be got to work as soon as possible again. From the food supply point of view the leather belting is therefore very essential.

As you know, leather belting was not included in the Military Programme (at any rate in the early stages) and it was one of the things that the soldiers on the spot, e.g. in Normandy, found was most urgently required to get food supplies going.

M.D. Shufeldt
12th April, 1945

FD 11/24/14

Miss Sheffield

INDEXED

Full

From: Mr. Glaser

To: Mr. Herbert

Copies to: Sir Hubert Young
Dr. Simon
Mr. Summersgill
Heads of Line Divisions.

Emergency Supplies for Luxembourg

I refer to my minute of the 27th March.

A few days prior to the Meeting held on the 26th March (Mr. Kennedy, presumably representing Sir Hubert Young in the Chair), Dr. Simon, Chief of the Luxembourg Mission, enquired as to the Supply possibilities of certain items urgently required by the Luxembourg authorities. My Division was only concerned with four tons of Leather Belting necessary for Dairies, Food Processing Industries, Bakeries, etc.

The Meeting, which for obvious reasons I did not attend, and at which Mr. Summersgill represented my Division, was held on the 26th March and was called to discuss and to agree the emergency relief programme. The Luxembourg Minister for Reconstruction and the Luxembourg Minister in London were present, together with a host of UNRRA officials.

As far as I can ascertain from those concerned at the Meeting, it was unanimously agreed that this particular Belting was a proper emergency Relief Supply and should be delivered. Upon this decision action was taken, in so far as a Firm Request for the said Belting was issued. The Belting will be made available and can be had within eight days against this particular requirement.

I have now received a message that Sir Hubert Young has decided, that is 15 days after the Meeting, that the Belting is not to be delivered. I am rather wondering what the purpose of the Meeting really was, if not to establish the programme and to decide upon it, and would appreciate guidance as to exactly the coordinating functions and powers on this programme, as opposed to the ordinary Coordination Division work, as requested in my minute of the 27th March.

10.4.45

INDEXED

Reference WE 39/14 *FD 1/24/14*

To: Miss Schufeldt.

From: Sir George Reid.

Subject: Food Requirements for Luxembourg Sinistres.

Pages by in Luxembourg file
would you please speak
me about this? *MS*
7/4

McBarnes

Thank you for your minute of the 4th April regarding the special food requirements for Luxembourg. I sent to Mr. Homan on the 28th March a minute setting out the quantities of the various items which I thought should be supplied.

My suggestion for baby food was 50 tons based on the age group of 1-3 years for a period of three months. This, I think, is consistent with your own figure.

As regards cod liver oil, I have suggested $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons which again is based on the Luxembourg request but for a period of three months instead of the six months to which the Luxembourg representatives stated that their request was related.

As regards soap, I have suggested 15 tons which is the quantity for which Luxembourg asked. I accept your calculations and I imagine that if we send more than requested we should not give offence. My inclination would be against doing so, however. For one reason the position as regards supplies reaching the country from other sources is very obscure, and I think it would be better to take a conservative line until our information regarding conditions is more complete.

S. J. Reid
5.4.1945.

TO: Miss Shufeldt.

FROM: Dr. Simon.

SUBJECT: Food Supplies to Luxembourg.

It appears from a report that I have just received from Luxembourg that during the month of February deliveries of foodstuffs by the Military Authorities to the Grand Duchy amounted to the following quantities:-

flour	. . . . .	200	tons	✓
meat	. . . . .	400	"	✓
beans	. . . . .	300	"	✓
coffee	. . . . .	90	"	✓
chocolate	. . . . .	75	"	x
margarine	. . . . .	65	"	✓
milk	. . . . .	78	"	✓
fish	. . . . .	60	"	✓
biscuits	. . . . .	50	"	✓

5th April 1945.

Ministry
This is the same as the list I
sent Dr. Simon on 26 March exactly
but chocolate is 75 tons not 15 tons.
(I had already given our figure of 15)
MS

To: Sir George Reid, Welfare Division,

From: M.D. Shufeldt

Subject: Food Requirements for Luxembourg Sinistres

The items dealt with by the Food Division of E.R.O. for which the Luxembourg Government asked at the meeting of 26th March were:-

Baby Food	100 tons	Basis for total child population age group 1-3, stated to be 60,000.
-----------	----------	--

Cod Liver Oil	3 tons
---------------	--------

-do-

Soap	15 tons	For total number of sinistres, stated to be 60,000.
------	---------	---

After the meeting we examined these figures.

Baby Food

According to the Working Party Report on Population, the child population of Luxembourg in the 0-3 age group is 12,000, of which about half were on farms and half in urban areas. I feel sure that that figure is near the mark and that 60,000 is wrong, as it would mean that 20% of the whole population is under 3 years old!

Assuming that the 12,000 is approximately correct, and assuming that as a result of the Runstedt offensive much larger proportion of the children are not "self-suppliers" on farms, we suggest that we take as the number of children in the 0-3 age group needing Baby Food as 10,000. With a ration of 750 grammes per head per day for 3 months, this would mean 675 tons, which is about the equivalent of 100 tons of Concentrated Baby Food. We therefore agree with the Luxembourg Government's request for 100 tons.

Cod Liver Oil

The Luxembourg Government's request for 3 tons would, at a ration of about 3 I.U.'s per day for the children in the over 3 years age group, be sufficient for 3 months.

Soap

We also agree therefore with the Luxembourg Government's figure of 3 tons for Soap.

Soap

If the number of sinistres is as stated 60,000, the 15 tons of soap requested would only give 9.6 ozs. per head for the 3 months. This

/over

compares with a pre-war consumption per 3 months of 4.19 lbs. per head. As there has been a great shortage of soap, and we understand there are various health conditions which make an adequate supply of soap extremely important, we believe that we should increase the amount of soap we send to the Luxembourg Government, with their agreement, to 50 tons.

Do you agree with the above?

The items dealt with in the Food Division of E.R.O. for which the Luxembourg Government is responsible are:-
M.D. Shulman
5461, 11th April 1945

Soap	15 tons	For total number of ministries, stated to be 60,000.
God Liver Oil	3 tons	-do-
Baby Food	100 tons	Basis for total child population age group 1-3, stated to be 60,000.

After the meeting we examined these figures.

Baby Food
According to the Working Party Report on Population, the child population of Luxembourg in the 0-3 age group is 12,000, of which about half were on farms and half in urban areas. I feel sure that that figure is near the mark and that 60,000 is wrong, as it would mean that 50% of the whole population is under 3 years old!

Assuming that the 12,000 is approximately correct, and assuming that as a result of the limited offensive much larger proportion of the children are not "self-sufficient" on farms, we suggest that we take as the number of children in the 0-3 age group needing Baby Food as 10,000. With a ration of 750 grams per head per day for 3 months, this would mean 675 tons, which is about the equivalent of 100 tons of concentrated Baby Food. We therefore agree with the Luxembourg Government's request for 100 tons.

God Liver Oil
The Luxembourg Government's request for 3 tons would, at a ration of about 3 I.U.'s per day for the children in the over 3 years age group, be sufficient for 3 months.

We also agree therefore with the Luxembourg Government's figure of 3 tons for Soap. God Liver Oil
If the number of ministries is as stated 60,000, the 15 tons of soap requested would only give 2.5 ozs. per head for the 3 months. This

(over)

To: Miss Shufeldt

From: A.A. Bouwes

Subject: Priority Food Requirements for Sinistres, Luxembourg.

I refer to your note of 27th March, and notice that the requirements for baby food and cod liver oil are based on the needs of child population, age group 0 - 3, a population of 60,000 having been taken. When we compare these figures with the CWP report Al2, we find that the basic population of children 0 - 3 is 12,000, of which non farm 6,600 and farm 5,100, whereas the CWP took 300 as D.P.'s. This was compared with the figure of 60,000 accepted at the meeting which would mean that 20% of the whole population is under three years old. I, therefore, believe that for the sake of our calculations, taking into account that owing to the military operations after the Runstedt offensive the number of non-farm increased considerably, we should work with a figure of about 60,000. At a ration of 750 grammes per head per day this would come to 675 tons for three months, which is about 100 tons concentrated baby food. The quantity mentioned, therefore, is sufficient for three months for 10,000 children.

Cod Liver Oil. For this, I have taken the total basic population of children 0 - 3 years, which amounts to 12,000. At the ration of 3,000 I.U.'s per day the proposed shipment of 3 tons would be sufficient for three months.

Soap. The total number of Sinistres taken at the meeting was 60,000. This would mean that 20% of the total population of Luxembourg was bombed out. I believe this is far too high. The 15 tons now discussed on a consumers number of 60,000, would mean that per head they would receive 9.6 ozs. per three months or $2\frac{1}{2}$ tablets of 4 oz. per three months. This compares with pre-war consumption of 1.9 kilo of soap per head for three months.

= about 240,000 lbs = abt 100 tons = say 9 tons a week.

28th March, 1945.

B.

Reference

FD 1/24/44

To: Dr. Simon.
From: M.D. Shufeldt.

INDEXED

Subject: Emergency Relief for Luxembourg - Meeting held on
17th March, 1945.

The Minutes state at the end of paragraph 2. that Mr. Clasen said that up to 28th February, the Military Authorities delivered 200 tons of food. I think, in fact, he said 1,200 tons, because the details he gave us of these food deliveries were as follows:

<u>Commodity.</u>	<u>Tons.</u>
Flour	200
Meat	400
Condensed Milk	78
Fish	60
Beans	300
Coffee	90
Chocolate	15
Margarine	65
Biscuits	50
	<u>1,258</u>

M. D. Shufeldt

26th March, 1945.

To: Miss Shufeldt
From: Dr Simon

Thank you for this note. As far as
I can assess it you are probably right

Minor

April 2nd, 1945.

FD 124 14
INDEXED

To: Mr. Kennedy.
From: Miss Sharfadt.

URGENT.

Subject: Emergency Supplies for Luxembourg.

The Food Division can arrange to supply:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Tons.</u>
Full Cream Evaporated Milk	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cow & Gate Milk Food	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cod Liver Oil	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total.	<u>6</u>

We could also without any difficulty supply the 5 tons of soap requested. Although soap is one of the items in the Military Programme for the civilian population operations in liberated areas, I understand from Sir George Reid that the Welfare Division here are anxious for the 5 tons of soap to go.

Would you please let me know urgently if you agree so that I can place the order calling it forward?

24th March, 1945.

ACTION COPY

INDEXED
1 OCT 1945

ACTION COPY

INCOMING CABLE

FD ~~9/7~~ 1/24/14

ACTION: MR. DYKSTRA

LUXEMBOURG TO LONDON

No. 23

Dated: 27 September 1945

En clair

Rec'd: 27 September 1945

Supply Department, Food Branch.

Re your 69. Dried skimmed milk acceptable if suitable for infant feeding same as Eledon.

KP/VC

W.C.
to action
1/10

E.E. 1/14

1/24/44

Copy to Miss Patchwork ✓

11th September, 1945.

Dear Dr. Simon,

On the 10th of August you sent me a minute about the provision of 25 tons of U.S. Evaporated Milk to Luxembourg as Emergency Relief Supplies instead of the 10 tons of Evaporated and 30 tons of Skimmed originally promised.

I have taken up the matter of a further allocation of Evaporated Milk with our Food Division. They point out that, in terms of calories, 25 tons of Evaporated Milk is equivalent to 186% of 10 tons of Evaporated Milk and 30 tons of Skimmed Milk. I regret that, in these circumstances, a further allocation of Evaporated Milk cannot be made.

Yours sincerely,

W. KERRY
Supply Division.

Dr. Simon,
11, Rue de La Porte-Neuve,
Luxembourg.

1/27/45
7th September, 1945.

Dear Mr. Anker,

I have now made arrangements for all the food-stuffs which are to be supplied to Luxembourg under the Emergency Relief Supplies Programme to be called forward for shipment, and we hope that the balance of these food-stuffs still to be received will arrive in Luxembourg before very long. As I told you we have, however, been unable to procure the ton of butter milk powder for which you asked in this country, but we have cabled Washington to buy this for us and to ship it as soon as possible.

I give below a statement of the total quantities of each of the foodstuffs which you should receive together with the approximate price per ton of each; these prices are for your own guidance and should not be used for invoicing purposes. I understand that 12 tons of Soap and 15 tons of Nestles Baby Food have been consigned to Luxembourg and they have no doubt now been received by you, these are included in the total quantities which I give.

£135	5 tons chocolate
£131	5 " cocoa
£44	15 " soap
£68 12. 0.	5 " canned rice pudding
£60	23 " Evap. milk. 1306 cases
£165 10. 0.	2 " cod liver oil.

In addition the following replacements are being sent:

Mr. Anker,
Supply Officer,
Luxembourg Mission Office,
12, Rue Heine, Luxembourg.

4 x 5 gallon drums of cod oil.
4 cases of milk powder whole.
53 cases of evaporated milk.

The cost of these will not be charged to the
Luxembourg Government, ^{but there is a} ~~1~~ drum of Marseil Soap
Substitute at a cost of about 52/- for which payment
will have to be made.

