Programs with Respect to Relief and Rescue of Refugees Cooperation with Other Agencies

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
Vol. 1 Folder 1
CROSS-REFERENCE

Cooperation with Other Agencies: UNRRA

(Name of Applicant)

(Application Number)

FOR MATERIAL RE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE, BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND U.S. GOVERNMENTS TO THE TRANSFER TO UNRRA OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF CAMP Lyautéy, NEAR FESMALA IN NORTH AFRICA

SEES: PROGRAMS WITH RESPECT TO RELIEF & RESCUE OF REFUGEES: EVACUATION TO AND THRU SPAIN (AND PORTUGAL)

(EVACUATIONS FROM SPAIN TO LYAUTÉY)
Let's Be Realistic

We are fighting two wars. One is being fought by our armed forces against the enemies of democracy. We are winning that war on all fronts.

But there is a second war that we must also win. It's the greatest war of its kind in human history. It's being waged against hunger, disease, and chaos. And unless we win this second war all of our military victories may prove in the end to have been useless.

To whip the Nazis and Japs, the United Nations mobilized armies and navies. To whip hunger and destitution and disease, the United Nations have created a special "task force" — UNRRA.

No one had to tell us that we could not lick Hitler unless we turned out the tools of war and supported our military leaders in every way. Well, we can't lick starvation and plague unless we give UNRRA the tools and support which it needs to finish its job.

It's as simple as that.

Smashing through Germany and capturing Iwo Jima weren't just the government's concern — they were the concern of the boy next door. Because the chances of a lasting peace depend also on how the devastated parts of the world are rehabilitated, you owe it to that boy in uniform — you owe it to yourself — to make the cause of UNRRA your concern.

UNRRA Adds Up To Common Sense

UNRRA stands for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Some people are under the impression that UNRRA is a wartime agency of the United States Government. It isn't. The first thing to remember is that UNRRA is

Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

"The Governments or Authorities whose duly authorized representatives have subscribed hereinafter,

"Being United Nations or being associated with the United Nations in such countries,

"Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of a retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services,

"Have agreed as follows:

"There is hereby established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration...."
not an American, or American-dominated, organization. UNRRA is an international organization, and as such it is as much Icelandic, or Peruvian, or Norwegian, as it is American. UNRRA offices are scattered all over the globe. — in Washington — London — Chung-king — Cairo — Sydney. There are UNRRA missions in the Balkans, in Latin America, in China. There are about thirty nationalities represented on the worldwide UNRRA staff.

Furthermore, private relief agencies from the United States, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, and other countries also participate in UNRRA's work. These agencies contribute both funds and staff for specialized services. There is wide opportunity for private relief organizations to supplement the work of UNRRA.

On November 9, 1943, representatives of forty-four United Nations signed an Agreement to handle jointly and cooperatively the relief and rehabilitation problems arising out of the war. The list of these nations begins with Australia, and ends with Yugoslavia. It's important to remember that each of the forty-four nations in UNRRA — large and small — has only one vote in the Council. No more. No less.

Granted, then, that UNRRA is an international organization. But isn't it still just a "charity" organization— a handout? The answer is — no.

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, has stated the purpose of UNRRA in straightforward, realistic language: "The United Nations undertook this responsibility for three major reasons: (1) because simple humanity demands that we feed the starving, clothe the naked, and bind up the wounds of the sick; (2) because of military security: the stabilization of civilian conditions behind our fighting lines is obviously essential; and (3) because of enlightened self-interest: the knowledge that the world's future will be in constant peril if the areas liberated by our armies foster with disease, unemployment, inflation, and unrest.

Let's put it this way: is it "charity" to keep a liberated area peaceful so that our armies can operate secure in the knowledge that their supplies of food and materials won't be looted behind their backs? Is it "charity" to act now to prevent the spread of infectious diseases throughout the world? Or "charity" to help our allies who gave everything to save us all from the Fascists, and who, once they are back on their feet again, will be in a position to trade with us and buy our automobiles and refrigerators? Is all this "charity" — or just plain common sense?

Who Gets UNRRA's Aid?

The biggest war in human history will be followed by the biggest relief problem ever seen. Can UNRRA take care of over 100,000,000 people in Europe, and over 150,000,000 people in the Far East, who were trampled on by the enemy, and left to starve or die of disease?

UNRRA was never asked to do the whole relief job. Our allies are just as proud as we are. They intend — and already have begun — to rebuild their smashed homelands with their own men and materials. Europe will need 9/10ths of its own relief needs from its domestic production. However, the liberated lands must import from uninvaded countries certain supplies — for example, medicines and hospital equipment to replace those which were either destroyed or carried off by the enemy; machine tools and spare parts to enable smashed factories and railways to operate again; seed and fertilizer so that the scorched earth can produce once more.

But — and this is important — the liberated countries in Western Europe — France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Norway — can pay for the bulk of these imports. Therefore, UNRRA will not have to provide most of the supplies which they need.

Then who gets aid from UNRRA?

Those countries which were invaded, and whose resources were so completely depleted that they do not
posses enough foreign exchange to pay for the supplies which they must import. UNRRA will assist them.

Which are these countries?

The number is not fixed, for unforeseen events may make it necessary for new nations to ask for aid when they did not require before. However, as matters stood in the early part of 1945, the following states had asked to receive UNRRA assistance: China, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, and Albania. In addition, limited aid was being given to mothers and children in Italy.

Don't UNRRA ever help countries that can pay for their own relief imports?

Yes, for certain purposes. The problem of 12,000,000 displaced persons in Europe, and about 26,000,000 in the Far East cuts across all boundaries. People driven from their own countries have to be helped home. UNRRA will assist in the job of repatriation and in caring for these victims of war as the need arises. That's a common sense approach.

Special services — like those dealing with health and welfare assistance — will be yet another of UNRRA's contributions to both ‘paying' and ‘non-paying' countries.

UNRRA also sends emergency supplies to particularly devastated areas, even those areas belonging to ‘paying' countries. This will be done, because when people are in desperate straits, they must get help from wherever they can reach them fastest with assistance. For example, UNRRA rushed in emergency supplies to take care of critical needs in Normandy in the Spring of 1946.

UNRRA doesn't ring doorbells. Aid is given only after a nation asks for it, and can prove that it must have it.

UNRRA gives aid — not as charity — but as common sense and gratitude. What UNRRA is doing is to recompense in a small way the neediest of those who stood steadfast against our common enemies, and who made such great and courageous sacrifices — enabling the uninvaded to gain the time and strength to turn the tides against the aggressors.

What Price UNRRA?

A very good question.

The aid goes to the invaded countries lacking resources. The aid comes from the uninvaded countries. This means that 31 out of 34 United Nations that signed the UNRRA Agreement share in contributing money and supplies to UNRRA.

Furthermore, they share proportionately and democratically. The UNRRA Council recommended that each of the uninvaded nations should contribute supplies, services, and money equal to one per cent of its national income for the year ending June 30, 1945.

What does this mean in actual practice?

It means that all the contributing nations are asked to give the same percentage — to bear the cost of UNRRA fairly and equally.

And that's how it's working out. From the largest to the smallest, UNRRA's member governments have responded. In fact, it might be said that it is much easier for rich industrial countries to contribute their one per cent than it is for little nations not over-blessed with resources and which have to exist on a modest rural economy. But just the same, these small countries have given their full measure to help the victims of war.

In addition, it should be pointed out that all the member states — including those that were invaded — contribute jointly to UNRRA's administrative expenses. So all the countries are working as a team to make sure that UNRRA gets the funds to do its job.

That's true democracy.

The Congress of the United States authorized a total contribution of $1,600,000,000 — equivalent to one percent of the national income. That is less than this government has been spending in one week on the war. It is certainly not too much for the purpose of binding up the wounds caused by the war.

The total contribution asked of all the uninvaded nations is in excess of $1,600,000,000.
Up to 90 per cent of each country's contribution may be spent for products and services within the country's own territory.

Here's another important item to keep in mind: 90 per cent of each country's contribution will be spent inside its own borders — spent on producing and purchasing the supplies which that country will then contribute for use by the invaded nations which need them. In other words, the supplies which the United States and Canada will contribute for the relief of starving Greeks and Chinese will also provide employment for American and Canadian farmers and workers. That adds up to helping liberated peoples — and ourselves — at the same time.

What UNRRA Must Deliver:

Food

Americans and Canadians are eating better today than they did before the war. Each gets on the average over 2,000 calories a day. Because of the ruthless way in which the Nazis ruined Greece's villages, fields, and fishing industry, the average Greek at home eats less than one-third as much as Americans — about 1,000 calories a day. In other words, unless Greece gets shipments from abroad until such time as she is rehabilitated sufficiently to feed herself, her inhabitants must starve.

And that goes for Yugoslavia, and great areas in other parts of Europe, as well as China. They need food desperately — not six months or a year hence but now!

Clothes

In Europe and Asia the textile mills fell into the hands of enemy forces. For years the civilians could buy no clothes at all. They couldn't buy shoes either. That's why millions upon millions of these war victims are completely destitute. Without UNRRA they will have no warm clothing to replace their rags — no shoes to replace the bandages or straw they have been wearing.

Medical Supplies and Services

Hunger, destitution, and cold breed disease. American public health authorities tell us that with the exception of influenza, every dangerous contagious disease has doubled, or tripled, its number of helpless victims. Malaria has swept across southern Europe. Rel-carried typhus has broken out in the Balkans and Italy. Virulent diphtheria has been contracted by millions in central Europe — and thousands have already perished.

A generation of children has been struck by rickets, tuberculosis, and trachoma.

And remember — nothing is more international than disease. It doesn't respect national boundaries. We recall how Spanish influenza killed off millions after the last war in Europe and America. Europe's war victims need UNRRA's medical assistance today — and our own health is in danger unless UNRRA can do its full share in preventing epidemics from spreading across entire continents. UNRRA is responsible for safeguarding the world's health by the powers given it to control the spread of epidemics. The importance of this job...
can’t be over-estimated, and it’s one which UNRRA’s public health experts are working at day after day.

Agricultural and Industrial Help

It’s not enough simply to send food in alone. UNRRA’s main job is to help people to help themselves. One of the best jobs is to send in seeds, fertilizer, livestock, plows and tractors where needed so that Europe and China can start growing their own food-stuffs — and in that way feed their own people.

Furthermore, by sending in tools and essential replacement parts — ranging from hammers and handsaws to wheels for railway locomotives, the factories can begin to turn out textiles and finished products, the railroads can transport them to where they are needed, and the economic life of the devastated areas can be put back on its feet once more.

Getting Displaced Persons Back Home

Nearly 13,000,000 people in Europe alone have been carried off from their homelands during this war, and forced to toil as slave labor in Hitler’s war machine. The job of getting these tragic victims back home is literally staggering.

It will be necessary for UNRRA, working with the Military, to assemble and register all of these people, feed and look after them, communicate with their native lands and return them in an orderly way to their homes.

These are the supplies — these are the services — which UNRRA must deliver.

Can UNRRA do it?

How UNRRA Acts.

UNRRA is set up very much like the government of a democracy. Each of the 44 member nations has a vote on its Council. Its executive head is the Director General, who, with his staff, carries out relief operations as determined by the resolutions of the Council. In addition, there are committees dealing with the areas where UNRRA will function and the particular tasks which UNRRA will handle. These committees are in a position to give expert advice so that UNRRA can perform its many jobs both effectively and efficiently.

In a sense, the Council is a sort of Congress for UNRRA, and the Director General and his staff are like the President and Cabinet of UNRRA.

But UNRRA is not a superstate lending it over the countries which brought it into existence. On the contrary, UNRRA is a service agency of the 44 United Nations. UNRRA at all times respects the sovereignty and interests of all the member countries.

Therefore UNRRA cannot demand — it recommends. It cannot go out and commandeer ships and supplies.

If it cannot act on the basis of force, then how does it act?

On the basis of goodwill and cooperation. UNRRA cooperates at all times with the Military and responsible political authorities. When a country requests UNRRA aid and has been liberated, UNRRA can enter that country only with the consent of the liberating armies. Once in, UNRRA cooperates with, and works under the supervision of the Military. The army authorities have final control until they decide to move on — at which time they relinquish responsibility for supervising relief.

When the military moves on, UNRRA then cooperates with, and works under the supervision of, the responsible political authority of the country.

Moreover, UNRRA cooperates wholeheartedly with a large number of voluntary relief organizations from the United States and other countries, and several hundred representatives of these agencies have been performing invaluable services in the field as part of UNRRA’s staff.

At all times UNRRA acts as a service agency.

However, by the terms of its Agreement, UNRRA makes sure that wherever it operates, there will never be any discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief in the distribution of supplies and services.

UNRRA acts by the principles for which our armies have fought — and won.
31 unoccupied countries contribute in kind from their resources

That's All Very Fine, But —

Isn't ACTION much harder than laying down principles or passing Council resolutions?

Much harder!

The problem is to translate these resolutions into accomplishments. UNRRA will not be judged by its printed resolutions, but by the job it does in the areas where people are starving, dying of disease and exposure, and need to have their homeland set back on its feet.

Before UNRRA can bring help to a liberated country, it has to get hold of the supplies. And that's not easy. Some supplies are abundant — such as wheat and raw cotton. UNRRA does not have to stockpile these supplies, but can obtain them with relative ease.

But what about meats and fats? Penicillin? Electrical equipment? There's no abundance of these supplies! Furthermore, they are much in demand; helping to set in motion the economy of liberated countries.

the allied armies and navies need vast quantities of food; they need medical supplies; they have to repair or replace electrical equipment constantly. Naturally, their needs must be met first. Therefore, the Military has first priority on all goods in short supply.

UNRRA understands and appreciates the necessities of the situation. Now, after the army and navy have had first choice, the remainder of the goods in short supply must be allocated among various governments and their agencies. UNRRA is a claimant agency.

As such, UNRRA is allocated its share by the Combined Boards which are responsible for seeing that demands are satisfied according to the urgency of their claimants' needs.

You can easily see that because of the heavy demands for supplies of which there are not enough to go all the way round, UNRRA often has great difficulty getting goods either in large quantities or just when it wants them. Therefore, UNRRA examines the requests of all
countries — both paying and non-paying — to see that none gets more than a fair share of the world's available relief supplies.

When supplies are made available for UNRRA's own use, it purchases them through national procurement agencies. For example, in the United States, the Foreign Economic Administration handles the orders. In some countries it's done by special mixed commissions.

But getting supplies is by no means the whole of UNRRA's headache. What's the use of having supplies unless they can be transported across the ocean to where they are needed?

Shipping has been the most critical bottleneck confronting the United Nations. Never before were two major campaigns waged at the same time on opposite sides of the earth. The military has needed every ship available. As a result, UNRRA's ability to get hold of shipping space — and therefore UNRRA's ability to deliver the goods — has depended entirely on the success of our military efforts.

To complicate UNRRA's task still further, even once we obtain the supplies and the ships, a sizable obstacle still has to be overcome before relief operations can get underway. That obstacle is inland transportation.

In Greece, for example, the retreating Nazis smashed all available transport facilities, tore up tracks, and even dumped locomotives in the Corinth Canal. The necessary job of train-busting on the part of Allied forces has depleted the rolling stock available for relief operations. In China most of the railroads fell into the hands of the Japs, while the river boats — on which so much of China's transport depends — have either largely been sunk or taken over by the enemy.

In parts of Europe and China, people have starved within a hundred miles of areas producing rich harvests — all because it was impossible to find the means to transport the food.

A major part of UNRRA's work in liberated countries will have to be the supplying of trucks and gasoline, and repair of railroads, to make relief deliveries possible.

Where Do We Go From Here?

We've talked about the need for UNRRA. We've discussed the difficulties facing UNRRA. Where do we go from here?

The answer: we've already gone a long way.

For example?

Let's take through the first few months of 1945. By that time, UNRRA was operating six large camps in the Middle East, looking after upwards of 60,000 Yugoslav and Greek refugees. Furthermore, it had repatriated a large number of displaced persons to Yugoslavia and Greece, all eager — and fitted by training received in the UNRRA camps — to assist in the rehabilitation of their homelands. It had done much more. UNRRA officials had signed essential agreements — without which UNRRA could not go into a liberated country and operate — with the governments of Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. These agreements flushed a green light to UNRRA country missions to start rolling — and in some cases move into high gear at once.

UNRRA had assumed responsibility from the military for the relief and rehabilitation program in Greece, and an UNRRA hospital ship was bringing medical assistance to the islands off the Greek mainland.

UNRRA was cooperating with the military in distributing supplies in Yugoslavia and on April 16, had taken over responsibility for relief operations in that country.

Soon after permission had been granted to proceed via the Dardanelles, UNRRA's first supplies to Poland and Czechoslovakia were on the high seas.

UNRRA was assisting mothers and children in war-torn Italy, and thousands of tons of supplies were pouring into that country.

Trained displaced persons experts had been assembled in teams, and between 5,000 and 6,000 stood ready at General Eisenhower's signal to enter Germany and assist in repatriating the millions who had been carried off from other countries to labor in Hitler's war machine.
After successfully cooperating in the fall of 1944 with American religious groups in gathering 16,000,000 pounds of used clothing — much of which went to Belgium, France, Luxembourg, and the UNRRA Middle East camp — UNRRA linked forces with American voluntary relief agencies in the spring of 1945 in a gigantic used clothing program. This was the United National Clothing Collection, and its goal was 150,000,000 pounds of clothing, shoes, and bedding — the largest campaign of its kind in American history.

By the spring of 1945, also, UNRRA experts were busy drawing up estimates and making plans in China, cooperating with the Chinese government, and preparing the way — as soon as military successes permitted — for the largest single national program of relief and rehabilitation.

That was UNRRA in operation early in 1945.

UNRRA was getting into high gear. It had gone a long way. It was getting ready to go the rest of the way — which meant performing the full relief and rehabilitation job which it was set up to do.

UNRRA is its own justification.

All of us want a post-war world in which we can live in peace and security. But there can be no peace and security if millions of people are allowed to perish of hunger and pestilence.

People talk glibly of reconstructing the world. Before reconstruction the world must receive relief and rehabilitation. First things first.

That’s why it’s so important that the people should know about UNRRA.

Summing Up

1. UNRRA is a cooperative service agency of 44 United Nations.
2. UNRRA is non-political, non-discriminatory.
3. UNRRA is temporary; it ends with the solving of relief and rehabilitation problems in liberated areas.
4. UNRRA’s aid is based on the principle: Helping people to help themselves. Rehabilitation is as important as relief.
5. UNRRA assists liberated lands unable to pay for their own relief and rehabilitation. In addition, it gives supplementary, immediate assistance to particularly devastated areas in any liberated country, whether its government can pay or not.
6. UNRRA’s aid comes chiefly in the form of food, clothing, medical supplies, agricultural and industrial assistance, and repatriation of displaced persons.
7. UNRRA receives relief supplies and services from uninvaded member countries which make contributions in keeping with the recommendation of one per cent of each country’s national income for June 30, 1943.
8. UNRRA works at all times in cooperation with military and responsible political authorities.
9. UNRRA also acts, when requested, as adviser-upon and expediter of orders of relief supplies by member nations that can afford to pay.
10. UNRRA represents:
— an expression of gratitude by the uninvaded nations to those which bore the brunt of enemy terror.
— not charity but common sense — for in helping liberated peoples to regain a healthy position in the world, we are also creating good-will for ourselves, and valuable post-war markets for our products.

This is a brief statement about a very complex organization. Surely you want to know more about it. You may obtain the following materials, free of charge, from United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1544 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

UNRRA: Organisation, Aims and Progress. (Basic manual, December 1944, 36 pages.)
A Program of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation (1944, 25 pages).
Selected Reading List on United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (1945).
The following publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
First Report to Congress on United States Participation in Operations of UNRRA. (President's Report, September 30, 1944.) Price 10 cents.

"The sufferings of the little men and women who have been ground under the Axis heel can be relieved only if we utilize the production of ALL the world to balance the cost of ALL the world. In UNRRA we have devised a mechanism, based on the processes of true democracy, which can go far toward accomplishment of such an objective in the days and months of desperate emergency which will follow the overthrow of the Axis."

From President Roosevelt’s address at the signing of the United Nations’ Agreement, 9 November 1943.
"The hope of the world centers in its children. At no other time in history have there been so many children among the helpless victims of warfare. There are millions who have known no other life than one filled with suffering and death, starvation and disease, separations and painful wanderings. The future of the liberated Allied countries and their place in the family of United Nations depends in great measure upon the restoration of strength and vigor to the child victims of World War II. It is UNRRA's obligation, when requested, to assist in the rehabilitation of these unfortunate little beings, to bring them a measure of health and to help re-introduce them to security in their homes. Justice and future world security demand no less."

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
The enclosed copy of the Monthly Review is sent in response to your recent request.

We are placing your name on our mailing list to receive further copies of this Review.

If there is other material that we publish that may be of interest to you, we will be glad to make it available. You will also find many of our publications at the public libraries in the larger cities, or at colleges and universities.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Conger
Chief of Educational Programs
Office of Public Information
UNHRA Assistance Going to Italy

The tempo of UNHRA operations during October was accelerated by several important developments in parts of the world separated by thousands of miles.

A limited program of assistance for Italy, voted in September by UNHRA Council at its second session, provided a $80,000,000 allotment from UNHRA funds for aid, upon request of the Italian Government, to certain classes of Italian war victims. During the month, this program was being implemented by the procurement of appropriate supplies and the selection of a mission of experts to conduct the program. By the end of October the mission, under Spurgeon H. Keany, lately returned from an observer's mission to Italy, was preparing to leave Washington.

A commitment was made by UNHRA for clothing or footwear to Italy. These imports will be the concern of private individuals and associations with a particular interest in Italian nationals.

As Director General Lehman at Montreal defined the scope of UNHRA's operations in Italy:

"The task assigned is a limited one. Except with respect to services for displaced persons and treatment of the sick, our aid, under the resolution would be confined strictly to the care of children and of nursing and expectant mothers. We take no responsibility for food, clothing, or other needs of the civilian population. I understand that this resolution does not involve the use of UNHRA funds to substitute for or to diminish the extent of supplies that are necessary for subsistence of the civilian population, and which are now and in the future to be maintained. It is with this understanding that the administration would assume responsibility for the limited program that is proposed."

UNHRA Personnel in Liberated Greece

The liberation of a large part of Greece, including Athens, immediately called in the services of UNHRA to supplement those of the Allied military command in connection with civilian relief. The military command has complete responsibility for relief and rehabilitation measures taken during the period of its control.
UNRRA officials, who went in with Allied forces in Greece, are there to cooperate with and advise the military and perform such tasks as they are assigned by Allied officers.

UNRRA Aid in Displaced Persons, Medical Work for Liberated Western Europe

The responsibility for assistance to the people and the governments of liberated territory in the Western European nations lies at present solely with the Allied Forces of liberation. These forces through G-5 and Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces have requested assistance from the European Regional Office of UNRRA in London. Aid has been asked in dealing with the problem of evacuating displaced persons, and in improving the standard of medical services, particularly of specific health operations for the prevention of communicable diseases.

By the end of October more than 30 displaced persons escaped from the UNRRA staff were serving with G-5 or SHARP. Medical officers also were assisting the military authorities. An UNRRA mission was in Luxembourg conferring with the government of that country on some of the especially acute problems of handling displaced persons. Luxembourg in the immediate post-war period will be an avenue through which will pass large streams of displaced persons heading both eastward and westward towards the countries of their nationality. This creates special problems on which Luxembourg desires the assistance of UNRRA.

UNRRA Mission to Czechoslovakia

Early in October the Czechoslovak Government in London announced that it had formally requested the assistance of UNRRA and had invited UNRRA to send a mission to its country.

A delegation comprising four representatives of the Czechoslovak ministries in London, Dr. Frantisek Vondra, Karel Rumilly, Eamon Loebl and Dr. Alexander Kovacek, accompanied the new Commercial Counselor of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, E. J. Hafny, to UNRRA Headquarters for the purpose of conferring on details of implementing the request for assistance.

Director General Lehman announced on 14 October that a mission would be sent to the Government of Czechoslovakia to frame detailed plans for UNRRA services to the Czechoslovak people.

