

WESTERN EUROPEAN BRANCH
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

UNRRA DISTRICT 2 HQS-BAD WILDUNGEN
7, Dr. Born Strasse - Personnel Dept.
Tel.: 301 & 304



TO : UNRRA DP HQS-PARIS, Travel Branch
Hotel Majestic, Avenue Kleber, PARIS 16^e
&
Department of Finance, UNRRA ZONE HQS- HEIDELBERG.

SUBJECT : Travel Orders, Week of 3rd March - 8th March 1947.

Attached hereto weekly return of Travel Authorizations issued during the past week, classified per Official Duty, Leave & Demobilization Orders.

K. Grace
MRS. K. M. GRACE
District Personnel Officer

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CENTRAL REGISTRY

OUT-CHARGE FORM

Date 26/3/47

File No. 1 - Food Situation in Belgium - 20/2/45 -

Subject 2 - Port of Antwerp
3 - Prog of R. + R. in Belgium + Luxembourg
4 - Health Dev. in Belgium
5 - Food Situation in Luxembourg
CWP report Control No. 1943-44

Letter, memorandum, telegram, cables, last date _____

Requested by _____ Extension _____

For Records _____

Division _____ Room No. _____

Searcher _____

X/89

Belgium

23 December 1944

TO: Mr. Menshikov

FROM: Ben Eckhaus

SUBJECT: Some items from the Summary of British and Allied
Press Views -- Week Ending 2 December.

The News Chronicle of 27 November states that Belgium . . . the most densely populated country in Europe cannot hope to feed herself and congestion at the ports makes it difficult to import food. The country is very near starvation. . . In this critical situation two things need to be done. The Administration (UNRRA) should be reconstructed or be replaced by another.

The Times of 24 November states that an agreement is said to have been signed for the exchange of French ore for Belgian coal which will enable the few free blast furnaces in Lorraine to be operated.

MEMO

BUREAU OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
RECEIVED

2775
APR 20 1945 19 April 1945

TO: Mr. Michail Menshikov ✓
Mr. Victor I. Rodnov

FROM: Louis R. Franck *LS*

SUBJECT: Lend-lease to Belgium

According to today's New York Times, two accords were signed on April 18 between Belgium and the U.S. Government concerning lend-lease aid to Belgium.

Under one of these accords, the U. S. agrees to furnish Belgium supplies up to a total of 325 million dollars for the prosecution of the war, and under the other, extends existing arrangements with Belgium for reverse lend-lease to U. S. Reciprocal aid already furnished the Allied forces by the Belgian Government reaches 107 million dollars.

1. There is a basic difference between the French and the Belgian lend-lease.

The French includes two schedules; schedule 1, amounting to 1675 million dollars, covers raw materials, food, petroleum, short-life manufacturing equipments, French prisoners of war supplies and freight charges; schedule 2 amounting to 900 million dollars covers long-life capital goods like locomotives, railroad cars, merchant marine, harbor watercraft, fishing fleet, barges, metal working machinery, industrial equipment, machinery for mines, arsenals, etc.

The Belgian only includes one schedule which is the same as the French schedule 1.

So far as we know there is no long-life capital goods schedule in the Belgian agreement.

The Belgian program compares as follows with Schedule 1 of the French.

	Belgium	In million \$	France
Raw materials	90)		
Agricultural supplies	18)	114.5	840
Clothing, footwear	5)		
Medical supplies	1.5)		

	(Cont.) <u>Belgium</u>	In million \$ <u>France</u>
Food	75	185
Petroleum	14	132
Short life equipment to be utilized in war prod- uction	77	250
Prisoners of war sup- plies	2.5	48
Freight charges	42.2	220
	<hr/> 325.2	<hr/> 1675

The Belgian population is slightly more than 20% of the French population; this program is slightly less than 20% of the French one, but of course, there are other arguments than the population figures to justify a requirements program.

Everything being equal, and taking only account of population figures, the Belgians get less than the French in:

raw materials
petroleum
prisoners of war supplies

They get more in:

food
short life equipment

2. The French accord (schedule 1) states that up to the extent that the items are not found to be necessary in the joint war effort by the President, any undelivered balances of schedule 1 items may be acquired by the French. Such items are to be paid for in 30 annual installments beginning July 1, 1946 with interest at 2 3/8 percent per annum.

According to the "New York Times," for future deliveries, Belgium should begin payments for goods received after V-E day by July 1, 1946 and would also have 30 years to complete the payments. But no mention is made of any rate of interest.

Belgium

16 February 1945

To: Victor Rodnov

From: Ben Eckhaus

We have received a copy of "The Food Situation in Belgium" which bears the notation that it contains pre-war comparisons and current indications of 1944-45 prospects. I am unable to tell whether you too have received a copy. If you have not, we shall be glad to forward the one received here.

In any case, I presume that our original understanding still holds good--keeping Mr. Menshikov informed of any significant findings.

I neglected to mention that this document was prepared by the Combined Working Party and is referred to as Report No. A-3.

From: Dispatch Gc. C O P Y
Registry
No. AC 14/11

U.N.R.R.A.
European Regional
Office

Date .24.3.45.....

With the compliments of the Executive Secretary.