Perhaps you would let me know if there is any
further information that I can send to you.

Yours sincerely,



Valing Dykstra,
Chief Food Officer.

21st August, 1946.

Dear Eastbrook,

I would confirm the telephone conversations which Miss Gatsigole had with you yesterday and to-day in connection with 10 tons of Milk Milk Powder and 1 ton of Aired Bittermilk (of the "Eaton" type of product) which we require as a matter of some urgency for Hamburg.

As Miss Gatsigole told you, we have no stocks of Aired Milk Milk and the request which we have received from our Leningrad Mission is in the nature of an urgent supplementary relief requirement. It had been intended to allocate part of the 100 tons of Milk Milk which your Ministry originally placed at our disposal for use under our Emergency Relief Supplies Programme, but this had to be cancelled when all Lend-Lease items of foodstuffs were withdrawn.

Should you see your way to help us in the matter, we would be prepared to replace the Milk Milk by $\frac{1}{3}$ of its quantity in weight with Evaporated Milk, but we should not wish to replace the Bittermilk. I should be glad if you could look into this for us and if you would let us know at your early convenience whether or not the Ministry of Food is prepared to place this milk at our

/disposal

Eastbrook, Esq.,
Ministry of Food,
Portland Court,
Portland Square,
London, W.1.

- 2 -

disposal - if you could let us have half the quantity we should be grateful.

Yours sincerely,

Walling System
Chief Supplies Procurement Officer.

P.S. I should say that this milk is required to treat children suffering from Enteritis.

40 1/24/14
J. BIBBY & SONS, LIMITED

INDEXED

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"INTRINSIC, LIVERPOOL."

KING EDWARD STREET,

TELEPHONES

SOAP/DY/MF

CENTRAL 6677

CENTRAL 6671

LIVERPOOL, 3 21st August, 1945

United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

27 AUG 1945

Dear Sirs,

We have for acknowledgment your letter dated 19th instant reference MDC/PER FD1/24/14 from which we are pleased to learn that you are now able to give your approval of the cases into which it is proposed to pack the 50 tons of soap for France.

We are now proceeding with the completion of the order and will notify Entr'aide Francaise shipping agents here as soon as the job is completed.

Regarding the original quantity of 15 tons, whilst we have again carefully noted your remarks on the subject of the cases, we must once more regretfully decline to accept any responsibility. As we have previously pointed out, as this was purely an ex-factory transaction our responsibility ceased as soon as you issued disposal instructions.

In any case we are of the opinion that a charge of £10 per ton for re-packing the soap far exceeded anything the circumstances called for. We were not consulted about the matter, and if we had been we would have suggested the simple and inexpensive procedure adopted in the case of the 50 tons which we are now packing. In our view this would have been entirely effective and it is difficult to see how the ultimate cost could have exceeded £5.

We can only once again express our concern

P.T.O.

and deep regret that such an untoward incident should have occurred over the first transaction, particularly as it is the only trouble which we have ever experienced over Government contracts representing many thousands of tons of soap.

Yours faithfully,
FOR J. BIBBY & SONS LTD.,

D. Yorke

D. Yorke.
MANAGER.

RECEIVED

22 AUG 1945

U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

RECEIVED
1913/24/14.

OUT FILE

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

19th August, 1945.

Dear Commandant Derry,

With reference to my letter to you of the 14th August, in connection with the quantity of 50 tons of soap which we are buying from Messrs. J. Bibby & Son of Liverpool, we have now received information from our Agents who have inspected the cases in which this soap is contained, that they are quite suitable for export. We have asked the Company to act on any delivery instructions which you may now give.

Yours faithfully,

Gilling Dymstra.
Chief Fuel Supply Officer.

Commandant Derry,
Ritz-side Francisco,
54, Queen Anne Street, U.S.

MDC/PER.

- 8 -

FDL/24/14

Soap/DY/MM

19th August, 1945.

Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd.,

King Edward Street,

Liverpool, 3.

For the Attention of B. York, Esq.,

Dear Sirs,

I thank you for your letter of the 11th August. I am informed that the inspection of the cases in which the 50 tons of soap for France is to be contained have been inspected by our Agents, and I am glad to inform you of the report which we have received that they are quite suitable for export. Would you, therefore, act on any instructions which you may received from the Entr'Alde Francaise.

With reference to the original quantity of 15 tons of soap purchased from your Company and the comments which you make in paragraphs 4 and 5 of your letter referred to above, we would make it quite clear that we have never had objection to the type of packing in which the soap was contained and that we were quite willing to accept this. We neither expect nor could accept and, in fact, objected strongly to the use of cartons so covered with conflicting markings that they were unsuitable packages for export. We feel that you cannot but accept this fact, in view of the statement made to us by our Agents at the Wharf from which the soap was to leave the country, that we ran a great risk in allowing it to be exported in the state in which it arrived.

As we have told you, we should have not gone to the lengths of having this soap re-crated had it not been for the difficulty at the London Docks and our inability to have the original cases painted over.

p.t.o.

15th August 1945
We trust we are not doing you an injustice when we state our feeling that these expenses would have been unnecessary had it been generally realised that this soap was for export purposes, and by reason of the fact that we are guardians of British public money, we feel that we have no alternative but to request your Company to bear the cost involved in these admittedly unfortunate circumstances.

Yours faithfully,

I thank you for your letter of the 15th August. I am informed that the inspection of the cases in which the 50 tons of soap for France is to be contained have been inspected by our Agents, and I am glad to inform you of the report which we have received that they are quite suitable for export. I am, therefore, not on any instructions which may be received from the War Office.

Waling Dykstra,
Chief Food Supply Officer.

With reference to the original quantity of 15 tons of soap purchased from your Company and the comments which you make in paragraphs 4 and 5 of your letter referred to above, we would make it quite clear that we have never had objection to the type of packing in which the soap was contained and that we were quite willing to accept this. We neither expect nor could accept and, in fact, objected strongly to the use of cartons so covered with conflicting markings that they were unsuitable packages for export. We feel that you cannot but accept this fact, in view of the statement made to us by our Agents at the Wharf from which the soap was to leave the country, that we ran a great risk in allowing it to be exported in the state in which it arrived.

As we have told you, we should have not gone to the lengths of having this soap re-created had it not been for the difficulty at the London Docks and our inability to have the original cases painted over.

EM

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION:

ACTION: Mr. Berger

U.N.R.R.A. (LUXEMBOURG).....TO.....U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON)

No. 4

Dated : 14th August, 1945
Rec'd : 16th August, 1945

Supply Department Emergency Supplies - Cite 4 re your 41.

1. Government informed and agrees.
2. Please cable list of items in 42 tons food and soap handed over to U.K. Base as per your telegram 32, and 12 tons as per your telegram 39.
3. Government requestsurgently 1 ton Eledon or similar dried Buttermilk product. Check with Simon and Struthers re arrangementsmade by Struthers here, and recommendations Struthers made to E.R.O.

EB.

FD 1/24/14
J. BIBBY & SONS, LIMITED

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"INTRINSIC, LIVERPOOL"

KING EDWARD STREET,

SOAP/DY/MF

TELEPHONES

CENTRAL 6677

CENTRAL 6671

LIVERPOOL, 3 11th August, 1945

United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

Dear Sirs,

INDEXED

RECEIVED

13 AUG 1945

U. N. R. R. A.

MAIL UNIT

FOR ATTENTION WALING DYKSTRA, ESQ.,

We are much obliged for your letter of the 9th instant received this morning reference FD 1/24/14.

We note that we are not to act in response to any delivery instructions which we may receive from Entr'aide Francaise until we hear from you again, so that in the meantime you may arrange to inspect the cases in which it is proposed to effect the shipment of the 50 tons, at our works, which you hope to do within the next few days.

In the circumstances we have issued instructions to the factory not to proceed with the packing of the soap until after your inspection has taken place, as obviously it would be unwise to do so until you have previously satisfied yourselves that the arrangements previously announced satisfy your requirements. We had intended to commence packing the soap first thing on Monday morning, the 13th, and the operation would have been completed within the next few days. If it is desired to effect the shipment at an early date it would be desirable that your inspection should take place at the earliest opportunity, and as this would also facilitate our own arrangements, we should be obliged if you would kindly endeavour to arrange this.

Regarding the first shipment of 15 tons we
P.T.O.

very much regret to hear that a cost of approximately £150 was incurred in re-packing the soap. Whilst so heavy a cost is most deplorable, nevertheless we greatly regret that we cannot accept any responsibility whatsoever. We made it perfectly clear right at the commencement the type of package we intended to employ, and as the transaction was entirely an ex-factory one, the question of any special markings or other arrangements, was purely a matter for yourselves.

We have employed this type of package for so long that it never occurred to us that it could be unsuitable in any way, and the whole of the difficulty would have been removed if you had given us the same instructions as we have now received for the 50 tons, viz., the affixing of a specially printed label. If we had known that you intended to re-pack the soap, although we could not have acknowledged any liability whatsoever, we should none the less have suggested that it would have been far cheaper and better, even from your own point of view, to have arranged with us for the return of the soap to Liverpool for re-packing here.

We can only repeat that we are more than sorry that so much trouble and inconvenience should have been occasioned over the first shipment, which is the first experience of its kind we have had in all our dealings with Government and Public Authorities. We can only hope that there will be no repetition of the trouble with the 50 tons now in question.

Yours faithfully,
FOR J. BIBBY & SONS LTD.,

D. Yorke

D. Yorke.
MANAGER.

Copy of letter received from F. Bower & Co., Mersey Chambers, Covent Garden,
Liverpool, 2.

10th August, 1945.

Dear Sirs,

UNRRA PURCHASE ORDER NO. D.5065.

We thank you for your favour of the 9th instant, and
note that packing of the soap will commence on Monday next.

At the moment we have no word of the shipping
opportunity by which these goods will go forward, and we do not think
any delay will be occasioned were you to extend the packing over a
further couple of days.

Yours faithfully,



SOAP/DY/MF

11th August,

5

Messrs. F. Bower & Co.,
Mersey Chambers,
Sevent Garden,
Liverpool, 2.

Dear Sirs,

UNHRA PURCHASE ORDER NO. D.5065.

Thank you for your yesterday's letter informing us that you have no word of the shipping opportunity by which these goods will go forward, and in the circumstances you do not consider that any delay would be occasioned by our extending the packing over a further few days.

Since writing you previously we heard from UNHRA this morning stating their intention of inspecting the packages before the shipment is effected, and we have written to say that it would be better for them to do so before we commence to pack the soap. This may entail a little delay but if UNHRA has any cause for dissatisfaction with the proposed pack, it is far better that they should make up their minds about the matter before we go to the trouble and expense of packing the soap.

Yours faithfully,
FOR J. BIRBY & SONS LTD.,

D. Yorke.
MANAGER.

RECEIVED

13 AUG 1945

U. N. R. C. A.
MAIL

FD 1/24/14

10th August, 1945.

Commandant Bourry,
Entr'Aide Francais,
Traffic Department,
54, Queen Anne Street,
London, W.1.

Dear Commandant Bourry,

I thank you for your letters of 8th August addressed to Miss Catchpole, and the enclosures; we are glad to note the action which you have taken with regard to the rice pudding.

With regard to the 50 tons of soap for which you hold a delivery order, we are arranging to have this inspected before it leaves the factory at which it is being manufactured, and we have accordingly asked Messrs Bibbys to hold this until we have received a report from our agent as to the suitability of the packing of the soap for export. We expect to receive this report before very long, and hope that the slight delay involved will not unduly inconvenience you.

Yours faithfully,

Walling Dykstra
Chief Food Supplies Officer.

To Registry (Supply)
copy Miss Cuthbert
AO 11/26/14.
Rec
File please - *[Signature]*
9th August, 1945.

Messrs. Hoag, Robinson & Capel-Cure, Ltd.
14, Berkeley Street,
LONDON W.1.

file

Gentlemen,

Attention Mr. Gilbert

We have been asked by our Food Branch if it would be possible to send one of your people in Liverpool to the factory of Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons, King Edward Street, Liverpool 3. We have ordered from this firm a quantity of 50 tons of hard soap which is to be suitably packed for export in fibre board containers doubly wired, for export through the Entr'Aide Française under our Emergency Relief Supplies Programme to France.

A previous order for 15 tons was unsuitably packed in fibre board containers which were second or third hand and which were covered with conflicting markings, with the result that the soap contained in them had to be repacked, involving considerable expense.

We should be glad if you could arrange for an agent of yours to visit this factory and examine the cartons in which this 50 tons of soap is packed to see that all old markings on the cartons are obliterated and that they are suitably marked with stick-on labels, which we have agreed with the firm should be suitable for export purposes.

We should be grateful if you would arrange for your agent to let us have a report on the condition of the cartons as soon as possible as we have instructed the manufacturers

copy this into my file
11 09
not to act on delivery instructions until they again hear from us, and we understand that the Entr'Aide Francaise will wish to ship this soap to France fairly soon.