Technical experts accompanying the mission will work with the experts of the Government in formulating detailed supply schedules, making arrangements for transport, etc., while administrative personnel will also discuss arrangements for cooperation between the Government's relief administrators and UNRRA in the fields of health and welfare, repatriation of displaced persons, and technical aid in restoring farm and factory production.

UNRRA Delegation to Poland

Following an appeal for assistance sent by the Polish Committee of National Liberation at Lublin to the UNRRA Council meeting at Montreux, and subsequent negotiations with Polish authorities, a delegation of technical experts will be dispatched in the near future, to survey relief needs and work out operating arrangements for providing relief supplies and services to the liberated Polish people.
The delegation will be headed by John P. Gregg, formerly chief of staff for the
operating divisions of the War Production Board, who has recently transferred to
the UNRRA staff.

Named as members of the delegation are: Frank A. Hall, for general assis-
tance; Harold Schra; and Solomon Lebchinsky, supply and requirements; Oscar Schachter
legal advice; H. Reesdale, finance and administration; Dr. Henry Halls, health and
medical; Dewey P. McCormick, agricultural rehabilitation; Dr. Allen Gordon Finkel,
industrial rehabilitation; Percy H. Byrnes, welfare; and Stephen Glansman, secre-
tary.

Under direction of Mr. Gregg, this group will negotiate the basic agreement
for establishing UNRRA operations in Poland. The members are expected to form the
 nucleus of the Polish Mission, with the exception of Mr. Weis, Mr. Lisoskinsky,
and Mr. Schachter, who plan to return to Headquarters when preliminary
arrangements have been completed.

The proposed relief operations for the people of liberated Poland, the Direct
General stated, are being undertaken in accordance with the desires of the Polish
Government in London and the Polish Committee of National Liberation in

"The Polish people have suffered most cruelly in this war," said the Director
General. "All of the United Nations deeply desire that relief reach them at the
earliest possible time. This action by UNRRA is an expression of that desire. We
will strive for the utmost speed in making supplies and services available."

UNRRA Assistance Offered Yugoslav Government

Director General Lehmann on 21 October sent the following cable to His
Excellency Dr. Ivan Subaclt, Frist Minister of the Royal Yugoslav Government in

"I have just learned of the liberation of Belgrade and region in the Yugoslav people.
The superb resistance of the people of Yugooslavia and the heroic efforts of the army of resistance under the
leadership of Marshal Tito have aroused the admiration of the peoples of all the
United Nations. UNRRA of course is eager to cooperate with you in bringing help
and assistance to the gallant Yugoslav people."

A copy of the same message was transmitted to M. L. Coschim, Unison repre-
senting the Director General in the Mediterranean area, with instructions
to forward the text to Marshal Tito. Mr. Coschim was also requested to express
 Marshal Tito the personal congratulations and good wishes of Director Lehmann.

Results of Brazilian Mission Gratifying

As a result of the whole-hearted cooperation of Brazilian authorities, the
accomplishments of the technical mission sent to Brazil under Assistant Diplomat
Adviser Teleogs Duggan (see UNRRA Review, No. 2) have been very gratifying.

On 26 September the Brazilian Government issued a Decree Law which provides
for a contribution to UNRRA of $30,000,000, 90 percent to be credited to a special
account in the Bank of Brazil for use by the Minister of Finance in procuring goods
and services furnished by Brazil and the remaining 10 percent to be deposited in
United States dollars in the UNRRA account, Federal Reserve Bank. The funds are
to be provided in annual installments over a period of three years. The Decree Law
also provides that the Government grant the necessary facilities, exemptions, or
immunities for the activities and personnel of UNRRA in Brazil.

Negotiations are being carried on for the procurement of up to 90,000,000
yards of textiles allocated to UNRRA from Brazil, which may become available against
the Brazilian contribution to UNRRA. In addition, negotiations are under way for
the procurement of beans, fish, and various other commodities.

A Memorandum of Understanding entered into, covering procurement procedures,
may well serve as a model for supplying countries in which the governments do not
have an official procurement agency. The memorandum provides for the establishment
of a mixed procurement commission of three members; two are to be designated by the
Brazilian Government and one of the Brazilian members will act as chairman. The
third member will be designated by UNRRA, and will be the Chief of the UNRRA Liaison
Office of Procurement in Rio de Janeiro.

The commission will have authority to negotiate contracts with agencies of the
Government or with private agencies for the procurement, inspection, packaging,
storage, and transportation of supplies for UNRRA; and to issue vouchers against
the Brazilian contribution for the expenses of personnel, supplies, and other incidental
expenses. The salaries of the Brazilian personnel and of UNRRA non-technical per
sonnel recruited in Brazil, will be paid from the Brazilian contribution to UNRRA,
while those of the UNRRA director and technical personnel will be paid by UNRRA.

**Mission to Latin American Republics**

The mission to the Latin American Republics, headed by Dr. Eduardo Santos,
has been cordially welcomed by the officials and press of every country where its
members have stopped.

Advance program arrangements, made by Dr. Manuel Poves Guerro, of Venezuela,
provided for separate stop-overs by Dr. Santos and the full mission and by Laurence
Duggan, deputy chief of the mission.

Dr. Santos and his party arrived in Mexico City on 5 October and left on 13
October. The mission's further progress has been as follows: Panama, 13-15 October;
Colombia, 15-21 October; Ecuador, 22-27 October; Peru, 27 October - 3 November; and
Chile, 3-12 November.

Mr. Duggan was in Mexico, 5-6 October; Guatemala, 6-10 October; San Salvador,
10,11 October; Honduras, 11,12 October; Managua, 12-13 October; Costa Rica,
15,16 October; Panama, 14,16 October; Colombia, 15-21 October.

After visiting Chile, circumstances required the return of Dr. Santos to
Colombia. In December, he will rejoin the mission in Venezuela. The remainder of
the mission, under Mr. Duggan as acting chief, during part of November and the early
part of December will visit Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay. Mr. Duggan will visit
Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and the full mission will be in Cuba for the week
of 14-21 December. Dr. Santos is expected to arrive in Washington on 22 December.

Reports of the enthusiastic reception afforded the mission in Mexico and
Colombia have been received, along with laudatory comments by the press of those
countries.

In a talk delivered extemporaneously over a local radio station during his
stopover in Panama, Dr. Santos called on Latin America to contribute generously to UNRRA operations and asserted that full support of UNRRA by the smaller American republics will entitle them to claim active participation in the organization of the postwar world.

He urged further, that Latin American nations give the utmost within their resources to the support of UNRRA, notwithstanding the very real sacrifices entailed by such action. He concluded his appeal with the statement that a policy of isolation is fatal for all.

Alexander J. Argyropoulos, member of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied the mission on part of its journey, delivered several addresses before his return, was organized by the liberation of Greece.

Mission to Australia and New Zealand

A mission to Australia and New Zealand, headed by Lithgow Osborne (who has left UNRRA to serve as U. S. Ambassador to Norway) and including economic advisor Ralph Hugent, explored the supply and personnel recruitment possibilities of those countries and conferred with the military command of the Southwest Pacific Theater in connection with cooperative arrangements for assembling relief supplies and services in United Nations territory liberated by the theater forces.

The Australian News Summary of 16 October reported that Mr. Osborne, in a broadcast on that date over a national Australian network, said that UNRRA was looking to goods, drugs and other medical supplies for the relief of devastated areas. An additional portion of Australia's contribution to UNRRA would be made in the form of foreign exchange, and would be used to pay for administrative expenses and the purchase of supplies not available in Australia.

UNRRA Supplies for Liberated Areas

UNRRA requests, addressed to member governments to supply various relief and rehabilitation products and commodities, are growing in volume. While the bulk of them are for foods and vitamin products, clothing, textiles and footwear, there are substantial requests for such items as agricultural equipment, medical supplies, seed and a great variety of other needed goods.

As of 26 October, 86 requests to supply various relief commodities had been sent to the United States Government and 110 had been sent to Canada. About 55 percent of U. S. requests was for foodstuffs, 30 percent for clothing, textiles and footwear, and 15 percent for agricultural supplies and equipment. Approximately one-half of the Canadian requests was for foodstuffs, 27 percent for clothing, textiles and footwear, and 23 percent for agricultural supplies and equipment.

The Bureau of Supply has delegated to the London Regional Office blanket authority to procure during the remainder of 1944 up to 15 million yards of woollen textile and clothing, 15 million yards of cotton and two million yards of rayon put goods and clothing, 600 tons of yarns and wool goods, one million pairs of shoes and sundry findings for clothing and textiles, for most of which allocations have been made from the United Kingdom.

The Canadian Mutual Aid Board has notified UNRRA that Canada can supply 35 million pounds of edible tallow by the end of 1944 and 6 million pounds of herring oil for soaps. The Board has secured clearance from the Food Requirements Committee.
An initial agreement has been reached with the Board regarding the purchase of a large quantity of seeds. Talks were held with reference to supplying other items, namely, binder twine, fish nets, fertilizer bags, and component parts for repair centers.

Among other supply requests directed to the U.S. Government, requests to supply 2,000,000 yards of cotton piece goods allocated for Eastern European countries, 2,000,000 yards of rags, 1,000,000 yards of woolen piece goods and 1,000,000 pairs of women's and children's footwear have been approved by FEA.

FEDERAL RELIEF CAMP at PHILIPPVILLE

The new camp established by UNRRA at Philippville, Algeria, for refugees has been in process of supply and equipment organization during the past month.

Requests have been submitted for soaps, blankets, and related supplies to the Philippville Camp during the first quarter of 1944, for cotton supplies for the first quarter of 1944, and for foundations needed by the sewing projects at Philippville and the Middle East Camps. Food items for the camp have been allocated by the Combined Boards.

FEA has indicated that a substantial shipment of medical and sanitation supplies, clothing, textiles and canned milk will be ready for early shipment to Philippville. Five hundred sewing machines, 10 or 12 ton-and-a-half trucks, some second-hand clothing, and miscellaneous other items are also ready for early shipment.

The activities for procurement of supplies for Philippville are of two types: the first deals with the emergency program and the second deals with the establishment of the supply line after 1 January 1944. The military authorities have agreed to supply the camp with food and other expendables normally found in military stocks, until the end of 1944. Thereafter, the complete responsibility for maintaining a supply line devolves upon UNRRA.

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE FAR EAST

The sixth meeting of the Committee of the Council for the Far East, arranged by the Secretariat, was held on 12 October at Headquarters under the chairmanship of Dr. Tingfu F. Tsang, Council Member for China.

Representatives of the governments of Australia, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, the United Kingdom, and the United States were present. The Committee elected as First Vice-Chairman Dr. D. G. de Jong (Netherlands), replacing Mr. P. L. Bokx (Netherlands), who is no longer able to serve.

Since the last meeting estimates of relief and rehabilitation requirements have been received from member governments or appropriate national authorities for the following Far Eastern areas: Netherlands East Indies; Burma, Malaya, British Borneo, Hong Kong; French Indo-China; the Philippines.

As regards countries, such as the United Kingdom, which procure their own
relief supplies for their liberated areas, UHBEA acts in an advisory capacity to coordinate supply requests coming for limited items of supply.

The Director General reported that the Administration had decided to establish two offices, one in Sydney, Australia, and the other in Chungking, China, and that the selection of personnel to staff the offices was proceeding as rapidly as possible. It is hoped to have them in operation by the end of the year.

The functions contemplated for the Southeast Pacific Area Office are to develop supply sources and to arrange procurement of supplies in the Pacific area; maintain liaison with military and governmental authorities; secure information concerning conditions in occupied areas of the Far East; and to develop plans for assisting the Governments of the Far East which have requested UHBEA help, insofar as such assistance can be obtained from Australia and New Zealand.

The immediate functions of the China Area Office will be to negotiate a basis agreement with the Chinese Government covering UHBEA's cooperation with the Government in planning China's relief and rehabilitation operations.

Benjamin H. Kizer, an Associate Member of the National War Labor Board and vice chairman of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has been appointed Director of the China Area Office. The deputy director is former mayor of Berkeley, Calif., Frank S. Gaines, who is prominent in a number of organizations interested in international affairs and has worked and traveled extensively in the Far East.

Chinese Relief and Rehabilitation Program Announced

A program for Chinese relief and rehabilitation, developed by a Chinese Government Commission, and made public on 9 October, covers the first 18 months after liberation.

According to the report, as submitted to the Chinese Government, ten million tons of imported supplies will be required; at least $250 million from other nations will be needed; the total cost of a minimum program of Chinese relief and rehabilitation for the first year after liberation will be $3,650,000,000 in terms of American currency. The Chinese Government requests that the UHBEA meet 37 per cent of this cost, providing 4 million tons of supplies.

In discussing the financing of the part of the program to be cared for by UHBEA, the Commission's report states: "Over $1,500,000,000 (in terms of U. S. currency) of necessary imports will have to be financed by China. A part will have to be met out of existing external assets. Obviously, however, the needs cannot all be financed with Chinese foreign exchange resources. Some will have to be taken care of by current assets obtained from whatever private export trade there will be. Some will have to be cared for by other arrangements within the reach of the government, such as foreign credit."

The administration would ask services not only from UHBEA but from private relief and welfare agencies that have been working in and for China, such as the United China Relief, the United Aid to China Fund, the American, British and Canadian Red Cross, the Friends Ambulance Unit and the various missionary groups and such Chinese institutions as the Chinese Red Cross, the New Life Movement, the Friends of the Wounded Soldiers, the National Child Welfare Association, the National Association for Refugees Children, the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, local charity associations, etc.
Itineraries Ready for Chinese Experts

Itineraries have been prepared by UNRRA's Bureau of Areas for travel throughout the United States for the Chinese technical experts who were sent to this country by the Chinese Government for specialized training in connection with UNRRA's program in China.

Ten of the experts at a press conference on 14 October, described the devastation and ruin in China's flooded areas, the lack of hospitals and nursing schools, and Japanese tactics in stripping occupied China of her food supplies.

The nutrition level, which is extremely low, cannot be raised until mass earning power is increased, a situation that can only come about with general recovery. The lack of transportation facilities, combined with the grave food shortage, constitutes China's number one problem, and the Chinese Government looks to the importation of machinery and materials from abroad, and the reopening of the Burma Road and the large consorts for relief from these serious difficulties.

Women's Conference on UNRRA

Representative from about 50 national women's organizations met at the Mayflower Hotel on 20 October for an all-day conference on UNRRA. This is one of a series of conferences on United Nations organizations called by the Women's Conference on International Affairs, Mrs. Helen Houghton Borden, Chairman. The program was planned in cooperation with the Division of Public Information.

At the morning session addresses were given by L. B. Pearson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Canadian Embassy and Chairman of the Second Session of the UNRRA Council; Col. William C. Chamber, Deputy Director, Civil Affairs Division, War Department General Staff; Horse Salisbury, Public Information Division, UNRRA; and T. F. Tsiang, UNRRA Council Member for China and Chairman of the Committee on the Far East. Members of the Council were guests of the conference at a luncheon.

The afternoon session presented Donald S. Howard, Chief of Studies Branch, Welfare Division; Thomas N. Cooley, II, Deputy Director, Division on Displaced Persons; Dr. C. H. da Paul Soares, Health Division; Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director, General in charge of the Bureau of Supply. Each speaker dealt with the activity of his division or area of responsibility. The afternoon session concluded with a discussion on ways and means by which women's organizations may spread knowledge of UNRRA. The film, "In the Wake of the Arakan: UNRRA," was shown. The discussion was led by Chester Williams, Chief of Educational Programs, Public Information.

Eighty-five representatives from approximately 40 women's organizations attended the conference. A transcript of the proceedings will be edited for distribution to local program chairman of the various organizations.

Town Hall Series of Conferences Include UNRRA Subjects

Over 100 national organizations are being invited to send representatives to a series of six afternoon conferences scheduled by Town Hall in New York City between 13 November and 18 December on the theme, "America's Role in International Organization."

The first two sessions will deal with problems of relief and rehabilitation. Abraham Feller, David Wintreerub, Dr. Mable Foy and Thomas M. Cooley, II, or UNRRA's...
administrative staff, are participating in these sessions together with panel mem-
bers from the U.S. Department of State, F.E.A., War Department, United Nations Inter-
ational Commission on Food and Agriculture and International Labour Office.

The Postwar Information Exchange, Inc., a new non-profit organization engaged
in stimulating study and discussion of world problems is cooperating with Town Hall
in sponsoring this series.

Director General Reports Clothing Goal Exceeded

Director General Lehman on 2 October announced that the goal of 15,000,000
pounds set by the churches, parishes and synagogues in the Emergency Collection of
Clothing for Liberated Europe will be exceeded. His estimate is based on prelimi-

ary reports received from all parts of the United States.

The Director General wrote to the heads of service organizations for the three
major faiths, expressing appreciation for the "magnificent, humanitarian job, which
will be of inestimable value in meeting the needs of people in war-devastated areas," in
conclusion, he added, "On behalf of UNRRA and the people in liberated areas, I
express to you, and to all who gave clothing or contributed services, deep gratitude
and sincere thanks."

Military Responsibility for Civilian Relief

The part played by the Allied military command in providing for civilian re-
lied during the period of military control was described to the audience at the
Women's Conference on International Affairs by Col. William C. Chanler, Deputy
Director Civil Affairs Division, U.S. War Department General Staff.

Colonel Chanler said that one of the very important new problems confront-
ing the Allied armies in this war has been that of handling the civilian popula-
tion behind the front as the armies advance -- a responsibility of the Army's Civil Affairs
Division. The Colonel reminded his hearers that international law puts upon the
occupying forces the duty of preserving law and order in occupied territory and, by
injunction, of saving the civilian population, as far as possible, from the suffer-
ings brought on by war.

"Many people ask," the Colonel said, "how long is the Army going to stay there?
The answer is, not a minute longer than we have to. Our job is not supplying the
civilian population as such, our job is defeating the Germans."

Colonel Chanler explained that the problem of getting in supplies for civilians
divides into two phases: the business of getting supplies into a country by means
of external transport, and secondly, internal transportation. It is in this latter
means of transport, and therefore itself is likely to destroy whatever remains.

In order to maintain the Army's vital tactical operations, according to
Colonel Chanler, it has to adapt the rule that it will furnish only such quantities
of supplies as are necessary to prevent unrest, disturbances and starvation. Never-
theless, he concluded, in Italy alone, at the end of December 1944, the Army will
have imported 2,000,000 tons of civilian supplies, requiring the equivalent services
of over 250 10,000-ton Liberty ships loaded exclusively with civilian supplies.
Highlights of Hendrickson Speech at Chicago

Speaking before the Land Grant College Association in Chicago, 28 October, Deputy Director General Roy F. Hendrickson reviewed recent military events as they may affect UNRRA's program and forecast the immediate problems of relief and rehabilitation which European countries will face upon liberation. The following are some of the highlights of his address:

"When we examine the relief needs for food in Europe and the prospects for agricultural rehabilitation, once Hitler has collapsed, the first obvious conclusion is that needs and rehabilitation possibilities vary widely in different areas.

"Greece, long dependent on imports to maintain a diet level that was relatively low, is in sharp contrast with Denmark, the pre-war world's biggest exporter of butter, cheese, and bacon, where the level of nutrition was satisfactory whether measured in terms of calories or in terms of the distribution of the essential ingredients for a wholesome diet. There are other contrasts. But despite these variations, it is obvious too that Europe has been a big producer of food crops before and during the war, and it will return to that program - each country in its own way - when opportunity is restored.

"These four countries - Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Yugoslavia - are likely to be most in need of financial assistance from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, financial assistance for providing foods and other urgently needed relief goods. They are poor in terms of convertible exchange; but their resources and the unbroken spirit of their people will assist them in making a significant comeback. Relief needs of a substantial size will need to be met until the first full crop is harvested, and perhaps for longer in some areas depending on the final extent of devastation left by the enemy.

"For other areas the problem is difficult too. But at least in one respect - the sector of their financial resources - the situation is different. France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway can probably finance their own needs for relief and rehabilitation supplies. Their planned effort to do so deserves the admiration of everyone. Their needs are substantial and will represent an important impact upon world food supplies irrespective of who finances the procurement.

"The Committee for Europe has subcommittees for food, clothing, agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, and other subjects, each member nation of Europe, as well as the United Kingdom and the United States, represented. These various subcommittees carefully analyzed the problem of an appropriate standard, then reported their findings back to the Committee for Europe which in turn recommended the basis for requirements to the Council of the 44 nations. The UNRRA Council adopted the plan standards for Europe at its recent conference in Montreal.

"In the case of food, the standard or target adopted was 2500 calories per person per day following the first or military period, when a standard of at least 2,000 calories was recommended. The establishment of these standards will of course be subject to the availability of supplies, of shipping, and of UNRRA financial resources.

"In the case of both Europe and the Far East, shortages of clothing and textiles are acute. Europe has been without imports of raw cotton and wool of any consequence for more than four years. The wool produced there was sought successfully and easily by the German army. The production of synthetic cloth was
expanded but the actual materials are far from satisfactory.

"While clothing in the supplying countries is far from plentiful and cotton and woolen textiles are difficult to obtain, the satisfactory supply situation with respect to both raw cotton and raw wool will be extremely helpful. Textile productive capacity outside of the Southern Balkans is considerable and emphasis in the clothing program will be laid as far as possible on providing the raw materials so that the nations being assisted can produce their own textiles where the machinery is either unscathed or can be readily restored to working order.

"The world-wide shortage of hides and leather presents an acute problem. By and large, adequate footwear is in even shorter supply among the victims of Hitler than is clothing. In the case of wearing apparel generally, the situation is one of extreme need."

Recruitment of Doctors Being Pushed

At a meeting of the American Public Health Association, held in the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, October 4, Dr. James A. Craig, Dr. C. H. de Paula Souza, and Dr. Jessie Fas of the Health Division addressed the members on the subject of an international health organization. During the session, desks were set up in the hotel for recruiting doctors and nurses to serve with UNRRA.

UNRRA Training Program

The training of personnel under the direction of the Training Branch of the Division of Personnel and Training, includes in-service training at Headquarters, preparation of overseas personnel for field service and technical service connected with training of nationals of member governments for relief and rehabilitation work. The last two activities are carried on principally at the UNRRA Training Center, University of Maryland campus.

Enrollment at the UNRRA Training Center averaged 140 for the month. Of 170 new members admitted to the Center during this period, 169 were from UNRRA and seven were representatives of cooperating voluntary agencies. During the month 156 persons withdrew from the Center after completing their training for assignments at Headquarters or for overseas service. The class entering the school on October 30 was the twenty-seventh to start the training program.

The new European Program at the Center has been improved and strengthened, particularly through the development of content for the various groups of specialists under the course on "Field Operations." Members in the advanced program began their work in psychological factors in relief and rehabilitation under Dr. Catherine Hines, Professor of Psychology at Yale University, who was in residence at the Training Center on a part-time basis.

Language courses at the Training Center included 10 sessions of French, German, Polish, Russian, Greek, Serbo-Croatian, and Italian for the basic program and ten sessions of the same languages for the advanced program. Ten language classes in French, Serbo-Croatian, Russian, Polish, and Italian were held at Headquarters with a total enrollment of 109.

An orientation program for professional and administrative staff, consisting of six one-hour sessions, was conducted during October. Orientation conferences for new clerical staff were held twice, each program consisting of four one-hour
sessions. Specialists in various phases of UNRRA activities addressed two staff luncheons held during the month.

UNRRA Publications: (new)

Resolutions on Policy passed by the Council at Atlantic City and Montreal; Annotated ed. by Secretariat; limited distr. (Dec.)

Journals of the Second Council Session; ed. with appendix containing directory of the Session, reports of Combined Boards, etc. Prepared by Secretariat for limited distr. (Dec.).