Mr. M. Menshikov
Office of Regional Liaison
U.N.R.R.A.
Washington.

BUREAU OF NORTH (D.D.G.)
RECEIVED

APR 6 1945

TIME _____

Under cover of a letter dated 22nd March 1945 to Dr. Simon from Mr. Clasen,
Luxembourg Legation, London.

Report on situation in Luxembourg consequent upon Rundstedt Invasion - January 1945.

The German offensive has been a real disaster for our country. Fifty per cent of the territory, that is to say sixty five per cent of the agricultural regions are devastated, eight out of twelve "cantons" are evacuated, all our little towns from Remich to Clervaux are more or less destroyed by fighting and bombing from both sides. The Germans had come as far as a line running from Martelange by Diekirch, Ettelbruck and near Junglinster and ending at the Moselle Valley, which was No Man's Land since September. The 24,000 inhabitants of the Moselle, evacuated since September, have been joined by more than 30,000 evacuees from the North who have found a precarious home in the capital and in four "cantons" of the South-West which have been untouched. Diekirch, Ettelbruck and the villages north of these small towns are almost entirely destroyed; Echternach and Vianden are annihilated. In Wiltz forty per cent of the houses are destroyed and forty per cent damaged. Clervaux is slightly less damaged.

The food supply which after the first liberation, had been rather satisfactory and better than in Belgium, is now insufficient after the systematic plunder organised by the German troops, followed by women and children who have gone off with all removable goods. Probably thirty to forty thousand cattle have been taken away by the German plunderers. The cattle has been reduced of fifty per cent and sixty per cent of the 1944 crops have been lost. Thirty to forty thousand producers have become consumers. The reserves of flour and other basic foodstuffs will only last a few weeks. Out of 21 mills only 7 are left. There is practically no transport, either by rail or by road, and in view of the war operations, allied supplies are as yet insignificant. In the evacuated regions the situation is tragical because the inhabitants who are able to do so are coming back and are without homes, without drinking water, without clothes, without tools, without agricultural instruments, without horses. Considerable danger arises from mines left everywhere by the invader and by the threat of diseases caused by the numerous bodies of men and animals lying under the debris. Following the loss of seeds and draught-horses, the next crop is badly handicapped if the Government does not obtain before the Spring seeds and tractors from abroad.

The economic life has stopped owing to the lack of raw materials. The iron and steel industry is intact, but has been stopped for the last 6 months owing to the lack of coke. Damage of all kind is estimated at 5 to 6 thousand million francs.

The population and particularly the evacuees are most brave and calm, but the unspeakable material misery is increased still more by the absence of about 20,000 compatriots who are suffering in the German prisons and camps.

W 476 Encl. Div.

Luxembourg

18 January 1945

To: Victor Rodnov

From: Ben Eckhaus

I believe that you have received a report from ERO under the subject "Analysis of Legislative Measures taken by the Government of Luxembourg since the Liberation of the Country."

As we have discussed on other occasions, you will no doubt agree that it would be helpful if Mr. Menshikov could have a very brief statement of highlights and comments for his review.

Belgium

FILED UNDER: Inland Transport

DATE: Mar 28, 1945

FROM: Hastie

TO: Menshikov

DRAFTED BY: McCann

TYPE OF COMMUNICATION: Memo

SUBJECT: discussion of Belgium's request
for locomotives among Parker &
Caston (ers) + 7 ranch
Mar 27

Belgium

FILED UNDER: Welfare Studies

DATE: Nov. 1944 — Edition No. 1

FROM:

TO:

DRAFTED BY:

TYPE OF COMMUNICATION: mimeo document

SUBJECT: Belgium Welfare Services

TAE /E (44) Studies 12

Belgium

FILED UNDER: Supply - C P R B

DATE: Feb 21, 1945

FROM: R. A. Gordon, + Stanley L. Phraner

TO: J. Jenner

DRAFTED BY:

TYPE OF COMMUNICATION: mimeographed letter

SUBJECT: re: coal supply

Belgium

FILED UNDER: Bureau of Supply C P R B

DATE: Feb 10, 1945

FROM: J. Jemmens, chief Belgium Economic mission

TO: R. A. Gordon, Combined Raw Materials Bd

DRAFTED BY:

TYPE OF COMMUNICATION: mimeographed letter
no. 504/CL

SUBJECT:

re: coal supply

Belgium
BUREAU OF AIRS (D.D.G.)
RECEIVED

JAN 12 1945

TIME _____

10 January 1945

Confidential

Memorandum of conversation

Participants: Mr. Paul van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium and at present Ambassador-at-Large for the Belgian Government

Mr. Francis B. Sayre

Subject: Repatriation of Belgians now in the United States

I called this morning upon Mr. van Zeeland at the Belgian Embassy and had an hour's informal talk with him. He has just come to Washington to take up one or two matters in connection with his work on Belgian displaced persons. He wants to secure transportation facilities and priorities to repatriate Belgians who are now in the United States. He is seeing State Department officials about this tomorrow morning. He expects to return to New York tomorrow afternoon and to fly back to Belgium next week.