Thanking you beforehand,

Yours faithfully,

H. de Waal

Chief of Shipping

2

9th August, 1945.

Yours faithfully,

/over

these cases stencilled with shipping marks in addition to the letters U.N.R.R.A. the many old markings on the boxes, not obliterated at all, would unquestionably have lead to confusion during the transport.

If we had known that there would be the slightest chance that you would use boxes having commodity names printed or stamped all over the place, we would have specified "packing in fairly clean boxes". But one does expect from a first-class manufacturer when an order is received for export, that packing material suitable for the purpose will be used. We have placed various orders with commercial firms for relief shipments and not a single one has made use of such unfit packing material. We simply cannot run the risk of seeing our goods get lost on the road on account of confusing marks on the containers. You should, in our opinion, have considered that point before forwarding the goods from your plant, and we are glad to learn from your letter of August 3rd that for further shipments proper outer boxes will be used.

In the circumstances we feel that your Company should be called upon to bear the entire cost of this repacking.

Yours faithfully,

We feel that there are still points outstanding in connection with our previous order for soap for Luxembourg and as stated in our previous letter of the 28th July, arrangements had to be made for all the cases of soap to be repacked before they could be forwarded. It is estimated that the cost of this will be approximately £100. We have confirmed with our Shipping Section that it was not possible to provide you with the additional markings for these cases as these are never received from the American Army authorities until immediately before the goods in question are called forward for the wharf but even had it not been necessary to have

over

COPY

8th August, 1945

UNFRA.

Miss M.D. Catchpole,
11, Portland Place,
W. 1.

JB/DM/19
Traffic Dept.

Dear Miss Catchpole,

Referring to various telephone conversations in connection with the 50 tons of Harl Soap now lying at Liverpool in Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons premises, I have pleasure to enclose herewith for your guidance copies of our letter to the above firm and to our shipping agents who will be looking after the shipments of this consignment on our behalf.

I have since had replies to both these letters quoting the information called for and am hopeful of being able to clear from Liverpool within the next few days.

Yours faithfully,

Commandant Boury
Representative of the Entr'aide
Francaise.

Enc. 2 copies Nos. 2668 & 2669.

*Original passed to S/C 11/3/48
C. Martin*

COPY

1st. August, 1945

Messrs. F. Bower & Co.
Mersey Chambers,
Liverpool, 2.

JB/MB/2669
Traffic Dept.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find copy of a letter we have to-day sent to Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons Ltd., Liverpool relative to a consignment of 50 tons net of Hard Soap, and which is self explanatory. Please contact the above and advise details of gross weight and measurement as soon as possible which will enable me to apply for shipping space. I have applied for Export Licence and meanwhile enclose delivery order which will enable you if necessary, to collect this consignment and warehouse until we are able to ship. To avoid double handling, perhaps you could ascertain from Messrs. Bibby whether they could hold until such time.

Yours faithfully,

Commandant Boury
Representative of l'Entr'aide
Francaise.

Original passed to S/C 11/8/48
Bohm

COPY

1st August

Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons Ltd.,
King Edward Street,
Liverpool, 3.

JB/MB/2668
Traffic Dept.

Dear Sir,

U.N.R.R.A. Purchase Order D. 5065

We are in possession of Purchase Order D. 5065 dated July 20th issued by UNRRA in London on your goodselves to our order, for 50 tons of Hard Soap. It is noted from details appearing on the above order that this soap is being packed in wired fibre cases each to contain 112 8-oz. tablets, thus representing 2000 cases. In order that we may apply for shipping space, to cover transportation to France I shall be pleased if you will kindly advise cubic measurement and gross weight of this consignment at your earliest convenience, or communicate this information direct to our agent in Liverpool, F. Bower & Co., Mersey Chambers (Mr. H. Gardiner). I also understand from Miss M.D. Catchpole, Food Procurement Officer, UNRRA., that you are awaiting marking instructions for these cases which should be as follows for the whole 2000 cases viz:- EF.088. Delivery Order for these goods has been sent to our agent who will present same to you when taking over.

For your information, I am enclosing copy of my letter to F. Bower & Co., to whom instructions have been given to contact you.

Thanking you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Commandant Boury
Representative of L'Entr'aide
Francaise.

Original passed to S/C 11/31/48
Lockhart

J. BIBBY & SONS, LIMITED

FD

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"INTRINSIC, LIVERPOOL"

KING EDWARD STREET,

SOAP/DY/MF

TELEPHONES
CENTRAL 847
CENTRAL 6671

LIVERPOOL, 3 3rd August, 1945

FD 11/24/14

United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

INDEXED

Dear Sirs,

FOR ATTENTION MISS CATCHPOLE.

Since writing you on the 31st July the writer has spoken to Miss Catchpole over the telephone, and understood that there was no question of your refusing to accept secondhand fibreboard cases, double wired, for the order for 50 tons No. D. 5065.

In order to avoid the time and trouble which appears to have arisen over the first 15 tons, we are giving very specific instructions to the factory to obliterate all the existing markings on the secondhand fibreboard cases to be used for the new order. In a letter dated the 1st instant received this morning from Entr'aide Francaise we have been given the markings for the new order which apparently are simply represented by the reference EF.088. and we have written to inform Entr'aide Francaise that we propose to have suitably printed labels prepared, ~~two~~ ^{one} of which will be affixed to either side of each case, which ought to meet their requirements.

We have pleasure to enclose copies of our letters to Entr'aide Francaise and to their shipping agents, Messrs. F. Bower & Co., Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, 2.

Trusting that everything is now quite in order.

Yours faithfully,
FOR J. BIBBY & SONS LTD., *S. T. Jones*

RECEIVED

7 AUG 1945

U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

Copy of letter received from Entr'aide Francaise, London.

1st August, 1945.

Dear Sir,

U.N.R.R.A. PURCHASE ORDER D. 5065

We are in possession of Purchase Order D 5065 dated July 20th issued by UNRRA in London on your goodselves to our order, for 50 tons net of Hard Soap. It is noted from details appearing on the above order that this soap is being packed in wired fibre cases each to contain 112 x 8oz tablets, thus representing 2000 cases. In order that we may apply for shipping space, to cover transportation to France I shall be pleased if you will kindly advise cubic measurement and gross weight of this consignment at your earliest convenience, or communicate this information direct to our agent in Liverpool, F. Bower & Co. Mersey Chambers (Mr. H. Gardiner). I also understand from Miss M. D. Catchpole, Food Procurement Officer, U.N.R.R.A. that you are awaiting marking instructions for these cases which should be as follows for the whole 2000 cases viz:- EF.068. Delivery order for these goods has been sent to our agent who will present same to you when taking over.

For your information, I am enclosing copy of my letter to F. Bower & Co. to whom instructions have been given to contact you.

Thanking you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

SOAP/DY/MF

3rd August,

5

Ent'raide Francaise,
54, Queen Anne Street,
London, W.1.

Dear Sirs,

UNRRA PURCHASE ORDER D.5065
FOR ATTENTION COMMANDANT BOURY.

We are much obliged for your letter of the 1st instant received this morning in reference to this order, and we have written Messrs. F. Bower & Co., Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, 2 as per copy enclosed, supplying the information asked for.

As you will observe we have informed Messrs. Bower & Co., that we would be prepared to hold the consignment, if necessary, until the end of the month, in order to avoid double handling.

It is expected to be available for shipment by the end of next week at the latest. We note that the only marking instructions for the case is the reference No. EF.088. We will have suitably printed labels prepared with these markings, and will affix ^{one} ~~two~~ on either side of each case, which should be satisfactory.

Trusting that these arrangements meet with your approval.

Yours faithfully,
FOR J. BIRBY & SONS LTD.,

D. Yorke.
MANAGER.

RECEIVED

7 AUG 1945

U. N. R. R. A.

MAIL UNIT

SOAP/DE/MP

3rd August,

5

Messrs. F. Bower & Co.,
Mersey Chambers,
Liverpool, 2.

Dear Sirs,

FOR ATTENTION MR. H. GARDINER.
VERRA PURCHASE ORDER NO. D. 5055

We have received a letter dated 1st August from Entr'aide Franciase requesting us to furnish you with particulars of this order, representing 50 tons nett of Hard soap, in order that you may apply for shipping space to cover transposition to France.

The consignment will consist of 2,000 secondhand fibreboard cases, double wired, holding each 112 x 8oztablets Hard soap, weighing 60-lbs gross and 56-lbs nett per case. The measurements of the cases are 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

In order to avoid double handling we would be prepared to hold the consignment, if necessary, until the end of the month. It should be ready for shipment during the course of next week at the latest.

Yours faithfully,
FOR J. BIRBY & SONS LTD.,

D. Yorke.
MANAGER.



FD 1/24/44

J. BIBBY & SONS, LIMITED

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

"INTRINSIC. LIVERPOOL."

SOAP/DY/MF

TELEPHONES

(TEN LINES)
CENTRAL 6671

KING EDWARD STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 3 31st July, 1945

United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

Dear Sirs;

INDEXED

RECEIVED

1 AUG 1945

U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

FOR ATTENTION WALING DYKSTRA, ESQ.,

Whilst we are much obliged for your letter of the 28th instant received this morning, we regret that we cannot admit any liability whatsoever.

Whilst, of course, it was understood at the time you placed the order for 15 tons of Hard soap that it was intended for export, nevertheless the goods were simply sold ex-factory so far as we are concerned. We made it perfectly clear that the containers would consist of secondhand fibreboard boxes double wired. "We have no reason at all to suppose that this type of package would be in any way unsuitable, as it has been in constant use in connection with the distribution of our own soap products here at home during the last few years, and in no single case, to the best of our recollection, has there ever been a complaint respecting its unsuitability. Furthermore, we recently had occasion to supply 260 tons of the same type of soap, similarly packed, for shipment to Antwerp, and here again there was no complaint at all."

Regarding any markings which you wished to appear on the packages we must respectfully point out that any instructions of the kind should have reached us before you gave us disposal instructions for the parcel. It would have been quite a simple matter to have affixed a printed label containing all the descriptive matter you wanted to the packages, which was

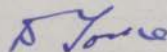
P.T.O.

the procedure followed in respect of the 260 tons Hard Yellow Soap shipped to Antwerp, referred to above.

You suggest that it would have been more suitable to ship the soap in wooden packages. We do not dispute this, but perhaps you are not aware that it is almost impossible to obtain timber for such packages, and in any case the price would have been virtually prohibitive. We are packing at this moment a certain quantity of soap on behalf of the Admiralty, and we are paying very nearly 13/6 for a $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt wood case, which means that it is costing £27 per ton for packages alone. This may be all right for a Government Department, but in our view it is not practical politics when an alternative and generally suitable package is available.

We very much regret that we can only accept your further order No. D.5065 for 50 tons Hard soap for France on the terms and conditions indicated in this letter, and if they are not acceptable we shall have no alternative but to return the order. If, on the other hand, you are prepared to be guided by our advice and to allow the soap to go forward in the present containers, then we suggest you send us any shipping marks you may have which we will incorporate in a printed label and affix to the packages.

Yours faithfully,
FOR J. BIBBY & SONS LTD.,



D. Yorke.
MANAGER.

FD. 1/24/14

J. BIBBY & SONS, LIMITED

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :
"INTRINSIC, LIVERPOOL."

KING EDWARD STREET,

TELEPHONES:

CENTRAL 6671

LIVERPOOL, 3 28th July, 1945.

SOAP/DY/JM.

U.N.R.R.A.,
European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

RECEIVED

30 JUL 1945

U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

INDEXED

Dear Sirs,

We are much obliged for your official Purchase Order No.D.5065, dated 20th inst., received this morning, for a further 50 tons Hard Soap, as previously supplied at £43.3.6. per ton, to be packed in wired fibre cases, containing each 112 x 8-oz. tabs., net cash, ex-factory.

We expect to have the Soap ready for despatch during the course of next week and will communicate with Miss M.D.Catchpole in connection with delivery instructions.

Yours faithfully,
For J.BIBBY & SONS LTD.

D. Yorke

D.Yorke,
MANAGER.

FD 13

OUT

Mc/MR

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most becouhed ed lllw sint of this will be deduced from
28th July, 1945.
half ed lllw ew noitennoo aint nI .eolovw
The Export Manager,
Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons Ltd.,
King Edward Street,
Liverpool, 3.

Dear Sir,

I would confirm the information which Miss Catchpole
gave you in the course of her telephone conversation
with you two days ago with regard to our order No. 5049
for 15 tons of hard soap.

As Miss Catchpole told you, the packages containing
this soap have now been delivered to the wharf designated
by the Shipping Section of this Administration, but we
are informed that the cases which you have used are
third or fourth hand, and so covered with old markings
that it is quite impossible to stencil the marks
supplementary to UNRRA on them before shipment abroad.

We understand your difficulties in connection with
timber, but you will appreciate that in these days of
difficult transport it is more than ever necessary for
all commodities going to the Continent to be clearly
marked as to destination and content, and the risk
of sending abroad packages covered with conflicting
markings is one which we are not prepared to take -
you will agree that this cannot be termed a normal
commercial risk.