UNRRA: Organization, Aims, Progress; basic UNRRA manual, rev. ed. With charts, graphs, etc. Office of Pub. Info. (Dec.). Free, on request, or available to groups.
May 1945

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MONTHLY REVIEW

ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
THIS MATERIAL MAY BE QUOTED OR REPRODUCED

(Material in this issue covers the events of April)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SECOND REPORT TO CONGRESS ON UNRRA

The "Second Report to Congress on United States Participation in Operations of UNRRA," prepared by the President in accordance with provisions of the Act of 28 March 1944, covers the events and data in regard to UNRRA for the last quarter of 1944. In his letter of transmittal, dated at the White House 11 April 1945, President Roosevelt said:

"As rapidly as circumstances permit, UNRRA is furnishing emergency and essential aid to the heroic people who fought the Nazis before the invaders overran their lands, who fought them later during the period of occupation, and who are now fighting side by side with the forces of the other United Nations."

Chapter 1 reviews UNRRA operations in western Europe, the Balkans and eastern Europe, Africa and the Middle East, enemy and ex-enemy countries and the Far East. Chapter 2 on UNRRA expenditures lists the contributions to UNRRA; the U.S. appropriation to UNRRA; authorization to PEA and UNRRA procurement figures carried to December 31, 1944.

The Appendix contains four documents appropriate to the Report. An interesting feature of the Report is the series of FEA charts. One showing the consumption needs of liberated United Nations in Europe gives the proportion of needs to be supplied by internal resources of liberated countries as 52 percent; imports to be supplied by UNRRA, 2 percent; and other imports into liberated countries, 8 percent. The 32-page booklet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., price 10 cents.
The month of April showed UNRRA personnel, missions and teams swinging into action; UNRRA relief supplies had arrived or were on their way in a number of areas; and in two countries - Greece and Yugoslavia - UNRRA took over from the military authorities the responsibility for providing outside relief and rehabilitation supplies and personnel. Action in the latter instances was in conformity with the UNRRA Council resolutions specifying that the Administration would not accept such responsibilities until the conclusion of the military period, and upon the request of national authorities.

Greece

An agreement was reached with the Allied authorities concerning the UNRRA operation in Greece on 1 April, subject to the completion of certain arrangements, including the temporary loan of necessary UNRRA personnel. UNRRA has now assumed this responsibility in Greece and the mission is proceeding with its initial tasks.

Swen Mabey was appointed as acting chief of the mission following the resignation, due to ill health, of Laird Archer.

Besides evacuating wounded during the civil war and getting food through battle lines, UNRRA’s Greece mission has assisted in restoring 64 hospitals with the cooperation of the Greek Ministry of Health and has perfected plans in cooperation with government agencies for the repair of 2,500 homes.

The destruction by the Axis of Greek internal transport facilities was thorough. The transport section of the mission has cooperated with the Thessalian railways in increasing the weekly load by a thousand tons and hopes to do the same for the railways of Macedonia and Thrace. Coliques are being increasingly used to stretch motor transport.

An education supply service has been set up in the mission’s supply and distribution bureau; the main objective is to get children back to school by October. This section is now working with the mission’s industrial rehabilitation division to get schools rebuilt where necessary.

Among other mission activities, the nutrition section was engaged in collecting data on dietary of hospitals, sanatoria and orphanages in the Athens area and was also setting up an experimental diet kitchen.

The Athens press reported on 12 April that the negotiations concerning the raw materials to be imported by UNRRA ended in a special agreement between the Ministry of National Economy and UNRRA. The imported supplies will cover 80 percent of the needs of Greek industry. The first consignments of raw materials to be imported are expected in May. One thousand tons of wool, clothing, footwear and other commodities were expected to arrive shortly.

A number of high grade breeding bulls for improving Greece’s depleted herds, contributed to UNRRA by the Church of the Brethren through the Near East Foundation, are expected to arrive about the middle of May.

A report from Athens of 23 April stated that there were then in Greece approximately 500 members of UNRRA’s mission, including 201 on the regular staff and 290 from the Voluntary Societies.

Yugoslavia

UNRRA relief and rehabilitation operations for Yugoslavia were initiated on 15 April, the date previously agreed upon by military authorities, the Yugoslav Government and UNRRA representatives for the termination of the military period.

The Anglo-American military liaison relief organization handed over all relief functions to UNRRA officials in Split, which has been advanced headquarters for relief work since the EL-Yugoslavia agreement was signed with Marshal Tito on 19 January (reported in Review No. 6).

The UNRRA delegation at Split was headed by Acting Chief of the Mission Alan Hall, who flew to the coast from Belgrade where main headquarters had just been established.

The first result of the take-over has been the reconstitution of the specialist group under the Bureau of Supply. The mission’s immediate problem is that of the port’s capacity and clearance to Dalmatia of relief shipments.

The report of an UNRRA Public Information officer, dispatched from Advanced BR, UNRRA, in Yugoslavia, during the military period, describes the distribution of food and other supplies.

"Everyone here is amazed at the fine work the Yugoslavs are doing. To sum it up, the opinion of all those in our mission on this side of the Adriatic is that the supplies keep coming, and if there is sufficient transport available, it will be almost impossible for UNRRA to fail in Yugoslavia.

"There are certain delays, for example the anxiety of the Yugoslavs to weigh everything meticulously before accepting it...To those of us used to comparative plenty (or at least to sufficiency), this may appear a trifling detail to worry over. But when you think how preciously every last item of supply is regarded, how the women sweep up the grains of wheat as they escape from the sacks, and how the driver of a truck is made personally responsible for the smallest spanner in his kit (and may be shot for undue carelessness if he loses any valuable spare parts), it is not so trifling.

"In one district, for example, the distribution of canned meat and vegetables allowed each person slightly more than one can. Some cans, therefore, had to be opened and their contents portioned out so that each person could have his or her exact allowance. By exact I mean just that. If the scales waved slightly over the mark, the weighing official took a spoon and removed one bean so that the scales showed the right amount had been given."

Italy

As reported in Review No. 6, the UNRRA-Italy agreement, covering the program of limited assistance to Italian children and nursing and expectant mothers authorized by the UNRRA Council at Montreal, was signed in Rome on 10 March. Previous to the official conclusion of these arrangements, however, the UNRRA Italian mission under Surgeon M. Kemppi had undertaken preliminary relief operations. By April, with the arrival of part of the relief supplies and of additional medical and other personnel, the program was in full swing. Toward the end of the month, a cable from the chief of the mission reported the following activities:
Immediate relief operations in Albania are anticipated as a result of the signing of an agreement between NE and Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha on 11 April. UNRRA's role in these operations will be to serve as the agent of NE, in such a way that it served as agent of ML in Greece and Yugoslavia during the period of military responsibility in those countries.

In order to be in a position to assume its immediate responsibilities UNRRA's Albania Mission, long stationed at Eubo, Italy, awaiting developments, has recalled those of its personnel who have been on loan to other nearby UNRRA missions during recent weeks, and in addition has sent rush orders to Washington and London for 35 additional staff members to aid in this emergency undertaking.

On 1 April Director General Lehman appointed Col. B. B. Oakes Hill, formerly of the British War Office, to serve as chief of the Albania mission. Discussions by the mission have been carried on with Albanian departmental ministers regarding the country's monthly supply requirements. The most urgent supply needs are, in order, for food, clothing and textiles, internal transport vehicles and small coastal vessels, and medical supplies. Some 200,000 Albanians are in desperate need of articles of clothing and blankets or material for making them.

Repatriation Program

UNRRA's repatriation program in the Middle East, planned for the return to their homelands of a large majority of the 110,000 Greek, Yugoslav and Polish refugees in the Middle East, Africa, India, and Iran (reported in Review No. 9), was well under way as far as the movement of those in UNRRA's Middle East camps was concerned.

The repatriation program began in April with the departure from a Middle Eastern port of the first ship of UNRRA's initial convoy of homeward-bound refugees. Carrying 500 Greek men, women, and children, the vessel was routed to the Aegean Islands. These first war escapes will be followed by most of the 3,000 Greeks at Moses Wells camp, East of Suez. The departures were organized by UNRRA in conjunction with Allied military and naval authorities.

The first contingent of repatriates was returned to the islands of Samoa, Chios and Icaria, from which 90 percent of all Greek refugees came to the UNRRA camps. Most of them had fled the Aegean Islands, following 1941, in cattle, the traditional Greek fishing craft. After an adventurous Odyssey which took them through Turkey, Syria, and Palestine, many of these refugees arrived in the Middle East suffering from malnutrition and various diseases caused by hardship, exposure, and lack of vitamins. They returned fit and healthy after treatment by UNRRA's doctors, nurses, and welfare workers.

As this first repatriation ship pulled out, refugees lined the decks, cheering lustily and singing Greek patriotic songs. Along the docks lively groups of refugees, dressed in a variety of gay garments, bade farewells to friends who will follow them later. Allied soldiers cheerfully assisted UNRRA officials in loading and unloading the refugees and their baggage. At every halt NAFFI officials served refreshments.

The first repatriates returned home fully equipped to begin normal life again, each refugee carrying 180 pounds of personal luggage, four blankets, and a pillow. An UNRRA repatriation team, consisting of leader, doctor, two
nurses, welfare specialists and movement officers, accompanied each group of 1,000 refugees. Refugees were supplied by UNRRA with ten days' dry rations, one month's medical supplies and a complete outfit of clothing, much of it from the clothing contributed by U.S. church groups last fall. Each refugee family was issued cooking utensils from UNRRA stocks. In accordance with international regulations, each refugee got a medical examination 24 hours before departure and also received anti-typhoid and anti-typhus injections and smallpox vaccinations. Babies between six months and two years of age were inoculated against diphtheria.

The Greek government has requested that its nationals be repatriated according to occupations most urgently needed for rehabilitation in Greece. Fishermen, farmers and civil servants receive priorities. Refugees are repatriated in family groups, the bread-winner travelling with his dependents. UNRRA repatriation teams will link up with the UNRRA officials already in the Aegean Islands who have been arranging reception for the returning refugees. Allied naval authorities, working through the British Ministry of War Transport, provided the transportation home.

According to a cable from Cairo of 14 April, 1,500 Yugoslav men, women and children - the advance guard in the repatriation of 25,000 Yugoslav refugees who have been living in UNRRA's "City of Sand" El Shatt in Sinai desert - were nearing their Dalmatian Coast homes. They comprise the first of the Yugoslav returnees and the second of UNRRA's homeward-bound refugee convoys.

Three days after the convoy of Greek refugees set sail for the Aegean Islands, the Yugoslav contingent left a Middle East port, bound for the Yugoslav mainland and islands in the vicinity of Split. They had been evacuated by way of Italy, beginning in February 1944 - a movement superbly organized by Italy's armed forces, who formed an armed wedge leading to the Dalmatian Coast and held back the Germans while the evacuees escaped to Italy in British ships that previously had arranged for a rendezvous in the Adriatic. They are now returning, determined to help build a new and democratic Yugoslavia.

A moving farewell was staged at El Shatt, where Lt. Col. Nato Jaksic, chief of the Yugoslav military mission in the Middle East, addressed the returnees in the presence of thousands of their countrymen who within the next few weeks will be returned by the Middle East UNRRA office.

Col. Jaksic, who was the organizer of the underground resistance at Dubrovnik, said in addressing his countrymen, "The most solemn moment for the Yugoslav refugees in Egypt has now arrived. You were told you would go home when the partisan army had liberated our country. That condition is now fulfilled. You left our country when the great work was in progress but you are going back to a still greater fight - to struggle, to rebuild, and to reconstruct Yugoslavia. In your name, I thank Col. Andreas Bobka, commanding El Shatt Camp, and through him all UNRRA officials, Allied authorities, and organizations which gave us ahelp and an opportunity to organize our refugee line. You will convey our love to our people as well as that of thousands of people of El Shatt who will soon follow. Long live federated democratic Yugoslavias: Long live Marshal Tito! Long live our allies!"

As their compatriots cheered and the camp's Yugoslav band played the national anthems of the Allied countries, the departing refugees climbed into their personal belongings, climbed onto the trucks, and drove away across the desert toward the railroad where the first lap of their journey home began. An observer commented, "These are no refugees in the ordinary sense of the word; they are people going home to do a job of work."

Sixty percent of the migrants consist of women, children, and family groups. The oldest in the contingent was a 79-year-old grandmother, Marija Bovtulovic. The youngest was 3 months old, Branko Sutic. Over 600 children in this shipload were given special food during the trip, including baby food. There were 380 children under four years of age. When the Yugoslav children first arrived in the Middle East they were desperately undernourished. Now the children are returning to Yugoslavia bronzed and healthy.

Most of the men are farmers or fishermen. The former particularly expressed satisfaction at returning home in time for the spring sowing. The refugees received $8,000 in new articles of wearing apparel, distributed so that they will return home with wardrobes adequate to see them through the first year after repatriation.

The group leaders appointed by the refugees' own repatriation committees did an efficient job during the journey from the camp to the ship. Each group of 25 refugees had one group leader, the youngest being 15-year-old Marko Talijacic.

UNRRA flight team mingled with the refugees, helping old and young, attending to the refugee rationing, medical details and personal baggage. The whole operation was smoothly and expeditiously performed.

Col. H. van Zille Hyde, chief of the Middle East office, said on this occasion, "As the first Yugoslavs leave us today, we see men, women and children returning to the land they cherish with determination to add their strength and work to their nation whose name will forever hold a high and honored place among the sons of evil and destruction. These people are returning as victors over hardship, strengthened by adversity as citizens, able to give of themselves for the greater glory of their own country and the greater good of the world at large. UNRRA is happy to assist in returning these people to Yugoslavia, where they will find happiness full of opportunity and will make their individual contributions in a world that needs help. All are men and women of goodwill."

Nazi Destruction on a Yugoslav Island

The following excerpt from a Public Information report typifies the Nazi genius for thorough-going destruction and indicates some of the conditions faced by Yugoslav refugees on their return:

"The island of Solta has an even more interesting story to tell. During the German occupation the island was apparently one of their front lines of defense against an Allied attempt to liberate Split. Nevertheless the fisherman on the island worked hand in glove with the partisans and used their boats to bring supplies over to the partisans.

"Eventually the Germans handled the affair with their customary thoroughness. They evacuated the entire population, but before they went the people were made to dig extensive dugouts for the Germans. They were made to demolish their houses and use the roof timbers as supports inside the dugouts. Then they were sent away."
During the last three years, diphtheria has broken all bounds in Northern and Central Europe and thus became the leading epidemic disease, according to Epidemiological Information Bulletin No. 6.

Fifteen years ago diphtheria was at about the same level all over Europe. Up to 1940 it was steadily reduced in most countries, but in Germany it began to increase. From 49,000 cases in 1927 the number of cases reported in the original territory of the Reich increased to 236,600 in 1943. In Norway, on the contrary, there were only 17 cases during the last six months before the German invasion.

The reduction of diphtheria among most of Germany’s small neighbors had been brought about without systematic immunization, and the population was therefore not properly protected. This situation was all the more dangerous since a virulent type of diphtheria, not yielding to serum treatment had spread in Germany. From 3.8 percent in 1938 the proportion of fatal cases rose to over 6 percent in 1943. Cases among adults became frequent, and diphtheria appeared in the German army even as a fatal complication of chest wounds.

With the invasion came diphtheria carriers, and explosive epidemics soon appeared in Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, northern France and Czechoslovakia. In the course of the three last years, there have been nearly 50,000 cases in Norway, and about 150,000 cases in the Netherlands, which has three times the population of Norway. In the Netherlands, death from diphtheria now runs barely behind the mortality from tuberculosis in spite of the increase of the latter disease. Only Great Britain and Hungary, where immunization had been pushed to the limit, experienced no rise whatever.

It is pointed out that even oceans constitute no effective barrier against a carrier disease like diphtheria. The lesson drawn is that immunization can be safely relaxed only when diphtheria has been eradicated.

Other items in this number of the Bulletin include description of an outbreak of bubonic plague on the Burma Road, now under control, and the text of the new International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation. This convention, which is chiefly designed to prevent the spread of yellow fever from the endemic areas in South America and Africa, is administered by UNRRA in conjunction with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the National Health Services.

Epidemiological Bulletin No. 5 called attention to the presence of typhus in certain European areas and the dangers inherent in the situation. The introductory article by Editor Emil Stovman stated:

"Apart from the menace of typhus, the most significant fact of the epidemic situation is that the incidence of all the common infectious diseases has doubled or trebled in that part of the European continent for which statistics are available, and this means chiefly among the resident population of the less desperately afflicted countries."

In a paper read before the 60th Annual Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, Washington, 15 April, UNRRA's Director of Health, Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, surveyed the problems currently faced by the United Nations and outlined UNRRA’s participation in disease and epidemic control.
To introduced the subject with the following observations:

"Until as we may over the recent advances of scientific medicine as measured in terms of useful new knowledge, we are forced to recognize that the war years have brought to a large part of the world a marked setback in public health performance and a considerable increase in disease prevalence.

"It could not be otherwise, for war has in many ways interrupted the steady progress toward more complete disease control. Health departments have been disrupted, their personnel has been drawn into the armed forces, and their stocks of necessary chemicals, drugs, and reagents have been depleted or destroyed with the sources of supply cut off. Also international cooperation through the free distribution of new knowledge and current information has been curtailed.

"Moreover, in huge areas the public that the health departments must protect has been cruelly ravaged by war and finds itself crowded in makeshift dwellings and without adequate food, clothing, soap, fuel, safe water, sanitation, medical care, and nursing. Many people have been compelled to go into foreign countries as refugees or forced labor, and their wanderings are favoring the spread of disease.

"The responsibility for seeing that urgently necessary health work is organized for civilians in newly liberated areas belongs to the civil affairs organizations of the armies during the military period, which extends for a varying time after liberation. During this period UNRRA officers are sometimes attached to the military for civilian health activities or they may work otherwise under the military authority.

"Such arrangements afford invaluable preparation for UNRRA's activities after the military period has been terminated and when the work of UNRRA will be done under the responsibility of the national health authorities and at their invitation."

Dr. Sawyer called attention to the fact that the most important of UNRRA's health activities will be to help restore health departments to full function by seeing that they receive required medical supplies and any assistance desired from UNRRA experts in fields of special need, and secondly, to work for the control of epidemics.

The Health Division also has a direct part in international quarantine and the distribution of disease information in connection with UNRRA's responsibilities under the revised Sanitary Conventions. The Division also provides health direction for other UNRRA activities, particularly for the Divisions of Welfare and Displaced Persons.

Dr. Sawyer pointed out that the situation in regard to such diseases as typhus, diphtheria, tuberculosis and the common infectious diseases is far from reassuring. Some diseases, however, do not seem to have been increased in Europe by the war, including smallpox, and cholera and yellow fever, the latter two of which have been completely absent. Influenza, the scourge of the last war, has not reached serious proportions.

Nutrition, Dr. Sawyer said, is a special interest of the Health Division because of the effects of malnutrition on peoples who have suffered from war deprivations.

Relief Plans for Holland Involve UNRRA Participation

Two plans for relief in Holland, put forward by a supply committee representing the Anglo-American authorities, Supreme Allied Headquarters and the Netherlands Government, are now awaiting the approval of the Combined Chiefs of Staff at Washington. The plans -- both based on the assumption that the country cannot handle both -- must first pass the Combined Chiefs of Staff, after which they will go before the Combined Boards at Washington so that allocations may be made.

A copy of the plans will also be forwarded to the UNRRA which will determine whether the allocations proposed fit into the general European relief plan. UNRRA will also assist in the purchase of certain items. Supreme Headquarters is responsible for relief in the first stages of liberation, such relief being limited to primary necessities such as food, medicine, some clothing and the restoration of essential public services. The four-party supply committee plan takes up where SHAEF leaves off. Allied shipping authorities will cooperate in trying to give priority to Netherlands shipping in the transport of goods allocated.

Queen Wilhelmina's Appreciation of the Clothing Drive

Queen Wilhelmina, expressing her great satisfaction at the United National Clothing Collection Drive in the U.S., recently sent a message, saying:

"During my recent visit to the liberated parts of the Netherlands, I was much impressed by the dire need of clothing there, especially underwear and footwear. Men, women and children are equally short of all kinds of it and of covering for their beds. What that need will be found to be in the families and as yet unliberated parts of my country is difficult to imagine."

"It is therefore with great satisfaction that I heard of UNRRA's intended campaign for apparel collection, which, knowing American generosity, I feel sure will be very successful and thereby a boon to all nations which are to benefit from it."

The United National Clothing Collection, conducted throughout the United States and Alaska during the month of April, enlisted thousands of organizations and communities. A summary of the drive, so far as figures are available, will be published in the Review for May.

UNRRA AND LATIN AMERICAN MEMBER COUNTRIES

Caribbean Mission and Contributions

Director General Lehman announced on 6 April that the Caribbean mission headed by Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Ex-President of Panama, had concluded a successful visit to the Dominican Republic, the first country on its itinerary. During Dr. Alfaro's stay, a banquet in his honor was given by the Minister of Foreign Relations, which was attended by the President of the Republic and other notables.
As a result of the conversations between the mission and the Dominican Government, the latter agreed to make an initial contribution of $350,000 to UNRRA, approximately two-thirds of the total contribution to be used for the procurement of corn and the balance for other Dominican products. A mixed commission composed of representatives of the Dominican Republic and of UNRRA will settle all procurement matters.

Conversations between the Government of Haiti and Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro resulted in Haiti's initial contribution to UNRRA of $40,000, Director General Lehman announced on 16 April.

Dr. Alfaro informed UNRRA Headquarters here that the Government of Haiti hopes that conditions will improve there as some of its development programs progress, thereby permitting Haiti "to make a contribution in keeping with its desires."

The Governments of Costa Rica has agreed to contribute $40,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Director General Lehman announced on 20 April. The Costa Rican contribution is slightly in excess of the 1 percent of national income customarily pledged to UNRRA by its uninvaded member nations. The formal pledge of this donation was signed by the government in San Jose 10 April.

The Government of Panama agreed to contribute $400,000 to UNRRA, Director General Lehman announced on 12 April. The contribution of the Republic of Panama will be in cash and in three installments, the first of which will be forwarded immediately. Because there are no exportable surpluses in Panama of commodities needed by UNRRA, the full amount of the Panamanian donation will be made in free funds for supply procurement in any country.

Latin-American Activities - UNRRA Procurement

Edward J. Bash, chief, liaison office of procurement in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is now in Montevideo arranging for the packing and shipping of the first allotment of blankets, recently purchased as a part of Uruguay's contribution. The remainder of the contribution will be used for the procurement of shoes. Requests to supply shoes have been forwarded to Montevideo. Mr. Bash is also negotiating the purchase of an additional quantity of wool blankets to be delivered in July and August.

Alfredo Pareja, chief, liaison office of procurement, Mexico City, left for Mexico City on 18 April. Approximately one-half of Mexico's contribution of $3,753,000 is now available.

UNRRA WORLD-WIDE NEWS

Interim Polish Program Advanced

The Provisional Government of the Polish Republic has advised UNRRA that it is ready to receive the temporary UNRRA delegation to Poland, headed by Deputy Director General Michail A. Henschikov, and to negotiate with the delegation in accordance with the aims outlined by UNRRA. The message, transmitted by Edward Gribka, Minister of Economy, Vice Minister of Poland, and received on 16 April, gratefully acknowledged the initial shipment of relief supplies for Poland.

The aims of the temporary delegation to Poland are as follows: to negotiate an agreement with the government for relief and rehabilitation operations, including arrangements for an UNRRA mission accredited to the government; to consult with the Government in preparation of data needed to justify quantities of supplies requested and indicate shipping priorities; to transmit requirements and make recommendations to supply agencies in the United States of America, and to ascertain the desires of the Government concerning the assistance which UNRRA can furnish Poland in the fields of health, social welfare, displaced persons, industrial and agricultural rehabilitation.

Offers of assistance from the American O.F. Federation and British Aid to Warsaw (Lady Sinclair Fund), transmitted to the Provisional Government of the Republic by UNRRA have been accepted by the Government. The American O.F. Federation offered to send 2 tons of artisans tools and 80 tailors' sewing machines to Poland, and Lady Sinclair's Fund offered 40,000 sterling.

The Provisional Government advised UNRRA that it would accept the contribution of Lady Sinclair's Fund and agreed to the suggestion of UNRRA that the Fund be used for medical supplies. The Provisional Government also accepted the offer of the American O.F. Federation, indicating that the contribution will be distributed, in the first instance, to the Jewish population of the country.