In the course of an hour's intimate and personal conversation with him, we spoke about UNRRA, its activities and its program in meeting the European relief situation. He spoke informally about the increasing concern on the part of the smaller nations in Europe lest UNRRA come to be considered too greatly dominated by London and Washington and too closely implicated in Anglo-American political designs. I explained to him that we appreciate that danger and that we are doing our best to take steps to counteract it,--by the appointment of non-Anglo-Americans to important positions on the UNRRA staff and in innumerable other ways. I said that we nevertheless realize this danger and want to guard against it. He said that he hoped that when UNRRA became more actively engaged in actual relief work in Europe, many of these fears would be dispelled. He had no practical measures to suggest, but expressed the hope that we would guard against this danger. He said that he wanted to keep in close touch with UNRRA

- 2 -

and would do everything within his power to support and aid in our work in Europe.

I arranged to have him see and talk with the Director General this afternoon.

DA:FBSayre/df
10 Jan.1945

cc: Gov. Lehman
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Feller
Mr. Menshikov
Mr. Stauffer
Mr. Veatch
Mr. Habicht

Belgium
10 January 1945
MM
*(601)*Confidential

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DA:FBSayre

CC: Gov. Lehman
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Feller
Mr. Menshikov
Mr. Stauffer
Mr. Veatch
Mr. Habicht

✓ Luxemburg

MM

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Received in UNRRA
3.10 p.m., December 7, 1944

FROM: London
NUMBER: 1235
DATED: December 6, 1944

No committee exists for Luxemburg.

DISTRIBUTION

Lehman
Jackson
Menshikov*

DEC 8 1944

*To note the information or take necessary steps with respect thereto.

UNRRA

Form No. AD-2

(20 June 1944)

ROUTE SLIP

4 Oct 44
Date

To

Mr. Menshikov

Room No. 311

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | REMARKS

For your
Confidential
and personal
information. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and File | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> See Me | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> As requested | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For your
information | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Per telephone
conversation | |

From

NRG

Room No. _____

C O P Y

Cable 873, dated 3 October, received here 4 October, 2:45 pm

IMMEDIATE

Head of Mission to Belgium. I have consulted Belgian Ambassador and he asked me to say, quite apart from individual merits Belgian Government would regard appointment of any French man as head of Mission to Belgium as highly objectionable or at any rate a great mistake. They want preferably a British otherwise an American. Trust therefore that you can find means of breaking off negotiations with Aglion. We have not hitherto worked on Belgium as we understood post had been filled by Washington. But we have available several candidates of good quality who should be competent to act as head of Mission initially and will send you definite recommendation in the course of the week.

NO ACTION

NO DISTRIBUTION

original

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

11A, Portland Place
London, W.1.

21st September, 1944

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to enclose herein, in original, a letter addressed to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and should be very grateful if you would arrange for it to be forwarded to Monsieur Spaak as soon as possible.

A copy of the letter is enclosed for your information.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(s) D. WARD

Acting Chairman of the Administrative
Council

His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador,
103, Eaton Square
LONDON S.W.1

11A Portland Place, W.1.
21st September 1944

His Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of the 8th July, 1944, and subsequent correspondence with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross regarding the provision of assistance by UNRRA to the Belgian Government in respect to health, welfare and displaced persons; and to the Executive Secretary's letter to Monsieur Richard of the 16th August, 1944, enquiring whether the Government of Belgium wishes the appointment of UNRRA experts on supply, industrial rehabilitation and agricultural rehabilitation.

2. With regard to the appointment of experts on supply, industrial rehabilitation and agricultural rehabilitation, I have to enquire whether Your Excellency is now in a position to reply to the letter to Monsieur Richard. So far as concerns matters of public health, welfare and displaced persons, Your Excellency has confirmed that occasion for assistance from UNRRA might arise, on the understanding that the detailed arrangements would be determined with the appropriate officials of the Belgian Government.

3. Accordingly, upon an invitation addressed to him by Monsieur Richard on the 26th June, 1944, the Director of Health selected Dr. James A. Vine as Chief Medical Liaison Officer between UNRRA and the medical authorities of Belgium. This appointment was notified to the Minister of Public Health on the 5th September, and I hope that it will prove acceptable to your Government.

4. Similarly the Director of Welfare will shortly be selecting a Chief Welfare Liaison Officer, whose name will be communicated for Your Excellency's consideration.

5. So far as concerns the problem of displaced persons, Your Excellency has been informed orally by the Director of Displaced Persons on the 1st September that he is selecting a Chief Displaced Persons Liaison Officer. His name will also be communicated to you shortly.

6. I would beg to suggest that, in addition, there be attached to your Government a representative of the Administration empowered, not only to co-ordinate the work of the above technical personnel, but also to discuss matters of general policy and to act as a channel of communications with the administration.

7. I now have the honour to enquire whether such a representative would be acceptable to your Government.

8. It is presumed that representatives of UNRRA will be afforded the appropriate facilities and immunities as provided for in Resolutions 32, 34 and 36 of the Council of UNRRA at its first Session at Atlantic City in November, 1943.

9. I very much hope that Your Excellency will find it possible to accord an early reply to these proposals.

I have the honour to be,

Yours Excellency's obedient servant,

(SIGNED) DUDLEY WARD

Acting Chairman of the Administrative Council.