In view of the present difficulty at the London
docks it is impossible to have the packages containing
the soap painted, and of necessity, therefore, we are

/making

making arrangements for the entire quantity to be
recreated. The cost of this will be deducted from
your invoice. In this connection we shall be glad
to have your comments.

With reference to our further order No. 11.5065
for 50 tons of hard soap for France which you will
now, no doubt, have had, we shall be glad if you
cases could be used and sealed clearly UNRRA.
Additional markings and delivery instructions will
be assigned and given to you in the course of our telephone conversation
with you two days ago with regard to our order No. 5049
for 15 tons of hard soap.

As Miss Gatchpole told you, the packages containing
this soap have been delivered to the wharf designated
by the Shipping Section of this Administration, but we
are informed that the cases which you have used are
third or fourth hand, and so covered with old markings
that it is quite impossible to stencil the marks
supplementary to UNRRA on them before shipment abroad.

We understand your difficulties in connection with
timber, but you will appreciate that in these days of
difficult transport it is more than ever necessary for
all commodities going to the Continent to be clearly
marked as to destination and content, and the risk
of sending abroad packages covered with conflicting
markings is one which we are not prepared to take -
you will agree that this cannot be termed a normal
commercial risk.

In view of the present difficulty at the London
 docks it is impossible to have the packages containing
the soap painted, and of necessity, therefore, we are

marking

FD 1/24/14

FD
J. BIBBY & SONS, LIMITED
INDEXED

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"INTRINSIC, LIVERPOOL"

KING EDWARD STREET,

TELEPHONES
CENTRAL ~~XXXX~~ 6671
(TEN LINES)

LIVERPOOL, 3 13th July, 1945.

SOAP/JBS/JM.

Director of Food Division,
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

RECEIVED

14 JUL 1945

U. N. R. R. A.

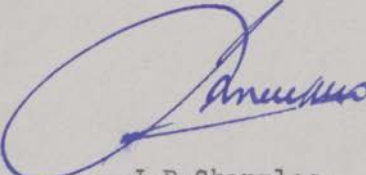
MAIL UNIT

Dear Sir,

We have received your letter of the 11th July under reference "FD 1/24/14" and in accordance with your request enclose a corrected invoice at the amended price of £43. 3. 6. per ton for 15 tons Soap for Luxemburg, against your order D.5049/FD.

You will notice we enclose a top copy which perhaps you will be good enough to pass on to Mr.S.Topping in accordance with the request on the original order, as we are without a postal address to permit dealing with directly.

Yours faithfully,
For J.BIBBY & SONS LTD.



J.B.Sharples.

1/24/44.

WAF/DY/MF.

Re: 135

11th July, 1945.

Mrs. J. Bibby, & Sons, Ltd.
101-103, Edward Street,
Liverpool, 3.

Dear Sirs,

Thank you for your letter of the 7th July regarding your invoice covering 15 tons of soap for Luxembourg.

We understood when speaking to you about this matter in the first place that you quoted a price of £43. 3. 6d. per ton, and our Purchase Order was made out accordingly.

We are pleased to note that in the circumstances you are agreeable to accept the order at this figure, and we should be glad, therefore, to receive your correct invoice in due course.

Yours faithfully,

(S. Topping).
Food Procurement.

J. BIBBY & SONS, LIMITED

FD/24/44

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :
"INTRINSIC, LIVERPOOL."

KING EDWARD STREET,

TELEPHONES

SOAP/DY/MF

(TEN LINES)
CENTRAL 6671

LIVERPOOL, 3 7th July, 1945

United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

Dear Sirs,

SOAP

REC

10 JUL 1945

U. N. R

MAIL

FD

Replying to your letter of the 5th instant
your reference FD, we cannot quite understand how you come to
have in mind a price of £43-3-6 per ton.

If you would kindly refer to our letter
of the 22nd June when we confirmed the price given to you
over the telephone by the writer, you will find that it was
confirmed as 43/6 per cwt., nett cash in 28 days ex-factory.

However, as the difference between
£43-10-0 per ton and £43-3-6 per ton is not very material
as applied to the present transaction, if it would seriously
upset your records to accept our invoice at 43/6 per cwt.,
we would be willing to agree in this instance to the lower
figure, and to send you a corrected invoice, provided it
would not prejudice any future transactions between us.

Yours faithfully,
FOR J. BIBBY & SONS LTD.,

D. Yorke

D. Yorke.
MANAGER.

Blue Inger FD 1/13

FD 1/24/14

FD 1/24/14

FD 1/24/14

FD 1/24/16

~~FD 1/14/14~~

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

beginning

REN CLAIR

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION

INDEXED

U.N.R.R.A. LONDON.....TO.....U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON

No. 1953

D: 16.00 hrs. 7th July, 1945.

Reference Your 2106.

Propose place spaghetti and luncheon meat on stockpile. Has this your approval, and have you suggestions with regard to destination? Evaporated milk allocated for Emergency Programme as follows: 50 France, 30 Belgium, 20 Luxembourg, 50 Netherlands. Remainder of 40 tons to be put on stockpile.

(Sgd.) R.K. GAUMNITZ

VB.

FD 1/24/14

J. BIBBY & SONS, LIMITED

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"INTRINSIC, LIVERPOOL"

TELEPHONES
CENTRAL XXXX 6671
(TEN LINES)

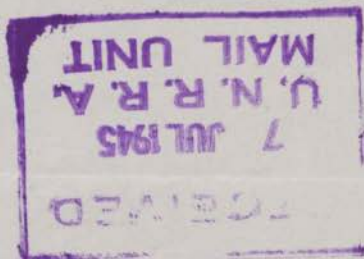
KING EDWARD STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 3 6th July, 1945.

SOAP/JBS/JM.

INDEXED

Director of Food Division,
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.



Dear Sir,

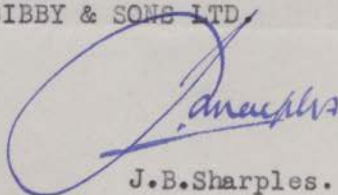
The 15 tons of Soap for Luxemburg had already been despatched and invoiced prior to the receipt of your Purchase Order No.D5049.

We now see from the instructions that you wish our invoice to bear the above order No. reference and we accordingly enclose an amended copy of our invoice giving this information.

The order No. quoted also instructs us to send a copy of invoice and copy of advice note to Mr.S.Topping, Langham 3090, Ext.16, but you do not give a postal address.

We attach the relative documents which perhaps you will be good enough to forward to Mr.Topping.

Yours faithfully,
For J.BIBBY & SONS LTD


J.B.Sharples.

ED 1/24/14

Revis
27th June, 1945.

Dear Sirs,

Thank you for your letter of the 22nd June in regard to the 15 tons of household soap respecting which we spoke to you on Friday.

In the meantime it is understood that you are proceeding with the preparation of 15 tons in question and as we have already intimated, forwarding instructions will be issued by our Shipping Section.

The official order for this quantity has not yet been sent out but it will reach you in the near future, and meanwhile we shall be glad if you will accept this letter as sufficient authority to proceed.

Yours faithfully,

Waling Dykstra
Food Procurement

Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd.,
King Edward Street,
Liverpool, 3.



Telegraphic Address
"INTRINSIC LIVERPOOL"

FD 1/24/14
J. BIBBY & SONS LTD.

King Edward Street

LIVERPOOL 3

Telephone
CENTRAL 6671

SOAP/DY/MF

29th June, 1945.

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

Dear Sirs,

SOAP

RECEIVED

2 - JUL 1945

U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

Thank you for your letter of the 27th instant
reference FD1/24/14.

We are pleased to say that the 15 tons of
Household soap was railed on Tuesday last, and the invoice
ought by now to be in your possession.

Yours faithfully,
FOR J. BIBBY & SONS LTD.,

D. Yorke
D. Yorke.
MANAGER.

FD J. BIBBY & SONS, LIMITED

FD 1/24/14

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"INTRINSIC, LIVERPOOL"

KING EDWARD STREET,

TELEPHONES:

SOAP/DY/MF

CENTRAL 6677

EVEN LINES

CENTral 6671

LIVERPOOL, 3 22nd June, 1945

United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Office
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

RECEIVED

23 JUN 1945

INDEXED

Dear Sirs,

UNRRA

FOR ATTENTION WALING DYKSTRA, ESQ.,

We duly received this morning your enquiry of the 20th instant, and immediately 'phoned through to say that we should be pleased to supply you with 15 tons 63% Household soap in 8-oz tablets, packed in strong fibreboard cases holding each 112 x 8oz tablets, double-wired, i.e. 600 cases in all at 43/6 per cwt., nett cash in 28 days ex-factory.

You accepted our offer and requested us to proceed with the preparation of the soap, which we hope to have ready for delivery during the early part of next week.

We now await your confirmation of the transaction and forwarding instructions at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,
FOR J. BIBBY & SONS LTD.,

D. Yorke

D. Yorke.
MANAGER.

*Since phoned
asking them to
proceed. Order
following. See
final letter.*

Ext.16

FD 14/21

W. Dykstra

20th June, 1945.

Dear Sirs,

I have to refer to our previous correspondence regarding baby food and I am pleased to inform you that the Ministry of Food have approved our purchasing from you 15 tons for shipment to Luxembourg. No doubt you will have received an intimation to this effect from the Ministry.

I shall be glad if you will proceed with the immediate preparation of 15 tons for prompt shipment and I will follow this letter with an official order within the next few days.

In the meantime I hope you will accept this letter as an official intimation to prepare the goods.

I shall be glad if you will let me know full details of the number of packages the goods comprise and details for customs specification as early as possible.

Yours faithfully,

Waling Dykstra
Food Division

Messrs. Neave's Food, Ltd.,
Fordingbridge, Hants.

Ext.16
FD

1/24/14

L. J. J. J.

20th June, 1945.

Dear Sirs,

I have to refer to our recent correspondence regarding canned rice pudding for which in the meantime you will have received our official order No. D5035. I shall be glad if you will now prepare against this order 5 tons which we require for prompt shipment to Luxembourg.

Please let me know as early as possible how many packages this quantity will comprise and also let me have details of the case contents so that our Shipping Section may issue the necessary forwarding instructions.

Yours faithfully,

Waling Dykstra
Food Division

Messrs. Ambrosia, Ltd.,
Lifton, Devon.

Ext.16

ED

Mr. Dooz
20th June, 1945.

Dear Sirs,

The Ministry of Food have authorised us to make a purchase of 15 tons hard soap for shipment to Luxembourg, and have asked us to contact the Soap and Fat Splitters Federation, London, with a view to arranging to obtain this quantity from any manufacturer they might nominate.

I have spoken to Mr. Seed and he has recommended that we purchase this quantity through you, and I am writing to ask whether you would be prepared to accept an order for this quantity.

If, as I hope, you would be willing to do so, I shall be glad to receive your quotation and details of packing as early as possible. I might add that we would expect the price to be in the neighbourhood of £4. per ton.

If you are able to accept, would you please proceed with the immediate preparation of 15 tons, packed if possible in 56 lb. cases, subject to the price factor as mentioned above.

In order to avoid delay it would be much appreciated if you would telephone me immediately upon receipt of this letter, giving any further information.

Yours faithfully,

Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd.,
King Edward Street,
Liverpool 3.

Weling Dykstra
Food Division

FD

FD 1/24/14
Rear

OUT FILE

20th June, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton,

I spoke to you yesterday regarding emergency relief supplies for Luxembourg. In the meantime your letter of the 8th June has been received stating that the arrangements are already in hand for the various goods to be prepared.

As I told you yesterday the food requirements for Luxembourg have been agreed as follows:-

Evaporated Milk	10 tons
Skimmed Milk	30 "
Chocolate	5 "
Cod Liver Oil	2 "
Soap	15 "
Canned Rice Pudding	5 "
Baby Food	15 "

The only items with which you will be directly concerned are the evaporated milk, skimmed milk and chocolate.

Regarding the last mentioned item, I understand there is a possibility of your being able to place vitaminized chocolate at our disposal for fairly prompt delivery, whereas ordinary chocolate would take at least two to three weeks to prepare. As soon as you have any information regarding this point I shall be glad to hear from you.

I have spoken to the Soap and Fat Splitters Federation and they have nominated Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons, King Edward Street, Liverpool, with whom I am now in contact. This applies solely to the 15 tons for Luxembourg.

The cod liver oil, as I mentioned yesterday, will be

/Over

procured from our own stocks and the canned rice pudding will be executed against the order we have placed with Messrs. Ambrosia, Ltd., Devon. This leaves only 15 tons of baby food which, with your approval, we will procure direct from Messrs. Heave's Food, Ltd.

As soon as I have approval from the French, Belgian, Netherlands and Norwegian Governments regarding the other items I will advise you.

Yours sincerely,

Waling Dystra
Food Division.

Mrs. B.C. Hamilton,
Ministry of Food,
Portman Court,
Portman Square, W.1.