According to the latest information, the first shipment of supplies for Poland has been received at Constanza and is being forwarded from that port. Further shipments are in process of dispatch.

Mission to Czechoslovakia

A dispatch from London on 12 April gave information on the signing of six supplementary agreements between UNRRA and the Czechoslovak Government. (The original agreement was signed in London on 25 February.) The supplementary agreements cover needs in the welfare, health, agricultural and rehabilitation fields and the restoration of industry and of public utilities as well as the care of Czechoslovak displaced persons and the repatriation of non-Czechs marooned in that country.

Three new positions, added to the Czechoslovak mission following negotiations with UNRRA's London office, brought the number of technical experts attached to the mission to 16. The new positions are executive officer, distribution officer, and an additional welfare officer.

UNRRA Procurement Arrangements With Australia and New Zealand

The Bureau of Supply reported that work has proceeded in connection with procurement arrangements, especially in regard to the determination of policy in relation to insurance of goods held by Australia or New Zealand on behalf of UNRRA.

Procedures by which the Southwest Pacific area office may advise the Australian and New Zealand Governments on an equitable distribution of relief supplies as between UNRRA and paying countries that have purchasing missions in Australia are being determined.
South Africa Agrees to UNRRA Supply Mission

The South African Government has agreed to the sending of a supply mission to their country. Diplomatic Adviser Francis B. Hayes and C. Stewart Macom, of the British Dominion and India section, Procurement Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply, have been appointed members of the mission.

Assistant Deputy Director General for SND

The appointment of Mary L. Gibbons, Chief Deputy Commissioner of the New York Office of Social Welfare, to be an Assistant Deputy Director General of UNRRA in the London Office was announced by Director General Lehman of UNRRA in charge of New York City operations since April 1937. She was loaned from the City of New York to UNRRA in November 1942 by the Catholic Archdiocese of New York, after ten years of service with that organization, to organize and administer the City's first home relief bureau.

Canadian Appointed Chief UNRRA-SHARP Officer

A cable from the UNRRA Paris office reported that Major J. Alex Edmison, C. C. Montreal lawyer, who was released from Judge Advocate's Branch of Canadian army overseas, upon request of UNRRA, had been appointed Chief UNRRA Officer in production of part of UNRRA-military repatriation program for displaced persons in France. Major Edmison has been associated with many aspects of Canadian social work and is an authority on camp and penal reform.

Secretariat Appointments

Robert Jean Longuet has joined the staff of the Secretariat as executive assistant to the chief of the Committee Division. Formerly an attorney at the Court of Appeals, writer, editor and journalist in France, M. Longuet is the author of "La Profession d'Avocat et Colonialisme et Civilisation." Since coming to the U.S. he has been assistant legal adviser to the French Purchasing Mission; head of the French desk, Publications and Motion Pictures Department, OWS; professor of French civilization and French administration in the Army Special Training Program, Rutgers University.

Albert E. Weinberg has joined the staff of the Secretariat as chief of the reports and library division. He comes to UNRRA from OWS where he served from 1941 to 1946. From 1932 to 1939 Mr. Weinberg was an instructor and lecturer in political science at Johns Hopkins University. In 1940 he was Albert Shaw Lecturer in diplomatic history at that University. Author of "Manifest Destiny: A Study of Nationalist Expansionism in American History," Mr. Weinberg is also Review Co-author of other books and a contributor to the American Political Science Review.

Nutrition in the Far East

The Subcommittee on Nutrition for the Far East appointed on 1 February a Subcommittee on Nutrition composed of Dr. A. G. E. Smart (U.K.), Dr. M. H. Watt (Australia), and Dr. W. M. Bruins (Netherlands). The subcommittee has met with

Dr. Smart acting as chairman and F. W. South (representing the Subcommittee on Agriculture for the Far East) and Colonel Buckner (representative of General MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Command) attending as consultants.

The nutrition subcommittee in April submitted the following recommendations: (1) that the Health Subcommittee on Nutrition be set up with consultants from the Subcommittees on Agricultural Rehabilitation and on Welfare; (2) that a Subcommittee on Nutrition be instructed to consider broad principles from which proposals on policies may be formulated; (3) that the Health Division of UNRRA appoint a medical nutritionist for each area office in the Far East; and (4) that member governments collect up-to-date information on nutritional problems in their area, making it available to the Health Division of UNRRA and to technical subcommittees concerned.

Committee on Displaced Persons

The twelfth meeting of the standing technical Committee on Displaced Persons was held on 6 April. Fred K. Hecker, Director of the Displaced Persons Division, summarized the sections of his report dealing with the displaced persons program in Germany and outlined in some detail the arrangements made with SHARP and the recruiting program now under way for assembly center teams. He also described activities in some of the camps in France which he had visited.

During discussion of the displaced persons program in Italy, being carried on pursuant to Resolution 50 of the Council, it was pointed out that the program in Italy for internally displaced Italians is limited by the financial provisions of the Resolution.

Twenty-nine Nationalities Represented in UNRRA

As of 12 April, the personnel in UNRRA offices included representatives of 29 nationalities, but the situation is changing so rapidly that the analysis was conceded to be only a rough approximation of UNRRA employment.

Around the World for UNRRA

Edwin G. Arnold, Chief of the Far Eastern Division, Bureau of Areas, returned to Headquarters in April after being the first staff member to make a trip around the world for UNRRA. He went first to Sydney to attend the meetings of the Committee of the Council for the Far East to work with the Southwest Pacific Area Office. From there he went on to Chungking for conferences with Benjamin Kiser, Director of the China office, and Dr. T. H. Tsung, Director of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It took him only five days and nights to reach Washington from Kunning, which is believed to be almost record time. Mr. Arnold reported that the staff in both Sydney and Chungking were in excellent spirits and doing very good work.

Conditions in Liberated Countries Pictured by Speaker

Dr. Isador Lubin, Special Statistical Assistant to the President of the U.S. since 1941, and recently appointed representative of the U.S. Government on the Allied Reparations Committee, addressed the staff semi-monthly luncheon Tuesday 17 April. Dr. Lubin was able to give UNRRA the benefit of a report requested by President Roosevelt on conditions in France, Belgium and Germany.
Dr. Lubin found France hardest hit in the matter of transportation. The U.S. Army had to requisition 80 percent of the freight cars, reducing the number from 300,000 to 60,000. Throughout the country there were practically no buses, tires or trucks; besides, France had just suffered the worst winter in many generations. Rivers and canals, which normally carry a large share of inland traffic, were frozen, and as a result the whole economy of France was practically immobilized. Coal and food shortages were acute. An elaborate black market developed, but this was of little help to the working population, for whose adult members the legal rations amounted to about 1,200 calories a day.

Dean of Hampton Joins UNRRA

Raphael O'Hara Lanier, dean of faculty at the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., has been appointed special assistant to the assistant chief of Bureau of Areas and will work with several of its policy committees. Associated with the Hampton Institute since 1940 before taking leave of absence to accept the UNRRA appointment, Dean Lanier, who holds degrees from Lincoln University, Stanford University, and Harvard University, has previously been Dean of the Houston College for Negroes. From 1938 to 1940 he was assistant director, division of Negro affairs of SWA.

U.S. Army Paper Features UNRRA

The March 2 issue of the U.S. Army paper "Stars and Stripes" a copy of which was received from Allied-occupied Germany, carried a full-page article on UNRRA, illustrated with photographs of UNRRA trainees and a group at the Training Center. The author says: "The biggest job of getting some 100 million people all over the world back into society is self-supporting and independent would not brook soft approaches or shifty-eyed idealism." UNRRA's purpose, organization and operations are adequately treated.

Financial Publication Carries Article on UNRRA

The Spring issue of the quarterly magazine, The Index, published by the New York Trust Company, carries a judicious and comprehensive article on UNRRA.

William Bodson Memorial

On 10 April John J. Corson, former Deputy Director of UNRRA, gave the first William Bodson Memorial Lecture at the University of Minnesota, on the subject "UNRRA and the Relief of Europe's Distressed Populations." When the U.S. Government set up its Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in 1942, William Bodson, then Director of Welfare for the City of New York, was one of the men appointed to head the OFRRO work in North Africa. His plane left early in January, 1943, but was lost en route, with all on board. The Memorial, established at the University of which he was a graduate, is not merely to perpetuate his memory, but also to promote public knowledge and understanding of the field in which he labored - social welfare in its widest sense.

Training Branch Activities in April

Enrollment at the Training Center College Park, Maryland, totaled 916, May 1944 through April 1945: 23 members completed the training program during April. Seventy new members were admitted to the Center.

During the month, outside speakers at the Center included: Dr. Egon Ranshoven-Wortheimer of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; G. Ott Holborn of the American National Red Cross, Recreational and Club Unit; Col. Frank Henneberger, Foreign Service Training Center; Colonel Vladimir Harben, Ambassador of the Communist Republic; Lieutenant Rajchman, formerly Director, Health Section, League of Nations; Sir Harry Bromley of the London Professional Institute; Harry Lee Franklin of the Foreign Economic Administration; Ruth Smedley, Office of War Information; Lt. Col. Pease and Captain Eckfeld of the Intelligence Division, ASF, War Department; Oscar Weygand of the Office of Strategic Services, and Georges Tesoro of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Because of the urgency of sending personnel into the field for the displaced persons operations in Germany, a new, streamlined program was introduced at the Training Center. Beginning 9 April, the basic program was reduced to two weeks in length. The main content of the present training is devoted to the organization of UNRRA and its relations with SHAEF, health problems and services in the field; camp management and services to individuals and groups; and living under field conditions.

The Training Branch held two luncheons at the TRRA for the professional and administrative staff. Marshall MacDuffie, Deputy Director of the European Branch, FRA, on 3 April discussed "The Relationship between the Functions of the Foreign Economic Administration and UNRRA." On 17 April Dr. Isadore Lubin, U.S. Representative on the Allied Reparation Commission, reported his observations on France, Belgium and Germany.

In-service training programs were also conducted for the clerical staff, and a series of six orientation conferences was held for the professional and administrative staff.

Dr. Munk's Tribute to Late President

At the semi-monthly staff luncheon, held at the "W" on 17 April, Assistant Director of Public Information Shelby Thompson reviewed UNRRA up to date and Director of Training Frank Munk, in introducing the speaker, Dr. Isadore Lubin, a trusted adviser of President Roosevelt, paid a moving tribute to the Nation's deceased President.

"This is indeed a period of changing time and space perspectives," said Dr. Munk. "Normally this would have been a week of rejoicing: the end of Nazi Germany looms ever nearer and ever larger; great victories are daily being scored in the Pacific; in a week's time the United Nations Conference on International Organization will assemble in San Francisco; and our own Administration has entered into the phase of Far-Flung and Full operations. Truly, the United Nations are on the march.

Yet all of this has been overshadowed by a tragic event. Yes, we all feel that we are standing in the shadow of death, the death of the man who without whom there would have been no victory, no triumph, no United Nations, not even UNRRA.

"We of this United Nations organization see in the man who has departed not only one of the greatest Presidents these United States ever have had, but a man - and a symbol - worshipped by peoples beyond the seas, the expression of their
faith, their hopes and their aspirations for the future. President Roosevelt belonged not only to his generation but to the future cause of the entire world. A great human being has passed but his ideals of an armed, warless, wantless and hateless world will march forward to final victory.*

UNRRA Film Front

To arrange for motion picture coverage of UNRRA operations in Europe, Visual Media Chief William H. Wells is going to London, Paris, Rome, Belgrade, and Athens.

In London he will work out plans with the Ministry of Information to carry on their filming of the Yugoslavs (begun at UNRRA's Belgrade refugee camp) in Yugoslavia itself. At the same time he will discuss with BBC the exhibition and taking of motion pictures at the UNRRA Council meeting in London in July. He will also work with March of Time's director, Maurice Lancaster, on an outline for the film March of Time plans to produce showing work with displaced persons in Germany.

In Paris Mr. Wells will arrange for cooperation between Civil Affairs, Army Public Relations, and UNRRA to facilitate the March of Time's motion picture work.

In Rome, Mr. Wells will arrange with the Italian Mission to expedite the shipping of films and photographs from Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece, to Headquarters.

As yet, no civilian motion picture cameramen have been permitted to enter Yugoslavia. Mr. Wells hopes to arrange with Yugoslav officials through the UNRRA Mission for the admittance of the same M.O.T. film unit which photographed the Belgrade camp.

In Athens Mr. Wells will meet Dick Road, War Correspondent of the National Film Board of Canada, who is going from Italy to Greece to record UNRRA operations there, and plan, with the help of the Greek Mission, coverage of specific phases of the Greek-UNRRA relief and rehabilitation work.

---

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Issued by UNRRA:

Emergency Welfare Services: Report of the Studies Subcommittee of the
Standing Technical Committee on Welfare. 105 pages. Analyzes nature
and scope of emergency welfare services; tables of diet, charts, etc.
Available from International Documents Service, Columbia University
Press, 2560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Price $1.00.

Reports and discussions of daily sessions; guide to documents; directory
of delegates and of UNRRA staff; text of resolutions; appendix.
Available from International Documents Service. Price, $2.00.

A Compilation of the Resolutions on Policy: First and Second Sessions
of the UNRRA Council. These resolutions and the related documents have
been brought together in one volume and cross-referenced. Available
from the International Documents Service. Price, $1.25.

Issued by the U.S. Government Printing Office:

Second Report to Congress on United States Participation in Operations

Issued by the National Planning Association:

Relief and Rehabilitation Study Guide, and 6 NFA pamphlets to be used in
connection with the guide. These are 15 cents a single copy; $1.75 for
the "special study kit." The pamphlets are:

Relief For Europe
Food For Europe After Victory
UNRRA: Gateway to Recovery
Clothing and Shelter For European Relief
Europe's Uprooted People
China's Relief Needs

They may be secured from the National Planning Association, 800 21st
Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
MAY 20 1945

500 UNRRA CENTERS AT WORK IN EUROPE

Resettlement of Refugees Is Matter of a Few Months, Officials Say

WASHINGTON, May 18—Plains long in the making for the rescue, relief, repatriation or resettlement of Jews, women and children uprooted by the war to become refugees or slave laborers during the war in Germany in countries other than their own, are now in effective operation in western Europe, according to officials here. They believe that within the next few months all such displaced persons in regions now under military government by units of the British, American and French armed forces, who, or who wish to be so considered, will have been returned to their homes.

In more than 500 assembly centers in Germany, France and Belgium, officials of the military government units of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are registering and from them, as speedily as possible, repatriating all those who, if rightfully, can be established and the governments of whose country are willing to receive them.

These efforts, in addition to those of the United Nations organization for restitution of property, the International Refugee Organization for return of refugees, and the work of the Red Cross for returning displaced persons and others who, by reason of race, religion or political belief, cannot, or do not desire to return to their former homes, and for varies, in consequence, return must be made in other countries, in a more time-consuming process. For these, however, provisions have been made, and care and maintenance has been assured by the UNRRA and the inter-governmental Committee on Refugees for such time as their resettlement is being negotiated.

In an estimated total of 820,000 of such nationals and otherwise homeless persons, thousands are German Jews, who, in the years following identification and relief, Jewish organizations here and abroad have been, and are, actively cooperating with the UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee.

Unth haste of inquiries from relatives and friends, and of named persons reported by escaped prisoners, and others as having been with them in concentration or labor camps, bids have been gathered and circulated through the "underground" to missing persons Bureau here and are being distributed through the Central Location Index by Jewish and non-Jewish organizations and the office of Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, from which issue all directions to military commanders responsible in their respective sectors for the welfare of displaced persons.

Through the UNRRA, which establishes military authorities in all areas, the welfare problems presented by inquiries should be first addressed to the heads of displaced persons in their respective regions designated by the UNRRA's Welfare Division.

At this time transport conditions are such that few if any supplementary supplies can be sent to the regions where military authorities are in charge of all operational and service in connection with the care, repatriation and welfare of displaced persons.

Later, as and when conditions permit, cooperation with the UNRRA by organizations, groups or individuals able and willing to assist in its work, and in that of the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees, and the United Nations' representatives in Washington by Miss Adelaide M. Biddle, will be welcomed.

In the meantime, in every army area where the military and UNRRA teams are carrying out the plans and policies of SHAPE for refugees and displaced persons, everything possible, according to officials here, is being done to aid the displaced persons.

More than 2000 UNRRA specialists now are in the field or on their way to western European points and twenty-five UNRRA liaison officers are attached to the Displaced Persons and Refugee Welfare Branch of SHAPE, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's military relations to liberated countries, and to several Army groups, to assist.
U. N. R. A. and Displaced Persons

After two months of preparation, waiting and explaining what its tasks are not, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is called upon for prompt large-scale aid in the handling of displaced persons. Allied Supreme Headquarters have requested an additional 500 teams of specialists to handle those already liberated in Germany. U. N. R. A. may find that it, after all, is its number one job. It has been unable to go about the task of relief until the military authorities gave the word. The countries of western Europe have asked its aid only in the repatriation of displaced persons. The responsibility for major economic rehabilitation of liberated nations, for setting the wheels of industry in motion so that stricken countries may help themselves, requires the attention of the topmost ranks of government, of the authorities who control production, supply and shipping in the countries—chiefly the United States, Great Britain and Canada—which must furnish the materials of rehabilitation. It requires machinery for inter-allied consultation to pass upon the requests of U. N. R. A. itself and of governments of liberated nations in the light of prior claims of the military.

But now, as the Allied armies free thousands upon thousands of slave laborers and political prisoners, U. N. R. A. should really begin to function. The magnitude of the task is apparent. The number of the displaced runs into millions. Probably a million have already been liberated in Germany by the western Allies. It is a task requiring fullest co-operation between military units now struggling with the initial problems of food and shelter and disease-prevention and U. N. R. A. teams who, presumably, carry on from there. The teams include doctors, nurses, cooks and interpreters. The administration's European headquarters report that 200 such teams have been organized and will be in the field as soon as they are equipped. Specially qualified and experienced military personnel may be released from active duty and assigned to help them.

H. E. R. A. will need all the willing and competent co-operation that the military authorities, the combined governments and its own personnel can give. Prompt action to rehabilitate and replace ill-used men and women is imperative—imperative for them and their families, imperative for the restoration of peace and justice in Europe.
WIDER UNRRA ROLE IN REICH IS URGED

U. S. Officer, Citing 1,500,000 Displaced Persons, Reveals Inadequacy of Personnel

By Nicholas in The New York Times

PARIS, April 11.—The United States Army has already counted a total of over 800,000 displaced persons from almost every country of Europe in the area now held in Germany and it is probable that there are close to 700,000 more displaced persons as yet uncounted, according to Brig. Gen. Stanley B. McNichol, chief of the United States Army, Persons and Refugees and Welfare Branch of G-5 Division at this headquarters.

General McNichol outlined the program for the handling of displaced persons as a task that was most illuminating in that it underlined the wide divergence between theory and fact in the field. Unfortunately, plans for handling not only displaced persons but German refugees have been well thought out. However, according to all reports they have not yet been implemented efficiently. Possibly because the speed of the Allied advance was not taken into account when the plans were made. There are about 7,000,000 displaced persons in Europe. The two principles upon which the Allies are working at present, according to General McNichol, are first, that during the fighting individual Army commanders give such care to displaced persons in their area as is necessary for prevent-interference with current operations and, after the conclusion of the army in the field, to plan and supply the care of displaced persons through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

More UNRRA Teams Needed

According to General McNichol, UNRRA already has 110 teams but under questioning it developed that there are only twenty-five UNRRA teams "in the field" although 400 have been asked for by the Army.

The responsibility of an Army commander, as outlined by General McNichol, is to control the movement of displaced persons within his own Army area, taking whatever steps are necessary to safeguard the spread of typhus and other diseases. The G-2 branch of the Army carries out a security check to make sure that no spies, saboteurs or war criminals are among the personnel of the displaced persons camp.

The most important of a commander's duties, however, is to supervise the efficiency of displaced persons camps.

Generally, General McNichol said displaced persons captured west of the Rhine were in poor physical health and well clad, although the condition was not as good as the amenities in the interior of Germany and that the condition of some people probably would be much worse when they were released from captivity. The Army expects in time to have 1,500,000 displaced persons, consisting of 3,000 persons each, General McNichol said, as eventually the Allies in the west will have to care for 6,000,000 displaced persons.

Beyond Military Scope

The task of handling displaced persons was at first handed over to military government elements of a division or corps in each Army area. These teams simply could not handle the number of people needing assistance and since then corps and Army groups have been employed.

According to General McNichol, the task was always planned. Whether it was or not, it is only been implemented recently. It is those groups that are being diverted from the more military tasks that the UNRRA will eventually relieve. The UNRRA's will participate in the task as long as the problems are

In the future teams will be formed of the same nationalities to deal exclusively with Polish, Netherlands or Czech camps.
Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your letter of January 31, 1945 and its enclosure.

It will be appreciated if you will send us a copy of the Monthly Review for October, No. 3.

Very truly yours,

[Signature] Florence Model

Florence Model
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. Chester S. Williams, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1341 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.
31 January 1945

Dear Sirs:

We are sending you herewith the following publications concerning the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration:

UNRRA: Organization, Aims and Progress
A Program on United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation

Selected Reading List, published by the United Nations Information Office

Statement by Dr. Eduardo Santos, Deputy Director General, regarding the UNRRA mission to Brazil and American Nations

The UNRRA Monthly Review for November, No. 4, and for December, No. 5

Copies of the Monthly Review for October, No. 3, are still available, and we should be glad to send it to you if you have not already received it. The first two issues are out of print.

Your name has been added to our list to receive similar materials as issued in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Chester S. Williams
Chief of Educational Programs
Office of Public Information
SELECTED READING LIST ON
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF
AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

Prepared by the United Nations Information
Office in consultation with the United Nations
Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Additional copies may be obtained from United Nations
Information Office, 415 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

United Nations Information Office, an agency of:
the governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada,
China, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain,
Greece, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New
Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, South
Africa and Yugoslavia; the Danish Legation and
the government of the United States of America.
Materials Issued by Official Sources

By United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1944
Committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.


2. Supplementary report of the Director General to the second session of the Council, from 17 July to 13 September 1944. 14 p. 4 tables.


A comprehensive pamphlet with 2 charts.

By United Nations Information Office, 410 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

Helping the people to help themselves: The case of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. 1944, 15 p. 1944.


First session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Selected documents. Atlantic City, New Jersey, November 10-December 1, 1943. 1944. iv, 215 p. 327

U.S. President. First report to Congress on United States participation in operations of UNRRA under the Act of March 28, 1944. As of September 30, 1944. 43 p. 1944.

Governing the expenditures and operations of UNRRA: a technical solution. Includes the more important official documents giving a legal basis to UNRRA. General Description of UNRRA Organization and Problems

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, The Nations have declared: Documents issued by the United Nations, with comments by Lewis Savage. Toronto, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 225 Peel Street, 1944. 37 p. 10d

Includes a list of the text of the Agreement constituting UNRRA.

Clayton, Brooks et al. World relief and rehabilitation. Chicago, 6 February 1944, (University of Chicago Round Table, no. 203) 38 pp.

Includes discussion of the urgent needs of the people through a survey of the situation in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, the Near East, and North Africa. 38 pp. 1944.

UNRRA and public opinion. New World, no. 6, December 1944, p. 448-450.

Interests as to how the people of Canada and the U.S. could make the most use of UNRRA's information to further the cause of international relief and rehabilitation. 448-450.


A clear and informative account of the first Council meeting, discussing its functions and their relative importance for policy making. The ample footnotes referring to UNRRA official documents.


Step by step UNRRA functions a process of democratization in international affairs, which is a major aim of the United Nations. The League of Nations, the Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, and other representatives of international bodies.


A review of past attempts at political, non-political, and military organization on an international scale, from the end of World War II, with special attention to UNRRA, and comment on its significance for the future.


An account of what UNRRA is to do, written in a style for the average reader, with emphasis on the important aspects of the task.