His Excellency Monsieur F. H. Spask,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Government of Belgium

any embossing

COPY

GRAND DUCHE DE LUXEMBURG GOVERNMENT,

38, Wilton Crescent,
London, S.W.1.
16th September, 1944

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of September 16th I hasten to inform you that:

1. I agree with the statements made in your letter sub 1 to six.
2. I also accept with great pleasure your suggestion contained in sentence 7 of your letter, concerning the utility of a representative of UNRRA Administration to be attached to our Government, not only to co-ordinate the work of the above technical personnel, but also to discuss matters of general policy and to act as a channel of communication ~~with~~ with the Administration.
3. The UNRRA representative mentioned will be afforded the appropriate facilities and immunities as provided in resolutions 32, 34 and 35 of the Council of UNRRA at its first session at Atlantic City in November 1943.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) PIERRE DUPONG

The Acting Chairman of the
Administrative Council of UNRRA
11 Portland Place
London, W-1

General Distribution
Mr. Adair
Mr. Cohen
Mr. O'Halloran

United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration E.R.O.

Luxemburg
16th September, 1944.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of the 5th June, 1944, to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, stating that the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg desires and would welcome assistance from UNRRA.

2. Your Excellency added that this occasion might arise in connection with the problem of health and welfare and in the care and repatriation of displaced persons, on the understanding that the form and scope of this assistance would be determined in consultation and by agreement between UNRRA and the Government of Luxemburg.

3. As a result of Your Excellency's letter, and upon an invitation addressed to him by the Minister of Justice and Public Health on the 8th June, 1944, the Director of Health has selected Dr. James A. Vine as Chief Medical Liaison Officer between UNRRA and the Medical Authorities of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and this appointment was notified to Monsieur Bodson on the 5th September, 1944, in the hope that it proves acceptable to the Government.

4. Similarly the Director of Welfare will shortly be selecting a Chief Welfare Liaison Officer, whose name will be communicated to you for your acceptance.

5. So far as concerns the problems of displaced persons, Your Excellency has been informed by the Director of the Displaced Persons Division, in answer to your letter of the 30th August, that he has selected Monsieur Adolphe Delierneux and Mr. Pierce Williams to accompany your Government on its return to Luxemburg, and it is understood that these two appointments are acceptable to your Government. Both Monsieur Delierneux and Mr. Williams are ready to proceed to Luxemburg as soon as the necessary transport and authority can be arranged.

6. In a subsequent letter dated the 1st September, and addressed to the Executive Secretary, Your Excellency stated that the Government of Luxemburg would be pleased if UNRRA would also appoint experts on supply and industrial rehabilitation, who in their capacity as Liaison Officers from UNRRA, could be attached to the proper officials of your Government and sent to Luxemburg during the military period, provided that the military authorities agreed. I shall have the honour in due course to communicate, for Your Excellency's acceptance, the names of the officers suggested for these posts.

7. I beg to suggest that, in addition, there be attached to your Government a representative of the Administration empowered, not only to co-ordinate the work of the above technical personnel, but also to discuss matters of general policy and to act as a channel of communications with the Administration.

8. I accordingly have the honour to enquire whether such a representative would be acceptable to your Government.

9. I presume that these UNRRA representatives would be afforded the appropriate facilities and immunities as provided for in Resolutions 32, 34 and 36 of the Council of UNRRA at its first Session at Atlantic City in November, 1943.

10. I very much hope that Your Excellency will find it possible to accord an early reply to this proposal.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(s) DUDLEY WARD,
Acting Chairman of the Administrative Council.

West North Dev
General

Liaison between the Belgian and Luxembourg
Governments and UNRRA

I. IN WASHINGTON

A. Committee on Supplies.

Belgium-Luxembourg: Mr. Joseph Jennen, Commercial Counselor,
Belgian Embassy

B. Standing Technical Committee on Agriculture.

Dr. E. J. Bigwood, former professor of physiology, University of
Brussels

C. Standing Technical Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation.

Mr. Joseph Jennen

D. Standing Technical Committee on Displaced Persons.

Belgium: Dr. E. J. Bigwood
Luxembourg: M. Pierre Elvinger

E. Standing Technical Committee on Health.

Dr. E. J. Bigwood

F. Standing Technical Committee on Welfare.

Belgium: Vicomte Alain du Parc (chairman)
Luxembourg: Mr. Ch. Henertz

II. IN LONDON

A. Committee of the Council for Europe.

Belgium: Mr. R. Richard, Minister of Commerce and Industry
Luxembourg: MM. P. Dupong and V. Bodson

B. Sub-Committees of the Council for Europe.

1. Textiles. Belgium: M. de Keyser; alternates, MM. E. Wolf, B. Devos
Luxembourg:

2. Food. Belgium: M. Féron, Miss G. Roost
Luxembourg: Major G. Konsbruck

3. Agriculture. Belgium: MM. L. Borremans and A. S. Stas
Luxembourg: Victor Biel

4. Displaced Persons. Belgium: M. Delierneux
Luxembourg: Carlos Meyers
5. Health. Belgium: Dr. Linz; alternates, M. H. Féron, Miss G. Roost
Luxembourg:
6. Industrial Rehabilitation. Belgium: Dr. de Keyser, M. Vogels
Luxembourg:
7. Welfare. Belgium: MM. C. Bastin, G. Stadler, J.R.A. Collens
Luxembourg:

C. Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Agriculture.

