

UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

Regd. No.

HHH/-14.

Date of Paper	FROM WHOM
9.10.46.	SUBJECT
Date Registered	
13.11.46.	HISTORICAL REPORTS. - BELGIUM.

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(43102D) Wt P768/276 5M 8/45 HJR & L Gp 51

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
Wellwood	17/11/46				
" "	21.11.46.				
Registry.	5.12.46.				
Mrs. Wellwood.	6-12.				
PA	17-12.				
Registry PA	24/1				
Mrs Woodbridge	21.3.47				
PB	22.5.47				
PA	23.5				
Mrs Wellwood	9/6				
C.R.	12/2.				
P/A	17/2				

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FILE NO.

AH 41-14.

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ORIGINATORS DATE	REFERENCE	FROM	TO	SYNOPSIS	DOCUMENT NO.
9-10-46.	Des. 1153.	Miss A. Laughlin.	Mr. Woodbridge.	ONRRA Historical Rpt.	1.
14-10-46.	Des. 1889.	Miss Wellwood.	Miss A. Laughlin.	Reply to Enc. 1.	2.
9-11-46.	Des. 2095.	Mr. Woodbridge.	Miss Laughlin.	Kindly inform us names of officials writing reports of a yr. Mission.	3.
9-11-46.	Des. 1431.	Miss A. Laughlin.	Miss Wellwood.	Reply to Enc. 3.	4.
47.	MB/HU/150.	Miss A. Laughlin.	Mr. Woodbridge.	Covering letters 3. Historical Reports. (Retained by Mr. Woodbridge)	5.
47.	Des. 215.	Mr. Woodbridge.	Miss A. Laughlin.	Reply to Enc. 5. Comments on Rpts.	6.

Mr. Woodhouse.

The additions to each para.
have been copied and attached
to the Belgian Historical Report.

Yours,

25/3.

The letter has not yet been
acknowledged.

E.

TÉL. 12.17.60

REFERENCE MB/MV/265/10444

YOUR REF. 2432-

7
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INDEXED
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

U. N. R. R. A.

18, GRAND'PLACE, BRUSSELS

5th March 1947.

To: Mr. George WOODBRIDGE, Chief Archivist and Historian
E.R.O. London

From: UNRRA Mission to Belgium

Subject: History of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium

I have for acknowledgement your letter of 12th inst. on the above subject. As pointed out in the original history submitted, the records at this Mission were scant indeed up to the present administration and in many cases non-existent. Therefore, the points that you raised relative to matters before April 1st, 1946, are being answered to the best of our knowledge, but it is in some instances impossible to give recorded support.

Your paragraph 3

The History of the Belgian Mission was written by Mrs. Pamela Teale, our Information Officer, who is now on a visit to the U.S., but I believe I can interpret for you what Mrs. Teale meant by her reference to the "old boy" basis of relations, because I fully agree with Mrs. Teale's statement.

Mr. Wrathall, a British business man in Brussels and President of the British Chamber of Commerce, prior to the war, had excellent personal contacts with certain Government officials who granted favours to UNRRA because of this friendship, but it established no sound foundation for official relations. The same can be said of the Executive Officer and the F. & A. Officer. Both were British businessmen living in Brussels and they had excellent personal contacts. I will cite two instances as examples of the failure to establish UNRRA in the minds of the public and the Governments as a forceful international agency.

Shortly after my arrival in Belgium, which was April 13th of last year, I requested our F. & A. Officer and Chief Accountant to call at the office of the Minister of Finance on a tax question which was confronting UNRRA shipping. Mr. Lebon, Chief of Cabinet, said: "So, UNRRA is going to establish itself in Belgium now, is it, and I presume you are the vanguard". At that time, the UNRRA Mission had been operating in Belgium for twelve months.

When Mrs. Teale was requested by the Chief of Mission to call at the Protocol Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on official business, the Chief of Protocol stated that it was the first time he had heard that UNRRA had a Mission in Belgium.

These frank statements are not a criticism of my predecessors. In my opinion, a higher echelon should have laid the foundation. /.

page 2.

for UNRRA in all countries where Missions were to be established and full recognition demanded prior to their establishment. Again, I wish to repeat that field personnel confronted with the overwhelming problems of post-war administration, also had to depend on their own personality and ability to win friends in order to gain for the organisation its rightful place, whether dealing with the Army or Governments.

Your paragraph 4:

The points mentioned therein were referred to all members of the Mission staff who were assigned here prior to my arrival in Brussels. Unfortunately, they were unable to help. So, I telephoned Mr. W.J.C. Fishbourne the original Executive Officer of the Mission and asked for his help and advice. Mr. Fishbourne stated that when Mr. Wrathall became Chief of the Mission during May 1945, there was no clearly defined policy concerning the arrangements between UNRRA and the Armies in Belgium. Mr. Wrathall called upon General Erskine, Chief of the Shaef Mission, in an endeavour to secure messing facilities, petrol and Naafi supplies. That was in May. Naafi supplies obtained were paid for individually by the class I employees affected, namely Mr. Wrathall and his two senior officers, Mr. L. Hughes and Mr. W.J.C. Fishbourne. Messing facilities were extended for one month at the Shaef Mission and the cost borne by the individual. At the end of that time, such facilities were suspended. Mr. Fishbourne arrived on the scene in June. He offered his own home (which he had had before the war) as a billet for Mr. Wrathall, Mr. Hughes and himself. The British Army agreed to provide food supplies and these were paid for by UNRRA. The method of payment was apparently negotiated direct between the War Office in London and our UNRRA Hq there. In addition, the three officers concerned drew subsistence at the rate of \$ 2,70 per day per person. Mr. Fishbourne emphasized that in view of the lack of any clearly defined policy, they were pretty much " out on a limb " and had to rely on their own initiative to secure all essentials. The Army was cooperative about petrol and so far as he knows, the petrol given between the spring of 45 and the autumn of that year was on a free basis. At one time during the year the privilege was withdrawn and the American Army filled the breach, again on a free basis. Around November of that year, according to Mr. Fishbourne, definite arrangements were laid down by the Army for the drawing of petrol on a repayment basis only, but not by the Mission direct. Therefore, all supplies were procured on a voucher basis certified correct by the Mission at the end of each month and submitted for payment to E.R.O. through the War Office in London. I trust this clarifies to some degree the questions raised in your paragraph 4.

Your paragraph 5:

Procurement of supplies in Belgium were negotiated as follows:

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1. A query was received from E.R.O.
2. Availabilities of the commodity and prices requested were investigated and transmitted to HQ in the form of an offer.
3. Procurement authorization and transfer of funds was given by E.R.O.
4. Application was made to the Government for an export licence.
5. The order was finally placed and goods shipped when licence obtained.

The Belgian Mission never bought supplies except on definite instructions from E.R.O. Contacts were always made direct with suppliers. In some instances, assistance was sought of Government Departments in order to locate availabilities and possible suppliers. In the case of procurements initiated and finalized by the Mission, payment was always made by the Mission. For contracts directly placed by E.R.O., credits were opened in Belgian and Luxembourg banks for the payment of suppliers' invoice after shipment had been provided for by this Mission.

Your paragraph 6:

Supplies from the British Army in Belgium were procured on the following basis.

1. At the outset, lists of material available which was likely to be of interest to UNRRA, were prepared and sent to E.R.O. From these lists, E.R.O. selected items in which they were interested and asked for them to be frozen until necessary authority to purchase was received from Washington. In most cases authorisations to purchase were received from E.R.O. but in some cases purchase was not made, and the British Disposals Commission had to be requested to release the material. This method proved unsatisfactory as long periods elapsed while Washington was consulted, with considerable inconvenience to the Disposals Commission.
2. Eventually after considerable pressure, departments in E.R.O. requiring material, were prevailed upon to supply definite lists of requirements, and with these lists it was possible for the Suruk Procurement Unit to state the items available from British Surpluses against such requirements, and E.R.O. then issued the necessary authorisations to purchase.
3. Prices authorised were based on one of the following
 - (a) Army Vocabulary price
 - or
 - (b) Price of similar goods direct from manufacturers

On receipt of the Authorisation the Suruk Unit prepared purchase orders which were distributed in accordance with a procedure agreed upon by the British Ministry of Supply and UNRRA.

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(Particulars in letter attached).

4. In a number of cases it was possible for the Suruk Procurement Unit to purchase at prices below those authorised by E.R.O. This was due to the fact that the Procurement Unit was in close touch with the situation as regards disposals, and knew which items were moving fast, and which were moving slowly, it being possible to obtain the slow moving items at considerably below Vocabulary prices, even for new and unused material.

5. The procedure adopted in respect of procurement of British Surpluses is outlined in " U.K. SURPLUSES OVERSEAS PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE", a copy of which is attached. Documentation was as laid down in this circular.

6. Unfortunately beyond being able to purchase at prices below those authorised by E.R.O., the Suruk Procurement Unit was given very little discretion in the purchase of material. It is felt that the most suitable procedure would have been for E.R.O. to have issued a list of actual requirements, and to have issued instructions to the Procurement Unit to go ahead and purchase (within limits). Much valuable time was lost in reference to E.R.O. and Washington.