The director of UNRRA describes the current need of the occupied countries and outlines the great task of feeding the war-torn millions of human beings.

Lehman, Herbert H. Making a work of world. Click, November 1944.

A photographic story.


A progress report of UNRRA preparations for relief, mainly based on the discussions and decisions of the second Council meeting at Montreal, September 14.


A frank stock-taking of what UNRRA has accomplished to date together with a treatment of various criticisms raised. Summarizes the high lights of the Director General's second report and examines the relationship between the U. S. Government and this international organization.


Explaining comprehensively the organization and operations of UNRRA emphasizing the need for joint planning, the United Nations have outlined a first step by creating UNRRA and machinery for an orderly movement from war to peace. Even without the data, this report, UNRRA has many obstacles to surmount and problems to solve... .


Chapter II, headed "The situation we face," surveys the problems of the United Nations, health and medical supplies, clothing, housing, and the rebuilding of the nations, population, transportation, industrial, agricultural, and financial problems. It affords an excellent bird's eye view of the needs in Europe, but is not quite up to date.


The President cites the preamble of the UNRRA Agreement, adds the magnitude of the needs in occupied countries and adds the relief plan as truly democratic.


Brief survey of the facts facing UNRRA, the outlook, scope, present status, outline of the tasks, the financial problem, and the principle of help, by the diplomatic adviser to UNRRA.


A popular report on the Atlantic City Conference and the program adopted by the delegates.


Describes the tasks of UNRRA, the difficulties to be faced and points out the immediate and long-range benefits to be derived from this international relief action.


A woman observer briefly reports on the Atlantic City Conference and urges popular support of UNRRA on the ground that the cost to this country will equal what we are now spending for only five days of war.


A discussion of major problems faced by the Council at the Second Session, especially in regard to eligibility for aid and standards of assistance.

Principles of operation learned from UNRRA's administration of relief. UNRRA's training program. UNRRA's cooperation with the military authorities and the government-in-exile. Functions of UNRRA. List of principal officers.


A popular presentation of UNRRA's meaning to Canada, with questions for discussion and a quiz suitable for educational programs.


An editorial reprinted from the Iowa Mason Register, July 3, 1943, outlining the plans for a United Nations relief authority and stressing the role played by the United States in taking the lead.


A one page outline of basic facts.


A symposium with the following contributions: UNRRA facts, by L. H. Peterson; World organization and UNRRA, by R. R. Lafe; Europe's depleted peoples, by V. S. Marsh; Yugoslav refugees, by C. L. Lane; Rehabilitation movement and UNRRA, by F. H. Leslie; The Far East Committee of UNRRA, by Yngve Tung. Includes a message from Herbert H. Lehman to Free World.

Walter, John M. Will Greece live to see the victory? Readers' Digest, v. 44, no. 266, June 1944, p. 79-80.

A graphic description of starvation in Greece. Measures being taken to relieve plight of the inhabitants.


A plea for popular support of UNRRA based on the premise that it is not only a humanitarian duty for countries less touched by the horrors of war to help Europe and Asia get back on their feet, but also a sound economic investment in view of future prosperity.


A description of the organization and policy of UNRRA, with special reference to action taken at the Montreal Council Session, and to the activities of the Welfare Committee.


Authoritative picture of how children in countries under the Nazi are forced to live, of their privations, their resistance. Problems of rehabilitation presented in all their magnitude.
Displaced Persons

Hodgel, Wilfred N. Can Europe's refugees find new homes? New York, Foreign Policy Association, August 1, 1943 (Foreign Policy Reports, v. 19, no. 10)

Well documented study of efforts made to date to solve the problem of the millions of uprooted people, with further suggestions as to how the United States might contribute to the solution.


Examines the causes, character and extent of dislocation, and the role to be played by UNRRA, the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees and other cooperating agencies, mentions the economic, political and juridical questions involved and proposes specific and general measures for the solution of this problem.

Economic Aspects


The needs to be met in the field of monetary stabilization, freeing trade, commodity price stabilization and economic development; the beginnings of post-war organization either through newly established bodies or through already existing organizations and the structure of international cooperation.


Presents a plan whereby the short supplies available for relief may be most efficiently used. Stresses the importance of rehabilitation plans as opposed to relief measures in restoring economy of occupied countries.


Outlines the reasons why the contributing nations in supporting UNRRA are guided not only by compelling reasons of a humanitarian, military and political character but also by economic and social realities. Holds that the work of UNRRA will be a first step in the direction of post-war economic progress.

Williams, Chester. Miracle of the fish: a story showing how the United Nations distribute relief to rehabilitate the world. Free World, v. 8, no. 6, December 1944, p. 551-554.

Shows, in the form of a story about Canadian fish, how UNRRA strives to get a surplus of something from one place to another place where there is a great shortage, thereby contributing to the well-being of the original donor, of those who transport the surplus commodity from one place to another and finally of those who ultimately benefit from the UNRRA relief supplies.

Far East


Points out some of the difficulties which UNRRA will find are peculiar to relief in the Far East. Discusses composition and functions of the Far Eastern Committee of UNRRA.


A member of the UNRRA Mission of Experts for China recently returned from a three months' sojourn to survey the needs of that country for UNRRA assistance, briefly outlines what are the specific problems of China to be met by UNRRA.

Health


Discusses the health and sanitary problems which will have to be solved after the war. Stresses need for technical personnel and measures of sanitation and health programs, especially in occupied countries.


A study outlining briefly conditions of starvation, epidemics, etc. presented, the problems of maternity and infant care in the occupied countries, plans which have been made to solve these problems are briefly reviewed.


A speech made October 4, 1944. Outlines UNRRA's role as an agency for restoring health to those civilians who have become diseased or physically injured as a result of the war. How the world conflict has affected public health and public health services, especially in occupied countries.


A brief note praising the statements made and the personnel selected for the public health program of UNRRA during the first session of the Council at Atlantic City.


Gives a survey of shortages, food quality, dietary standards and deficiencies in Europe under occupation. The effects, both physical and psychological, on European peoples, and more particularly, the children.

A condensation of reports relating mainly to health problems which have come out of the UNRRA meeting at Atlantic City.

Windlay, C. E. A. International organization for health. New York, 18, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, 1944. 32 p. 10c

The problems and organization of international collaboration in health matters.

**Supplies**

Bennett, M. W. Food for postwar Europe: How much and what? Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California, March 1944. 100 p. (Wartime Pamphlets, no. 3) 50c

Attempts an estimate of the quantities of food and foodstuffs which will have to be shipped into Europe in the year following the cessation of hostilities. Pictures the food situation of the countries of Europe before the war and traces the changes which have occurred under the impact of war.

Bonnell, Allen T. Food for the free, Social Action, v. 10, no. 4, April 15, 1944. Published by Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

An expert on agricultural economics reports on the food needs of Europe, the program of UNRRA for meeting those needs, how America can prepare now to aid in providing food for the hungry. With brief bibliography.

Drug requirements of UNRRA to absorb military surplus. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, v. 146, no. 5, July 31, 1944, p. 3 & 48.

Believes that UNRRA will make use of surplus drugs and medicines of the Armed forces wherever possible, depending on the volume of such supplies. The trend of the war and needs of individual areas.


Written before UNRRA came into existence, the book deals with the problem of food relief to starving nations at the end of hostilities. Argues that the United Nations should organize a master plan to carry out this relief and describes such a plan in detail. Some of its features have since been incorporated in the UNRRA plan. Stresses the propaganda value of such relief plans.


All the pertinent data on food production in the U. S. in wartime; useful in connection with relief programs overseas, since this country is bound to become a granary for war-depleted regions.

Hendrickson, Roy F. Europe’s food—and UNRRA’s job: vast needs, broad plans; a survey of facts and hopes. Foreign Commerce Weekly, v. 17, no. 7, November 11, 1944, p. 3-5 & 45-46.

Surveys the depleted food conditions in various European countries and traces the relief program in the field of nutrition, clothing and agricultural rehabilitation as adopted by the UNRRA Council during its Montreal session.


"is designed to give intelligent Americans some hard facts and straight thinking on the complex problems involved in mass starvation caused by history’s most devastating war."


Based on the awareness that a freed Europe must have clothes and shoes, houses and fuel, as well as food and medicines, the pamphlet analyzes in qualitative terms the amounts of various commodities that the United States can and should send to Europe in its first year of peace. The last chapter—administration of relief—deals more specifically with UNRRA.


Relates the accomplishments of British and American relief agencies prior to the formation of UNRRA. How UNRRA came into being. Relief activities of U. S. government agencies, their spheres of authority.

Printed in U. S. A.
A Program

on

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation

I UNRRA on the Threshold of Action: An Overview
L. B. Pearson

II Responsibility of the Military for Relief
Col. William C. Chanler

III UNRRA in Europe
Morse Salisbury

IV Far East Needs and UNRRA
Dr. T. F. Tsiang

V Important Parts of the UNRRA Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WELFARE</th>
<th>Donald S. Howard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISPLACED PERSONS</td>
<td>Thomas M. Cooley II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>Dr. C. H. dePaulo Souza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPLY</td>
<td>Roy F. Hendrickson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI Recommended Reading and Films

Based on a one-day conference of 50 national women's organizations convened at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., 20 October 1944, by the Women's Conference on International Affairs. Published by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1344 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.
1944
TO PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

This pamphlet, based on a one-day conference in Washington, is offered in the hope that it will help program chairman of local clubs, organizations and groups plan their own discussions of this subject. It contains most of the factual information presented by international experts at the Washington conference. In addition, it suggests important questions and factual answers as well as reading materials and films.

Some program chairmen feel that they must present active leaders in a given field of activity if they are to schedule meetings on the subject. Such leadership often cannot be secured in these days of difficult travel. Moreover, the experts in a busy organization such as UNRRA cannot be spared for public speaking. Their first obligation is to get a job done quickly. A program chairman must, therefore, find other ways of presenting the problem for public discussion.

With this program pamphlet in hand, the chairman can provide authentic material for local speakers, divide the topics among members of the group, draw upon other materials suggested—perhaps even schedule a film.

Groups interested in international affairs and the problems of relief and rehabilitation may be able to secure able speakers or discussion leaders from a nearby university, from the staffs of social work organizations in large cities, or by applying to lecture bureaus. The Office of Public Information of UNRRA is building a list of speakers, who are being provided with basic documents and current information. Program chairmen are invited to write UNRRA Headquarters in Washington for suggestions regarding speakers and program plans.

Many colleges and universities welcome the opportunity of serving the civic organizations of their localities by organizing leadership training institutes or conferences of leaders of local or state organizations. The Public Information Division of UNRRA will be glad to assist in planning of such institutes.

While the program summarized in this pamphlet was arranged by a small committee of Washington women (Women's Conference on International Affairs) especially for representatives of national women's organizations, it may well be used by all kinds of organizations, clubs and discussion groups—men as well as women.

Local program chairmen are urged to secure copies through their own national organizations.

CHESTER S. WILLIAMS
Chief of Educational Programs
Office of Public Information

UNRRA ON THE THRESHOLD OF ACTION:
- AN OVERVIEW

By the Honorable L. B. Pearson, O.B.E., Canadian Ambassador to the United States; Chairman of the Second Session of the UNRRA Council at Montreal, September 1944

I have been asked to introduce the topic of the day's discussions: the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

UNRRA is an inspiring adventure in international service on a cooperative basis. It recognizes the fact that there are United Nations in this war who have been dispossessed, despoiled and degraded—who have suffered in a manner that we in the fortunate Western World can hardly comprehend. As such, these nations deserve our help—not merely out of charity and compassion, but to enable them to help themselves. That cannot be too often repeated.

The liberated peoples face shortages—in some cases distressing shortages—of food, clothing, shelter, in all too many areas. They are menaced by disease. Their facades are in ruins and their fields are scorched or flooded. Millions of them are far from their own homes and communities, and need help to return.

Every liberated nation will do its utmost with its own resources to help in the work of relief. But not all of them will be able to save themselves to import the supplies and services required to relieve their own suffering and reopen the doors of opportunity. This is where UNRRA comes in.

How Did UNRRA Come About?

More than four long years ago, in August of 1940, Prime Minister Churchill in the British House of Commons gave a characteristically courageous pledge to the peoples of Europe that when the Nazi power was broken they should have food, freedom and peace.

Three years ago, in September 1941, representatives of Allied governments met at St. James's Palace. There they set up an Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements, with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross (now a Deputy Director General of UNRRA) as chairman. Meanwhile, the Government of the United Kingdom set up an operating agency, the Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration. This agency established camps in Syria, Iraq and Egypt to care for the Polish and Greek victims of Nazi oppression who
managed to escape from the tyrants.

Simultaneously, interdepartmental committees in the United States Government were working on estimates of postwar needs. Two years ago, in December 1943, President Roosevelt created the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations within the State Department. Its head was Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York, and a world figure in fields of humanitarian enterprise. Under his leadership, OFFRO set about the business of making provisions for relief of war victims in liberated areas. Its first program went into operation eighteen months ago in Tunisia.

International Agreement

In June of 1943 consultations between representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom resulted in a draft agreement establishing an international relief organization. Finally, on 9 November 1943, representatives of all the forty-four nations, gathered in the White House, signed the agreement establishing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

This agreement declared the purpose of the United Nations that immediately upon the liberation of any area, "the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the reestablishment of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services."

Plan of Organization

The UNRRA agreement established the necessary machinery. It provides for a Council to lay down broad policies guiding operations. This Council is made up of one representative from each member government. It meets not less than twice a year and makes decisions by a majority vote.

Necessary policy decisions of an emergency nature between sessions of the whole Council are entrusted to a Central Committee composed of representatives of China, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. Such decisions of the Central Committee—and this is important—are subject to later reconsideration by the Council.

To advise the Council on matters of regional interest, there are two standing committees, one for Europe and one for the Far East. Their members are representatives of governments in the area named. Executive authority for putting the policies into practical operation resides in the Director General. He is commissioned to recruit a staff, train it, establish a headquarters office, regional offices and operating offices in the countries receiving UNRRA supplies and services.

To advise the Council, the Central Committee and the Director General on general policies regarding supplies, there is a standing committee on supplies, comprising representatives from twelve nations, including the chief suppliers of relief goods.

To advise the Council on financial matters, there is a committee on financial control.

To advise the Council, the Central Committee and the Director General on specific aspects of relief and rehabilitation policies, there are five standing technical committees on agriculture, displaced persons, health, industrial rehabilitation and welfare.

General Policies

On 11 November 1943, two days after the agreement was signed, the Council met at Atlantic City and set about formulating policy. There were four main questions before the Council members:

1. In what area should the Administration operate?
2. What services and supplies should it provide?
3. What should be the relationship of the Administration to the intergovernmental authorities which deal with supplies and shipping?
4. What should be the relationship of the Administration to the Allied military authorities?

Here are the answers given by the Council at Atlantic City in its Resolution No. 1:

1. Areas of Operation

The areas where the Administration operates are to be determined by the Director General in the light of policies laid down by the Council and in consultation with and with the consent of the government or authority (military or civil) which is in control of the area.

2. Services and Supplies

The range of services which the Administration will provide is brief, and I think the easiest way to give it to you is to cite the exact wording in Resolution No. 1:

Relief supplies: essential consumer goods to meet immediate needs, such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter, medical supplies.

Relief services: such as health and welfare; assistance in caring for, and maintaining records of, persons found in any area under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason of war have been dispossessed.

placed from their homes and, in agreement with the appropriate government, military authorities or other agencies, in securing their repatriation or return, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes. (See also Appendix, p. 20, regarding displaced persons.)

Rehabilitation supplies and services: materials (such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery and spare parts) needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated areas, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

Rehabilitation of public utilities and services: so far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs; such as light, water, sanitation, power, transport, temporary storage, communications, and assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions.

3. Relationships With Inter governmental Agencies

The Council directed that the Administration coordinate its demands upon the world stores of supplies and shipping with the demands for other needs and immediate postwar purposes of the military forces, with the provisions of goods to the civilian populations of belligerent United Nations; and with the provision of goods for relief and rehabilitation through means other than UNRRA. This is plainly necessary in order to avoid the chaos that would come from competitive bidding for scarce items of supply.

The United States, the United Kingdom and Canada have set up Combined Boards to advise on and coordinate these matters. The Council directed that the Administration should be kept informed by member nations of their plans to procure relief supplies and shipping with their own resources. This makes it possible for UNRRA to ensure that those members without financial resources will receive their fair share of the available relief supplies.

The Council further directed that the Administration should make use of the established national agencies for buying, handling, storing and transporting supplies after the relief allocations had been recommended by the Combined Boards.

4. Relationships With the Military

The Council directed that when requested by the military authorities, the Administration, before an area is liberated, will join in consultations to plan supplies for relief and rehabilitation of the areas during the period of military control and for the advance procurement of supplies that UNRRA should acquire to supplement those to be provided by the military authorities.

Program of Limited Assistance for Italy

At San Remo the Administration was authorized, within certain clearly defined limits, and for certain specific purposes, to extend its activities to enemy or ex-enemy areas.

As a result of the San Remo Resolution, the Administration is now authorized to spend in Italy up to 90 millions of dollars for the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies, assistance for displaced persons and for the care of children and nursing and ex-service mothers.

UNRRA has no responsibility for food, clothing and other needs of the remainder of the civil population. The San Remo Resolution also states that even these limited operations in Italy shall not constitute a precedent for operations in other enemy or ex-enemy territory.

This resolution was carried without a dissenting vote. Even those countries who have suffered the most from Fascist Italian aggression (notably Ethiopia) were able to accept it.

How UNRRA is Financed

The Council has also worked out many other policies. One thing, for instance, which you need to understand is how relief and rehabilitation afforded through UNRRA is financed. The Council's financial plan requests that every member nation whose territory has not been invaded shall contribute supplies or foreign exchange, or both, equal in value to approximately one per cent of its national income for the year ending 30 June 1943.

The national income of the United States in that year was about 135 billion dollars. The request of UNRRA to the United States is therefore 1 billion 350 million dollars. The national income of Canada in that year was 7 billion 700 million dollars. Canada, therefore, has contributed 77 million dollars. So it goes with all the relief-supplying nations.

Furthermore, all nations—whether or not invaded—are requested to contribute a specified percentage of the administrative expenses of UNRRA. For the year 1944 the total administrative expenses authorized were 10 million dollars. At the second session of the Council in Montreal, administrative expenses of 11 million 500 thousand dollars were authorized for 1945. Four million dollars will be available from the unexpended balances of 1944, so the new money required is 7 million 500 thousand dollars.

Liberated nations are to receive supplies from UNRRA without having to take on an enduring foreign exchange debt, provided it is found they are without sufficient resources to finance their own relief imports.

No Discrimination Policy

The UNRRA members have directed the Administration to see to it that supplies are distributed without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief; and that at no time shall they be used as a political weapon.
Field Missions

UNRRA operations in countries receiving supplies and services are supervised by field missions. The head of each mission has broad powers of judgment and action and is held fully responsible for management of the operations entrusted to him. There is a field mission for the Southern Balkans—Yugoslavia, Greece, and Albania—in Cairo. Within the Balkan mission are missions for each of the three nations. Other national missions will be established as the operational program moves into the active phase.

First Year’s Work

As you know, whether UNRRA does, must be done in consultation with and with the concurrence of some national, intergovernmental, or private authority or agency.

It was, for instance, necessary to conclude agreements with the combined military authorities; to set up a schedule of responsibility for procurement of supplies and management of distribution and of relief services in the early days of liberation. This has been done.

The theater commands of the Allied forces, with the concurrence of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, have reached detailed understandings on just what the military will do and just what UNRRA will do. The Combined Civil Affairs Committee has established the principle that military authorities will be responsible for necessary relief during the period of military operations. UNRRA will be responsible for relief in the later period.

Setting Standards

It has also been necessary to secure the estimates of the countries which will need to import relief supplies, so that plans could be made for meeting the needs. But even before you can make estimates you must have a basis for such estimates. In the technical jargon of UNRRA these yardsticks are called “bases of requirements.” The Committee of the Council for Europe has worked out these bases in recent months and they were accepted by all of the nations at the full Council meeting in Magny.

All this work is nearing completion. Estimates of requirements for a number of items for a number of countries have gone to the Combined Boards over the past six months. More are proceeding daily.

After the Combined Boards have allocated the supplies it is necessary for UNRRA to arrange for the procurement of these supplies. This has been done. Arrangements have been set up with the agencies of procurement in Canada, in the United States, in Brazil, in Australia, in New Zealand. As part of the estimation of the requirements to be financed by UNRRA, it has been necessary to receive and examine requests from the governments of the lands to be liberated. This has also been done. The governments of the liberated or to-be-liberated countries of Eastern Europe—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania—all have indicated that they will wish supplies from UNRRA. Certain governments or authorities in the Far East have also indicated they will wish to receive supplies from UNRRA. The governments of western Europe—Norway, Belgium, Holland, France—have indicated they probably will draw only lightly if at all on the international pool of supplies, since they may be able to finance their own import requirements.

Need for Special Services

Apart from relief supplies, it was necessary to receive information from the nations to be liberated on the size and shape of the special service programs they would require. These requests have been received. All nations will require, in greater or less degree, help in preventing epidemics, caring for and repatriating displaced persons, reconstructing their welfare services, and in certain phases of agricultural and industrial rehabilitation.

Cooperation With Voluntary Agencies

It has also been necessary to conclude scores of arrangements with the voluntary humanitarian relief societies of the member nations so as to bring their operations into complete coordination with those of UNRRA. This has been done. Hundreds of people from the voluntary societies are now in training for field work alongside UNRRA or are brigaded with UNRRA personnel in the field missions, waiting to move in to help the liberated people.

Finally, Director General Lehman and his associates have recruited a genuinely international staff, trained them for their jobs and assembled them at strategic points to carry on those jobs.

Ready for Action

The essential, if unpretentious, work of planning and preparation is now over. UNRRA stands on the threshold of action. I, for one, am confident that UNRRA, if it gets the full, steady and understanding support of its member governments, will meet the challenge of its great task; and, in doing so, will play its part in leading ravaged humanity out of the swamps and wastelands of postwar desolation, up to a higher and sunnier level where men will not be plunged every generation into blood and suffering and savagery.
II

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MILITARY FOR RELIEF

Summary of presentation by Colonel William C. Chatham, Deputy Director, Civil Affairs Division, War Department General Staff

The outline of the UNRRA organization has been presented to you by Mr. Pearson. Probably the world has never been presented with anything comparable in scope with the relief program which now confronts us. The relief program after the last war was tremendous, but only Belgium and parts of Central Europe and Russia had been occupied during that war. Now the whole of the Continent of Europe as far as Moscow and Stockholm have been occupied by the enemy. When fully liberated the resulting impact upon available supplies will be astronomical. If it were not for the organization of UNRRA ready to deal with the problem, it is hard to visualize what would happen. In the meantime, before UNRRA can take over the responsibility of feeding the civilian populations in the various countries, as the enemy is driven out, the problems are handled primarily by the Army. But people are apt to ask two questions about this. One is: "What business is civilian relief in the Army?" Others say: "Why does not the Army do a lot more; when the Germans are driven out everything ought to be restored to normal at once."

Why Military Action?

One of the important new problems of the Army in this war has been what is described as the problem of Civil Affairs. During the last war we had no civil affairs problems at all. Only a small part of France was occupied. The French and British had been holding the line there so that most of the country was completely untouched. This time the whole country has been occupied by, or more or less under control of, the enemy. Therefore, we are continuously occupying occupied areas which have been under the domination of the Nazis and Fascists.

Why does the Army enter a country which has been occupied by the enemy have to concern itself with Civil Affairs?

You will remember that when Germany suddenly attacked Holland, Belgium and northern France in the winter of 1940, one of the great military problems confronting the British, the French, and Belgian Armies was the handling of the civilians on the highways who completely destroyed military communications. Here the Germans had dropped their people by parachutes with orders to demoralize the civilian population in every manner which would obstruct the Allied Armies. This demoralization of the civilian population contributed very considerably to the success of the advancing German Army.

In short, in modern war the handling of civilian population is an integral part of military operations. This fact has been recognized by our War Department from the start.