Belgium: M. L. Borremans, Miss Stas (adv.)
Luxembourg: M. V. Biel

1. Panel on agricultural machinery. Belgium: E. Martin, H. Leenders
2. Panel on crops. Belgium: E. Martin, P. Elsocht
3. Panel on livestock. Belgium: L. Borremans, Miss Stas, L. Van Widdingen

D. Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation.

Belgium: MM. W. de Keyser, J. Vogels

E. Standing Sub-Committee on Health.

Belgium: L. Linz, H. Féron, C. Roost, Dr. Schepens
Luxembourg: Dr. Henri Cerf

F. Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons.

Belgium: M. Buset, Major Denoel
Luxembourg: Carlos Meyers

G. Sub-Committee on Welfare.

Belgium: MM. Ch. Bastin, G. Stadler, Lt. J.R.A. Collens
Luxembourg: René Blum, Henri Cerf

Belgium

COPY

August 12, 1944

Dear Sir,

The Mission has been advised by cable from Washington that your government, as well as others which desire to procure locomotives in the United States, should instruct their Washington representatives to discuss the matter with the Foreign Economic Administration. Mr. Marshall MacDuffie of the Liberated Areas Branch of the Foreign Economic Administration has been designated as the responsible official with whom the matter should be discussed. We are informed that FEA will provide for the necessary coordination with UNRRA and the Combined Boards. As you know the participation of FEA is necessary to ensure procurement.

We would appreciate learning from you whether you have advised your representative accordingly in order that we may inform Washington of the action which your representatives there have been instructed to take.

Yours sincerely,

Charles P. Noyes.

Monsieur R. Richard,
51 Eaton Place,
S.W.1.

NEW YORK TIMES

28 July 1944

Supreme Court



LUXEMBOURG SIGNS PACTS

U. S. and Britain Agree on Civil Rule After Liberation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, July 27—The State Department announced today that the United States and the United Kingdom have made identical agreements with the Luxembourg Government for civil administration of Luxembourg territory when it is liberated and on the same model as similar agreements previously entered into with Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway.

The Allied commander will have de facto authority during the military phase, but after that the Luxembourg Government will come into full constitutional control with respect to responsibility for civil administration.

The Soviet Government was said to have expressed agreement with the arrangement.

BOND

RI

Belgium
FILED UNDER: Bureau of Supply: Advance Purchases

DATE: 13 July 1944

FROM: G. Rodnor

TO: A. J. Bonnell

DRAFTED BY:

TYPE OF COMMUNICATION: Memo

SUBJECT: Advance Purchase Requests
made by the Belgian Government

Belgium

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION ✓

22 June 1944

To: Mr. Menshikov
From: L. Leonard *ALL*
Subject: Welk Memorandum on Information concerning
Belgian Requirements

1. Jennen and Bigwood of the Belgian Embassy made available to Welk a copy of requirements of food stuff for Belgium-Luxembourg for the first six months after the military period:

- a. Belgian figures total 787,900 metric tons, as compared with Leith-Ross figures of 807,300 metric tons.
- b. The Belgians plan to make advance purchases for a substantial part of this total.
- c. The Belgian Congo will provide, in addition, 70,000 tons of such products as palm oil, kernels, coffee, etc.

2. Another document submitted is a criticism of requirements for the military period prepared by the Military. Not only will supplies furnished under the military period provide food below the 2000 calorie level, but they are also deficient in proteins and fats. The Belgians have inquired of the Military whether the Belgian Government will be permitted to provide supplementary supplies during the military period.

Source: Welk Memorandum to Mr. Menshikov, dated 21 June 1944, on the above subject.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

21 June 1944

TO: M. A. Menshikov ✓
Victor Rodnov

FROM: William G. Welk *WGW*

SUBJECT: Information on Belgian requirements programs for the military and the first civilian period, received from the Belgian Embassy

As they promised me during my meeting with them on June 16 (see my memorandum of that date), Dr. Bigwood and Mr. Jennen have sent me copies of some important materials on the Belgian requirements program which have recently been prepared by them.

Mr. Jennen sent me the carbon copy of a communication addressed to the Director General of UNRRA, enclosing a list of anticipated requirements of foodstuffs for Belgium-Luxembourg for the first six months after the military period. The list, Mr. Jennen points out, has been prepared on a tentative basis by the Belgian Government in London and cannot be considered as definitive, since after investigation in the field certain modifications may become necessary.

The total tonnage of Belgian requirements of foodstuffs described in this list amounts to 787,900 metric tons. The corresponding tonnage of food import requirements as reported by the Leith-Ross Committee amounts to 807,300 metric tons.

For a very substantial part of the requirements outlined, the Belgian Government requests the Director General's endorsement of an allocation request for advance purchase.

Mr. Jennen also states that in addition to the products described in the Belgian requirements list, a total of about 70,000 tons of such products as palm oil and kernels, ground nuts, coffee, cocoa beans, sugar and soap would be provided by the Belgian Congo.