Your paragraph 7:

The recruitment of Welfare Personnel was made under the authority of a Selection Board. Until 7 May 1945, this Selection Board was presided over by Mr. Tracy Philipps and assisted by Mr. Delierneux as UNRRA delegate, Miss Bielogurskas or Miss Boulterring or Mr. Samson as Welfare delegates, and Mr. Morris-seaux as delegate of the Belgian Government. As from 7 May 1945, Mr. Samson was the only member of the Selection Board assisted by Mr. Delierneux. Seventeen Principal Welfare Officers (17) and seventy-five (75) Assistant Welfare Officers were recruited; at the present time there are still in the field 17 Principal Welfare Officers and 12 Assistant Welfare Officers. It is to be noted that if the number of Principal Welfare Officers is unchanged, this is due to the fact that the resignations and terminations were compensated by the promotions from Assistant Welfare Officers to Principal Welfare Officers.

Technical and administrative personnel: The Selection Board was originally presided over by Mr. Tracy Philipps or by Mr. Delierneux; the delegates of the Belgian Government were Mr. Morrisseaux or Mr. Janssens. Later on, London required the Belgian Mission to recruit the personnel more rapidly and to send them as soon as possible to Granville, Selection Boards were set up for each category of employees. By that means they recruited:

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Personnel originally recruited: Still on service on 31.1.1947:

Directors	38	15
Deputy Directors	102	15
Supply Officers	96	32
Warehouse Officers	52	19
Messing Officers	52	3
Administrative Assistants	13	21
Administrative Officers	1	4
Junior Finance Officers	20	7
Repatriation Officers	1	3
Clerks	120	41
Drivers	263	32
Cooks	35	-
Employment Officers	-	4
Transport Officers	-	5
Accommodation Officers	-	4
Port Traffic Officer	1	1

When the number of employees still in service is larger than the number originally recruited, this is due to promotions or transfers from one category to another.

Clothing and Uniforms: The Belgian personnel recruited by Brussels Mission were sent until August 1945 to the Mobilization and Training Base in Granville (France); later on they were sent to Haren (Holland) when the base was transferred there. This base was supposed to supply uniforms and equipment to the personnel sent to the field. Contrary to the American and British personnel who received their equipment, but had to buy their uniforms for which they received an indemnity equal to approximately \$ 50, the Belgian personnel were supposed to receive their uniform and equipment free. It is well known that the Base in Granville had not enough equipment and uniforms, and then in sizes that would fit only a giant or a pigmy, and that a great number of Belgians were sent to the field with incomplete equipment. The maximum that they received was: one battle dress, one pair of battle trousers, one pair of shoes, one shirt, sometimes two, one overcoat and in addition, in some cases, a few other articles. This applies of course to recruits passing through Granville. In Haren, the uniforms were more complete: they were however absolutely insufficient for work of long duration in the field. Many drivers were even sent to Germany without a coat. The personnel was told at that time that as soon as they arrived in Germany, their uniform and equipment would be completed. In fact, the reality was quite different and one can say, generally speaking, that no complementary article of equipment was given to the Continental Personnel in the British and in the French Zones before the end of 1945 or beginning 1946.

In the American Zone, the UNRRA personnel had more facilities

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and they were authorized in many cases to purchase what they wanted at the Officers' Shops. This is the reason why, considering the situation and trying as far as possible to make the balance between the advantages granted to the American and British personnel and those granted to the Continental personnel, the Administrative Order No. 160 was issued, which granted in substance to the continental personnel an indemnity amounting to the difference between the value of the articles that they received free and the sum of £ 50. Unfortunately, the interpretation of that AO. was extremely difficult; many amendments were made and, finally, the order was cancelled as from 15.9.1946.

We may certify that, as far as the Belgian personnel recruited by the Mission in Brussels is concerned, not one of the recruits received reimbursement of one penny of the Clothing Allowance.

We make no secret of the fact that among the Belgian personnel, there remains a feeling that they have been treated unfairly, and we are afraid that the organization in Brussels composed of the former members of UNRRA will take that question in hand and lodge an official claim on the subject.

Your paragraph 8:

UNRRA Mission to Belgium has been responsible for the home allotments of Belgian recruits since the date of their appointments. The payments covering March and April of 1945 were effected by the Paris office (as pointed out in the History) but were adjusted by the Mission itself the following month. The responsibility of payment of field allotments and field allowances rested on the respective Bases at Haaren and Granville until 31st October 1945. Such payments were covered by the issuance of advance books remitted to the employees in M. & T. Base or sent to them in the field together with the maintenance of individual personal accounts on which were registered the accruals due and the withdrawals effected. A large number of employees never received these advance books and in numerous cases, same were not issued correctly so that the Administration carried in its books a liability against employees.

A photostatic copy of these individual accounts, stopped as of 31 st October 1945, was sent to this Mission on February 1st, 1946. The amount due by the Administration at that date was £ 20,984.14. 2. This amount has been reduced by incorporating the credit balance in the final settlement account of the employees terminated after that date. As at 31st December 1946, the debt of the Administration was ~~now~~ reduced to £ 5,574. 9. 8.

Your paragraph 9:

The original arrangements for messing and PX facilities are covered in the reply to your paragraph 4 above. When Mr. Wrathall

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relinquished his duties at the Mission and Miss Laughlin took over, new arrangements were made for the accommodation of class I personnel. The Belgian Government was successful in securing billets at Pension Ten Bosch, 13 Place Albert Leemans and bore full responsibility for the cost thereof. Rations were drawn from the British Army to maintain the personnel in residence on a repayment basis. The Mission certified the account each month but cash settlement was made by London HQ. Maafi facilities were extended to class I personnel and the expenses thereof were borne by the individuals concerned. All transient personnel, either on duty or leave, were accommodated at civilian hotels, one in particular, a very reasonable, if modest, establishment that provided room and breakfast for 75 Frs. per night.

No office charts are existant for the UNRRA Mission to Belgium until the present administration and one covering its operation is attached hereto. Prior to May 1st, 1946, transient personnel were billeted at the Palace Hotel which was operated by the Military up to that date. A nominal charge of something like 10 Frs. a day was collected from each person in residence. Monthly lists of UNRRA personnel accommodated were sent to the Mission, certified as correct and then forwarded to E.R.O. who arranged final settlement with the War Office in London.

Your paragraph 10:

The statement "the greatest weakness of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium was the administrative services Division in particular" bore reference to divisions of travel, reception, accommodation, communications and central registry. When the Chief of Mission took up her duties in April of 1946, these units of the Mission were completely unorganized and followed no specifically outlined system. There was no delegated travel or reception officer for instance, there was no central registry officer, there was no responsible communications officer. The confusion that resulted was obvious.

Immediately the Palace Hotel suspended its facilities, civilian hotels were approached to ascertain if they would take UNRRA personnel either on duty or leave and arrangements were made with them to hold two rooms per day until 4 o'clock without any charge to UNRRA. In this manner, the Mission was never at a loss to secure accommodation on short notice for incoming travellers and indeed the notice was always short, if it existed at all. Travellers frequently arrived at the Mission from E.R.O. and other theatres of operation while the cable announcing their arrival was received 24 hours later. A travel officer was appointed and given full responsibility for the arranging of visas, military permits and other relevant travel documentation.

The filing system was handled by the secretaries of the

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Executive Officers, young women who were already overworked with dictation and other secretarial duties. No system had ever been followed, all correspondence with E.R.O. for instance found its way into one large dossier and if reference had to be made thereto, it was necessary to go through the dossier, all of which took unlimited time. During June, a documents officer was appointed and it was her job to organize the files from the inception of the Mission and this she has been doing from that date until the present time. The records of 1200 Belgian nationals recruited for UNRRA constituted a large part of this work alone, quite apart from regular correspondence. As the Chief Personnel Officer had a staff of precisely one secretary, it was a physical impossibility for that person to set up adequate records in addition to her other secretarial duties. Today, although the records of the Mission are not perfect, they are infinitely more adequate than any time prior to the spring of 1946. The outstanding work to be done is the final assembling and sorting out of the class I personnel files of terminated Belgians and employees still on duty. Whether this can be accomplished before the closure date is problematical.

The communications system in effect during April 1946 was unique in the extreme. Incoming mail was handed to two members of that division. The envelopes were very carefully stamped and recorded in a registry, the number appearing on the envelope being used. The letters were then handed to the secretary of the Chief of Mission, still in the envelopes, who opened them, threw away the envelopes and gave the enclosures to the Chief, who made distribution. The sum total was that if it were necessary to check on a document, the registry in Communications had no co-ordination whatsoever with the document. A new system was installed with all possible speed. All mail, from that date on, was opened by responsible Communications personnel. A numbering system was put into effect. Each letter was stamped, given a number and recorded accordingly in a registry of incoming mail. The same was done for all outgoing documents with a similar numbering system. The same system was effected for incoming and outgoing cables and it was the responsibility of Communications personnel to keep a permanent check on replies to all incoming correspondence. This system has worked remarkably well and at a glance, one can tell today if any incoming document from any quarter has been answered and if it has not, the reason is known.

You have asked for specific examples of similar weaknesses throughout the Administration.

In June 1945, when I arrived in London with a party of 61, the inefficiency and discourtesy that some of our people met with in

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Travel and Reception, produced a bitterness and frustration that stayed with them throughout their UNRRA experience and at least one, I recall, resigned immediately and returned home.

Passports that were perfectly in order were taken by persons entirely unfamiliar with such documents and, perhaps in all good faith, they felt they should be altered. The passports were held and in several instances lost for a matter of weeks.