What Civil Affairs Does

The handling of the civilian population is very complicated. It covers everything that civil government covers. In friendly countries, like France, civil affairs does not take the form of military government. We expect the French officials in local government to run local affairs, and we have Civil Affairs Officers working with them telling them what the Army would like them to do. The French have not hesitated to cooperate with us in every way. In enemy countries, as Italy was and as Germany is now, we actually take over government of the country, and establish military government. Thus, AMG is in Germany, but not in France, Belgium or Holland.

The personnel of Civil Affairs must reestablish schools, see that price regulations function, that public utilities are reestablished and roads opened, control local police, carry on all the functions of government.

But however well we may govern occupied territory, if we have not the supplies to feed the people we cannot keep them in order. That is why civilian supply is the most important function of Civil Affairs. It is the sine qua non of the whole Civil Affairs operation.

The Civil Affairs has to keep the people in order while the Army fights, for it if the area for fighting is not kept clear, the Army cannot fight. The lines of communication must be kept open from the fighting line to the ports which may be 500 miles or more in the rear of the Army. To do this successfully, the people must be fed.

Obligations of International Law

Besides this, International Law makes us responsible for preserving law and order in territory which is occupied by the Army. The burden of responsibility is placed on the military commander who must see that the civilians are as decently treated as military operations permit. It is a duty we have to perform while the fighting goes on, whether in enemy or friendly territory. The responsibility arises from the fact that the Army becomes the only source of authority in an area it has occupied. It alone has requisite power to act.

Period of Military Responsibility

People ask: "How long will the Army stay?" The answer is: "Not a moment longer than we must." Our job is to defeat the enemy, but it is our duty meanwhile to supply the civilian population.

Some ask: "Why do you discharge this responsibility so badly?" I will give you some facts showing both the difficulties in dealing with the civilian
supply while fighting is going on and the actual accomplishments of the Army. This will also apply to the activities of UNRRA and other agencies in countries that purchase their own supplies as long as fighting continues.

War Supplies vs. Civilian

A great American General once said that the science of war was very simple: That the man who "gets there fastest with the mostest men" is the one who wins. The science is today called the Science of Logistics. But that fundamental is unchanged. At the beginning of the war the Germans overwhelmed the opposition by getting there first. Now, for the past two years, wherever we have gone, we have overwhelmed the opposition.

This is done by having more boats, more landing craft, more trucks, more tanks, more supplies with which to move and equip the men than the enemy has. We are now better organized, have more equipment, and we can move faster than our enemy. This means that every ton of shipping, every ton of truck space, every ton of railroad space that can be used for moving troops and supplies for troops, will help save the lives of our soldiers and will help us overwhelm the enemy quickly when we attack instead of having a long drawn out battle in which we suffer greater casualties. Casualties are generally measured by the impact of the force of our attack; if we can quickly overwhelm them we do not suffer serious casualties. Good supply and transport organization means saving of lives.

You can see from this that there must be a conflict of interest between the Army's needs to bring the war to a speedy end, and the needs of the civilian population. You may hear that the Army is sissy talk to the civilian population. You should sit in division of an Army Staff (G-4) which analyzes supplies and transportation and how the demand for guns, tanks, ammunition and civilian supplies all come in together, and the Army has to decide which demand must be answered first?

As long as an area is a combat zone, we cannot have civilian agencies coming in independently of the Army. It cannot be done because they themselves could not function except through Army control.

Army Performance

Considering the difficulties, the Army has done a thoroughly satisfactory job. There is the difficulty of getting the supplies into the country (chiefly via over-running tonnage) and also internal transportation. Then again there is the problem of getting indigenous supplies that are already in the country distributed around the country. Unless internal transportation is working, the people begin to starve. Then they flock to where the food is, and so congest the roads and block communications. This is a problem which confronts us and will continue to do so throughout the war.

One of the troubles that struck me in North Africa and Italy was this: Wherever we went we always found that we had destroyed everything before we got there; we entered a town and found the railroads and harbors destroyed. Wherever we went transportation was at a standstill. We always took wheat into the country with us but found it absolutely ran out, then we had to go into the interior of the grain-growing country, where we found wheat, but the difficulty was getting trucks in which to carry the grain without jeopardizing the next tactical operation; so the Army had to adopt a rule to furnish only such quantities of supplies as was necessary to prevent unrest and starvation.

You will be interested to know we have left Italy starving. At the end of December the Army will have imported 3,000,000 tons of civilian supplies—about one-half coal, the rest wheat and medical supplies. That is a lot of shipping. That is the equivalent of 250 Liberty ships loaded with only civilian supplies—and is about as much as Italy imported in peacetime. Not so bad, in the midst of the most difficult war from the supply and logistics standpoint that has ever been contemplated.

Of course, things are not rosy in Italy and they can't be rosy anywhere we go. You will hear many exaggerated tales as to how the Army has fallen down on its job and that there is tremendous suffering in Italy. There was a story that 20 percent of the babies born in Rome during the last year died of malnutrition. The figure proved to be 15 percent, not 20 percent. This figure is high for the U.S.A., but not high for Italy. We were told there were 200,000 deaths from tuberculosis; the figure proved to be 33,000. I think in peacetime it was something like 55,000. Italy has been fighting for a long time and has not many natural resources. She spent much of her resources in Ethiopia and in Spain before this war. When we got there she was close to economic collapse. The Army has helped her more effectively than perhaps is recognized. In fact, I think the Army will be proved to have done a better job than any of us expected would be possible during the planning stage.

Relations With UNRRA

About the future: until recently UNRRA was not in a position to take over in Italy. Other agencies in our Government were planning to take over and we urged them to do so, but they had no trucks and so the Army still must be relied upon for transportation. We said that we would handle this for six months in each operation we went through. We hoped to be out of Sicily and Southern Italy long ago, leaving the civilian agencies in charge. Unfortunately these transportation difficulties have prolonged our original program. We are still there, but don't pay any attention to the articles you
will read stating "of course, the Army wants to hang on a bit longer." We don't. We would like to get out of it.

In the Balkans, of course, UNRRA is going to handle the bulk of it, and in other countries. The more they will take off our shoulders, the better. The relations between us and UNRRA have been the friendliest. We have perfect understanding as to what they will do and what we will do and it is a purely physical question of how we are going to get the transportation and supplies and facilities moving, and using them so they can go ahead on their own without interfering with Army operations or depending too much on military support. As long as the Army is doing the transportation it is better they should control it.

I think as things develop in UNRRA, which as Mr. Pearson said is just on the threshold of starting its activities, you will find they will go right on and continue this work. Probably one of the greatest relief operations the world has ever seen will go forward.

III

UNRRA IN EUROPE

A report on UNRRA's activities in Europe, by More Salisbury, Director of Public Information, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Extent of UNRRA Assistance

It should be clearly understood that the UNRRA resources are not the only resources that will be drawn on to provide supplies and services for the relief and the rehabilitation of the people released from tyranny by the armies of the United Nations.

During the period of military control the armies of liberation will provide for the relief of the civilian population in the liberated areas under military control. When the period of military control ends and the liberated peoples assume self-government, each nation will, of course, do all it can to bring in supplies that are needed from outside the country, to reestablish welfare services, to bring farm and factory production back to full volume.

These countries which have foreign exchange resources to buy the necessary goods in the markets of the world will use those resources. Such countries as France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, which do have some foreign exchange resources, will accordingly levy but lightly if at all on the international fund for goods. There may be an exception in the case of the Netherlands. I am sure many of you heard the moving broadcast by Premier Gerhardy last Sunday (9th October) in which he reported the cruel devastation of agricultural production caused by the wanton Nazi policy of flooding the reclaimed polders. It may be that this will cause the Netherlands to depend more heavily than they had originally planned on UNRRA assistance.

To the Countries With Foreign Exchange

The countries with foreign exchange resources will be the scene of many services carried on by UNRRA even though they do not draw on UNRRA supplies. One service is the UNRRA displaced persons operation. Through it, we will assist in the repatriation of great masses of unfortunate people who have been driven from their homes. This service will operate in every liberated country of Europe and in ex-enemy territory. The health program for stopping epidemics by cleaning up the smouldering plague spots of disease left behind by Nazi design, and by helping apply continuous sanitation and quarantine measures, will be available where needed. The program for associating with us the voluntary relief agencies of the civilized world...
in helping the nations to restore their own self-help organizations is open to
liberated nations who require it.

To the Looted Nations
But aside from these international services which will go on every-
where, the fundamental provision of the necessities of life will be drawn
upon most heavily by the liberated nations which through Nazi looting have
lost their own foreign exchange resources. If the rest of the United Nations
did not in this hour of need come to their aid, they would get less than
their fair share of the imported goods they need to start on the road back.
It is the recognition of this claim to equitable treatment that causes the
United Nations to finance UNRRA and to direct it to give aid to those nations
which require help in obtaining the necessities of life from the rest of the
world.

The European nations, liberated or to be liberated, which will thus rely
upon UNRRA resources for full-scale assistance in relieving immediate dis-
tress and restoring their fundamental production, are Poland, Yugoslavia,
Czechoslovakia, Greece and Albania.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELIEF AND REHABILITATION REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOR 18 MONTH PERIOD AFTER LIBERATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXCLUSIVE OF CHINA AND U.S.S.R.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BILLIONS OF DOLLARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL CONSUMPTION NEEDS</th>
<th>1.5G</th>
<th>5.0G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>5G</td>
<td>5G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL UNRRA CONTRIBUTION</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>1G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO BE SUPPLIED BY U.S.</td>
<td>1G</td>
<td>1G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

IV

FAR EAST NEEDS AND UNRRA

By Dr. Tingle F. Tsing, UNRRA Council Member for China and
Chairman of the Council's Committee on the Far East

I have been connected with relief problems during all the seven
years of war in China, and since we began to negotiate the international agree-
ment with UNRRA I have been in touch with its activities and planning.
When I think of China's problems I am appalled by its enormity—sometimes
the size of it gives me nightmares.

Displaced Persons Problem
Take, for instance, the problem of displaced persons. There are too
many to be counted, but the most reliable estimate is that 20 million people,
as a result of the war, have had to leave their homes, their farms and their
factories. The obstacles in the way of getting these people back are tremen-
dous in magnitude. If I could run one hundred trains a day, it would take
me four hundred days to get these people back. Of course, we cannot.
We haven't those trains.

But, fortunately, the Chinese people have the habit of helping them-
selves. The first thing a Chinese would do is to rely upon public aid. In
Chungking, for example, during 1939 and 1941 when the city was under air
raids, the Government promised that transportation would be furnished every
citizen who wished to leave the city. We had then about 100,000 people and
wished to evacuate half of them. Actually, the Government furnished trans-
portation to one-fifth of that number, and the other four-fifths took care of
themselves. This is the habit there—people usually rely upon themselves,
their families, their local village communities, before they turn to State aid.

Chinese Post-War Relief Commission
The Chinese Government this spring appointed a large commission to
study the whole problem of postwar relief and rehabilitation. The Com-
mission was divided into nine subcommittees: Food, Clothing, Shelter, Health,
Displaced Persons, Social Welfare, Agricultural Rehabilitation, Industrial
Rehabilitation, and Transportation. Three UNRRA technicians, working with
the Chinese Government, made a survey of China's relief and rehabilitation
needs.

As chairman of the Commission I received the reports of the nine sub-
committees and found with great dismay that the total services and supplies
required would amount to something like 3 billion American dollars. Three billion dollars! That would be expecting UNRRA to perform a miracle! So I divided the program into two parts: one part aid from UNRRA, and the other to be shared by the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

We asked of UNRRA approximately 37 percent of the total needs as estimated by this Convention, or 96 million American dollars. But that figure is not actual. It is a well-known Chinese custom to overestimate the price of a gift from a friend rather than risk underestimating it and giving offense. Estimates were thus made on new supplies; but since these were largely based on more or less out-of-date price lists available in China, and certain quantities of goods could be second-hand, the actual amount, I think, will be between 600 and 700 million dollars.

**Transportation: Number One Priority**

The number one priority in the relief program is transportation. During the seven years of war we have handled American Red Cross, British and Canadian Red Cross, and Chinese relief supplies. And both in military and civil affairs the bottleneck has always been transportation. The result has been the pathetic situation of supplies piled up in the seaports without the means of distributing them to people in the most urgent need. This is the first problem we must try to solve.

**Health and Medical Services**

Number two is health and medical services. These seven years of war have been years of malnutrition for a large percentage of the population. After the war we will have millions of refugees moving across the country. Our government feels a great effort should be made to prevent the spread of disease and plague that might well arise out of this combination of circumstances.

**Repairing the Dikes**

The third is rehabilitation of flooded areas and repair of river dikes. China is mainly an agricultural country. Our most fertile land is along the rivers which have been unruly for many centuries. We have had to guard our fields with miles and miles of dikes. During the war at several points, for strategic reasons, these dikes have been broken and enormous areas—among the most fertile in China—have been flooded. The regular dike inspection and repair service China had before the war of course could not be kept up. So, to get our farmers back to the land after the war, the first thing is to repair dikes and rebuild flooded areas. Otherwise, if we should have another large flood it would be a disaster beyond our ability to relieve.

**UNRRA: Instrument of Good Will**

The program will call for an administration of gigantic size. My Government will set up a national relief and rehabilitation administration which will depend on UNRRA for a percentage of supplies and for services of a large number of foreign technical and administrative experts. And in this regard I hope we can do two things: first, demonstrate to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people that the utilization of foreign technical experts does not necessarily mean materialistic exploitation; and second, show the foreign experts that the Chinese people are all human, and that we can cooperate and get along harmoniously.

UNRRA, besides giving material assistance, will help the world to create a greater reservoir of international good will. In traveling in the United States and Canada, I have been impressed with the fact that you are fighting this war with all your might, that you are taxing yourselves to the utmost limit, rationing yourselves, and are undertaking when the war is over to help the other less fortunate peoples of the world. The Chinese national administration will take the greatest care to convey to the people of China an understanding of this spirit of good will, and we hope that UNRRA's work in China will in turn prompt the appreciation of our people.
V

IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE UNRRA PROGRAM

WELFARE

Digest of a talk by Donald S. Howard, Chief of Research Section, Welfare Division.

The primary job of UNRRA in carrying out its welfare activities is to assist national governments to meet their own welfare problems. Only when they cannot will UNRRA undertake to administer welfare operations directly.

In assisting a government to plan its welfare program UNRRA may not in the capacity of consultant, sending such technical experts as may be necessary to help the government re-establish welfare services disrupted by war. In addition, UNRRA may be called upon to provide the supplies necessary for the operation of welfare services such as mobile canteens and equipment for mass feeding centers, the basic household furnishings and supplies, or supplies for rehabilitation of the disabled.

Another service UNRRA has recently been called upon to undertake is to facilitate the exchange of information between one government and another. Governments who are meeting their welfare needs after liberation are gaining useful experience which is of great value to other governments faced with the same kind of problems.

Important Welfare Services

One of the first emergency welfare services which may be necessary is the setting up of a system whereby information can be given to people. With so many lives disrupted and homes destroyed the first thing people want to know is where they can go to get the help they need—a roof over their heads, food, clothes and information on the whereabouts of their families.

A second service is emergency feeding. There may be groups who are not reached by the general system of food distribution. This may call for an emergency feeding station, mobile kitchens, etc.

Another important service is emergency shelter. Provision needs to be made for people who have been bombed out of their homes, and for those who have been driven out of their cities and wish to return.

Provision must be made for the care of children. Particularly important is the care for children without parents, children separated from their parents and who may not know their whereabouts, children who have never known normal schooling experience, young people who have no normal working experience, and children who have been taken from their homes in the hopes of indoctrinating them in the Nazi philosophy.

Then there are a number of special groups for whom provision has to be made. Among these special groups are the aged people who have lost their families and thereby any means of support; aged people who have been forced out of their homes and lack the strength and skill to re-establish themselves; handicapped and disabled people; and there are vast numbers of workers who have been forced from their homes and compelled to work for the enemy.

The provision of occupational activities is another important welfare service. Emergency stations have to be organized, debris needs to be cleaned up, houses need repairing. These and other types of employment can be provided for those who may need work during the first period after liberation. Then there is the problem of retraining—occupational training—which is going to be important in helping people to adjust to the postwar life.

Direct relief might have to be provided for people unable to procure what they need. This might be in the form of cash provided by a government, or it might be in the form of food, clothing, household utensils, or other essentials.

Reestablishment of institutions that have been bombed is another important welfare activity. Homes for the aged and homes for children may have been destroyed, or those that are still intact may be in need of essential supplies.

Basic Policies

It should be emphasized that UNRRA may only serve in a consultant capacity. Only a few supplies may be provided. Our primary aim is to assist national governments when called upon to do so, and our first responsibility is to stand ready to give this aid promptly. We wish to help people back on their own feet and encourage them to help one another. We are not out to try to impose new programs upon any community but we wish to help communities to establish those services which meet their needs. It is our policy to use, in the most constructive way possible, both voluntary organizations indigenous to the country, and non-indigenous agencies such as those in this country which are concerned and interested in relief abroad.

Finally, one policy which we are making every effort to see carried out in our welfare program is that there shall be no discrimination on the basis of race or creed or political activity.
DISPLACED PERSONS

Digest of a talk by Thomas M. Cooley, II, Acting Director, Displaced Persons Division. Mr. Cooley limited his discussion almost entirely to work in Germany because it is there that the most direct operational job will be undertaken.

UNRRA's program for displaced persons in liberated areas will be handled much in the same manner as the Welfare activities. It is a matter of helping and cooperating with national governments to meet their own problems. In Germany, on the other hand, there will be no responsible local government with which we can cooperate as we would with an Allied nation that has been liberated. The United Nations Military Command will be in sole possession of transportation, supply lines, and—most importantly—of the police power through which the displaced persons and the local population can be controlled.

Coordination of Activities Under UNRRA

But there is an area in which UNRRA can assist the military in returning these people to their homes. The nations of which the displaced persons are citizens have equal responsibility in their reparation. A man's acceptability for return to his homeland will be entirely subject to the determination of his original government. UNRRA could not undertake to tell the French Government, for example, that it must take back from Germany a certain group of alleged Frenchmen if the French Government did not choose to recognize them as such. Between these two authorities—that of the Army and that of the country to which a person is being returned—lies a very wide area of activity. And it is now becoming reasonably clear that the manifold activities in this sphere will be coordinated under UNRRA.

On Germany's collapse a period of extreme confusion is to be expected. The first thought of some 9 million displaced persons will be to get home, and having no other means many will try to walk. It is of course a physical impossibility for such numbers of people to get back to their homes under their own power, and the attempt to migrate under such conditions would be a serious menace to the health of the entire continent.

Standstill Order

It will therefore be necessary upon the downfall of the German Government to get control of the displaced persons, and it is planned to issue a so-called "standstill" order using the complete propaganda service under the Army's command. At the very moment of surrender, an order will be carried by radio, leaflets, leaf speakers and word of mouth, asking all displaced persons within Germany to stay where they are until the Army and others authorized to work with them can undertake their care and orderly return to their own countries.

Assembly Centers

It is to be anticipated that considerable numbers will disobey the standstill order, particularly those who happen to be near the borders. A Netherlands citizen, for instance, who happens to be in the northwest part of Germany, knows very well he can walk home if he is in good health. Experience from the last war has taught us how difficult it is to control these people, and to combat the problem the assembly center system has been devised. This system will include a so-called "flyling squadrons," that is, a small group of people carrying with them emergency feeding facilities and first aid, who will go out and patrol the roads to stop people who have started to struggle out. They will have to make at least a cursory examination for signs of disease, and will do all they can to persuade the stragglers back to the assembly centers.

The displaced persons will not be kept in these centers one moment longer than it will take to find ways and means in which they can return to their homes. The assembly centers will merely do their best to feed these people and keep them healthy and contented until they can be transferred to their own homes.

The centers will not be camps. In fact, perhaps our most important job is to avoid the use of the word "camps" altogether. The entire European continent is unquestionably thoroughly allergic to the word, and to employ it would only serve to recall its German usage. In places where large numbers of foreign workers are centered, we propose to use these areas very much as they stand, asking the people to remain where they are until the various nationalities can be segregated and the work of reparation can go forward. The use of camps as new construction will be almost entirely non-existent.

Job Ends With Repatriation

What we plan to do then is an on-the-spot rehabilitation job. We cannot say or do anything about these people when they get home, for that is none of our business. The Welfare Division of UNRRA will cooperate with the welfare establishments of the countries in which these people return but only to the extent each country wants us to assist displaced citizens upon their return. It would be demeaning to attempt any further differentiation between the returned people and their fellow-countrymen at home. If a man is hungry or without clothing he is no different from other needy citizens who are entitled to help from the local welfare organizations.
To say a word in closing about the time element: Repatriation of displaced persons is a job that must be done rapidly, as of course all the nations concerned will be deeply interested in getting their citizens home as soon as possible. No accurate estimate of the necessary length of time can be made, the most likely guess being about seven months. All we can say is that under favorable circumstances we would hope to do the job in less time than that—it must depend on conditions of weather and the state in which we find transportation systems after the cessation of hostilities.

HEALTH

From remarks by Dr. G. H. de Paula Souza, of the Health Division

There is nothing new in international disease. Tropical diseases are to be found far away from the tropics. Cases of yellow fever have been discovered in the United States and England; and malaria, plague and cholera have been known to occur in all the different climates of the earth. Viruses are not "isololated" and have no political or geographical limits. The only boundary that can stop the spread of disease is the thorough application of sound public health procedures. A well-organized society has to be protected against invisible and insidious germs, as well as against visible human enemies, and as common interests put people of all nations into closer and closer contact, health cannot be considered a privilege of any particular group. Unless health prevails everywhere, a constant menace exists for all.

Care for Displaced Persons

Part of UNRRA's health program will be devoted to medical care for displaced persons, either for citizens of the United Nations in other countries or for enemy or ex-enemy nationals in United Nations territories who have to be transported back to their own places of origin without impairing the health of others. Added to this huge task another problem faces UNRRA: the fight against epidemics that cannot be handled by the respective countries alone, and the necessity to raise the standards of the different nations through better food and care.

Plague Menace

To fight epidemics, international health security demands efficient and rapid work despite political boundaries. In many regions typhus, dysentery, typhoid and malaria are raging and are a real menace to the world, especially in those days when the rapid means of transportation facilitates their spread. According to reliable reports the typhoid death rate in Germany in 1943 rose to six times the number in 1938, in Hungary 1942 showed double the average for the period of 1932-1936. By these figures we have an idea of the magnitude of this one problem. Many thousands of cases of typhus have also been reported, and at least a million cases of diphtheria affecting children and adults alike. To give an idea of the magnitude of the menace of tuberculosis, it is said that in some European countries one person in five is affected by this disease, and its threat is increased by widespread malnutrition and the large incidence of debilitating diseases.

As can be seen, there are tremendous medical problems to be dealt with; some, like typhus, of immediate effect on the health; others of slower and more insidious effect, like malnutrition and tuberculosis. As a weapon to deal with such enemies UNRRA's staff will have at its disposal proper hospital, laboratory and X-ray facilities for the care of the sick, well equipped and with trained personnel. Modern therapeutic agents like the sulfa drugs and penicillin will be available for the work. On the preventive side will be the efforts to reintroduce cleanliness, the working out of devices for isolation of diseases and immunization of the population, and the use of the new powerful drugs like the D.D.T. which will be at UNRRA's disposal for use in the fight against typhus and malaria. Teams of nutritionists, working side by side with those engaged in other activities, will provide the best protection against famine and malnutrition.

UNRRA's Long Range Aim

For the huge task that lies ahead, UNRRA is preparing the needed resources for purchasing materials and is recruiting competent personnel. Beyond UNRRA's purpose of immediate relief to war sufferers, it is our hope that the health program may become the soul, perhaps the backbone, of an international health organization for the world of the future.

SUPPLY

From an address by Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General

Supplies to be contributed through UNRRA to the various nations which do not have adequate financial resources for their own relief needs will be distributed in the form of raw materials, and will cover food, clothing, medical supplies, machinery, seeds, etc., for the rehabilitation of agriculture; and some necessary machinery for the restoration of industry and transportation systems.