FD 1/24/14

External Relations Division
MINISTRY OF FOOD

Telegrams: Foodkeeper, London

Telephone: WELbeck 5500

Please quote Ministry reference
in reply

M.o.F. R. IFL/2145/55

Your Reference XR/708

PORTMAN COURT
PORTMAN SQUARE
LONDON, W.1

18th June, 1945.

RECEIVED

19 JUN 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

INDEXED

Dear Dykstra,

In reply to your letter of 11th June to Harrison, I am glad to be able to tell you that the preliminary arrangements in regard to the food you wish to obtain for the Luxembourg emergency relief programme have, so far as possible, been made.

The Division concerned has been warned in connection with skim milk powder and the evaporated milk and, so far as we are aware, there will be no difficulty in bringing these forward when you require them.

As you will have seen from Harrison's letter to Herbert of 12th June, we are still wondering whether in fact you still wish us to provide cod liver oil, as you already have large quantities of your own cod liver oil in this country. As you know, your own cod liver oil is being packed in five gallon drums, and a sufficient quantity to meet your immediate needs is now ready. Since we shall in any case require replacement of the cod liver oil we provide, it would seem that the most sensible arrangement would be for you to use your own. However, if you feel that there are good reasons for asking us to let you have the additional quantities against replacement, we shall be glad to do so.

As regards the soap, you should first get in touch with The Soap and Fat Splitters' Federation, 12, Caxton Street, S.W.1. They will make the necessary arrangements to direct you to a supplier.

Mrs. Hamilton wrote you on 7th June that the Ministry would be willing to store the remainder of the rice pudding for you until it is required by you. I understand, however, that U.N.R.R.A. are unwilling to obtain this rice pudding direct from the manufacturers and that therefore there is some possibility of matters being held up while we are investigating the possibility of procuring this commodity for you.

/I hope

W. Dykstra Esq.,
U.N.R.R.A.

MINISTRY OF FOOD

RECEIVED

I hope that you will be able to satisfy your immediate requirements of baby foods from Messrs. Neaves Foods Ltd., and I should be grateful if you would let me know as soon as possible what arrangements we should make in regard to the remainder of the baby food which you require.

Yours sincerely,

J. E. Wall

J. E. Wall

FD 1/24/14
Revised

FD.

9th June, 1945.

Dear Mr. Classen,

As I think you know from the telephone conversation which you had with Miss Catchpole yesterday afternoon, we have now received an allocation from the Ministry of Food against our Emergency Relief Programme.

I regret very much that whilst we are able to allocate to Luxembourg the two tons of cod liver oil and fifteen tons of soap provided for under their programme, we are unable to give 50 tons of whole milk powder as we had hoped, and we now propose to substitute instead:

10 tons	skim milk powder
10 "	evaporated milk
15 "	cereal baby food
5 "	rice pudding (composed of full cream evaporated milk and rice)

I would point out that this cereal based food is suitable for the feeding of young children, but not of babies. I understand that this rice pudding is very suitable for relief purposes as it is packed in small tins and is easily distributable, also it is particularly nutritious as it is made of rice and full cream evaporated milk and is similar to that used in British Red Cross Prisoner-of-war parcels.

I shall be glad if you will let me know as soon as possible by telephone, if you are prepared to accept this altered programme.

Yours sincerely,

A.H. Classen Esq.,
Luxembourg Government,
27, Wilton Crescent, S.W. 1.

Waling Dykstra.
Food Division.

FD 1/24/14

SH
HE
FD

17/1/44
copy sent

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

EN CLAIR

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:

SHAEE MISSION.....TO.....U.N.R.R.A. LUXEMBOURG

NO. 4

4.30 p.m.

Dated: 30th May, 1945

Please pass to Simon U.N.R.R.A. Luxembourg.

Shipped to Luxembourg during week ending 26th May:-

12 cases milk powder

168 cases evaporated milk

50 cases soap

30 drums cod liver oil

7 tons in all. Also one case diphtheria toxide.

(signed) Cahn-Debre

H.P.C./171.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Orig: FD 11/2

INDEXED

FD

GENERAL DISTRIBUTIONACTION: MISS SHUFELDT

U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.....TO.....U.N.R.R.A. LONDON

NO. 1225

Dated: 11th May, 1945

Rec'd: 12th May, 1945

1. Re Herbert's conversation Weintraub 30th April, will supply Luxembourg cocoa powder from Canada.
2. CFB cocoa committee 21st March cut UNRRA allocation West Africa beans to 7500 long tons until 30th September and allocated 1500 tons powder U.S. and Canada sources during each second and third quarter. Also allocated 500 tons cocoa, butterU(sic) source each quarter.
3. CVB (P.O.R.B.) agreed British, not French, West Africa source beans.
4. Procuring cocoa powder Canada 70 tons May 150 tons monthly June to December. Hopeful 250 tons powder U.S. second quarter, more third quarter.
5. Wire recommendations, specifications, prices chocolate U.K., meantime Washington obtaining specifications U.S. and Canada.
6. Your 659 procure second quarter 500 tons cocoa butter, informing Washington price against possible procureds limited quantity Canada as by product powder processing.
7. Dominick requests De Waal advise soonest arrangements made lifting British West Africa beans. Ship beans countries requiring UNRRA's financial assistance as processing facilities available in those countries.
8. Following just received from Greece: "Requirements cocoa beans July-December 825 tons beans. Processing capacity 150 monthly, sufficient meet own requirements cocoa powder, butter, chocolate. Possible surplus processing capacity under investigation. Advise requirements adjacent countries."

Arrange shipment beans soonest.

DW

COPY

FDLL/2 T.J.1.
IPL/2145/26/14

30th April, 1945.

Mrs. B.G. Hamilton,
Ministry of Food,
Portman Court,
Portman Square, W.1.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton,

Thank you for your letter of the 25th April about the request of Luxembourg for 50 tons of cocoa powder. We have informed our Washington Headquarters that the U.K. is unable to supply these 50 tons.

As regards the last paragraph of your letter, as I explained to you when I first telephoned you about this request, Luxembourg asked our Washington Headquarters if 50 tons of cocoa powder could be supplied from the United States. As our Headquarters have at present only a small stock, which they need for the non-paying Allies, they asked us to find out whether the Ministry of Food would be able to let Luxembourg have the 50 tons of cocoa powder needed.

Yours sincerely,

M.D. Shufeldt.
Director of Food Division.

INDEXED

FD-1/24/14
 Telegrams: Foodkeeper, London
 Telephone: WELbeck 5500

Please quote Ministry reference
 in reply

M.o.F. Ref. ... IPL/2145/55

Your Reference



MINISTRY OF FOOD

PORTMAN COURT
 PORTMAN SQUARE
 LONDON, W.1

25/4/45
 20th April, 1945.

Dear Miss Shufeldt,

You wrote to me on the 16th April regarding the baby food and soap which you wished to obtain as special supplementary relief supply for Luxembourg.

I understand from Mr. Knight that he agreed with Mr. Herbert that UNRRA should present us with a definite programme stating the quantity of the various types of food that would be required for this supplementary feeding. We are now awaiting that list, and until it is received I am afraid that we can do nothing to make individual items available. I suggest therefore that you let us have this programme as quickly as possible and then we shall be able to go ahead with making arrangements for providing the required foodstuffs.

In your letter you state that Mr. Knight agreed that the Ministry of Food would provide any of the items on the so-called "supplementary" list drawn up by Sir Hubert Young. I understand that this is not true. We did not give an overall agreement to supply any of the items that might be requested, but merely agreed that the only items we could supply would be those intended for a supplementary or welfare feeding scheme as apart from the normal feeding of the civilian population.

Sincerely yours ,

B. G. Hamilton

B.G. Hamilton

Miss Shufeldt,
 U.N.R.R.A.

note. Mr Herbert is enclosing the first of these in a cable to UNRRA Washington. JMS

COPY

Ex. 249

16th April, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton,

As I said when I spoke to you on the telephone on Friday, Sir Hubert Young tells me that at a meeting at the Ministry of Production last week, about the emergency relief programme for Western Europe, Mr. J.W. Knight said that the Ministry of Food would provide any of the items on the so-called "supplementary" list drawn up by Sir Hubert Young, which we needed to get the programme working.

We are anxious to send to Luxembourg urgently 45 tons (net) of Milk Basis Baby Food such as Cow and Gate, and 10 tons of Soap.

I would be grateful if this could be sent, packed for export to:

Smiths Wharf & Warehouse,
Queenhithe,
E.C. 4.

as soon as possible, as shipping will probably be available soon after the 20th April.

The cases should be marked as follows:

U.N.R.R.A.
LUXEMBOURG GOVERNMENT
CODE LETTER

As agreed when we telephoned, these supplies for the emergency relief programme should be treated quite separately from the stocks at present earmarked by you for UNRRA.

Perhaps you would discuss with Mr. Bouwes by telephone the type of baby food which would be most suitable.

Yours sincerely,

FD.

FD 1/24/74

OUT FILE

12th April, 1945.

Dear Mr. Classen,

I refer to my letter to you of the 9th April and to your Secretary's conversation with my office yesterday afternoon.

I attach a statement of the supplies at Smith's Wharf available for your Government and would appreciate it if you would confirm that you agree it.

Yours sincerely,

M. D. Starfeldt

Mr. Classen,
Luxembourg Government,
27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

Emergency Supplies for Luxembourg.
At and withdrawn from Smith's Wharf.

	<u>Original</u> <u>Quantity</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u> <u>10th & 11th</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u> <u>12th</u> <u>April</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Evaporated milk	4½ tons	1 ton	½ ton	3 tons
Cow & Gate milk food	½ ton	½ "	-	-
Cod Liver Oil	1½ tons	½ "	½ "	½ ton
Soap	5 "	2 tons	2 tons	1 "

Registry,

Please register and circulate the attached letter dated
9th April, addressed to Dr. Simon by Mr.A.J.Clasen, Luxembourg
Minister.

11.4.45.

Wreaver

Secretary to Dr.Simon.

FD 1/24/14

OUT FILE

11th April 1945.

Dear Mr. Clasen,

I am glad you were able to pick up
some items for your convoy.

I have taken up the question of
consigning all further deliveries for the
Luxembourg Emergency Programme to Smith's
Warehouse with the appropriate Division, and
I will let you know their answer as soon as
I receive it.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sd) M Simon

His Excellency,
Mr. Andrew Clasen,
Minister Plenipotentiary.



LEGATION

FD. 1/24/14

Copy sent H.E.

INDEXED

WMS
16/4

27, WILTON CRESCENT,

SLOANE, 6231.

S.W.I.

9th April, 1945.

RECEIVED
12 APR 1945
U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

AC/GF.

Dear Dr. Simon,

I have arranged with Miss Schufelt to pick up from Smith's Warehouse the following items:-

1 ton full cream milk (+ 1/2)
1/8 ton Cowangate food
1/8 ton cod liver oil (+ 1/2)
2 tons of soap. (+ 2)

to accompany our first convoy. I would have been pleased to take the medicaments and the leather belts, but they are not now available in London.

Would it not be feasible to arrange for the collection of all the various items for the Luxembourg Emergency Relief Programme as soon as possible at Smith's Warehouse, especially as I hope to have another convoy in the last week of this month. Either way, this would seem to me a practical measure, even if the goods are to be shipped by SHAEF within the Belgian shipping programme.

If you agree with this proposal I would be most grateful if you would take the necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

A. Clare

P.S. - Dr. Johnson, of the Medical Section, tells me he must have the name and address of the person in Luxembourg to whom to consign the narcotic drugs and medicaments. I propose that they be consigned to the head of the Pharmaceutical Union. I will endeavour to let you know his address later.

Dr. Simon.
U.N.R.R.A.

COPY

FD 1124/14

To: Mr. Kennedy
From: M.D. Shufeldt

INDEXED

Subject: Emergency Relief Supplies for Luxembourg

On page 2 of the Minutes of the Meeting held at 4.30 on 26th March, under "Vitaminised Products" my statement has got rather mixed up. It should be replaced by:-

"Miss Shufeldt explained that these came partly under food and partly under medical supplies. There was a great shortage of most forms of these products in the U.K, although Viosterol could be obtained without difficulty. The E.R.O. was enquiring into the possibility of obtaining Ascorbic Acid from the U.S".

M.D. Shufeldt
9th April, 1945

1/6
1) Mr. Bylles
2) Mr. Bouwes ✓
3) Mr. Eneyer *Ref - Luxembourg*
minutes prepared by [unclear]
MINUTES OF MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, 26TH MARCH, AT 5.30 P.M. TO CONSIDER
EMERGENCY RELIEF REQUIREMENTS SUBMITTED BY LUXEMBOURG.

PRESENT: Mr. Kennedy (in the Chair)
Sir George Reid
Mr. Clasen
Major Konsbruck
Dr. Cahn-Debre
Dr. Simon
Mr. Shaaf
Mr. Berger
Miss Shufeldt
Mr. Hoskins
Dr. Hermann
Mr. Summersgill
Mr. Marshall
Dr. Samson
Miss Winklerova.
Miss Wrey

Mr. Kennedy opened the meeting by stating that it had been called at extremely short notice, otherwise Sir Hubert Young would have been present. He was most anxious to meet Major Konsbruck.