There was absolutely no organisation as to baggage and the full weight of this inefficiency was brought forcibly to my attention when I assumed the directorship of the Granville Base. There I encountered a strike, personnel refusing to go to the field until UNRRA delivered their baggage which was lost through mismanagement of the organisation. I had over 300 cases to handle in my first week at the Base.

At that time, mail for personnel would lie in the E.R.O. office for weeks and months on end and be returned eventually to the sender. My own personal experience with the mail room of E.R.O. brought the following results: Day after day, from June until August 6th, 1945, I called and asked for mail, only to be told, sometimes not too kindly, that there was nothing for me. I would ask them to please look down to the boxes piled under the table and on the desks on the window ledge, only to be told: "No, there is no mail for you. In August, I referred the matter to Col. Katzin, the newly appointed F. & A. Officer. On three occasions, when he personally checked into the matter, I received between 30 and 40 letters which had lain in the mailing room, God only knows how long, some six weeks.

The Mail room in the E.R.O. office was reorganised at that time and I personally can cite no examples in the last year and a half, but in the Travel Office of E.R.O. last September, I called personally to ask that a piece of baggage be sent with the next E.R.O. traveller to Brussels and I was informed quite rudely that there would be no package sent to Brussels and there would be no traveller, since the Belgian Mission was closed. I tried to assure the young gentleman that I was convinced the Brussels Mission was still open, but he told me in no uncertain terms that the Mission was closed and there would be no traveller to Brussels. The fact that I explained to him that I was Chief of the Mission and was quite certain that it was still open had not the slightest effect on the young man whose visiting and tea had been momentarily interrupted. He talked with the Chief of the baggage section, who confirmed this statement.

A year ago this Christmas, I realised that I had not received the Christmas packages sent me from home and so, when in London

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shortly after Christmas, visited the mail room. They had a well organised department and had carefully registered all packages received and forwarded to Arolsen. Out of 14 packages registered as having been placed in the bags for Arolsen, I received 7. I doubt whether there is a person in the field who has not had similar experiences with the Arolsen Communications.

Last February, I left the Haaren Base, duly notifying Arolsen and asking that all mail be sent to the London office. None was received. So, again I called on friends in Germany to make a raid on the mail room and I received 34 letters in one packet, on March 14th. The majority of the letters had been airmailed from the States and the earliest had been mailed on 3rd December. The packet also contained a cable offering me a position with the Board of Social Welfare, Washington, and asking for an immediate reply. The cable had been sent some two weeks previously.

I have used largely personal examples, but at the Base where all personnel came through, I had to listen to stories similar to my own and pour oil on the troubled waters. The lack of organisation, the lack of consideration for travellers, the carelessness in the handling of baggage and mail, the criminal neglect of payment of home allotments in the early days of UNRRA, set the pace for frustration, bewilderment and bitterness which has never been fully erased. One can have a beautiful vehicle with artistic lines and splendid upholstery, but unless it has a good motor supplied with ample oil, water and grease, the vehicle will not be of much use. Thus it has been with UNRRA. The Division of Administrative Services and the Division of Accounts and Audits had to function smoothly and efficiently to enable personnel to carry out the task of relief and rehabilitation. This was not done in the early days of the Organisation and is still sadly lacking in many units of UNRRA.

Your paragraph 11:

A list of Voluntary Agencies that the Mission had occasion to contact was attached to the original History of the Mission. As Belgium was not a receiving nation, such relations were naturally restricted. The principal contacts were:

1) Voluntary Agencies soliciting the help of the Mission in the transmission of parcels to counterpart bodies in Germany and frequently, to groups of nationals in UNRRA DP camps. Up until June of 1946, help was rendered by the Mission on a few occasions in the despatch of welfare goods.

2) The Commissariat belge au Rapatriement in its repatriation program of Poles to their homeland, sought the help of the Mission during the spring of 1946 for the serving of emergency food rations on the journey through Germany. This was arranged

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with Central Headquarters in Germany and the food served by an UNRRA mobile flying squad en route.

3) Innumerable enquiries emanating from voluntary agencies were directed to the Mission on subjects requesting information on DPs in UNRRA camps, repatriation and tracing. In every instance, such queries were taken up by the Mission and when answers were received, this office despatched them to the enquirers.

Your paragraph 12:

The Mission played no vital part in the distribution of voluntary emergency supplies contributed by such countries as the U.S., New Zealand, Australia, Canada etc. We were responsible to report on their distribution.

Your paragraph 13:

Some of the problems that arose in connection with real or pretended UNRRA personnel visiting Belgium were: car accidents, car thefts, pedestrian casualties and unpaid hotel-bills. The attached copies of documents Nos. 3 and 4¹ elaborate further.

Anne Laughlin
Anne LAUGHLIN
Chief of Mission

Attachments:

- 1) Copy " U.K. Surpluses Overseas Procurement Procedure "
- 2) Chart of UNRRA Mission to Belgium, July 1946.
- 3) Report submitted by Mr. R. Herbert on 20th November 1946 re non- UNRRA personnel entering Belgium illegally.
- 4) Confession of UNRRA employee involved in blackmarketing (without names).
- 5) Copy of correspondence re unpaid hotel-bills, and unpaid train reservation.
- 6) Reports on car accidents.

Attachments 3, 4, 5 and 6 have been picked at random from our files, merely to give a few specific examples as relating to paragraph 13.

Attachments removed & put in Belgium Report file.

OUT FILE

AH 41-14.

Des. 215.

February 12, 1947

Miss Anne Laughlin
Chief of UNRRA Mission
to Belgium
BRUSSELS

Dear Miss Laughlin:

I have received your letter MB/MV/150 of 5 February 1947 with three attached copies of the History of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium.

I have read the History with considerable interest and profit. It will certainly be most useful and, for the most part, is entirely satisfactory. There are one or two places in which I should like, if I may, to ask for a certain amount of elaboration.

At the top of page 4 certain views are expressed regarding relations with the Government which I believe are quite sound. I should be grateful if you could give some specific examples of the failure of what is called the "old boy" basis of relations and where it would have been better if the relation had been established on an orderly position-to-position rather than person-to-person basis.

On page 6 it is stated that petrol and other supplies were received from the Army. It is implied that these were first given and later sold. Is that correct? Also what were the actual mechanics of obtaining these supplies, particularly during the period in which they were purchased from the Army? Did the Belgium Mission settle directly with the Army, or were some form of receipts signed and copies filed both by the Belgium Mission and the Army with their respective headquarters?

In connection with the procurement of supplies in Belgium (page 8), what were the actual mechanics both in the direction of getting instructions from Headquarters and ERO and in making arrangements with the Belgium Government and/or directly with suppliers? Was the Belgium Mission given any discretion as to what it did, or did it buy only on direct authority from Headquarters and/or ERO? When contracts were made, were they made with the Belgium Government or direct with suppliers? Was payment effected directly through the Belgium Mission or elsewhere as a result of the exchange of receipts and documents?

In connection with obtaining supplies from the British Army in Belgium (page 10) again what were the mechanics? What sort of documents and receipts were interchanged and what discretion was given the Mission regarding selection of supplies?

In connection with the discussion, commencing on page 12, of the recruitment of medical personnel, could something more be said on the recruitment of welfare personnel? Generally in connection with all types of personnel, could something be said on the problem of supplying them with clothing and uniforms?

In connection with finance, page 21 and following, could there be some elaboration on the payment of field and home allotments to the Belgian staff and living allowances to the Class I personnel?

In connection with Administrative Services, page 24, could something more be said on arrangements for feeding and housing the staff, PX privileges, and could some office charts, prepared at various periods, be included?

On page 25 it is stated that "the greatest weakness of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium was the Administrative Services Division in particular, a weakness inherent in practically all units in UNRRA." I should be grateful if this could be elaborated with examples and illustrations.



DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

13/2.

In connection with the list of voluntary agencies, page 26, could something be said on the nature and extent of relations with them?

In connection with emergency supplies (page 26a) did the Mission play any part in the distribution?

On page 26 mention is made of problems that arose in connection with real or pretended UNRRA personnel getting into trouble in Belgium. Could there be some elaboration on this point, with illustrations of specific work that the Mission had to do in connection with such cases?

I hope that you will not find it too difficult to elaborate on these few points that I have mentioned. I want to take this opportunity of thanking you and your staff for the great cooperation that you have shown.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Brussels toward the end of March on my way out of the British Zone of Germany.

Sincerely yours,

George Woodbridge
Chief Archivist and Historian

TÉL. : 12.17.60

REFERENCE MB/MV/150

YOUR REF.

Confidential

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

U. N. R. R. A.

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18, GRAND'PLACE, BRUSSELS

5th February, 1947.



Mr. George WOODBRIDGE
Chief Archivist and Historian
E.R.O. London

*Report retained
in History Division
file -
bund.
13/2/47.*

Dear Mr. Woodbridge,

Enclosed herewith are three copies of the History of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium. This document has been written in accordance with technical instruction number 7 of 30th September, 1946.

It is pointed out that no separate reports have been prepared under B. 16, 18, 20 and 22 and D. 30, as was indicated would be done by our letter of 29th October, 1946. D. 32, however, should have been added to the list shown in that letter and the report for it appears in the History. This report is not as detailed as I should like it to be, and this fact I very much regret indeed. Unfortunately, the records at the Mission give no detailed story of the contributed supplies made to this country. An additional paragraph or two follow D. 33 under the heading of "General". I should appreciate it if they could be used.