The second document, transmitted to me by Dr. Bigwood, contains his preliminary analysis and comment on the program for food relief in Belgium-Luxembourg prepared by the military for the military period. The main point made by Dr. Bigwood in his communication to the military is that the food relief plans prepared by them appear to be inadequate both quantitatively and qualitatively. From a quantitative point of view, Dr. Bigwood feels that the target of 2,000 calories per day, per person (which in his judgment is in itself insufficient

for a six months period) will not be attained under the military program, since the assumption regarding indigenous production upon which that program is based seems to be too low. Dr. Bigwood's calculations show that domestic production and military imports would result in an average diet of about 1,730 to 1,770 calories per head, per day throughout the country, and not in 2,000 calories as expected by the military.

Dr. Bigwood's impression is that qualitatively the military program is very deficient in high-quality proteins and in fats.

The third important point made by Dr. Bigwood is the question as to whether the military would allow the Belgian Government to supplement their contemplated list of imports in order to supply extra food for priority groups in the Belgian population, such as heavy workers, invalids, etc.

Dr. Bigwood promised to keep me informed of the reply made by the military to his communication and of his further negotiations with them.

Belgium

19 June 1944

TO: Mr. Menshikov
FROM: L. Leonard
SUBJECT: Welk Conversation with Belgian
Embassy People

1. A statement of food requirements for six months following the military period was received from London and is being transmitted to the Director General.
2. Army requirements for the military period are smaller than those submitted by the Belgians, and negotiations on them are proceeding.
3. The request of the Belgians for the advance purchase of 40,000 tons of meat (carcass) was rejected by the Bureau of Supply because the amount exceeded the share believed appropriate for Belgium.
4. Welk's analysis of Belgian figures as compared with Leith-Ross estimates is being made available to the Belgians.

Source: Memo of 16 June from Welk to
Menshikov and Rodnov

Participants: Mr. Welk of UNRRA and
Mr. Jennen and Dr. Bigwood of the
Belgian Embassy

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

16 June 1944

TO: M. A. Menshikov ✓
Victor Rodnov

FROM: William G. Welk *WGW*

SUBJECT: Conversation with Mr. Jennen and Dr. Bigwood of the Belgian Embassy.

I called on Dr. Bigwood and Mr. Jennen today for a talk on recent developments in planning for relief requirements for Belgium. In the course of the conversation I asked whether the materials which they had promised us some time ago they would request from their government in London had reached them, and whether those documents could be made available to us. Mr. Jennen said that a number of documents had arrived at their offices in New York and that they would be glad to make them available to us in the near future.

Mr. Jennen also said that he had received from London a program of food requirements for Belgium for the six months following the military period, and that he was preparing it for official transmission to the Director General. He promised to let me have a carbon copy of this communication for use in this Branch.

Dr. Bigwood said that no changes had been made in the Belgian program for the military period submitted to the Army some time ago, but that in the meantime the Army program for Belgian requirements had been received. Since the Army program is much smaller than that originally submitted by the Belgians, Dr. Bigwood said he had transmitted a note to the Army a few days ago requesting the Army to review parts of its food program at least, with a view to some amplifications. Dr. Bigwood promised that he would send me a copy of his communication to the Army on this subject and keep me informed of the course of future negotiations with the Army on the program for the military period.

In the course of our talk I mentioned that I had prepared a summary of the Belgian program for the military period from the various documents previously submitted to us by the Belgians, and had compared the Belgian figures with the Leith-Ross estimates. Dr. Bigwood asked whether they could have a copy of this, and I said we would be very glad to send one to them.

Mr. Jennen mentioned that he had just had a letter from Mr. Hendrickson in which the Bureau of Supply had refused the Belgians' request for an advance purchase authorization for 40,000 tons of meat (carcass), on the

16 June 1944

ground that the request exceeded the share of this commodity which at present could be allotted to Belgium. Mr. Jennen said he planned to confer with Mr. Hendrickson on the matter with a view to being informed by the Bureau of Supply of what precisely, in its opinion, Belgium's equitable share would be, so as to be able to proceed with advance purchases within those limits.

Asked whether the Embassy here had any more detailed and precise information on the agreement reached between the military and the Belgian government regarding the administration of liberated Belgian territories, Mr. Jennen said that they had no information at all on the subject, since negotiations on this problem were carried on in London exclusively and they were not receiving any detailed information here.

WGWelk/ng

6 June 1944

*Western & Northern
Div.
Belgium*

To: Mr. Menshikov
From: L. Leonard
Subject: Problem Raised by Mr. Welk's Memorandum on Requirements

Attached is a memorandum prepared by Mr. Welk on Belgium-Luxembourg requirements. In it he compares the Belgium-Luxembourg Government requirements with the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements figures. As I indicated on the memorandum, this is a fallacious comparison, because the military period is generally considered as being the six-month period following the 40 days of liberation, which means the first six months after liberation. The Inter-Allied figures begin with the second six-month period following liberation. Thus, Mr. Welk is, in effect, comparing two sets of figures, each of which is based on a different premise.

I pointed this out to Mr. Welk, but he said that, since the Belgium-Luxembourg military period figures were based upon the Inter-Allied Committee's figures, he thought it was better to compare them. As you know, the Inter-Allied figures are generally considered to be more generous in the supplies they would furnish for the liberated areas.