The Chairman stated that he and Sir George Reid had received Dr. Simon's letter setting out the Luxembourg requirements for emergency relief and Sir George Reid had taken up the question as to (1) what could be provided at once and (2) what might be provided at some date in the near future. He stated that as regards (1) arrangements had been made to provide at once all the items regarded as urgent, viz:

5 tons of Baby Food *1/2 ton Baby food*
1 1/2 tons of Cod liver oil
5 tons of soap *1 ton soap*
Medical Stores
20,000 overalls and
10 tons of used clothing.

The food was ready for shipment on Thursday 29th, and the medical stores would follow in about a fortnight. The question arose as to who was to arrange for the shipping.

Major Konsbruck stated that the Luxembourg Government had a convoy of about 20 ambulances and trucks going out, and if no other means were available, they would undertake the shipment with these vehicles of the supplies regarded as most urgent.

After some discussion it was agreed that the Luxembourg Minister would let UNRRA know when and where these supplies would be picked up on behalf of the Luxembourg authorities. They should be addressed to the Luxembourg Minister of Supply, Luxembourg.

Mr. Shaaf enquired as to the kind of overalls required.

Major Konsbruck stated that an assortment of all kinds would be most useful.

The Chairman referred to the 10 tons of used clothing and the 20,000 overalls and explained that it was a question whether they should borrow from other commitments and give Luxembourg the 10 tons set aside for some other country.

Mr. Shaaf agreed that this should be done and the overalls supplied also.

The Chairman then said that they would deal with the second part of the
/Luxembourg

Luxembourg programme.

Baby Food. Major Konsbruck stated that Luxembourg had no baby food at all and that the milk situation was critical, and that Luxembourg had only 400 grammes per month of fats to distribute to her population. The baby food requirement was for children of 1-3 years of age.

Mr. Berger enquired for how long these supplies were estimated to last.

Major Konsbruck stated that a period of 6 months applied to most of the items.

Vitaminized Products. Dr. Simon enquired what could be done about these products.

Miss Shufeldt explained that these came partly under food and partly under medical stores. Cod liver oil was a vitaminized product: but there was a great shortage of all forms of these products in the United Kingdom. UNRRA was enquiring into the possibility of obtaining ^{plenty in U.K.} Viosterol from the United States.

Dr. Samson stated that many of these products could be obtained in the States.

Major Konsbruck stated that he was obtaining a small amount of relief foods through the Luxembourg Relief Organisation in America.

Medical Supplies Dr. Simon stated that under this heading Major Konsbruck had asked for surgical instruments.

Mr. Kennedy stated that there was no separate supply of such instruments but they were included in medical units in the proportion of 80% pharmaceutical supplies and 20% instruments.

Mr. Clasen stated that the medical units promised by Dr. Johnstone did not include any instruments.

Sir George Reid stated that the demand for instruments was a new one and it was agreed that Major Konsbruck should write stating his needs in this respect.

Blankets. Major Konsbruck stated that the Army had provided 1600 blankets for Displaced Persons, but he had been unable to obtain any for the civil population.

Mr. Berger pointed out that in the previous discussion it had been decided that the military authorities should be asked for blankets.

It was agreed that the Army should be pressed to supply blankets.

Shoes for Children - 45 tons. It was explained by Major Konsbruck that the 45 tons of children's shoes would be used for distribution among the whole child population.

only need 1/2 ton of shoes
Workers' Shoes - 60 tons. Major Konsbruck explained that this amount was necessary for 50,000 workers. Most of the returning evacuees are farmers and need these shoes for their work. In addition a number of industrial workers have been sent to the devastated areas to help in rebuilding them. These also need shoes.

Flat rubber for mending soles. This is needed for the distressed population.

Clothing. This also is needed for the distressed population.

/Mr. Berger

Mr. Berger stated that in these circumstances UNRRA were proposing to give

- 45 tons of children's shoes
- 60 tons of workers' shoes
- 10 tons of rubber for repairing shoes
- 300 tons of clothing
- 75 tons of soap
- 30,000 workers' overalls.

Mr. Berger pointed out that 45 tons was half the original request, and was thought to be adequate at this stage.

Sir George Reid said that the original total of relief requirements was more than 1500 tons. This total was brought down to 600 tons, of which 300 was for clothing.

Mr. Hoskins asked if Luxembourg was getting anything from the Army.

Major Konsbruck stated that he had applied to the Army several times without result. The requirements in respect of the above articles were based on a homeless population of 60,000, although they were now anticipating another 25,000 returning deportees would be requiring help.

Mr. Clasen stated that the demands had been based entirely on the figure of 60,000. The additional 25,000 was a new figure that had just emerged; but it should now be taken into account as these people might be expected back in the near future.

Dr. Samson said that Washington had asked what clothing we could provide and what was the balance they would be required to furnish.

Mr. Clasen suggested that Washington should be asked at once for this clothing instead of applying to the Army.

Mr. Hoskins stated that demands for clothing of this type were so large, but that clothing was in such short supply we could not get a fraction of what was required to satisfy the demands of other countries such as Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Sir George Reid emphasized that UNRRA wanted to find out precisely what was urgently necessary and to be satisfied that the present demands represented reasonable quantities with regard to the needs of 60,000 homeless people.

Miss Shufeldt referred again to the demand for 95 tons of soap. In view of the acute shortage of soap, she questioned whether it was necessary now to provide for 6 months supply of this commodity.

The Chairman said that soap requirements should be reduced to what was immediately required for the 60,000 homeless people. The item was then reduced to 5 + 15 tons of soap to be supplied shortly.

Mr. Summersgill raised the question of belting for machinery, which he said was one of the requirements of the Luxembourg Government.

With regard to the point as to whether this could be regarded as an emergency item, Miss Shufeldt pointed out that as soon as the country's machinery could be got working again, their demands for emergency supplies would be reduced. This item was therefore really an emergency one.

Mr. Summersgill stated that belting was actually available now and an amount of 4 tons was suggested.

Mr. Clasen suggested that this should be included in the stores to be sent out immediately.

/Household

Household Requirements. The Chairman and Sir George Reid stated that the demands for these articles appeared rather large and should be scaled down.

Mr. Berger suggested that Luxembourg should introduce some type of communal feeding to meet the needs for household articles.

Mr. Konsbruck thought that the Luxembourgers would not agree to this.

In referring to the Queen's Messenger Convoys, Major Konsbruck stated that 2 convoys were no longer necessary, though they would have been very useful in January and February. One convoy would be sufficient now.

Mr. Berger stated that each of these convoys could be split up into two units for the purpose of serving meals.

The Chairman raised the question as to the distribution of the supplies, and Major Konsbruck pointed out that they would be distributed by the local Food Offices of the Cantons, or other Government agencies.

Major Konsbruck then introduced two new items: dairy and agricultural machinery. It was agreed that he should send to UNRRA a written request on the subject.

COPIES TO:- Mr. Rhatigan
Mr. Herbert
Mr. Clasen
Major Konsbruck

FD 11/24/14
OUTWARD TELEGRAM

ms 9/4
[EN CLAIR]

✓ 1) Am Ziegler
✓ 2) Mr Bouwes
U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL)

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON)

No. 713. ENJOY

7th April 1945.

3) file
D. 11.35 p.m. 7th April 1945.

Your 592.

Emergency Supplies
Luxembourg

Full summary of action taken since emergency resolution adopted by Central Committee contained in ERO 580 Enjoy of 23rd March. Broad general programme presently under consideration. Meanwhile discussions on Luxembourg needs have taken place with Clasen and Major Konsbruck, Luxembourg Minister of Supply, and their demands will be fitted into programme as far as possible. Will cable particulars earliest in reply your 528. Contact being maintained with voluntary societies. CBSRA and UNRRA both represented along with SHAEF and British Government Departments on Committee set up in connexion with relief supplies to liberated areas.

CORRECTION SLIP.

file *Merr Shufeldt* *FD 1/24/14*
Minutes of Meeting held on Monday 26th March, 1945, at 5.30p.m. to
consider Emergency Relief Requirements submitted by Luxembourg.

PAGE 3.

Delete lines 8 and 9 of the first paragraph, and substitute
the following for line 1:-

"Mr. Berger stated that the original list of requirements
submitted by the Luxembourg Minister had been considered by the
Welfare Division and that the following reduced quantities were
estimated to be reasonable:"

Mr. Bonner

At the meeting held on 26th March, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Kennedy, at which Major Konsbruck and Mr. Clasen (Luxembourg Minister in London) represented Luxembourg, the Luxembourg Government stated that their food and soap requirements for sinistres under the emergency relief arrangements being made in execution of the Central Committee's Resolution of 26th February, were:-

Baby Food (for total child population, age Group 1-3)

12,000
60,000 Tons 100

12,000 Cod Liver Oil

-do-

-do-

12,000
12-do- 3 ✓

Soap (Total number of sinistres)

60,000 15

It was agreed that these items could not be made available until Sir Hubert Young had worked out the whole emergency relief programme for the Western European countries.

Soap 4.6 kg per head per year fat value

7.3 kg soap

1.8 kg for 3 months

M.D. Shufeldt
27th March, 1945

is 9.6 oz per head per 3 months

is about 2 1/2 tablets of soap of 4g each

Copies to:

Sir Hubert Young.
Mr. de Waal
Mr. Bouwes

24th March, 1945.

1) Mr Bouwes ✓
FD 1/24/14
2) Surry
Rep 107

OUT FILE

Dear Mrs. Hamilton,

We are making a shipment of emergency relief supplies to Luxembourg at the end of next week.

As I told your assistant by telephone this morning, I would be grateful if you could send the following items to Smith's Wharf & Warehouse, Queenhithe, E.C.4 by Thursday, 29th March:

Full Cream Evaporated Milk	4½ tons
Cod Liver Oil	1½ tons.

It will be sufficient if the cases, etc. are marked: "U.N.R.R.A.".

Under the arrangement agreed with you, we are calling forward ½ ton of Cow & Gate Milk Food and 5 tons of relief soap direct from the manufacturers.

Yours sincerely,

(M.D. Shufeldt).
Director - Food Division.

Mrs. R. Hamilton,
Ministry of Food,
Portman Court,
Portman Square, W.1.

FD 1/24/14

TO Miss Sheffield.

FROM: Dr. Simon
(Copies to Mr. Herbert
Sir Hubert Young).

full INDEXED

SUBJECT: Emergency Supplies for Luxembourg.

A copy is enclosed of the Minutes of the Meeting held on Saturday, 17th March, 1945, on the above subject.

The Luxembourg Minister has advised me that Major Konsbruck, Minister for supplies and Economic Affairs of the Grand Duchy, will arrive in London at the end of the current week. The Minister would appreciate it if a meeting could be held with the members of the Supply Division concerned with the Emergency Programme, in order to discuss in detail all points which may need elucidation, and to arrive if possible at definite conclusions as to the extent of the help UNRRA is in a position to give to the Grand Duchy during the present emergency.

If necessary, conditions of payment for these supplies could also be discussed with Major Konsbruck.

I would appreciate it if the meeting requested by the Luxembourg Minister could be held with Major Konsbruck directly he arrives.

22nd March, 1945.

Ministry

U. N. R. R. A.

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD ON SATURDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1945, AT 10.30a.m.
TO CONSIDER EMERGENCY RELIEF REQUIREMENTS REPRESENTED BY LUXEMBOURG.

PRESENT: Dr. Simon (In the Chair)
Mr. Clasen (Luxembourg Minister, London)
Dr. Johnstone
Miss Shufeld
Mr. Zighdis
Dr. Samson
Mr. Flexner
Mr. Schaaf
Miss Bond
Mr. Berger
Capt. Patterson
Miss Wrey
Mr. De Waal
Dr. Hermann.

1. The Chairman explained that, following the adoption of the resolution on Supplementary Relief Supplies by the Central Committee, he had asked the Luxembourg Representative in London, Mr. Clasen, for a statement of his Government's requirements in this respect. He had received an informal statement of requirements from Mr. Clasen and this was laid before the meeting for consideration.

2. Mr. Clasen explained that the military developments had created an entirely new and emergency situation in Luxembourg, incomparably worse than that on which the original tables of requirements presented to the U.N.R.R.A. Mission were based. The tables for supplementary relief are based on the needs of 50,000 to 60,000 homeless people who are now in Luxembourg. As this represents about one-fifth of the population, the distress is acute, and he thought that nowhere else could relatively small supplies from U.N.R.R.A. so substantially improve the position in the country as a whole as in Luxembourg, and whatever U.N.R.R.A. will deliver to Luxembourg will be very gratefully appreciated. Up to 28th February, the Military Authorities had delivered 200 tons of food, but no clothing or footwear. The U.S. Red Cross hoped to deliver 50 tons of used clothing.

3. It was agreed that any statements as to availabilities which Divisional Heads might make in the course of the ensuing discussion were preliminary and would be subject to subsequent revision when further requirements by other member Governments for supplementary relief supplies are known.