The above History was written by the part-time Public Relations Officer, Mrs. Teale, has been perused by myself and edited by Miss May Bingham, Executive Officer. The names of other Mission Officers who contributed individual reports for the History, appear hereunder:

Mr. G. de B. Keim, Finance Officer
Mr. G. Dupont, Chief Accountant
Mr. F. Dubois, Personnel Officer
Col. J. Allen, Chief of Supply & Procurement
Mr. E. Landoy, Procurement Officer
Mrs. M. Derweduwen, my secretary

It is my hope that the completed document may meet the requirements laid down in your original instructions, but if there is any further information that this Mission can provide, we shall be most happy indeed to co-operate with you to the fullest possible extent.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Laughlin
Anne LAUGHLIN
Chief of Mission

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HISTORY OF THE U.N.R.R.A. MISSION TO
B E L G I U M

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General Comments.

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February 4th, 1947.
Brussels, Belgium.

A.1.

The Office of the Chief of Mission

The UNRRA Mission to Belgium had its inception officially on May 25th, 1945, under the direction of Mr. W.P. Wrathall (British), the newly appointed Chief of Mission.

Prior to that date, UNRRA contacts in Belgium were established by Mr. Adolphe Delierneux (Belgian) who assumed his duties during the month of December, 1944. Mr. Delierneux operated in close cooperation with the Belgian Commissariat au Rapatriement and in particular with its High Commissioner, His Excellency Paul Van Zeeland. Actual recruitment commenced in the early days of March, 1945. The war had not finished and living conditions within the country were difficult indeed. The need for UNRRA personnel in German DP camps increased daily and the original requirement of 10 teams reached a figure approximating a hundred. Screening of personnel under such conditions had the inevitable result: the quality was not up to the standards set. No one appreciated this fact more than Mr. Delierneux himself but pressed by the urgency of the need and limited time, he realized that the outstanding factor was to get the recruits to Germany. Mr. Delierneux' assignment was made more difficult still by the dependency of the Brussels office on the French Mission for administrative procedure relating to all recruitment. Documents and contracts for Belgian recruits had to be signed by Paris whose responsibility it was also to handle the payroll. Confusion, innumerable errors and delay in despatch of recruits was the result. It was not until the Brussels office obtained its administrative independence, towards the end of June that year, that the situation was alleviated.

The foregoing is not a criticism; it is an attempt to submit to the record mistakes that can and should be avoided by future international organisations.

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The Belgian Mission was administrative in character from the beginning. It was established as the home station for Belgian nationals and for the purpose of liaison with the Belgian Government. Fighting on its native soil had been short-lived. Situated on the direct lines of communication with Germany, the Allied Armies quickly repaired many damaged roads and bridges and the port of Antwerp in particular. The country's industries were little damaged compared with other liberated countries. There was a shortage of food, but not actual famine. Belgium, therefore, never required direct UNRRA assistance. On the other hand, after the Mission's inception it became evident that certain commodities could be procured by the Organisation within the country. The new Chief of Mission, Mr. Wrathall, was responsible for those early negotiations. The contacts established by him proved valuable indeed throughout the increased procurement program that came into existence at a later date.

Mr. Wrathall had operated his own business in Belgium prior to the war, as had his Chief Executive Officer, Mr. W.J.C. Fishbourne (British) and his Chief Finance Officer, Mr. L. Hughes (British). All three enjoyed a personal acquaintance with leading members of the Government. It is unfortunate that scant written evidence of their work appears on the record. However, it is undeniable that the contacts they made were invaluable during the first year of the Mission's life.

Anne Laughlin (American) former Director of the UNRRA Administrative Base at Haaren (Holland) succeeded Mr. Wrathall as Chief of Mission on April 13th, 1946. She brought to her second assignment in UNRRA the valuable experience gained over a long administrative career, ten years of which were spent in a social and rehabilitation program under the Federal Government of the U.S. This experience had been readily adapted to UNRRA work. It was

a fact of considerable merit that, in addition, the new Chief of Mission was a person without sides and her natural love of humanity knew no national frontiers. Her administration epitomized efficiency, honesty and fairness, a code that was extended to all outside responsibilities, not only within the organisation but within Belgium itself.

Miss Laughlin's arrival coincided with the second phase of the Mission's work. It was in the spring of 1946 that additional duties fell on UNRRA's Belgian administration and were specifically attributed to the following: (1) that enormous purchases of American Army surplus supplies had been made in Belgium. These were the direct responsibility of the French Mission, but, being stored in Depot at Liege, Antwerp and Louvain, much of the administrative responsibility fell on the Belgian Mission; (2) that a Unit was added to the Mission in June 1946 to deal with purchases of British Army surpluses in Belgium and Holland; (3) that a Procurement Division to coordinate work of the European Regional Headquarters in purchasing and shipment of UNRRA goods in the Belgian market became necessary; (4) that the consolidation of the Luxembourg and Belgian Missions transpired on June 15th, 1946.

The arrival of a woman as Chief of the Mission aroused considerable interest within Belgium itself, where administrative posts were held by men in the main. If, however, certain Ministries of Government and outside commercial bodies directly connected with UNRRA's work thought it would be possible to negotiate easy bargains with the new administrator, they soon discovered that she was an astute business executive and a zealous guardian of international funds.

The new Chief of Mission discovered early in her assignment that relations with the Belgian Government were limited and thoroughly inadequate to deal with the increased responsibilities of the Mission. In the opinion of the writer, it is regrettable that the early contacts with Belgian ./.

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authorities had transpired largely on an "old boy" basis. This was probably useful in the beginning and necessary, but it was certainly not a sound foundation for continued liaison.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in its overall operations, has seemed always to beg for crumbs, whether from Member Governments or the Allied Armies, rather than to demand with rightful authority. Therefore, successful relations depended excessively on personalities securing the essential cooperation.

Relations with the Belgian Government

Despite the vicissitudes previously mentioned, relations with the Belgian Government have always been conducted on a cordial basis. As pointed out, the initial contact was made in December 1944 through His Excellency Paul Van Zeeland, Chief of the Commissariat belge au Rapatriement. Warm tribute is due this splendid organisation for its cooperation and help in that difficult period, as well as its advice and assistance concerned with the securing of personnel.

Mr. Wrathall paid a short visit to Belgium in May of 1945 and at that time discussed the establishment of the Mission with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Members of the Foreign Minister's Cabinet have always rendered every assistance to the UNRRA Mission, and during the frequent absences in recent months of the Minister, his Chef de Cabinet, Mr. A. Wendelen and Mr. R. Vaes were particularly helpful. The Organisation is indebted to these two officials.

As the procurement and shipping responsibilities of the Mission developed and increased, it was necessary to maintain the closest possible contact with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministère du Ravitaillement. In addition, the Health Division received unlimited assistance from the Belgian Ministry of Public Health.

Further contacts were maintained with: Cabinet of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Finance and the War Office.

It is desired to put on the record that Belgium was without a Government from July 11th, 1946, until August 2nd, 1946.

Relations with other Organisations

The UNRRA Mission to Belgium has always maintained close and cordial relations with the Army. It was due to the abundant cooperation of the Military that communications with such countries as Germany and Austria were greatly facilitated. This relationship has continued until the present date and still obtains with the British Army, now the only remaining military unit in Belgium.

Immediately upon Mr. Wrathall's arrival in Belgium, he called upon General Erskine, Chief of the Shaeef Mission to Belgium, Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force. It was through this contact that messing facilities, PX supplies, petrol and the use of military communications were granted. Messing facilities ceased at the end of June, 1945, and the Mission made other arrangements for the housing of its personnel. Rations were still drawn, however, from the Army on a repayment basis. From November, 1945, onwards, petrol was procured from the same source on the same basis; hotel accommodation was similarly arranged for.

Until June of 1945, mail had to be collected daily from the Military Mission and telephone calls to London, Paris etc. had to be made from military offices. At the end of June, however, the Army granted to UNRRA full facilities for telephoning London, Luxembourg, Holland and Germany from their own offices. Cables were transmitted by the Army. The full burden of extra work thus created fell on the signal despatch service of the Army in Belgium, whose efficient operation warrants UNRRA's gratitude.

Public Information

It is understood that the first Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium saw no need for an Information Officer on his staff. However, Mr. A. Matagne recruited by London and stationed in Paris (France) held the appointment of Information Officer for France, Belgium and Luxembourg. His location alone rendered his services almost negligible to the Belgian Mission. When Miss Laughlin took over her assignment, she reviewed this factor with care. An Information Officer was consequently appointed on a part-time basis in the month of September, 1946, and her first discovery was an almost complete ignorance of UNRRA's activities in journalistic circles and even in a few official quarters.

Belgium, not being a receiving country, never constituted real news. It has been possible, however, to interest some members of the press in the Mission and limited publicity in all sectors has been secured for UNRRA's operations in general.

One widespread misconception greeted the writer shortly after her assignment to Brussels. It was that UNRRA was primarily an institution to feed Germans and Italians. The result was an easily understood hostile attitude in some places. It was promptly expelled and, today, the Organisation's reputation in this country is good.

The " Institut National de Radio-Diffusion belge", the local broadcasting corporation of this country, has in addition to the press made a real contribution to UNRRA's activities. A broadcast was given over its network by the Chief of Mission during the early days of her administration and when Mr. LaGuardia's diplomatic delegation was negotiating with the Government during August, 1946, the Radio- Diffusion loaned its services generously and willingly.