I pointed out to Mr. Welk also that the Young-Sinclair figures contain data covering the military period - the first six months after liberation - but he stated that these were secret and, therefore, although he might work with them ultimately, he did not think it necessary to work on them at the present.

The basic problem raised by this rather lengthy memorandum is that it is developed without particular purpose in mind and does not contribute anything toward the problem of requirements for Belgium and Luxembourg during the military period. It is little more than a recopying of figures already available, and I think that it is necessary that work along these lines have a particular purpose in mind, and that time would thereby be spent much more profitably.

Attachment

LLeonard:gm

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

31 May 1944

TO: Mr. Menshkov

FROM: C. A. Ryshpan *C.A. Ryshpan*

SUBJECT: Proposed Advance Purchases of Pork and Lard
by Belgian Government

1. Attached is a copy of a letter from Mr. Cairns, Chief, Food Branch, Bureau of Supply, to Mr. J. Jennen, Commercial Counselor, Belgian Embassy, informing him that the U. S. War Food Administration would be willing to procure promptly for the account of UNRRA or any of its members, at specified prices.

100-200 million pounds of canned pork meat
150 million pounds of fat cuts of pork
150 million pounds of lard

2. Mr. Cairns states that UNRRA is eager to promote the advance procurement of these items, since preliminary information indicates that UNRRA will not receive allocations to meet our full requirements of fats and oils and animal proteins and since these commodities are now relatively abundant but may well again be in short supply when needed by the liberated areas.

3. Mr. Cairns points out, however, that any quantities procured for the account of Belgium will be subject to re-allocation by the Combined Food Board should the war effort make such action necessary, and that in accordance with UNRRA's own policies, the Director General may request the government of Belgium to make part or all of their supply available to cover other more urgent needs, if necessary, or to redistribute some part of their supply if Belgian purchases are disproportionately large compared with the total allocation to liberated areas.

Attachment (1)

27 May 1944

Mr. J. Jennan,
Commercial Counselor,
Belgian Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jennen,

1. With reference to our conversation on 20th May, and in response to your request for a statement in writing of the possibilities of the Belgian Government procuring now with its own funds certain foods in the United States, we have been advised by the United States War Food Administration that it would gladly procure immediately for the account of UNRRA or its members the following commodities:

- (a) 100 to 200 million pounds of canned pork meat at an approximate cost at the point of packing of 18 to 25 cents per 16-ounce tin, depending upon the sample chosen by the purchaser; this product does not require refrigerated space;
- (b) 150 million pounds of fat cuts of pork, principally bellies, at an approximate cost of \$17.50 per 100 pounds for bellies, \$13.50 per 100 pounds for fat backs, and \$13.00 per 100 pounds for jowls; these products would need to be kept at a temperature of 40 degrees or preferably lower;
- (d) 150 million pounds of lard at an approximate cost for prime steam, packed in drums with a preservative, of \$15.00 per 100 pounds net, or for refined lard packed in boxes \$15.75 per 100 pounds; the prime steam lard to be kept in cool unrefrigerated space; the refined lard to be kept at a temperature of 40 degrees or preferably lower.

2. In our letter of 26th February to the Combined Food Board we requested an allocation to meet the requirements during the first half of 1945, of Belgium and Luxemburg, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia of 292,000 metric tons of fats and oils and 864,000 metric tons of animal proteins. The 300 million pounds of fat cuts and lard mentioned in paragraph 1(b) and (c) above constitutes about 47% of our requested allocations of fats and oils for the first half of 1945. The 100 to 200 million pounds of canned pork mentioned in paragraph 1 (a) above constitutes about 5 to 10% of our requested allocation of animal proteins for the first half of 1945.

27 May 1944

3. Should your Government desire to purchase any one of the aforementioned products we would be happy to discuss with you the appropriate amounts, financial and storage arrangements, and to provide you with samples of six different packs of canned pork.

4. Judging from such preliminary information as we possess, the outlook for obtaining allocations to meet UNRRA's full requirements of fats and oils and animal proteins is unpromising. UNRRA is, therefore, anxious to do anything in its power to promote any advance procurement where such procurement appears likely to result in the conservation of supplies which, although temporarily relatively abundant, may well again be in short supply when the needs of the liberated areas can be met. In our view each of the products mentioned in paragraph 1 above comes within this category.

5. You will appreciate that any quantities of foods procured for the account of your Government through arrangements with the U.S. War Food Administration would be subject to re-allocation by the Combined Food Board should the war effort make such action necessary. Furthermore, in accordance with the policies defined in Article 5, paragraph 3, of the UNRRA Agreement and Resolution No. 17 of the First Meeting of the Council as interpreted in the Minutes of the Seventh Meeting of the Committee on Supplies, in section 6 on "Policies and Procedures for Advance Procurement", support of the Director General with respect to advance purchases would be given only with the understanding that:

- (a) should a more urgent need arise in other liberated areas, prior to the actual delivery to Belgium of the commodities in question, he may request you to make part or all of your supply available to cover that need; and
- (b) should the advance purchase made by Belgium be disproportionate to the total quantity actually allocated for liberated areas as a whole, he may request you to make available for redistribution among the other liberated countries that part of your purchase over and above your equitable share of the total made available to all liberated areas.