4. Food. With regard to items 1(a) 2(a) and 2(b) of the programme, Miss Shufeld said that although Baby food is in very short supply, National (full cream) Milk powder may be available. This could be used for the same purpose. Cod-liver oil and vitaminized produces may be also available. It was suggested that the requirements for the above supplies should be computed for children of one to three years of age only. With regard to item 8, Miss Shufeld thought that fats and oils, meat, chocolate and cocoa are foodstuffs on the military programme, and efforts by U.N.R.R.A. to supply these items are not likely to be successful: even if they were proved to be so, they would only replace supplies forthcoming from the Military. With regard to Item 9, Miss Shufeld said that some soap may be available.

5. Pharmaceutical products. Dr. Johnstone said that one unit containing medical supplies for 100,000 people for one month would be immediately supplied.

6. Textiles. With regard to items 4-7 and 12, Mr. Schaaf said that he thinks that 10 tons of textiles, clothing, footwear, and 20,000 overalls could be made available. With regard to item 3, he suggested that the SHAEF Mission to Luxembourg should be requested to supply blankets in the first instance. If the Military should be unable to furnish them, he would then go further into the matter.

7. Household Goods and Communal Feeding. With regard to item 10, Captain Patterson suggested that in view of the general scarcity of household goods, it will be probably necessary to solve the arising problems by communal feeding, and Mr. Clasen confirmed that this might be his Government's line of approach. Capt. Patterson thought that U.N.R.R.A. might be in a position to deliver two Queen's Messenger Convoys in about two to three weeks time. He suggested that Luxembourg personnel could be sent out to Antwerp to get familiar with the management of such convoys which are now operating there.

8. Transport. It was agreed that the question of transport will have to be cleared through SHAEF. Mr. Clasen mentioned that 150 lorries are being sent to Luxembourg at present, and that perhaps some of these may be used for carrying supplies U.N.R.R.A. may make available.

9. Mr. Clasen enquired whether he should make enquiries from the Red Cross, and other voluntary Societies which might contribute relief supplies to Luxembourg, and it was agreed that as U.N.R.R.A. may be dealing with voluntary Societies in this connection, a separate approach by Luxembourg would not be advisable.

10. Mr. Clasen expressed his appreciation of the helpful attitude of those present and said that he would contact his Government on Monday, 19th March, when he expected to receive instructions to present a formal request for supplementary relief supplies, in accordance with the preliminary statement submitted to the Meeting.

The Chairman thanked the meeting and advised them that he would keep them informed of further developments.

U.N.c.669.

Supplies to Luxembourg by
Military Authorities in
February 1945

File

	<u>Tons</u>
Flour.	200
Meat	400
Condensed Milk.	78
Fish.	60
Beans	300
Coffee	90
Chocolate	15
Margarine.	65
Biscuits	50
① <u>Total</u>	<u>1258</u>

Information given verbally by
Luxembourg Minister - McClaren.
on 17/3/45. m J.

FD 1124/14

FOR INFORMATION ONLY
INDEXED

U.N.R.R.A. (General)

ACTION: Sir G. Reid.

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON).

No. 528.

DATED 15th March 1945.

RECEIVED 17th March 1945.

-----000-----

1. Legallais Minister of Luxembourg called today describing distress in Luxembourg and asking for immediate help. He referred to the statement given to Dr. Sanson in Luxembourg.
2. We informed Legallais that E.R.O. are handling emergency welfare supplies for Western European Governments.
3. Please cable (A) in general terms your Welfare Emergency Program for Luxembourg; (B) Whether you wish us to ship any items to supplement this program.
4. Legallais also has \$50,000 provided by American Friends of Luxembourg, which he wishes to spend immediately. He hopes to ship material on Belgian boats. Bureau of supply and Welfare Division are jointly preparing suggestions for expenditure of this amount.

C5089.

FD 1/24/14

EXTRACTS

CONFIDENTIAL

CCE(45)41

U. N. R. R. A.

Committee of Council for Europe

U.N.R.R.A. Operations in Europe during March

LUXEMBOURG

Emergency Relief file

8. With regard to emergency supplies, the lists referred to at the end of paragraph 2 have also been furnished to the Belgian Government. Pending receipt of their reply, 30 tons of food plus some cooking equipment have been provided for the urgent needs of the Queen's Messenger Convoy at Antwerp and arrangements are being made to ship them.
9. Discussions have taken place with Mr. Clasen, Minister of Luxembourg in London, to whom the lists referred to above have also been given and a programme of emergency relief supplies for Sinistres is now being prepared by the Luxembourg Government. In the meantime, it has been decided to send $11\frac{1}{2}$ tons of food and soap, 4 tons of medical supplies, and 10 tons of Dudley House clothing to the Luxembourg Government as soon as shipping can be obtained.

/Holland

the first consignment was sent to Southampton on the 26th March for shipment by S.H.A.E.F. It consisted of 11 tons of clothing contributed by the British War

Relief Society of America through the British Dudley House Committee, and sorted by the W.V.S., and 37 tons of food from U.N.R.R.A. procurement, including 8 tons of fats, 5 tons of biscuits, 5 tons of flour and coffee and various quantities of chocolate, meatroll, dehydrated mutton, sugar, salt and soap. On the 8th March the French Ambassador in London also accepted U.N.R.R.A.'s offer to help in respect of supplementary supplies for non-French Displaced Persons in France. In response to this request, the E.R.O. on the 17th March sent by ship 37 tons of food and 100 tons of procured clothing, footwear and piece goods to Le Havre.

These goods were shipped by the Ministry of Transport and consigned to the French

I.N.a.1476

/Ministry

altogether the number of deaths was slightly higher than the births.

FD 11/24/14

*Full
Emergency Relief*

LUXEMBOURG

*Washington Bulletin 24 March
1945*

Emergency welfare supplies needed immediately: M. Le Gallais, Minister of Luxembourg in the U.S. called on Director General Lehman on 13 March to ask for immediate help. He referred to a statement of Dr. Henry T. Sanson indicating the welfare emergency supplies for which there was the most urgent need in Luxembourg. He also said that the American Friends of Luxembourg had provided him with \$50,000 on behalf of the Luxembourg population and that he wished to spend this amount immediately.

M. Le Gallais was confident that he would be able to ship supplies with the assistance of the Belgians, using shipping space that the Belgian Government would put at his disposal.

Blankets, boys and girls' shoes and clothing have been approved by UNRRA for U.S. procurement with the \$50,000 made available to Luxembourg by the American Friends Society. These supplies, available in stockpiles in this country, will be ready for shipment from East Coast ports within 30 days following the determination by the Luxembourg Government of the exact proportions of the supplies to be requested.

service of the military zone.
center near the frontier, where these people are checked for security and medically examined to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. He found that besides Dutch there were Belgian, Polish, French and Russian workers, and also Dutch inhabitants of border villages and some Dutch barge crews whose boats had got caught in the fighting zone. An urgent need was for clothing.

It is reported that the people remaining in the part of Limburg recently recaptured east of the Meuse (the Roermond-Sittard sector) were in a poor sanitary condition, and many of the children louse-infected. Most of the inhabitants were evacuated by the Germans.

New Dutch medical association: Doctors in the liberated areas of Holland have banded together into a new association called "Medisch Contact," the official organ of which, a fortnightly bearing the same name, is the first medical publication to appear in the freed territory. The association, in addition to providing physicians in the liberated area with a representative body to look after their interests, intends to take charge of public health.

Another reason for the formation of the body is that it was felt essential to have such an organization functioning in view of the fact that the liberation of the rest of Holland might occur at any time. At the same time, the association will represent the physicians in matters of an economic nature.

FD 1/24/14

To: Miss Sheffield

INDEXED

From: Dr. Simon

Subj. Emergency Supplies for Luxembourg

Referring to our conversation of today, I have the pleasure to enclose list of emergency supplies required by the Grand-Duchy under the recent resolution of the Council.

The availability of these supplies will be discussed tomorrow morning at 10.30 room 1502 and I am most grateful for your promise to attend

16/3/45
Kaufmann

GRAND-DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

SPECIAL EMERGENCY PROGRAM.

Requirements (established in order of priorities).

<u>Items.</u>	<u>Most Urgent.</u>	<u>Special Emergency.</u>
1. BABY FOOD	15 tons	90 tons
2.a Cod liver Oil (Scotts emulsion)	1.5 "	3 "
2.b Vitaminized products for 60.000 children from 1 to 14 years.		
2.c Pharmaceutical products see annexed list No.1.		
3. BLANKETS	50,000 units	
4. SHOES for children from 1-18 see annexed list No.2.		
5. Workers' SHOES see annexed list No.2.		
6. Flat rubber for soles	10 tons	
7. Textiles & Clothing, see annexed list No.3.		
8. FOOD: Fats & Oils	300 tons	
Chocolate & cocoa	100 "	
Meat	600 "	
9. SOAP:	100 "	
10. Household items for 35,000 Households We need most urgently the different items, especially: a) spoons, forks and knives; b) pans and pots for cooking; c) buckets; d) all kinds of tools; e) all bedding material.		
11. BELTS: 500 kos 8 cm; 500 kos 12 cm. 1.000 kos 20 cm; 1.000 kos 24 cm. 1.000 kos 30 cm;	4 tons	
12. Overalls for workers	50.000	

INDEXED

File

TO: MISS SHUFELDT
MR. SCHAAP
MR. HOSKINS

16th March 1945.

FROM: P.T. HUMAN

*20th 4th.
from P. Human.*

Dr. Simon is calling a meeting with Mr. Clasen, the Minister of Luxembourg, which he would like you to attend. I am therefore sending you, for your information, a copy of a report on an interview Mr. Simon and I had with Mr. Clasen recently. Would you please return this copy to me, as soon as your meeting is over.

Mr. Hoskins.

Would you please attend this meeting, when it is called, representing me.

Please RETURN
P.T. Homan

REGISTRY

INDEXED

20th February 1945.

To Mr. R. Herbert
From P.H. Homan

Copy to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

As requested by you after the discussion on aid to Luxembourg in the Administrative Council, Dr. Simon and I yesterday called upon Mr. Clasen, Minister of Luxembourg.

We had proposed that the Belgians be represented in the person of Viscount Obert of the Belgian Economic Mission, so that we could explore the relation of possible UNRRA aid to Luxembourg in the light of a joint arrangement between Luxembourg and Belgium. It was Mr. Clasen's preference not to have the Belgians represented at this exploratory conversation. What was primarily in his mind was the possibility that UNRRA might aid in an emergency program, due to the recent invasion of Luxembourg, which would be separate from, and additional to, anything that might be expected directly from SHANF or received through the joint programming procedures with the Belgians where the formula is that Luxembourg is supposed to share in the Belgian program to the extent of 1/29th of the total, with specially arranged adjustments for particular types of commodities. Mr. Clasen, I judge, did not care to inform the Belgians of the explorations in this direction until he had arrived at some notion concerning the possibilities of such aid. He had before him, and he referred several times to the resolution adopted by C.C.E. - paper C.C.E. (45) 7. - especially the following passage: "Nothing in the resolutions of the Council should be interpreted as precluding the Administration from providing emergency relief supplies and services for victims of War in any liberated area (i) after consultation with, and with the consent of the Government of that area, (ii) without prejudice to any large scale operations which UNRRA, or any other authority may eventually undertake in that area, and (iii) without waiting to make arrangements in advance for the repayment of any expenditure incurred."

We informed Mr. Clasen that he was correct in thinking that under this language Luxembourg was entitled to present, and secure consideration of, a special emergency program. We made it clear, however, that it would be quite improbable that UNRRA could authorize a general emergency program for Luxembourg without being first informed concerning the expectation of the country for supplies to be received from SHANF and through the Belgian Government. We also expressed the opinion, when Mr. Clasen raised the subject directly, that it would be very unwise for his Government to present a program to UNRRA, the effect of which would be to cancel out existing arrangements for programming of supplies jointly with the Belgians.

Mr. Clasen raised the subject of an emergency Seed program. We stated the readiness of UNRRA Seed experts to aid in any way that they could, including procurement activities, but pointed out that the Belgians were actively engaged in the procurement of Seeds and it would be necessary to know that anything that UNRRA did in this respect would not duplicate what was already being done by the Belgians.

Mr. Clasen called up the language of resolution 17.III sub-section(2), which called upon the Director-General to create balanced reserves which could be available "whenever and wherever the need arises", and raised the question which he had already raised in the C.C.E. as to the extent to which this resolution had been implemented. We did not encourage him to think that there were supplies immediately and readily available for this purpose

/in the U.K. . .

in the U.K. and pointed out that supplies for emergency needs tended to be those which were in very short supply and that for Luxembourg to get them in the short run would involve a diversion from stocks or current production which had been initiated to supply the needs of other countries which were dependent upon UNRRA.

Mr. Clasen raised the question as to whether, if UNRRA were able to provide the physical supplies, arrangements for prompt shipment and internal transport could be assured. We pursued this subject for some time and naturally were unable to give any real assurance, though we did not rule out the prospect that UNRRA could get a few lorries across the channel with its supplies so as to be relatively independent of the armies moving stuff from port to destination.