Office of the Chief of Supply & Procurement(a): Direct Procurement in Belgium

The procurement division of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium was set up in May, 1946, and up to the time of writing, commodities valued at 200 million francs have been contracted for, purchased and shipped from this country.

Note: For list of commodities and full particulars see Appendix A attached.

The European Regional Office of UNRRA appointed Seaways Ltd., Antwerp, as UNRRA's shipping agents in Belgium.

All purchases were contracted for on the open market and according to Belgian law. The illusion that UNRRA had money to burn and that, consequently, the Administration could afford exorbitant prices was soon expelled. The few instances where high prices were paid were due to the fact that suppliers were without competition, plus the urgent need of the commodity.

The humanitarian aspect of UNRRA's work was appreciated in general by Belgium and the example set by the " Cercle des Cardiers belges", Verviers, card clothing manufacturers, is one worthy of note. Though they were unable to fulfil orders for their regular customers, they accepted and delivered large contracts for UNRRA up to schedule.

The procurement division of the Belgian Mission negotiated through the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and the " Ministere du Ravitaillement". Whereas the first two Ministries accorded UNRRA the necessary cooperation, greater difficulties were encountered with the Ministere du Ravitaillement. This office of Government was not always willing to grant export licences for the various types of seeds purchased in Belgium. In one instance, a shipment of seed peas was held up due to the failure of the supplier to meet the ultimate delivery date and, as a consequence, the export licence expired and extension was refused the supplier for completing the contract. Simultaneously, however, the Ministere du Ravitaillement offered to provide ./.

the balance of the order itself. The quality was poor and the delay considerable, so the project had to be abandoned. A proposal to exchange cereal seeds against milling grain had to be abandoned similarly, as the Ministère du Ravitaillement's demand that replacements be made before the seeds were actually available to UNRRA, rendered the project impracticable. It is felt that despite the foregoing, it should be pointed out, in all fairness to the Belgian Government and outside industries, and in particular to the Ministère du Ravitaillement, that many of the difficulties encountered were often aggravated through lack of coordination between the Washington and London offices which resulted in frequent changes and undue delays.

Fertilizers, one of the main purchases made in Belgium, were delivered on schedule in every case, despite considerable difficulties, and it is a record that no shipment was ever a ton short. In one instance, a lack of wagons for Czechoslovakia threatened to hold up fertilizer shipments to that country. Rhine barges were substituted and transshipment via Asschaffenburg was arranged by the Procurement Division. The shipment arrived on schedule.

During the month of September, the Belgian Government made the promise of a gift to UNRRA of fifty million Belgian francs. The Honorable Francis B. Sayre, accompanied by Mr. H. Herbert, Deputy Director of Supply, European Regional Office, visited Belgium on this matter during the month of August. They discussed directly with the proper authorities all points relevant to the Belgian contribution and shortly after their departure, the actual gift was authorized by Parliament. The Government proposed an initial list of commodities in lieu of the cash contribution, a list which the Administration felt impracticable to accept. An alternative proposal was then submitted which received the agreement of E.R.O. Arrangements for this contribution are now completely finalised and the following commodities have been promised by the Belgian Government for distribution

to the receiving countries through UNRRA:

FWD trucks and spare parts	33,022,000 B. Frs.
copper wire	10,300,000 B. Frs.
breeding horses	8,800,000 B. Frs.

The excess of 2,122,000 B. Frs. is being paid by UNRRA in cash to the Belgian Government.

Mr. Eugene Landoy, Procurement Officer (Belgian) came to the Mission during May, 1946, to serve as liaison officer with the French Mission. All local procurement initiated by London and Washington was handled by Mr. Landoy and to him real credit is due for the splendid job he has accomplished. The procurement program reached an all-high peak during November, 1946, and thus in fact remains extremely active at the time of writing this report.

(b): Suruk

In June, 1946, it was determined by the European Regional Office that a Suruk purchasing Unit should be added to the Belgian Mission to procure U.K. surplus stores which were being disposed of by Number 3 British Disposals Commission, Brussels, under the British Ministry of Supply.

Col. John Allen (British, ex-Indian Army) was appointed in charge of the Suruk Unit and took up his duties on June 23rd. In order that close liaison with UNRRA might be maintained, the British Disposals Commission, 145 a, rue Royale, Brussels, made available office space for the new unit. The first step was to determine availability of material that might be of interest to receiving countries, to make a personal examination of said materials and then furnish lists to E.R.O. for circularisation to receiving Missions and to the Washington office. The available materials were held by the British Disposals Commission in ten depots in Belgium and two in Holland.

When the unit was opened, it was anticipated that it would be possible to purchase large quantities of surplus U.K. stores in Belgium but, due to a shortage of UNRRA funds,

purchases were held up for over two months with the result that the amount purchased from the British Disposals Commission here fell far short of the expected goal.

The total orders placed with the British Disposals Commission amounted to £ 290,487. 8. 9. For list of Suruk material and full particulars, see Appendix B.

Col. Allen, exercising careful business methods, was able to purchase the material at prices lower than those authorized by the European Regional Office, saving UNRRA a total of \$ 12,000. A representative of the Suruk unit was appointed as Port Officer in Antwerp, from which port all purchases of British surpluses were shipped.

Col. Allen was promoted to Chief Supply and Procurement Officer for the Mission on September 1st, and still holds that office.

Personnel

Recruitment of Belgian nationals was begun originally under the supervision of Mr. Adolphe Delierneux during January, 1945, who secured the assistance of Miss M. Massez (Belgian) shortly thereafter. On June 12th of that year, Mr. Delierneux was recalled to European Regional Headquarters in London as Chief D.P. Programmes Officer for Country Missions. Prior to his departure, Mr. Francois Dubois (Belgian) was recalled from the field to take over Mr. Delierneux' duties . Mr. Dubois had his initial UNRRA training in D.P. Operations where he had acted as District Personnel Officer. His new duties at the Mission embraced the handling of personnel records for more than eleven hundred Belgians employed throughout the Organisation, plus the extra work involved with actual Mission personnel. As Miss Massez was also transferred to European Regional Headquarters, Mr. Dubois carried on alone. It is to his credit that the task outlined was accomplished by himself and one secretary, who together have established an excellent record of economy and efficiency in the Personnel Division.

The recruitment of Belgian candidates fell into three categories, as follows:

- a) Medical personnel
- b) Welfare personnel
- c) Technical and administrative personnel

(a): Medical personnel

Dr. J.M. Vine (British) was appointed to the Health Division of UNRRA Brussels in December, 1944. As it is considered that his report of conditions at that time is of real value, pertinent extracts from it appear hereunder:

During the last quarter of 1944, the Belgian Government on its return to Brussels from the United Kingdom concurred in an UNRRA suggestion that a representative of the Health Division of UNRRA, E.R.O., be sent to Belgium to work as Medical Liaison Officer with the Belgian Ministry of Health. This Officer

was Dr. J.M. Vine who left London at the end of October that year. After a preliminary fortnight with the UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg, he reported to the Ministry of Health in Belgium during November. Dr. Marteaux, the Minister, received him warmly and provided an office in the Ministry building with a secretary and full facilities of the Ministry. This arrangement continued during Dr. Vine's term in Belgium and he states that the entire staff officials of that Department of Government received him as one of themselves and provided immediate access to the Ministry at all times. Messing and quarters for Dr. Vine were supplied by the SHAEF Mission to Belgium. This caused a certain degree of difficulty as it was considered by the G-5 Civil Affairs Branch that Dr. Vine should act as a member of that Mission with no other contacts than through the Mission and that his personal association with the Ministry should be dissolved. As this would have involved a complete nullifying of the purpose for which he was sent to Belgium, a series of delaying tactics were commenced and the matter solved itself by the beginning of UNRRA's recruitment of Belgian doctors and nurses for the European D.P. operation. As it was manifestly impossible to carry this out under the Shaef Organisation, the situation was tacitly accepted and Dr. Vine carried on under the Belgian Ministry.

Late in mid- summer, after the UNRRA Mission to Belgium had its inception under Mr. W.P. Wrathall, the Medical Liaison Branch, while maintaining its separate office, became an integral part of the Mission. As the Shaef Mission had dissolved by that time, the UNRRA Mission, although under ultimate military control by the HQ Rear 21 Army Group, maintained a completely separate existence.

It had been anticipated that as the occupying Armies withdrew from Belgium, they would leave a devastated area behind them with resulting civil distress. To cope with this, the Civil Affairs Branches of Shaef were well supplied with stores of all types, including medical equipment, for distribution to civil organisations. Medical supplies were furnished in units of various sizes, based on the needs of population units for fixed periods and it was estimated that UNRRA would furnish supplies as and when the Military phase of Allied occupation ceased. However, the enemy, while guilty of a certain amount of destruction and pillage, did not leave anything like a scorched earth aftermath in Belgium and although hospitals and medical installations were in very short supply, they were able to carry on. There was much delay in the delivery of the Civil Affairs Medical unit and it was February or March of 1945 before it developed to any degree, thereby relieving the situation considerably. In the meantime, the Belgian Government had lost no time in encouraging home manufacturers and in establishing channels for the importation of raw materials from abroad. Shortage of shipping hindered the free flow aimed at but nevertheless, from Switzerland and Sweden there soon began a trickle of imports which steadily grew.