Food, first in order of importance, will be the biggest single item of supply, will account for approximately a third of UNRRA's resources. *

*Eminent scientists Brig. Gen. James E. Simmons and Brig. Gen. S. Byers, speaking before the National Academy of Sciences, recently announced the D.D.T's, life-killing insecticide, as a miracle typhus preventive and "one of the greatest contributons to world health." Millions of refugees, they predicted, will be spared the horrors of a typhus plague because of the D.D.T. (Wash. Post, 17 Nov. 1946).
Effects of the German Occupation

Before the war Europe was importing about 10 percent of her foodstuffs. After the war, as part of his war effort, Hitler tried to increase food production and make Europe self-sufficient. But in spite of all he could do the German food deficit was not made up fully. The lack was felt particularly in such items as fats and oils in which Europe has been traditionally poor.

Hitler extracted ten million tons of food from the European countries occupied by the Axis powers. France supplied about one-third of that, and since France is now liberated, Germany will have to rely on imports. Germany also lost its food supply from the other countries it had conquered, and as the Allies press home the drive for liberation, the food shortages will be more acutely experienced.

The problem in the European countries varies from country to country. For example, a poor agricultural country like Greece had to depend on imports to maintain a relatively low diet level. Greece is the poorest of all. Germany is the richer, and it is also the richer. Germany also loses its food supply from the other countries it had conquered, and as the Allies press home the drive for liberation, the food shortages will be more acutely felt.

The problem in the European countries varies from country to country. For example, a poor agricultural country like Greece had to depend on imports to maintain a relatively low diet level. Greece is the poorest of all. Germany is the richer, and it is also the richer. Germany also loses its food supply from the other countries it had conquered, and as the Allies press home the drive for liberation, the food shortages will be more acutely felt.

Food Situation

To give a brief picture of conditions in various countries:

GREECE is in a very bad shape. It suffered greatly at Hitler's hands when it was occupied, and the diet level of the people is very low. The result was acute food deficits and actual starvation until an arrangement was made two years ago to bring in food, chiefly from the United States, and distribute it through the agency of the United States food administration. Poland's suffering in this war has been extreme. Because of her location it was easy for the German army to commandeer food, and Poland was forced to contribute one million tons to the German food supply. For certain groups in the Polish diet, the German policy has been slow starvation, and in the case of the Jews, the policy was deliberate extermination. Poland is the least mechanized of the European agricultural nations and depended on horses. The German took horseflesh, scorched the earth, and left the farmers with few agricultural facilities.

YUGOSLAVIA, a fairly good agricultural country that was exporting substantial quantities of food before the war, is now suffering from the breakdown of the internal distribution system. Conditions will be improved with complete liberation from the enemy and restoration of inland transport, but Yugoslavia will need substantial relief aid for the first year.

From CZECHOSLOVAKIA Hitler has been extracting 300,000 to 400,000 tons of grain annually. She needs for fats, in common with other European countries, is very great, and the extent of damage from enemy action is yet to be determined.

BELGIUM has the largest population in relation to land resources of any country in Europe. Before the war Belgium imported 80 percent of their food, and most of the grain and fodder for cattle. The war cut off all these imports and Germany was forced to send in quantities of grain from other areas in order to get from Belgium her industrial products. The first result of liberation is the loss of these German imports, and Belgium will suffer greatly this winter unless she is able to supply a certain amount of necessary goods.

In FRANCE liberation means release from a drain on production of around 3/5 million tons of food that Germany requisitioned annually, but France still suffers from the effects of having lost her grain, meat, butter, dairy products, fruits and vegetables taken by Germany during the occupation, and will feel the effects of malnutrition for years to come. The incidence of tuberculosis and diseases which have their roots in undernourishment or poorly balanced diets has increased alarmingly. Before the next crop France will have to import considerable food. North African cereal crops were poor this year which has reduced France's ability to obtain food at this time from within her empire.

NORWAY presents a particular problem: she has less food than the other northern nations and her people have been living largely on potatoes—400 lbs. per capita per year, which means that some Norwegians are eating potatoes three times a day to keep from starvation. Norway's fisheries have been curtailed, and her first acute need after the war will be to make up for the supplies the country depletes as Germany will not be able to furnish. As has been pointed out, DENMARK is not too badly off, except for increasing pressure of need from Germany. The NETHERLANDS are in great danger from flooding the land by sea water. If the great damage from flooding can be avoided, both these countries can make a rapid comeback in agricultural production provided that fertilizers and farm machinery can be imported in time for the next crop year.

Clothing

In the case of both Europe and the Far East, shortages of clothing and textiles are acute. Europe has been without imports of any consequence in raw cotton and wool for more than four years. The wool produced there was commandeered by the German army, and Europe produces no cotton of her own.
While clothing in the supplying countries is from plentiful and cotton and wooden textiles are difficult to obtain, the satisfactory world situation with respect to both raw cotton and raw wool will be helpful. Emphasis, as in the food program, will be placed on raw materials, because raw materials are easier to handle and the nations being assisted can be encouraged to use their own manpower and produce their own textiles where the machinery is in usable condition or can be readily restored to working order. World-wide shortages of hides and leather present an acute problem. Adequate footwear is in even shorter supply among the victims of Hitler than clothing. In the case of wearing apparel generally, the situation is one of extreme need.

Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and France expect to finance their own relief assistance with their foreign exchange resources. The countries definitely lacking resources are Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece and Albania.

Agricultural and Industrial Rehabilitation

For rehabilitation of agriculture the most important supplies required are chemical fertilizers, especially phosphates. Europe has been farmed for many years and the fertility of her soil has been depleted to a point where she cannot get along without replenishing plant foods. She used to depend on imports of phosphates from North Africa, but in some parts of Europe importation of chemical fertilizers has now been cut off for three years. The supply can be restored, depending upon available shipping. Some seeds will be required, and a certain amount of farm machinery and tools. The supply situation in seeds appears to be in good shape.

For industrial rehabilitation machinery and tools are most needed. Here the problem is especially difficult because we have narrow definitions of what we can do since UNRRA is not in the reconstruction business. The latter will require years of time, specialized services and materials. An example of what we are authorized to do now is supply machine parts to factories that are found to be in working order; and set up utilities in motion where the necessary repairs can be made without too great expense.

One of the most important supply items in most countries is machinery for inland transport. In some countries, like Yugoslavia, there are surpluses on one end of the country and shortages on the other. We will have to have trucks, and expect to obtain some surpluses from the military. We hope also that there will be surpluses of some locomotives and box-cars that can be taken over from the military. In any event a certain amount of these supplies will have to be bought to make sure that relief materials can be moved to the places where they are most vitally needed.

RECOMMENDED READING


Brooke, Gustave J. World relief and rehabilitation. No. 307. 1944. Univ. of Chicago Round Table. (Radio discussion 201).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The nations have declared. Canadian Inst. of Int. Affairs, Toronto, 1944.

Coburn, James. The immediacy of need in public health. (speech, October 4, to be published in Am. Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health.)


Education for Victory. Oct. 3, 1944. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. (Reprint available free from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.)


Free World. Symposium on UNRRA. November, 1944.


—— Re-making a war-torn world. C.L.D. Nov., 1944.

—— First fundamental for a free world: relief for the liberated. Free World. April, 1944.


—— Relief for Europe. No. 17. December, 1944.


—— Europe's uprooted people; the rehabilitation of the displaced population. No. 36. September, 1944. (Pamphlet, 295).


APPENDIX

UNRRA's Responsibilities for Displaced Persons

In a "Summary Statement on UNRRA's Responsibilities with Regard to Displaced Persons," the categories of displaced persons with whom UNRRA at present is authorized to deal were explicitly defined by the Standing Technical Committee on Displaced Persons in November, 1944.

"The categories of displaced persons with respect to whose repatriation or return to their homes or previously settled residences UNRRA is at present authorized to deal, subject to agreement with the governments and military authorities concerned and to certain other limitations, are the following:"

"United Nations nationals who have been displaced as a result of the war and who are: found in conquered or occupied enemy or ex-enemy territory; found in liberated United Nations territory outside of their own countries; found in liberated United Nations territory having been displaced within their own countries; found in United Nations territory never occupied by the enemy; prisoners of war or persons who have previously had such status, the categories of such persons to be designated by the governments at whose request assistance is given."

"Persons not possessing United Nations nationality, including stateless persons, who have been displaced as a result of the war and who are: found in liberated territory and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations; found in enemy or ex-enemy territories and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations; stateless and who have been driven from their previous places of settled residence and can be repatriated thereto."

"Enemy or ex-enemy nationals not falling under the second category, including certain Italian nationals who have been displaced within their own country, to be determined by agreement among the Administration, the military command, and the appropriate authority in Italy, pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Resolution 58 found in liberated territories and who have been interned into the homes of United Nations nationals and whose removal is necessary, and any other categories of persons which can be shown to fall within the proper scope of UNRRA's activities."

The statement was in line with the resolutions on this subject passed at the first and second sessions of the UNRRA Council.
# CONTENTS

**UNRRA: an International Service Agency**
- Helping People to Help Themselves 1
- Scope and Functions of UNRRA 2
- Contributions of Invaded and Uninvaded Countries 3

**Background and Organization**
- How UNRRA Came To Be 4
- How UNRRA Is Organized 5
- How UNRRA Is Financed 7

**Principal Fields of UNRRA Operations**
- Food 8
- Clothing and Textiles 9
- Health 10
- Displaced Persons 11
- Agricultural Rehabilitation 12
- Industrial Rehabilitation 12
- Welfare 13

**How Needs Are Met**
- Procedure in Determining Needs 14
- UNRRA and the Combined Boards 15
- Procurement of Supplies 17
- Payment for Supplies 17
- Distribution of Supplies 21

**Progress of UNRRA**
- Following the First Session of UNRRA Council 21
- Second Session of the Council 22
- UNRRA Missions 24
- UNRRA in the Balkans 27
- UNRRA in Western and Northern Europe 29
- UNRRA in the Far East 30

**Recommended Reading**

**Films on UNRRA Subjects**

**Appendix**
- Outline of Headquarters Staff Organization 33
- The Secretariat 34
- The Regional Office for Europe 34
44 MEMBER GOVERNMENTS OF UNRRA
United Nations and Governments Associated With Them

Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
French Provisional Government
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippine Commonwealth
Poland
Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

"The Governments or Authorities whose duly authorized representatives have subscribed herein,

"Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their subsistence, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the resumption of essential services,

"We have agreed as follows:

"There is hereby established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration . . ."

From the Agreement, signed November 9, 1945, by plenipotentiaries, representing forty-four United Nations and nations associated with them in the war, establishing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

UNRRA, AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY

Never before in history has so large a part of humanity suffered from the effects of war. The results of this world-wide conflict are of such appalling dimensions, the immediate needs of millions of war victims for relief and rehabilitation are so urgent, that the resources of the world must be mobilized to meet them.

Since 1939 Asia armies have overrun 35 countries in Europe and Asia. The pre-war population of occupied countries in Europe, exclusive of enemy-held areas of Russia, was close to 160,000,000 people, of whom great numbers upon liberation will be in need of relief. According to Chinese authorities, China's relief and rehabilitation programs, to be mainly financed and staffed by the Chinese Government, is contemplated for a population of 600,000,000, of whom 265,000,000 are in Japanese-occupied areas. Millions more are in the Philippines, the East Indies, and other Far Eastern areas.

The devastating power of modern weapons and explosives and methods of conducting military operations account for far greater material destruction and civilian casualties than ever before. To the disastrous effects of present-day warfare have been added two other major causes of immense damage and suffering: the "scorched earth" tactics of the retreating enemy, designed to leave nothing of practical use to advancing Allied forces while leaving behind at the same time great numbers of starving and destitute civilians war victims on a further Allied military encumbrance; and the deliberate policy, practiced by Axis Powers from the first, of weakening by every conceivable means the nations they overrun in order to assure their more thorough subjugation.

Another factor creating relief needs on a vast scale is that of
displaced persons. Their numbers run into millions. An unorganized mass movement of these people, attempting to return to their homes, would reduce war-embellished transportation facilities to chaos, would clog roads, and would lead to misery, starvation, and the spread of epidemics.

After the last war, approximately $3,000,000,000 was loaned for relief in Europe. Yet the continent of Europe was substantially free of the direct ravages of war, with only a few large patches of actual devastation, and the Far East was wholly untouched by the conflict. The problems of relief then were serious, but in no way comparable to those now confronting Allied military and civilian authorities.

The reconstruction of devastated Europe and of war-torn China and other Far Eastern countries and islands of the Pacific will require years. At the moment, and for a limited time after the liberation of enemy-occupied areas, the pressing demand is for relief and rehabilitation measures that will make the transition from war to peace as orderly and humane as possible. It is with this period and its many problems—not with ultimate reconstruction—that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is concerned.

Helping People to Help Themselves

In spite of widespread ruin and devastation, the peoples of occupied Europe and the Far East, as their land is freed of enemy invaders, will have many resources that may be utilized if they receive help at the right time and of the right sort.

Released from the burden of enemy occupation, farmers and other producers to a considerable extent will find the means of supplying many of the wants of their own nation, providing that their tools are usable and their products can be transported.

When the economic life of the liberated countries has begun to move—that is, when the people can produce and transport supplies for their elemental needs—UNRRA’s job will be done.

In Gen. Herbert H. Lehman’s acceptance speech, following his election as Director General, he said, among other things:

“In approaching the task which lies ahead one cardinal principle above all else should motivate our actions and govern our policies. That is the principle of helping people to help themselves. That principle must always be the guiding light of UNRRA.”

Scopes and Functions of UNRRA

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is an international agency established by forty-four United and Associated Nations to help organize the resources of the United Nations so that all liberated nations may have the same opportunity to relieve the sufferings of their people, and start rebuilding for peace.

UNRRA is a service agency, which is authorized by the member nations to operate during the military period specifically at the request of the military and when the military period is over, at the request of, and in agreement with, the national authorities of liberated nations.

The supply situation makes international cooperation in meeting relief needs inevitable. A scramble for available supplies would leave some areas of the world destitute. Disastrous price movements would ensue, with chaotic results everywhere.

In the successful accomplishment of its task, UNRRA will depend on the continued will to cooperate of the member governments, whether supplying or receiving countries, whether in a position to pay for supplies or not.

Some supplies are short. UNRRA resources are limited. UNRRA’s purpose is to secure an equitable distribution of supplies, to render services which can best be carried on by an international agency, and to help countries to help themselves and each other.

Contributions of Invaded and Uninvaded Countries

When the representatives of the forty-four governments assembled at Atlantic City in 1942 first considered the problems of relief and rehabilitation arising from the war, it was evident that a number of varying situations, as regards liberated areas, would have to be taken into account.

The Council members were aware that some liberated countries would have foreign exchange resources sufficient to finance their own needs for imported relief and rehabilitation supplies. It was anticipated, therefore, that UNRRA aid to such nations, if requested, would be of a limited character, in accordance with the Council’s policy not to deplete the Administration’s available resources for the relief and rehabilitation of any areas the government of which was in a position to pay with suitable means of exchange. Some countries, furthermore, despite the ravages of war in general, would still possess indigenous resources of considerable extent and volume.

Other countries, on the contrary, not only had been looted and devastated by the enemy, their foreign exchange resources also were seriously impaired and in some cases almost completely wiped out. At the same time, their native resources had been reduced to a point where they could not support the minimum needs of their people. To require such governments upon liberation to undertake the financing of their relief needs, in the view of the Council, would add the
burden of an enduring foreign exchange debt to the harrow already caused by the war.

The Council was assured that the uninvited United Nations countries were in a position to be of great help to the less fortunate war associates who had given men and treasure in the struggle for freedom and had continued unabated their active resistance to the occupying forces—actions of great strategic importance to the Allied armies.

Taking into consideration all these factors, the financial plan adopted by the Council (p. 7) requested that each member government whose home territory had not been occupied by the enemy, in as far as its appropriate constitutional body should authorize the amount of contributions recommended by the Council, would contribute to the support of UNRRA’s operating expenses. The Council further requested that all member governments contribute to the administrative expenses of UNRRA.

BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

The problems of relief and rehabilitation for the victims of Axis aggression, now sharply focused in the light of Allied victories and advances in every theater, were envisaged in part when the Nazis had begun their march of conquest but had not yet revealed the magnitude of their ambitions. In August, 1940, Prime Minister Churchill in a speech to the House of Commons promised the people of Europe that the shattering of Nazi power would bring them food, freedom and peace.

As a step toward this objective a Committee on Starvation was established a few months later under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, to arrange for the purchase of surplus commodities and to provide a reserve of relief goods.

Another step was taken on 24 September 1941 when the British Government called representatives of Allied governments to a meeting at St. James Palace. As a result of this meeting an Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements was created. With Sir Frederick Leith-Ross as chairman, and a broad inter-Allied representation throughout, the committee worked for eighteen months to frame estimates of the needs which would have to be met after the war.

Meanwhile an operating agency, the Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration (MERRA), was set up late in 1941 under the then British Minister of State. MERRA, with headquarters in Cairo, established camps in Syria, Persia, and Egypt to care for Polish and Greek refugees who were escaping from Europe.

In the United States a number of interdepartmental governmental committees had been working on estimates of postwar needs when in December 1942 President Roosevelt created the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations (OFRRO) within the State Department. With Herbert H. Lehman, ex-Governor of New York, as Director, OFRRO made plans to provide and transport food, clothing and other basic necessities to war victims when they were liberated from enemy control. During the spring and summer of 1943 the program was put into action in Tunisia where special feeding programs were instituted, camps were established for refugees, and health controls were set up.

How UNRRA Came to Be

In June of 1943, after preliminary conversations between State Department officials representing the United States and representatives of the British Foreign Office, headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the United States Government presented a draft agreement for the establishment of an international relief organization to all the United Nations. Suggestions made by these governments and by members of the United States Congress were incorporated in the proposal, and on 9 November 1943 representatives of forty-four United and Associated Nations met in the White House, Washington, D. C., to sign the Agreement establishing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The Agreement provided for a Council to act as a governing body, and two days after the signing of the Agreement the UNRRA Council opened its first session in Atlantic City, New Jersey. On 11 November Herbert H. Lehman was elected Director General and assumed office. The Council then set to work to determine major policies by which the Administration was to be guided, and to outline the form of the administrative organization.

How UNRRA is Organized

The Council, which is the central policy-making body of UNRRA, is made up of one representative from each of the forty-four member governments. The Council meets not less than twice a year and makes decisions by a simple majority vote. Between sessions of the Council, the Central Committee, composed of representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States, makes policy decisions of an emergency nature when necessary. These decisions are subject to later reconsideration by the Council.

There are two regional committees, one for Europe and one for the Far East, composed of representatives of the governments in the
areas concerned. The regional committees normally meet within their respective areas. They consider and recommend to the Council the Central Committee policies with respect to relief and rehabilitation within their respective areas.

There is a standing Committee on Supplies whose general function is to advise the Council, the Central Committee, and the Director General on general policies regarding the provision, financing and transport of supplies. The main supplier nations are represented on this Committee. There is also a Committee on Financial Control whose work is generally to advise the Council on financial matters.

In addition, the Council has provided for five technical committees on Agriculture, Displaced Persons, Health, Industrial Rehabilitation and Welfare.

Executive authority is vested in the Director General who with his staff is responsible for carrying out UNRRA's program in line with the policies established by the Council. In accordance with plans developed at the Headquarters Office and in Regional Offices, he acts upon requests to provide supplies and services to liberated countries that lack the foreign exchange resources to pay for their own relief and rehabilitation, and he provides repatriation, health, and welfare services to all liberated Nations when requested. He also directs the work of the field missions, including refugee camps in the Middle East and North Africa, and country field missions.

The Director General has full power and authority to carry out relief operations contemplated by the United Nations Agreement, within the limits of available resources and the broad administrative policies determined by the Council or its Central Committee. As stated in the Agreement these policies are:

"To plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate, in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. The form of activities of the Administration within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government for carrying out measures planned by the Administration therein shall be determined after consultation with and with the consent of the Member government."

The Senior Deputy Director General is the Director General's principal adviser and deputy, and coordinates the work of the Deputy Directors General and Directors of functional divisions.

The Headquarters Office is located in Washington, D.C., and the European Regional Office (ERO) in London. The Balkan Mission-Cairo Office is the administrative center for the Balkan Mission and for operation of the Middle East refugee camps. A Southwest Pacific Area Office at Sydney, Australia, will serve UNRRA operations in that area, and a China Area Office at Chungking will perform a similar function in China.

The Headquarters staff is organized in nine major departments—three of them of a special character, three operating and three functional units. In addition, four specialized units are attached to the Office of the Director General. The Secretariat serves in liaison between the committee and subcommittees of the Council and the bureaus and divisions of the Administration. (The functions of the Headquarters staff, the Secretariat, and the European Regional Office are outlined on pp. 33, 34.)

How UNRRA is Financed

In the financial plan adopted at Atlantic City the Council recommends that each member nation whose territory has not been invaded contribute an amount equal to approximately one percent of its national income for the year ending 30 June 1943. All members, whether or not they have been invaded, will contribute, in varying degree, to the administrative expenses of the organization.

The Council also recommended that not less than 10 percent of the amount contributed should be in the form of currency to be expended in areas outside of the contributing country, and that the balance of the contribution should be in the form of a credit in local currency, available for the purchase of the contributing country's supplies and services. Neutral countries, private organizations and private citizens may also contribute.

The anticipated resources, amounting to from $1,800,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, are small when compared to the tremendous needs of the liberated areas.

Up to 30 November, 1944, member governments had appropriated a total (equivalent in U.S. dollars) of $1,217,091,885 for UNRRA's operating expenses, and 26 member governments had made contributions toward administrative expenses totaling $579,013 of the $10,000,000 allocated by the Council for 1944 administrative expenses.

PRINCIPAL FIELDS OF UNRRA OPERATIONS

The possibility of imported relief goods being made available in needed quantities at any given time depends, among other factors, on the extent to which the enemy destroys communications and port
leading installations; the extent to which military operations may still be proceeding, the shipping available, and the world supply situation. The primary consideration in all of UNRRA’s operations is need. Apart from humanitarian considerations, it is in the general interest that the danger of disease, famine, and unrest be averted at the earliest possible moment. It is the intention first to stop or avert privation and, secondly, to help secure a standard of civilian supply which will enable the people of the liberated nations eventually to make their full contribution to the rebuilding of a prosperous economy.

It should be clearly understood that UNRRA is not the only source of relief supplies and services. The United Nations set up this agency as an equalizing and balancing force which mobilizes the resources of the uninvaded nations to provide a fair and equal opportunity to all liberated nations for an early start on the way back to peace-time living standards. Providing this opportunity does not mean doing the whole task, or even a major part of the task of relief and rehabilitation. The major job will be done by the people and the Governments of the liberated nations. They will have to draw on their own production for most of the goods of daily living and the services of a civilized community. They will have to import some goods and seek some help in the way of services. Those who have foreign exchange resources will finance their own imports. They will receive some imported supplies from the military forces in the early period after liberation. If they are without foreign exchange resources they will call upon the international pool of supplies contributed by the uninvaded nations through UNRRA.

The problem is to dovetail the use of the resources available through all types of financing so that there will be equity in the provision of relief supplies and services to the people in all areas at all times. The brief reports which follow on the situation with respect to the major supply items take into account the needs of the liberated people, and apply to the total program of relief and rehabilitation, not just to the UNRRA program.

Food

Food will command high priority in shipments to liberated areas. Requirements for Europe and the Far East are being worked out with representatives of the occupied countries. In Europe it has been estimated, roughly eight million tons of imported food for relief will be needed during the first year after the defeat of Germany. Large quantities of imported food will be required in the Far East, particularly during the early months after liberation. There, however, the major problem is internal transport.

Of the staple foods, wheat is plentiful; bread grains and cereals appear to be adequate. Almost certainly, shortages of dairy products, meat, and fats and oils will be serious in some liberated areas, depending on available stocks in the areas and on the season when liberation occurs. If food supplies in liberated areas are insufficient to maintain subminimum dietary standards in those countries, food imports from supplying countries will be scheduled in such fashion as to bring the people’s diet as nearly as possible to agreed minimum relief standards.