Yours sincerely,

A. Cairns,
Chief, Food Division.

Copies for information to:

Czechoslovakia - Attention J.V. Hyka
France - Attention R. Marjolin
Greece - Attention A.J. Sbarounis
Netherlands - Attention L. A. H. Peters
Norway - Attention F. Irgens
Poland - Attention W. Domaniewski
Yugoslavia - Attention I. Franges

Belgium

FILED UNDER: *Advance Purchases*

DATE: *May 31, 1944*

FROM: *C. A. Ryshpan*

TO: *Mr. Murchikoff*

DRAFTED BY:

TYPE OF COMMUNICATION: *Memorandum*

SUBJECT: *Proposed Advance Purchases by
Park & Lord by Belgian Government.
(Letter from Cairns to Belg. Embassy
attached)*

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Belgium
BUREAU OF AREAS (D.D.G.)
RECEIVED

MAY 22 1944

TIME 2:30

22 May 1944

TO: M. Menshikov

FROM: Victor Rodnov and William G. Welk *WGW V.G.*

SUBJECT: Conversation with Mr. Joseph Jennen and Dr. E. Bigwood
of the Belgian Embassy

Mr. Rodnov and I met Mr. Jennen and Dr. Bigwood for lunch on Thursday, May 18, for the purpose of exchanging views informally about the relations between our Division and the Belgian Embassy.

In the course of the conversation we asked some questions about the possible future basis for collaboration between the Belgians and UNRRA. Although Dr. Bigwood could not speak formally for his government, he suggested—and Mr. Jennen concurred in the suggestion—that in all probability after liberation the Belgian Government would welcome the establishment of a small UNRRA liaison mission in Belgium, to act as the local representative of UNRRA, and to subject Belgian requirements lists to a first screening before their transmission to UNRRA and the Combined Boards.

Dr. Bigwood promised to supply us with the requirements program for the period following upon the first six months after liberation, upon which he said the Belgian Government in London is now working. He also promised to let us have whatever information on plans for distribution of relief supplies in Belgium would be worked out.

Mr. Jennen suggested that he thought the UNRRA Bureau of Supply might be helpful to the Belgian Government in buying for its account certain goods which it would be possible for UNRRA to acquire in very large quantities and thus under more advantageous conditions than the Belgians could obtain if they acted as individual buyers.

Mr. Menshikov

Belgium

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MEMORANDUM

March 31, 1944

To: Mr. Menshikov and Mr. Rodnov
From: William G. Welk *LFW*
Subject: Conversation with Mr. Joseph Jennen and Dr. E. Bigwood
of the Belgian Embassy.

The main purpose of the call which Mr. Rodnov and I paid to Dr. Bigwood and Mr. Jennen was to introduce Mr. Rodnov to them and to have an informal exchange of views about the relations between our Division and the Belgian Embassy.

In the course of the conversation, it was suggested that the most profitable way in which the Embassy could collaborate with us in the near future was to supply us with any informational materials on economic and social conditions in Belgium that it might have or might be in a position to obtain for us from the Belgian Government in London.

Dr. Bigwood mentioned that he is conferring directly with Dr. Crabtree and Dr. Foy on some technical matters pertaining to health and medical conditions in Belgium.

FILED UNDER: UNRRA COMMITTEES - COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

DATE: 3-23-44

FROM: M. Menshikov

TO: Dr. James Crabtree

DRAFTED BY: William G. Welk

TYPE OF COMMUNICATION: Memorandum and attachment

SUBJECT: Memorandum - no subject. Attachment - "Health Conditions in Axis Europe, notably France and Belgium"

MEMORANDUM

March 3, 1944

To: Mr. M. Menshikov

From: William G. Welk

Subject: Conversation with Mr. Joseph Jennen and Dr. E. Bigwood
of the Belgian Embassy.

I am recording briefly below the substance of the conversation which we had this morning with Mr. Jennen and Dr. Bigwood of the Belgian Embassy:

1. The Belgian Government has thus far worked out no definite policies and plans of action with regard to relief and rehabilitation, and has no precise views as to UNRRA's role and functions in Belgium.

2. Generally speaking, however, the Belgians expect that:

- a. Belgium will pay for a large part if not all the supplies which it will receive.
- b. the Belgian government will want to reserve to itself the organization and control of relief distribution and of relief and rehabilitation services, although
- c. it is very likely to favor the establishment of an UNRRA liaison office in Belgium and possibly the supplying by UNRRA of expert personnel for certain field services, such personnel however, to work under the general administrative direction of the Belgian government.

3. The Belgians are now working out, in cooperation with the Army, a program of requirements for the military period. After obtaining the consent of the Army, they will be glad to furnish us with a copy of that requirements list.

4. The Belgians will also:

- a. give us information concerning their requirements calculations for later periods
- b. supply us with such background and current information on economic and social conditions in Belgium as we may request. I am attaching to this memorandum the preliminary list of the topics upon which UNRRA should wish to have information which I prepared and am sending the Belgians in accordance with their request.

5. For the record I may mention the suggestion made by Mr. Jennen that UNRRA might possibly be helpful to the Belgian Government in buying for its account certain commodities which UNRRA would acquire in very large quantities, and, thus, presumably at more advantageous conditions than the Belgians might be able to obtain.

Attachment