Thus in the field of medical supplies, the above circumstances continued to render any powerful UNRRA aid unnecessary and the Belgians have since rehabilitated themselves and in fact have gone further and developed a certain export trade by their own efforts. Such external rehabilitation as was necessary was carried through by the Medical units of the Shaef Mission to Belgium.

Mention should be made of the problems of child feeding and infant welfare. During the enemy occupation
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a great effort was made by the National Child Welfare Association, a State-wide voluntary Government subsidised Organisation. Their work was most successful and they were able to organise channels of supplies from Portugal and Sweden especially, in particular the essential foods for infants. This continued and there was sufficient during the occupation and afterwards. A great shortage of infants' clothes however was not met adequately by Shaef and had such been immediately available, UNRRA might have been of great use at the time! When ultimately in the middle of 1945 some donated UNRRA clothing did arrive, the need had lessened to some extent.

There was a lack in Belgium, as elsewhere, of certain special items both in drugs and instruments. As the lack of drugs was largely worldwide, it could not be dealt with at once. A similar situation applied with regard to instruments, particularly from the United Kingdom. Either the specialties were not being made or they were in such short supply in England that export was almost prohibitive. Speaking generally, it can be said that at no time was the position in Belgium desperate and the energy and initiative of the Belgians soon asserted itself so that their need for external aid diminished very rapidly. Their factories are almost intact. Their need is for raw materials and shipping. Their postwar medical problems are not so severe as in more devastated countries. Once their hospitals are evacuated by Allied Units, their need for beds will be satisfied with the sole exception of Tuberculosis accommodation. For this they require about 7,000 more beds than are available in peacetime. They can cope with this themselves and will require no particular assistance.

The UNRRA Medical Liaison Officer made a survey of hospitals and clinics throughout the country and was able to furnish to the Belgian Ministry, to SHAEF and to 21 Army group, a picture of the situation and an appreciation of the civil needs. His office became also a Bureau of Medical Inquiry for the profession in Belgium who frequently consulted him and for whom he procured information and literature and for whom he was able to provide also important contacts in U.K. Two among many such problems in which he became thus involved were an extensive epidemic of poliomyelitis about the management of which he was consulted and on which he made a liaison between the Belgian, Dutch and Luxembourg Ministries of Health and secondly, the rehabilitation of cripples, plans for which were being laid and on which the UNRRA Liaison Officer's advice was constantly asked.

The year, 1945 was, however, very largely taken up with the recruitment of doctors and nurses for the UNRRA DP operation. The Belgian Government co-operated most cordially here and without their practical help, the recruitment could never have succeeded. A committee was formed with one of the Directors General of the Ministry, the President of the Medical Federation and the Chief of the Army Medical Recruiting Service, together with the UNRRA Liaison Officer. Every doctor in Belgium was circularised by the Government. Applications were screened by the Security and Military authorities as well as by the Medical Federation. A high standard was insisted upon and the results seem to have justified this. Some 87 doctors were selected out of many hundreds of applicants.

A committee also considered applications from nurses; this committee consisting of the Director General of the Ministry (Dr. Goossens) and the UNRRA Liaison Officer, with the Matron of St. Pierre, ./. .

Belgium's largest teaching school, the President of the Nurses Federation of Belgium, and a senior official of the Belgian Red Cross. Some 130 nurses were satisfactorily recruited, again from hundreds of applicants. Arrangements were made with the Civil Service Medical Examination Board for the vetting of these and many hundreds of non-medical UNRRA employees, with the UNRRA Medical Officer as final judge in difficult cases.

The routine recruitment and the care of Belgian DP personnel returned for health reasons were the major preoccupations of the Medical Officer during the latter half of 1945.

In October and November, 1945, the Medical Liaison Officer was detailed as a member of the British Mission on Epidemic Control to Germany and Central Europe. For this he was seconded for some six weeks.

In December, 1945, he was transferred to the UNRRA Greece Mission as Director of Health.

The major problems have been outlined above, also the manner in which they were met. The major achievement, however, of the Brussels Health Division was the successful recruitment under difficult conditions of four times the original quota of doctors and nurses requested. It is perhaps reasonable also to regard as an achievement the survey of Belgium in regard to its Health Services and the reports on which future policy would be undertaken.

The Medical staff in Brussels was increased from the solitary Medical Liaison Officer and his Belgian secretary to four by the addition of an Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. J. Torgo (Iranian) and Chief Nurse Mlle M. Danman (Belgian).

The writer wishes to put on the record at this point that Dr. Torgo had been previously assigned as Medical Officer to a DP camp established under the 21st A.G. Control near Brussels, a camp for which the Belgian Mission provided Medical staff. UNRRA had been specifically requested to operate this camp by the Commanding Officer of the Brussels Garrison. Warm appreciation for the handling of its problems was expressed in writing by the Commanding General himself. When the camp was closed, Dr. Torgo was assigned to the Health Division to assist Dr. Vine and later took over the duties of this Officer when he was called to Greece. Dr. Torgo handled the health problems of UNRRA employees either stationed in or passing through Belgium and continued to deal with the liaison problems concerning the Belgian Government, particularly those of a rehabilitation and preventive nature in the post-war period. He later took on the responsibility for the final examination of discharged personnel. His duties continued until November 15th 1946, at which time the Health Division closed in anticipation of the liquidation of UNRRA's activities.

The Chief Nurse, Mlle Damman, was President of the Belgian National Nursing Association and remained with the Mission until the end of 1946. Miss Damman not only interviewed and evaluated all Belgian UNRRA nurses destined for the field, but did likewise for the same category of recruits from Holland. She was later selected for a special assignment in Austria where she spent a period of several weeks, supervising nursing activities in the French and American Zones. Miss Damman's contacts in the local medical field were an asset at all times to the Mission. Her contribution was heightened late in 1946 when she became a member of the Outplacement Committee for Belgian class I and II personnel.

Dr. Vine continues his report as follows:

As at the end of 1945, the major problem in which the Medical Officer was interested was the Belgian Government's attempt to erect a workable scheme for

the rehabilitation of mutilated citizens, both in military and civil life. Plans were prepared and many conferences held but at the time of his departure very little had been achieved.

The M.O. endeavoured to bring about a closer liaison between the Ministries of Health in Holland and Belgium in regard especially to Epidemiology. There is room for closer co-operation here which should be developed.

A great deal is required to bring the Belgian Public Health Services to the level of those in U.S. and U.K. The basic difficulties lie in the extreme decentralisation of Health Services and the weakness of the co-ordinating power where it exists at all, in integrating these services and planning their economy on a national basis. Child Welfare, Cancer and Tuberculosis are examples where separate and autonomous para-governmental agencies work independently and necessarily wastefully in regard to the national needs. A stronger Ministry of Health is required and a better paid staff, together with closer co-operation between Ministries themselves, essential where health problems are concerned, and frequently lacking in Belgium. Against this there is the ever present division of Belgium, not only into the two great sections of Flemish and Walloons, but also into hundreds of semi-autonomous bodies, each very jealous of its powers and unwilling to surrender a fraction of them. Even in the agglomeration of boroughs which is Brussels, the excellent practical and economic system of unifying all municipal hospitals under one control as in London under the County Council, a system established in Belgium by the Germans, was immediately abolished after the liberation and attempts to reintroduce it met the strongest opposition from the local authorities concerned. However, these and other problems of a like nature are now beyond the scope of UNRRA advice and help and come more- it is hoped-

into the field of the World Health Organisation.

(b): Welfare personnel

A selection board under the chairmanship of Mr. Delierneux recruited personnel under this category.

(c): Technical and Administrative Personnel

A selection board was also set-up to deal with the recruitment of this class of personnel. When orders were received from London to speed up recruitment, the Commissariat belge au Rapatriement helped considerably by turning over to UNRRA a large number of candidates which they themselves were unable to absorb.

A total of 1130/^{Belgian} candidates were sent via Granville and Haaren Bases for work in the field as a result of the recruitment for the above three categories. A further constant stream of UNRRA employees passed through Brussels in the early days en route to the field. These people were sent under military orders from the Granville Base. As Louvain (Belgium) was on the established route to Germany at that time, the Army placed a modern school building "Ecole Reine Astrid", Louvain, at UNRRA's disposal to be used as a transit camp. Improper organisation at Granville, however, unroadworthy vehicles, and failure of proper reporting en route and on arrival at destination, provided ample leeway for delays both necessary and otherwise. Belgium was like an oasis in the desert during the immediate post-war period, one of which irresponsibles took every advantage. Through this, an avoidable stigma was placed on UNRRA's name in Belgium in addition to throwing an unnecessarily heavy burden on the Personnel Division of the Brussels Mission. It was not until the reorganisation of the Granville Base, late in August, 1945, that such conditions were corrected.

Finance

The Finance activity started with the opening of the Mission when a delegation, including the Chief of Mission, a Finance and Personnel Officer and an Executive Officer arrived from London. The finance operations from that date were quite apart from the expenditure for the previous recruitment made in Belgium. Administrative expenses incurred in this respect were accounted for and reported by the responsible officer to E.R.O., while payments to Belgian recruits were the responsibility of the Paris Mission. This caused considerable delay in payments and numerous errors which made the position extremely difficult for the field worker and embarrassing for his family. As a consequence, innumerable claims for adjustment had to be handled by the Mission. Therefore, as soon as suitable offices were located and a small staff of class II personnel recruited, this Mission became responsible as of June, 1945, for all payments made to Belgian nationals. Since that date, the Finance Department has assumed full responsibility for all field and home office personnel of more than 1100 workers. The payments were made by means of remittances received from the European Regional Office, London, through the Bank of England, which remittances not only covered salaries but other expenditures made in Belgium, as payment of per diem, payment of field allotments to the thousands of UNRRA personnel who have passed through this transit country.