The question which finally arose was the practical steps to be taken by Luxembourg and UNRRA respectively in order to bring the matter to decision. We suggested the probable advantage of having Dr. Simon and a Supply Department representative go to Luxembourg in order to have more direct access to the sources of information about needs and about prospective aid through SHANP and the Belgians. Mr. Clasen, however, seemed to be somewhat loth to have members of a mission go to Luxembourg for this purpose unless there were, in fact, some considerable prospects that the outcome would be concrete aid. Since we were unable to provide this assurance he felt the better procedure would be to ask Major Konebruck to come to London with as complete a picture as possible of the requirements and supply situation including a special emergency program arising out of the invasion. He proposed to send a telegram to Luxembourg calling Major Konebruck over and we agreed that if this was done Dr. Simon and a representative of the Supply Department could go over the whole matter carefully with Major Konebruck and that if it then appeared worthwhile they would return together to Luxembourg to complete the picture.

Mr. Clasen emphasised the immediate urgency of the matter, having in his mind a date of around April 1st, when the needs of the returning population would be at peak, since at that time it would be necessary that they have the essential food, clothing and facilities for getting on with the Spring planting program.

It appeared to me that UNRRA was bound to go forward on the basis outlined above, but I donot feel at all confident that we shall be able to do very much along the lines desired by them, particularly for the reason that most of the supplies needed are not stockpiled for UNRRA in the U.K. and might, even if they were to be secured from the U.S., involve loss of time in getting special allocations and disentangling the composit relations between UNRRA, SHANP, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Copies to: Dr. Simon
Dr. Carls Debre.

U.N.R.R.A. ~~2/10/1946~~
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
ROUTING SLIP

Date 27 Feb.

TO: Miss ~~Shingfeld~~

FROM: R. Hicken ~~3/10/1946~~

The attached is sent to you for the following action as indicated by check mark:

1. Comments and return to 4/7/46

2. Read and forward.

3. Prepare reply for _____

signature.

✓ 4. For your information.

5. Take necessary action

6. For filing.

7. Other action _____

INDEXED

To: Sir Frederick Leith-Ross

Fr: R. Herbert

Luxemburg

You will wish to see Mr. Hosen's report attached. I think we can arrive at a proper appreciation of the position by the following simple interrogation which, although Luxemburg is taken as an illustration, is applicable - or so I think - to all the Western European states:-

Q.1. Is the military period of supplies planning applicable to Luxemburg?

A. Yes, and the country is indeed the scene of very active military operations.

Q.2. Did Luxemburg ask that U.N.R.R.A. should make provision for her for any period after the military period?

A. No. On the contrary she preferred to make arrangements on her own with Belgium, and a programme of her requirements and those of Belgium was drawn up in consultation with SHARP and the British and American Supply Agencies.

Q.3. Was U.N.R.R.A. assistance asked for during these negotiations?

A. No. U.N.R.R.A. was not even consulted, and, semi-officially, the Administration's officials were made to understand that they could not be allowed to participate.

Q.4. Had U.N.R.R.A. been asked to make provision for the immediate post-military period what would have been the response?

A. The Administration can not expend its funds to supply goods to states which have the means to pay for them, and Luxemburg is regarded as being in that position until a determination is made to the contrary. The Administration however, knowing well the difficulties of procedures of procurement confronting the newcomer offered its services as agent in joint procurement operations. Luxemburg did not see fit to accept the offer but preferred to make her own arrangements

Q.5. Is U.N.R.R.A. assistance asked for now?

A. No, but informal enquiries are being made whether, if U.N.R.R.A. were asked, supplies would be forthcoming.

Q.6. If U.N.R.R.A. assistance were asked for now, what could it do?

A. (i) Because of the negative attitude referred to in Q.4, U.N.R.R.A. was able to secure allocations only in respect of those countries, which, it could be shown, had asked for assistance. Accordingly the Administration could make supplies available only at the expense of those countries which, unlike Luxemburg, have throughout depended on the Administration to provision them.

(ii) Alternatively, U.N.R.R.A. could now ask for allocations and proceed to procure in respect also of Luxemburg and as a joint operation with her; but there would necessarily be great delay before such action resulted in supply.

Q.7. (i) Are the supplies referred to in A.6(i) needed at this time for the countries for which they were in fact procured?

A. Yes, shipment has begun.

(ii) Could U.N.R.R.A. be blamed for the delay referred to in A.6. (ii)

A. This seems to be ^{an} unnecessary question.

27th February, 1945.

To: Mr. R. Herbert

From: P.T. Homan

INDEXED

Copy to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross

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We informed Mr. Clasen that he was correct in thinking that under this language Luxembourg was entitled to present, and secure consideration of, a special emergency program. We made it clear, however, that it would be quite improbable that UNRRA could authorize a general emergency program for Luxembourg without being first informed concerning the expectation of the country for supplies to be received from SHAEF and through the Belgian Government. We also expressed the opinion, when Mr. Clasen raised the subject directly, that it would be very unwise for his Government to present a program to UNRRA, the effect of which would be to cancel out existing arrangements for programming of supplies jointly with the Belgians.

Mr. Clasen raised the subject of an emergency Seed program. We stated the readiness of UNRRA Seed experts to aid in any way that they could, including procurement activities, but pointed out that the Belgians were actively engaged in the procurement of Seeds and it would be necessary to know that anything that UNRRA did in this respect would not duplicate what was already being done by the Belgians.

Mr. Clasen called up the language of resolution 17.III sub-section (2), which called upon the Director-General to create balanced reserves which could be available "whenever and wherever the need arises", and raised the question which he had already raised in the C.C.E. as to the extent to which this resolution had been implemented. We did not encourage him to think that there were supplies immediately and readily available for this purpose in the U.S. and pointed out that supplies for emergency needs tended to be those which were in very short supply and that for Luxembourg to get them in the short run would involve a diversion from stocks or current production which had been initiated to supply the needs of other countries which were dependent upon UNRRA.

Mr. Clasen raised the question as to whether, if UNRRA were able to provide the physical supplies, arrangements for prompt shipment and internal transport could be assured. We pursued this subject for some time and naturally were unable to give any real assurance, though we did not rule out the prospect that UNRRA could get a few lorries across the channel with its supplies so as to be relatively independent of the armies, moving stuff from port to destination.

/The question

The question which finally arose was the practical steps to be taken by Luxembourg and UNRRA respectively in order to bring the matter to decision. We suggested the probable advantage of having Dr. Simon and a Supply Department representative go to Luxembourg in order to have more direct access to the sources of information about needs and about prospective aid through SHAEF and the Belgians. Mr. Clasen, however, seemed to be somewhat loth to have members of a mission go to Luxembourg for this purpose unless there were, in fact, some considerable prospects that the outcome would be concrete aid. Since we were unable to provide this assurance he felt the better procedure would be to ask Major Konsbruck to come to London with as complete a picture as possible of the requirements and supply situation including a special emergency program arising out of the invasion. He proposed to send a telegram to Luxembourg calling Major Konsbruck over and we agreed that if this was done Dr. Simon and a representative of the Supply Department could go over the whole matter carefully with Major Konsbruck and that if it then appeared worthwhile they would return together to Luxembourg to complete the picture.

Mr. Clasen emphasized the immediate urgency of the matter, having in his mind a date of around April 1st, when the needs of the returning population would be at peak, since at that time it would be necessary that they have the essential food, clothing and facilities for getting on with the Spring planting program.

It appeared to me that UNRRA was bound to go forward on the basis outlined above, but I do not feel at all confident that we shall be able to do very much along the lines desired by them, particularly for the reason that most of the supplies needed are not stockpiled for UNRRA in the U.S. and might, even if they were to be secured from the U.S., involve loss of time in getting special allocations and disentangling the composite relations between UNRRA, SHAEF, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Copies to: Dr. Simon
Dr. CarlmDebre.

FOOD SITUATION IN LUXEMBOURG.

PRESS-CONFERENCE HELD AT MINISTRY OF STATE ON FEB. 24th 1945.
STATEMENTS MADE BY MAJOR KONSERUCK, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND SUPPLIES.

Food rations in Luxembourg are as high as in the most favoured countries and even higher than in other liberated countries. Luxembourg was one of the few countries in a position to deliver the rations against all tickets issued. However, on account of the shortage in fats, there had to be delivered meat against the tickets covering fat rations. Fat needs are covered for the coming period.

The tonnages which arrive cannot always be immediately distributed to the population because stocks must be created for all eventualities in the coming months.

The deliveries in the month of February amounted to:

flour	200	t
meat	400	t
beans	300	t
coffee	90	t
chocolate	75	t
margarine	65	t
milk	78	t
fish	60	t
biscuits	50	t

The meat deliveries exceed the normal consumption by 160 tons. These deliveries, together with stocks available, cover our needs up to May 1st on the basis of the present rations.

The coffee stock will allow an increase of the ration up to 250 gr. per consumer for the next period.

The ration of chocolate for children is covered for the coming period.

The milk available will allow an increase of the ration for the coming period which will be distributed together with the fat ration.

The supply of fish has nothing whatever to do with the herrings so much mentioned of late in the local papers. The fish in question is canned and has been supplied by the Army and not by Belgium.

The problem of the summer-wheat is also a very serious one. Belgium has definitely declined the delivery of same. The Army has, however, promised to deliver 500 tons up to middle of April. This would cover 2/3rds of our needs. Eventual stocks are confiscated by a decree of the Commissariat au Ravitaillement.

As from April 1st our needs in potatoes are no more covered and the problem becomes serious as from that date. The Army has promised a delivery of 2,000 tons of seed potatoes against the delivery of 2,000 t of eatable potatoes. The Government has agreed to this proposal on the condition that the Army will have to deliver up to March 15th, whereas the Government will only deliver on April 1st. Furthermore, we have been promised 5,000 tons of seed potatoes out of a transport of 10 ships which are on the way.

Milk and fats are scarce all over the world. Sufficient supplies from abroad can, therefore, not be expected. The return of the country population to their villages, will, however, improve the situation. The greatest efforts have already been made for the delivery of full milk, but the transport question is also here the trouble. The dairies have no trucks at their disposal, the free travelling in the country is handicapped through causes well known. The coming fortnight will however bring a notable change. Meat needs are covered up to May 1st. After that date we must look to meat being imported, seeing that our cattle-stock must be preserved and that cattle to be slaughtered is no more available. Bread needs are covered up to April 1st.

In the northern part of the country certain stocks of wheat have still been found and the Army will also continue to deliver. France too has promised to lend us 4,000 tons which, however, must be restituted at a later date. On account of the fact however, that France has to face the same and even more serious transport difficulties, the delivery of the above 4,000 tons remains rather problematic.

Sugar is available in sufficient quantities. Our January and February quotas are on the way and will arrive here up to March 1st and 15th respectively.

Coffee quantities are also sufficient. Seeing that the factory at Dieckrich has not been damaged, it will be possible to start roasting soon and we will create a stock of barley-coffee there.

The supplies of chocolate by the Army also allowed the distribution of 2 bars to adults. Children will also receive their ration in the coming period.

We will receive from Switzerland 3000,000 Swiss frs. worth food for children.

Belgium had promised a monthly delivery of 2,000 tons of fish. These were expected to be supplied in weekly 50 ton lots d/d Arlon. Transport difficulties prevented these deliveries. The Army had agreed to send trucks to Ostend to transport the fish to Luxembourg. Military Authorities in Belgium, did however, not allow these transports. The fish we received by the Army is canned.

Apart from the 4,000 tons of wheat which France will lend us, we were promised by the latter country 500 tons of oats and 2,000 tons of fodder on the condition that we put the necessary binding-yarn and transport means at the disposal.

- cont e

Against the deliveries which are made to Belgium we receive
our part according to the Economic Treaty i.e. 1/29 of the food
supplies, 50% of the industrial products and 14% of the agricultural
products.

Belgium has provided a working relief of 100 tons of food
which was intended to be supplied to the people of the
country. It is a very small amount of food for the
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Original on AC14/6.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM UNRRA, EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE,
LUXEMBOURG MISSION.

Ref. 10.000/308

Luxembourg the 25th January,
1945.

To: Dr. M. Simon, Chief of the
UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg
From: The Acting Chief of the
Luxembourg Mission.

Apart from the exceptional hard winter and the pronounced lack of fuel and fats, the situation in Luxembourg might be looked upon as satisfactory. The artillery shelling of the enemy which caused some casualties and damages ceased on January 21st. According to verbal reports from refugees coming from Wiltz, which was liberated recently, damages to this area are very serious indeed; Wiltz f.i. is said to be altogether destroyed. The same applies to most of the small towns and villages situated in the battle zone. It is, however, not possible to get a clear picture as to the extension of damages, before having official reports in that regard.

I was privately informed that the first transports of margarine, coffee and meat have now arrived in Luxembourg. I will not fail to advise you as soon as I receive detailed information in this regard. I just wish to add that we received these last days a small special ration of canned vegetables.

I beg to remain, dear Monsieur Simon,

Yours respectfully,

J.N. GEHLEN.