It is interesting to point out that as of 31st December, 1946, the amount of expenditure for displaced persons operations chargeable to Belgium, totalled £ 568,550. The Mission held its Mission and DP accounts with the National Bank of Belgium. In addition, £ 80,000 were spent for the account of other Missions and UNRRA offices.

The UNRRA Mission to Belgium has been supported by the Belgian Government to the extent of two million Belgian francs. The Government, in addition, made available convenient offices in the Kredietbank, 18 Grand Place, Brussels. Pension TenBosch

13, Place Albert Leemans, Brussels, was requisitioned in May, 1946, by the Government to house nine class I members of the Mission staff. UNRRA bore the cost of food only, heat, light and service expenditures were carried by the Belgian Government.

Other responsibilities of the Finance Division were:

(a): Procurement

Funds provided by E.R.O. for procurement in Belgium were held in the Kredietbank. As of 31st December, 1946, the purchases made in Belgium for account of E.R.O. amounted to £ 135,000 which disbursements have been accounted for and reported to E.R.O. The majority of purchases in Belgium were paid by letters of credit opened by the London office.

(b): Suruk

In connection with this Unit, only administrative costs were handled by the Mission, others being handled in London by intergovernmental clearance. With the advent of Suruk, a commodity accounting set-up was maintained in accordance with instructions laid down by E.R.O.

(c): Surprop

(i) The Tillleur Depot at Liege employed a staff of several hundred. Their salaries were paid by the Brussels Mission through the Caisse Autonome de Requisitions de la Ville de Liege, as were all other financial obligations incurred by Surprop within Belgium, such as warehousing, factory rentals, locomotive crane rentals and the billeting and messing costs incurred for class I employees. Payments for account of Surprop were made with funds received from London and upon proper authorisation from the French Mission.

(ii) The Antwerp Depot was responsible for the operation of two docks and one warehouse. Messing facilities were provided for a guard of 43 Poles who were utilised to safeguard the stores.

(iii) In Louvain, Surprop established a distribution store for the locomotives used for the transport of machinery and other surplus property from the Tilleur Depot in Liege to Czechoslovakia and other receiving countries. Here there was a guard of 30 Poles. As at Liege and Antwerp, all expenses for Louvain were paid by the Brussels Mission.

Note: As the above three Depots housed UNRRA surpluses purchased from the American Army, they were, as pointed out previously, the direct responsibility of the French Mission and the Belgian Mission served in the capacity of the banker. The full story of their operation will no doubt be written by the French Mission.

Mr. G. Dupont (Belgian), the oldest employee in point of service of the UNRRA Mission, has been with it since its inception and his duties, varying and heavy, have not lessened with the anticipated liquidation in 1947. The excellent condition of the accounts of this Mission pay their own tribute to the ability and loyal devotion to duty of the Chief Accountant, Mr. Dupont.

Mr. L. Hughes (British) his Senior Officer, was in charge of Finance until March, 1946. Following Mr. Hughes' departure to return to his civilian job in England as Manager of the Barclay's Bank, London, Mr. Dupont carried on alone until Mr. G. de B. Keim (American) arrived in May to take up the assignment of Chief Finance Officer. The economy in administration and the efficiency of the Finance Division, for which Mr. Hughes set a standard, have been maintained under the direction of Mr. Keim.

Administrative Services

All Divisions and Branches of any Organisation, international or otherwise, require the efficient operation of Administrative Services in order to function smoothly, services that embrace Travel, Communications, Central Registry, Reception and Accommodation. Such services in UNRRA have been made highly difficult due to post-war conditions. The UNRRA Mission to Belgium was no exception. Brussels' geographical position has made such services in this Mission an important factor of its operation.

Mr. H.R. Coan, formerly Chief of Personnel at the Administrative Base, Haaren (Holland) was transferred to the UNRRA Mission to Belgium as Chief Executive Officer in March of 1946, with the overall responsibility for the above and also the Division of Personnel; he succeeded Mr. W.J.C. Fishbourne (British). Mr. H.R. Coan was on loan to UNRRA and at the expiration of his leave period, was recalled to the United States, resigning from the Mission as of August 10th, 1946.

Miss May Bingham (Canadian) came to the Mission in May of 1946 and served as Communications Officer until the resignation of Mr. H. Coan, when she was promoted to the position of Executive Officer and assumed in addition to her former duties, the major portion of the functions performed by Mr. Coan.

Prior to May, 1946, the records of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium were not only inadequate, but often non-existent, while communications were a thoroughly unorganized and faulty vehicle. Under Miss Bingham's direction, qualified personnel were chosen to fill the necessary positions in both communications and registry sections. Travel and Mission transportation likewise came under her direction. This Mission owes a great debt to its Executive Officer, Miss Bingham, who not only reorganized and administered the foregoing with a high degree of efficiency, but was also responsible for all Mission correspondence, including the preparation of monthly reports.

✓ The great weakness of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium was in the Administrative Services Division in particular, a weakness inherent in practically all units of UNRRA. In fact, much of the confusion within the Organisation generally has been due to this and to lack of an early establishment of a sound accounting system. All Organisations should profit by our failures and not permit new units to mushroom.

WelfareEmergency supplies

Although it has been indicated heretofore that Belgium was not a receiving country, it is felt that for the purpose of the record, certain voluntary contributions should be mentioned. These were shipped between March of 1945 and the spring of 1946 and were consigned for distribution to Belgium and Luxembourg. It is regretted that the records of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium do not give a detailed story of these contributions, but the quantities have been computed for the period stated and are given below. It is understood that the clothing was handed over to the Belgian Economic Mission in Washington in the case of contributions from the U.S. and in the case of New Zealand, South Africa and Australia, the goods were despatched direct to the port of Antwerp where the Belgian Government took delivery of them as well as of the former mentioned shipments. The "Comite de Repartition de Secours" was appointed by the Belgian Government to handle the distribution of its country's quota, while the Luxembourg portion was placed at the disposal of that country's Legation in Brussels.

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Via</u>
2500 bales	secondhand clothing	U. S. A.	s/s William Pippereil
90 cases	clothing and bedding material	South Africa New Zealand	s/s Marcel
6341 bales	secondhand clothing	U. S. A.	s/s John Hopkins
5917 bales	secondhand clothing	U. S. A.	s/s Walter Forward
788 boxes	shoes	U. S. A.	s/s Walter Forward
586 bales	clothing	U. S. A.	s/s Raftsund
9486 bales	secondhand clothing	U. S. A.	s/s Dudley Hughes
432 bales	secondhand clothing	U. S. A.	s/s J. Luckenbach
141 bales	clothing	Australia	s/s Oranjefontein
62 cases	footwear	Australia	s/s Oranjefontein

A further consignment of 200,000 Lbs. of used clothing and shoes was contributed by the U.S. and arrived in Belgium on the 2nd June via s/s KYSKA.

Relations with Voluntary Organisations

The UNRRA Mission to Belgium has maintained cordial contact at all times with the following Voluntary Agencies:

Croix Rouge de Belgique

American Joint Distribution Committee

Aide aux Israelites Victimes de la Guerre

Comite Israelite des Refugies, Victimes de Lois Raciales

Vaad Hahatzala American Emergency Committee

Conseil des Associations Juives de Belgique

Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad

National Council of Jewish Women Inc.

L' Union Nationale des Meres et Femmes de Fusilles et

Deportes politiques decedes

Fonds National de Secours aux Sinistres

Aumonerie des Familles des Disparus et des Prisonniers
repatries

Entr' Aide des Travailleuses A.S.B.L.

Order of the Sacred Heart

Croce Rossa Italiana (Italian Red Cross)

Ukranian Relief Committee

General

It is felt that the Organisation of a Staff Association in the UNRRA Mission to Belgium merits a word of comment. This body had its inception late in the history of the Mission -- during August of 1946. Every employee is a member, both class I and class II. Miss May Bingham, class I, was elected chairman; Mr. Jean Bogaert, class II, was appointed vice- chairman and Miss Jeanne Mangez, class II, secretary. The Association, despite its short life, has been a factor in breaking down a very real barrier between class I and class II personnel. The very fact of classifying employees as class I and class II with the resultant differentiation in payments, bonuses and amenity supplies, all tended to create ill-feeling and misunderstanding, a poor policy indeed for any international body to adopt. Here the Staff Association served a useful purpose. An additional interesting accomplishment was the formation of language classes with English speaking personnel as instructors for the French speaking staff members. All the drivers attached to the Mission became ardent students and it can be said that they now possess a knowledge of English sufficient for their work. Advanced classes were given for those who already had a working knowledge of the language.

In conclusion, it may be said that the UNRRA Mission to Belgium has truly epitomized those well known words "The House by the Side of the Road". Post-war Europe has had little to offer in luxuries, food and heat. Belgium was one of the first countries to register a degree of normalcy in living. Brussels with its lights, taxis, gay displays of luxury goods, concerts, theatres, operas, cafes, warm hotel rooms and ample food (for Black Market Prices) became a Mecca for leave-takers. Week-end passes and annual vacations brought thousands of UNRRA employees to the Belgian capital. Brussels was equally attractive for unauthorized visitors, since it afforded a golden opportunity for UNRRA personnel desiring to secure

their share of illgotten gains through illicit channels. Hasty recruitment and lack of proper screening, coupled with frequent inadequate control at the border, loose administration on the part of UNRRA and failure in some instances of the Military (plus a willing market), all tended to bring unwanted visitors to Belgian cities. It was not always UNRRA personnel, however, but often displaced persons and others, wearing an UNRRA uniform, UNRRA flashes and carrying forged papers, who were the offenders.

✓ As can be appreciated, such conditions as outlined above, made administration particularly difficult for the UNRRA Mission to Belgium and threw a heavy burden of work on all divisions. However, life in Europe during the post-war period was undeniably grim and particularly for UNRRA personnel stationed in Germany and Austria. For this reason, the Belgian Mission always endeavoured to render every assistance to employees on duty or leave with proper authorization. Far too little was actually done by the Administration to provide proper rest places for weary, bewildered staff members and if ever again circumstances necessitate the existence of an organisation similar to UNRRA, such a factor should be carefully reviewed.

Annex "a"

COMMODITIES PROCURED IN BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG AND SHIPPED, EITHER THROUGH ANTWERP AND GHENT, OR DIRECT BY RAIL FROM SUPPLIERS FACTORY OR WAREHOUSE

COMMODITY	TOTAL QUANTITY PROCURED	SHIPPED TO DATE	APPROXIMATE TOTAL VALUE OF PROCUREMENT	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION
	TONS	TONS	£	
Basic Slag	10.000	10.000	70.000	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
" "	10.000	10.000	60.000	ITALY
" "	5.000	5.000	30.000	POLAND
" "	17.000	--	120.000	AUSTRIA
Superphosphates	20.000	20.000	200.000	POLAND
" "	10.000	10.000	100.000	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Bicalcic Phosphate	9.500	8.000	240.000	CHINA
Sulphate of Ammonia	10.500	7.500	200.000	CHINA
Nitrate of Ammonia	7.500	4.000	125.000	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Barley	12.000	12.000	200.000	AUSTRIA
Palm Oil	3.000	2.600	130.000	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Canned Meats	4.000	4.000	300.000	AUSTRIA
Herrings	1.100	1.100	5.000	AUSTRIA
Dried Peas	1.600	1.600	90.000	AUSTRIA
Seed Peas	1.000	1.000	55.000	ITALY
Lupine Seeds	500	500	40.000	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Fodderbeet seeds	17	17	3.000	ITALY
Fibre Flax Seeds	100	--	10.000	ITALY
Nails and Screws	53	53	3.000	GERMANY
Textile Machinery Equipment (card clothing, felts, etc)	15	--	50.000	YUGOSLAVIA
" "	15	--	50.000	POLAND
Insecticide	50	50	1.200	ITALY
Cigarette Paper	45	45	30.000	ALBANIA
Amenity Supplies	70	67	20.000	GERMANY
Trucks	1.000 (ea 79)	--	200.000	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Horses	50 (" 90)	--	50.000	ITALY
Copper Wire	400	--	60.000	CHINA
Meats and Milk Powder	270	270	40.000	AUSTRIA
TOTALS	Tons 124.785	97.802	2.482.200	

In addition, a sum exceeding £ 1.000.000 has been spent in Belgium for inland freight, water & rail, handling, conditioning and storage of the above procurements.

Quincy "B"

ALBANIA

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>		
		£	s	d
Batteries portable	10	45	5	0
Winches 2 ton	4	500	0	0
" 5 ton	4			
Hydraulic jack 50 ton	1			
" " 100 ton	1			
Chain blocks 15 ton	4			
100 KW. Transformers	2	380	0	0
Electric Cable	400 yds	110	0	0
Blocks tackles	88	88	0	0
Jacks screw 20 ton	3	30	0	0
Hand operated pumps	6	120	0	0
Hoists differential	2	25	0	0
		<u>1298</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

CHINA

Blankets	89,000	33,745	16	8
" P.O.W.	100,000	25,416	13	4
Crab winches, 3 ton capacity	100	5,100	0	0
Blocks chain worm gear 1 ton capacity	60			
Blocks chain worm gear 5 ton capacity	110			
Engine driven electric generators 12 KW. output	14	5,600	0	0
100 KW Electrical Transformers complete with kiosks	7	1,350	0	0
Engine driven generator sets 12 KW output	30	12,000	0	0
Jackhammers	3	3,000	0	0
Pumping sets	73			
Engine driven electric generating sets, 22 KW output	8	3,200	0	0
20 Ton Brownhoist locomotive cranes	3	20,709	0	0
10 Ton Smith locomotive cranes	4	9,400	0	0
5 Ton Smith locomotive cranes	4	7,100	0	0
Blocks tackle, various sizes	1578	3,156	0	0
		<u>129,777</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

CHINA

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>			
		£	s	d	
Piling equipment consisting of piling p. ls, pile driving hammers, winches, boilers, etc	100 tons	129,777	10	0	carried forward
		31,585	0	0	
Engine driven pumps	169	24,443	8	9	
Hand operated pumps	153	1,628	8	9	
Hoists hand 1½ ton	65	448	8	9	
Chain blocks 5 ton	10	196	17	6	
		<hr/>			
		188,079	13	9	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bailey Bridging, compounds	1390 tons	69,464	11	0
Jacks 20 ton	22	220	0	0
" 30 ton	30	450	0	0
Centrifugal pumps, engine driven	16	6,300	0	0
		<hr/>		
		76,434	11	0

GREECE

Copper telegraph wire	90 tons	7,800	0	0
Caduim copper wire	1 ton	136	0	0
Folding chains	70	10	0	0
" tables	6			
		7,946	0	0

YUGOSLAVIA

Winches crab 1 ton	19	2,400	0	0
" " 2 ton	30			
" " 5 ton	34			
50 KW Transformers	66	5,940	0	0
Jackhammers	129	5,108	0	0
Pneumatic tool grinders	40			
Jack bit grinders	12			
Chisels for concrete breaking	32			
Piling Equipment	31 tons	3,838	0	0
		<hr/>		
		17,286	0	0

GRAND TOTAL

£ 291,044 9 9

12.17.60

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REFERENCE PT/MV/1107
A.H. 3
UR REF. Des No 2095

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
U. N. R. R. A

18, GRAND'PLACE, BRUSSELS
19th November 1946.

Dear Mr. Woodbridge,

With reference to your letter of November 9th, please note that the reports in the course of preparation by this Mission in connection with the history of UNRRA will of necessity be rather brief.

This Mission has always been an administrative Mission and therefore its activities have been confined to purely administrative matters. Therefore, the part-time Public Relations Officer will be responsible for the actual writing of all reports in close co-operation with chiefs of sections and other responsible officers of the Mission.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Laughlin
Anne LAUGHLIN
Chief of Mission

Mr. George WOODBRIDGE
Chief Archivist and Historian
E.R.O. London



A.M.

M. U.

Yours



F/H. 41-14

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Des 2095.

November 9, 1946

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Encl ①

Dear Miss Laughlin:

With further reference to your memorandum of 9 October which sets out the list of reports to be prepared by your Mission in connection with the History of UNRRA, I should be very grateful if you would let me have, wherever possible, the names and designations of the officers who will be responsible for preparing particular reports.

Sincerely yours,

George Woodbridge
Chief Archivist and Historian

Miss Anne Laughlin:
Chief of UNRRA Mission to Belgium
BRUSSELS

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY
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Dec 11 / - / 11

(Disp. No 1482)

October 14, 1946

Miss Anne Laughlin
Chief of USRA Mission
to Belgium
Brussels

Dear Miss Laughlin:



Thank you for your letter of 9 October, setting
out the list of historical reports which you pro-
pose to have prepared in your Mission. We shall
look forward to receiving them.

Sincerely yours,

Edith M. Wellwood
for Chief Archivist & Historian



DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

14/10/46

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TEL. 12.17.60

REFERENCE MB/my/ 942

YOUR REF.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

U. N. R. R. A.

18, GRAND PLACE, BRUSSELS

10th October 1946.

To: Mr. George W. WOODBRIDGE, Chief Archivist and Historian
E.R.O. London

From: Chief of Mission to Belgium

Subject: UNRRA Historial reports

In compliance with instructions issued in par. 7 page 6 of European Region Technical Instruction No. 7 dated 30th September, we are giving below a list of the reports which will be compiled by the UNRRA Mission to Belgium for your use in writing the History of the Organisation:

- A.1. The Office of the Director General (we presume in the case of a Mission, this means the office of the Chief of Mission)
- 2. Relations with Governments
- 3. Relations with other Organisations
- 6. Public information
- B.8. Office of Chief of Supply
- 11. Allocation of supplies
- 12. Procurement through Government Mechanism
- 13. Direct procurement in country in which office is located
- 16. Records and reports
- 18. Textiles and clothing (including yarn, cloth, finished clothing, shoes, etc)
- 20. Agricultural rehabilitation supplies
- 22. Shipping and warehousing
- C.25. Personnel
- 26. Finance
- 28. Administrative Services
- D.30. Displaced persons
- 33. Relations with Voluntary Organisations.

Anne Laughlin
Anne LAUGHLIN
Chief of Mission