Shipments of wheat and other grains are likely to exceed those of other foods since they constitute the largest single requirement and are relatively plentiful. Beans and peas are being purchased to make up some of the deficiencies in animal protein supply. Milk and vitamins for children and nursing mothers will also need to be furnished.

Clothing and Textiles

One of the most acute needs of the peoples of liberated areas will be for clothing and textiles. In Europe, wardrobes have not been replenished to any adequate extent for five years. In the Far East, clothing replacement has grown progressively more difficult for seven years. Bombings and other ravages of war have left many families almost completely destitute.

Since UNRRA is directed to assist in the rehabilitation as well as the relief of the liberated areas, the program is to help these people meet their own needs for clothing and textiles as far as possible by shipping raw wool and raw cotton to those countries having the facilities to make clothing and piece goods. This procedure would speed the rehabilitation of the textile mills and enable textile workers to find employment.

From the point of view of supply also, this would be the most desirable manner in which to meet relief needs, since world supplies of raw wool and raw cotton are more than adequate to meet European and Far Eastern requirements.

The needs arising from five or more years of war, however, will be so urgent in some instances that relief cannot be delayed for the time necessary to manufacture garments from the raw fiber. In such cases, finished clothing or piece goods must be sent. UNRRA will call on all possible sources of supply, including Army salvaged clothing and surpluses and used clothing from civilian sources, to help meet these urgent needs of the nations that call for UNRRA assistance. The used clothing drive, conducted by all denominations in the United States...
in September, 1944, was a measure designed to assist in supplying clothing to Europe’s war victims. Another drive of this sort will be launched in 1945.

In contrast to raw wool and raw cotton, the supply situation of cotton and woolen goods is extremely tight. The principal sources of supply for textiles are the United States and the United Kingdom, where military and civilian needs for such items eat up the great bulk of productive capacity. UNRRA’s supplies come out of what little remains for export.

Other countries, such as Canada and Brazil, are supplying textiles and clothing to UNRRA for relief to the limit of their available capacities, but being small producers of these items to begin with, their contributions will cover only a fraction of the requirements.

Health

Swift action will be necessary to prevent the spread of epidemics—a danger aggravated by the movement home of millions of displaced persons. The health of occupied nations as a whole is known to be bad. UNRRA is preparing to help the health service of liberated nations cope with widespread undernourishment, infant mortality and, in some areas, malaria. Typhus may be expected in some regions. Venereal disease and tuberculosis have risen sharply.

UNRRA is assembling emergency stocks of medical and health supplies for shipment to the nations seeking aid as soon as the military situation permits. Procurement is probably far advanced on stocks of medical supplies from other commodities. Calculations have been made on the basis of population, medical standards, number of hospital beds, and other factors.

One of the first tasks will be to tie up the broken threads of international collaboration in public health. The Administration has started an Epidemiological Center, and minimum requirements have been drawn up for protecting the health of moving populations. Agreement of member governments is being sought for quarantine regulations to promote the quickest and safest transit of people across frontiers. At Montreux the Council passed a resolution endorsing revision of two International Sanitary Conventions—an action designed to facilitate disease control after liberation.

Under consideration are laboratory units of many kinds and supplies for completely equipped hospitals of 40 beds and 200 beds. A special UNRRA emergency unit contains all essential supplies for the medical and health needs of 100,000 persons for a period of one month, and units are in preparation to care for a population group of a million people for a period of three months.

Preparations are being made for supplying qualified professional services which may be needed for either relief work in the field, or for assistance in the reestablishment of basic health services.

Displaced Persons

The extent of persons who have been uprooted by the war is not known, but it is estimated that approximately 9,000,000 persons of United Nations origin are displaced in Germany alone. This figure does not include prisoners of war in Germany. In the countries of France, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Norway there are upwards of 1,800,000 persons who belong to other nationalities, and in those same countries approximately 2,500,000 persons are displaced within their own countries. The total number displaced throughout Europe outside their own national territory was estimated at about 12,000,000 in the summer of 1944.

Displacement of these persons is due to a variety of causes, but for most of them the causes were enemy inspired. Numbered among this class of war victims are forced laborers in Axis countries, civilian prisoners, war refugees, and concentration camp internees.

These persons will have to be aided if they are to be returned to their homelands; this involves their registration and identification, and provisions for food, clothing, medical care and other welfare services. UNRRA plans to organize and develop some of these services within the refugee groups themselves.

Among the thousands of Yugoslav and Greek refugees now in camps in the Middle East many women and girls have been trained as nurses so that they may be of help when they return home. Since 1 May, 1944, UNRRA has been administering six such camps, and another reserve camp has been organized at Philippi, Salonika, in North Africa. The Middle East camps, with a total population of approximately 40,000, at present house mostly women and children.

UNRRA camps and hospitals in southern Italy hold 8,500.

All the problems of relief services and repatriation programs are being closely examined, and widespread plans for coping with them are being formulated in cooperation with the military authorities and member governments. It is planned that shelter, food, clothing, health, and welfare services will be provided for displaced persons during both the military period and the period following until such time as their repatriation can be effected.

UNRRA does not expect to do what the governments themselves can do for these unfortunate victims of the war, but it does stand ready upon invitation of the military authorities to assist during the period of military control, working in aid of the military and the member
governments of UNRRA upon their invitation. Notions that can pay for the services and supplies will be expected to do so.

A Multilateral Agreement, covering the main points of services and care during the waiting period before repatriation is effected, has been drafted and is now before the respective European United Nations governments for ratification.

In the Far East, Chinese authorities concerned with China's stupendous problem of displaced persons—estimated to number as many as 40,000,000—are approaching it from many angles, most of them closely connected with UNRRA over-all programs contemplated for that area. Since Free China is in an exceptional situation in that areas never occupied by the enemy have become places of refuge for millions, a special approach is indicated.

Agricultural Rehabilitation

The problems of agricultural production and fishing industries must be grappled with as speedily as possible after liberation. This will require thousands of tons of seed, fertilizers and pesticides as well as agricultural and fishing equipment. The governments of the occupied countries of Europe have already indicated the probable needs of their farmers and fishermen for the period immediately following liberation. Tentative production goals for crops, livestock, and fisheries during the first year following liberation are being established in cooperation with representatives of occupied countries and will further shape estimates of requirements.

As soon as the military situation permits, stock will be taken of what is on hand in each country to carry out the agricultural production program; what additional help in the way of seed, fertilizers, feed and equipment is needed, and of what is necessary to process, preserve, and distribute the food locally available. In anticipation of such requirements, stockpiles of essential supplies for food producers are now being assembled. Emphasis is laid on practical help to enable them to do the best they can with such tools and supplies as they have on hand. When requested by the government of a liberated country, assistance will be given in planning and carrying out a definite program for agricultural rehabilitation.

Industrial Rehabilitation

UNRRA's objective in industrial rehabilitation is to aid liberated areas in the resumption of production and the restoration of services essential for relief. Emphasis is placed upon supplying the means of rehabilitation, that is, repair parts and materials to restore facilities damaged to a degree requiring the assistance of UNRRA, as defined in Council resolutions. In this connection it will be noted that the present program differs markedly from that followed after the last war when finished goods poured into Europe in 1919 and 1920, absorbing a large part of the Continent's foreign exchange assets.

Industries and services essential to relief operations include transportation, water supply, electric power facilities and the industries supplying fuel and textiles, shoes, soap, and medical supplies.

In addition, repairing and replacement of equipment parts may be provided for such capital goods industries as are needed to rehabilitate essential production and services: machine tool manufacture, railroad rolling stock, steel and other metal production, and certain chemical industries.

Relief period priority in rehabilitation of essential shelter will be given to hospitals, schools and institutions for homeless persons, particularly for workers engaged in essential public services and in relief industries, as well as for workers in agriculture.

Welfare

Under any broad program of relief and rehabilitation there are always likely to be large numbers of persons whose needs are not met by the system of general distribution already in existence. Certain classes of persons (such as sick, disabled or unemployed persons and families having no breadwinner), frequently lack the resources necessary to secure from the general distribution system the necessities of life. Still other groups, though able to claim their proportional share of food, clothing, and other necessities, need further services to help meet their special needs. Typical of these groups are homeless and orphaned children, pregnant women and nursing mothers, aged or handicapped persons, and families broken up by the war. Among the last named are many young persons, particularly women, and girls deprived of family or occupied countries, for forced labor, who will need special help if they are to become self-supporting.

In meeting its responsibilities toward these categories of persons in need of special help UNRRA has a number of fundamental responsibilities.

Welfare services, for which the Administration's assistance may be required by member governments include: provision of food, clothing and household supplies through means other than normal channels of distribution; provision of emergency shelter for those who are without homes; child care services for orphaned, homeless or other children in need of special provision; welfare services in temporary communities such as refugee camps, temporary hostels and
shelters occupational activities, including training and retraining (for handicapped workers, persons unable to resume their normal occupations and for young persons who, because of the war, have never known normal work experience), and employment in the production of relief supplies or in the performance of essential services; services to welfare institutions such as homes for the aged and homes for children. The reconstitution of local self-help resources is another important UNRRA objective.

Planning of welfare services is done on a country-by-country basis. To facilitate this planning specific information about countries in which UNRRA may be called upon to operate is being collected from all possible sources. UNRRA also keeps in close touch with representatives of its member governments so that services which it may be asked to render may be closely integrated into the welfare programs member governments are themselves planning to put into operation in liberated areas.

UNRRA will assist governments and authorities to organize services needed to preserve health and social well-being. Foreign voluntary relief agencies may be called upon to help organize such relief, welfare and health services in periods of emergency and particularly during the early stages of a relief operation. They will, however, be expected to be concerned primarily with relief and welfare services supplementary to the basic services provided by governments and UNRRA. Already UNRRA has enlisted the cooperation of a large number of foreign voluntary relief organizations for service in areas of UNRRA operations, and several hundred representatives of these organizations are in the field working under the direction of UNRRA.

An additional responsibility of UNRRA is to encourage the greatest extent possible the re-establishment of indigenous voluntary organizations in liberated areas. (The principles of cooperation between UNRRA and voluntary relief organizations not indigenous to areas of UNRRA operations are given in the Report of the Director General to the Second Session of the Council, pp. 121-124.)

HOW NEEDS ARE MET

As an organization to service the needs of liberated peoples, UNRRA acts as a clearing house to determine needs; to present to the appropriate allocating authorities over-all requirements for all the liberated areas; to assure the opening of channels from the source of supplies to the liberated countries without foreign exchange resources; and, lastly, to coordinate relief requests of all liberated countries as they are in competition for limited items of supply.

As regards the coordinating functions of UNRRA in respect to governments able to pay for relief supplies, such governments are advised that before they submit supply requests to the Combined Boards, they submit their proposals to the Director General for comment.

The Director General, taking into consideration the over-all situation, may disapprove a particular request in its entirety, or approve certain portions of it; or he may approve the request with the understanding that the requesting government withdraws its application if the items are needed in other liberated areas.

During the military period, UNRRA observers, working in liaison with the military, may survey the actual needs of a liberated area at first hand and on that basis submit estimates of requirements. Thus, all estimates of a country's requirements made before a country's liberation are subject to revision after liberation occurs and may be further particularized before civilian authorities assume control.

Procedure in Determining Needs

The problem of determining needs is attacked in cooperation with the member governments. The first step is to set a standard of relief and rehabilitation supplies in respect to food and other basic essentials, which is to be met for people in all liberated lands. This process has been going forward through the Council's Committee for Europe during the months since the establishment of UNRRA. Similar work has been undertaken more recently by the Committee for the Far East.

After the standard of relief and rehabilitation supplies in each major line of commodities has been established, the next step is to determine what the local resources of the country are in each category.

The second step is to determine by how much, if any, local resources fall short of the standard. The difference constitutes the need of the country for imported relief and rehabilitation goods and raw materials.

The figures thus arrived at in advance of liberation are constantly revised in the light of new information, particularly after liberation occurs and a survey can be made of conditions within the liberated areas.

Once the goal of agreed standards of relief and rehabilitation is achieved in a country able to pay for them, the claims of countries where corresponding standards have not yet been reached have priority. This principle assures an equitable distribution among all liberated areas and illustrates the coordinating function of UNRRA in assessing the merits of competing claims for available supplies.
NEEDS IN LIBERATED AREAS ARE FOR
SUPPLIES and SERVICES

FOOD  CLOTHING  TEXTILES
TRANSPORT, ETC.

HEALTH  WELFARE  MEDICAL SERVICE
AND SUPPLIES

DISPLACED  PERSONS

AGRICULTURAL  REHABILITATION

INDUSTRIAL  REHABILITATION

If liberated countries are unable to provide them from their own resources these needs are met by UNRRA serving as an agency through which member nations provide

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE FORM OF

RELIEF SUPPLIES

TRANSPORTATION

and FOREIGN EXCHANGE

and STORAGE FACILITIES

EXPERT PERSONNEL
such as doctors nurses welfare workers transport experts camp managers, etc.

to purchase supplies and services
UNRRA and the Combined Boards

Preliminary estimates of requirements for liberated areas during both military and civilian periods are presented by various claimant groups to the Combined Boards—the Combined Food Board, Combined Raw Materials Board, Combined Production and Resources Board, and Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. These estimates form the basis of requests for allocation of supplies from this authority. The Boards recommend allocations of goods which are in short world supply among the various claimant groups for liberated areas: namely, the military, lend-lease and mutual aid, UNRRA, and Allied governments with foreign exchange assets.

As a rule, the Combined Boards also indicate where such supplies may be obtained in the world market. The amount of commodities which will be available to meet agreed requirements will depend on available stocks, the extent to which the Combined Boards allocate from total world supplies those necessary for relief, and the cooperation of the governments of supplying countries.

An essential commitment of the United Nations through UNRRA is to secure among liberated areas a fair distribution of goods that are in short supply. In this connection, the member governments are to keep the Administration fully informed of their programs of intended purchases, and the Director General may present to the Combined Boards such recommendations or objections as he may deem necessary to obtain a fair distribution between liberated territories and territories yet to be liberated.

UNRRA has established claims on the stream of world production which the Combined Boards allocate—claims on crops to be harvested and goods to be made. The arrangements concluded assure that supplies will be drawn at the appropriate time from the current stream of production and from the stocks that have been accumulated for war purposes.

Procurement of Supplies

Supplying countries have been urged to transmit to the Administration their proposals regarding the types of supplies which they can produce for liberated areas, and in a number of cases they have done so. Procurement already has been begun in several countries. In most instances it is being carried on by the government procurement agencies of the supplying countries against requests submitted by UNRRA.

Requests to supply are filed by UNRRA in the United States with the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA); in Canada, with the Canadian Mutual Aid Board; and in Brazil they are to be directed to a
IMPORT RELIEF AND REHABILITATION NEEDS ARE MET BY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILITARY</th>
<th>LIBERATED COUNTRIES</th>
<th>UNRA</th>
<th>OTHER SOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>during period of military control with supplies acquired by Allied military authorities</td>
<td>having foreign exchange assets with supplies for which they pay</td>
<td>with funds and supplies contributed by member governments*</td>
<td>voluntary agencies** private contributors national non-member governments with money, supplies, services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*To provide liberated member governments lacking necessary foreign exchange with supplies and services they could not otherwise acquire.

**Voluntary agencies work in cooperation with UNRRA in areas where UNRRA is operating, in accordance with agreement between UNRRA and the agencies.

HOW UNRRA ASSEMBLES SUPPLIES

UNRRA receives from liberated countries estimates of their relief supply needs. On the basis of these estimates UNRRA presents over-all estimates of total supply requirements for relief and rehabilitation to

THE COMBINED BOARDS

which are concerned with world stocks of commodities in short supply and grant allocations to claimant groups including military, lead loans, self-financing, liberated countries and UNRRA for relief and rehabilitation supplies.

Supplies allocated to UNRRA are procured through

PROCUREMENT AGENCIES OF SUPPLYING COUNTRIES such as Foreign Economic Administration in the U.S.

Supplies procured by UNRRA will be shipped in space allocated by appropriate intergovernmental agencies.

44 MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

MAY RECEIVE REQUESTS FOR

RELIEF SUPPLIES

- food
- clothing
- medical items, etc.

RELIEF SERVICES

- displaced persons
- health
- welfare

REHABILITATION SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

- such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishery equipment, machinery and spare parts, transport and appropriate technical services

CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES OF LIBERATED AREAS +

+ During military period in countries unable to pay for supplies UNRRA personnel in liaison with military authorities survey actual needs at first hand and on that basis submit estimates of requirements.

These Requests Are Met Through

UNRRA

by Supplies Secured from

UNINVADERED COUNTRIES AND FROM SOME LIBERATED COUNTRIES

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

Is carried out by local or national authorities pursuant to UNRRA principle of equitable distribution to all classes regardless of race, religion or politics. Proceeds of sales of supplies by member governments of liberated areas will become available to UNRRA in local currencies for further relief and rehabilitation work.
three-man commission set up for that purpose. The procedure varies in other supply countries.

An effort has been made to gear UNRRA procurement into the machinery of procurement for war purposes so that in some fields, particularly textiles, UNRRA will draw on productive capacity as needs for the military period are satisfied.

It is also contemplated that when called upon to meet relief and rehabilitation needs, UNRRA will draw upon stockpiles being maintained for general war purposes. In the event of such transfers to UNRRA, appropriate financial adjustments will be made between UNRRA and the governments which provide the supplies.

Payment for Supplies

The Allied military authorities are responsible for the procurement of relief supplies, based on standards designed to prevent disease and unrest among the civilian population, for distribution during the military relief period assumed, for planning purposes, to be of six months duration.

When the Army relinquishes control of an Allied area, a civilian government will take over. If this government has foreign exchange resources with which to buy in the markets of the world, it will cooperate with UNRRA in obtaining the allocation of relief supplies, including food, from world supplies now under the allocation control of the Combined Boards. Governments that have ample foreign exchange resources will bear part or all of the responsibility for financing procurement of relief supplies for their areas when they take over civilian control.

Allied countries that have no foreign exchange resources may request UNRRA to provide supplies for the period following that of military responsibility. These supplies will be made available out of total UNRRA resources contributed by supplying countries.

When a member government considers that it is not in a position to pay for supplies and services, it submits a statement of its financial situation to an appropriate subcommittee of the Council’s Committee on Supplies, the function of which is to advise regarding that country’s ability to meet its relief and rehabilitation costs in suitable means of foreign exchange. In the case of the Greek Government, for example, such a subcommittee was established, and it advised the Director General that Greece should be given relief and rehabilitation assistance for a limited period without payment in foreign exchange, subject to further examination of Greece’s foreign exchange at a later date.

The Council at its first session recommended that governments not in a position to pay make available to the Administration, in whole or in part, the local currency proceeds realized from the sale of supplies furnished by the Administration.

Distribution of Supplies

Among the guiding principles governing the distribution of supplies, the Council at Atlantic City resolved that:

- wherever the Administration conducted relief and rehabilitation operations, its resources in supplies and services should be dispensed on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief; that these resources at no time should be used as a political weapon; that distribution should take place under effective rationing and price controls; and that the maximum practicable use should be made of the normal agencies of distribution.

A majority of countries, from information at present available, anticipate that they will themselves be able to undertake the distribution within their territories of supplies made available by, or with the assistance of, UNRRA. In these countries, other liberation, there is expected to be an effective system of distributing agencies in existence—commercial, governmental, cooperative, and charitable. In consonance with one of UNRRA’s basic principles—helping people to help themselves—most of the relief jobs, especially the distribution of supplies, will be done by the liberated nations themselves.

Distribution through the available channels in each country on an equitable basis to all classes will be the responsibility of the respective national authorities; also, it will be their responsibility to see that those able to pay buy through normal distribution agencies, and others without resources are provided relief free. UNRRA’s responsibility is to work with and assist these authorities in attaining the desired results.

Where the normal machinery of distribution may have broken down, it will be the object of UNRRA to help restore it. Similarly, with regard to services for health, displaced persons, industrial and agricultural rehabilitation, and welfare, the policy of UNRRA will be to work through the normal national and local organizations, and where such services have been greatly impaired, to cooperate with the recognized authorities in restoring them.

PROGRESS OF UNRRA

The close of the First Session of the Council at Atlantic City showed UNRRA as a blueprint of future operations. The execution of that program through the establishment of a staff and personnel proceeded as rapidly as possible under certain recognized handicaps, one of which
was the selection of qualified persons from many governments and national sources to carry on UNRRA's work. In the broadest sense, the program contemplated initiation of an international civil service.

Following the First Session of UNRRA Council

Early in 1944 the Headquarters staff, at Washington, D.C., was set up in substantially its present form, and by the end of April the European Regional Office in London was functioning. As of 15 September, the UNRRA staff and personnel located at the Headquarters Office, the European Regional Office, and in Cairo, Chungking, and elsewhere numbered in excess of 1,500. The expansion of the staff since the spring of 1944 was largely due to increased recruitment for the Balkan Mission and the Philippine and Middle East camps, and to establishment of a personal reserve for eventual assignment to European operations. Nations of 24 of the member governments were represented on the staff.

The training of personnel for overseas service is an important aspect of UNRRA's preparatory activity. The Training Branch of the Division of Personnel and Training is in general charge of this work. Training activities consist of in-service training of Headquarters, preparation of overseas personnel for field service, drafting of plans for training in the field, and the provision of technical assistance in connection with training nationals of member governments for relief and rehabilitation work.

The UNRRA Training Center was established on the campus of the University of Maryland on 1 May, 1944, for the benefit of overseas personnel recruited in North America. The Center offers an intensive program lasting typically six weeks, followed by a supplementary advanced program for those able to remain for a longer period. The first major program, largely completed by the end of September, was designed to prepare personnel for service in the Balkans. It consisted of intensive work in language (Serbo-Croatian and Greek), regional study, UNRRA organization and policy, policies and procedures in the field, and other subject matter. A small faculty, assisted by UNRRA staff members from Headquarters and by visiting experts, has offered the instruction. The members enrolled have included both UNRRA employees and the members of voluntary agencies cooperating with UNRRA. Since July 1944, the average enrollment has been 125.

The first program was followed by a new program for the European Field Reserve, organized on the same general lines with an increased emphasis on field planning and field operation. A special program of orientation was developed for 35 Chinese technical experts, selected by their Government to prepare themselves for work in rehabilitation in China by studying modern techniques in the fields of medicine, flood control, agriculture and welfare. Additional training for service in the Far East will be developed later.

A program has also been inaugurated at Cairo for the Balkan staff being mobilized in that region. Training activities have been conducted on a more limited scale in England for the staff recruited there. In the United Kingdom some of the voluntary organizations providing personnel for service abroad have their own training schools or classes.

For the Headquarters staff there is an in-service training program consisting of special orientation conferences, lectures, luncheons, meetings, film showings, and other informational projects.

Although by autumn, 1944, UNRRA was not operating in any liberated areas, the Administration was engaged in a multitude of activities preparatory to carrying its policies and programs into effect as soon as the military situation permitted.

Swift and extensive advances by Allied forces on every front during the past summer not only liberated large areas of United Nations territory and toppled the Nazi system of alliances in the north and south of Europe, they made the question of relief and rehabilitation one of great urgency.

The need to accelerate UNRRA's program and adapt it to changing conditions—many of which were not foreseen when the UNRRA Council held its first session at Atlantic City in November, 1943—dominated the proceedings of the second session of the Council at Montreal, September 16-26.

As regards matters of policy that only the Council has authority to settle, it was evident to the delegates that a number of resolutions passed at the first session would have to be specifically defined in their application to current and future problems while further resolutions would be required to extend the relief program to cover new situations.

One of these, for example, had to do with the desperate plight of Italy, an enemy country. Under the original Agreement, UNRRA operations were confined to liberated United Nations territory. But the gravity of the Balkan situation and urgent pleas for UNRRA assistance indicated the need to modify the Council's previous policy.

While the work of the second session of the Council, threshed out in preliminary meetings of important committees, dealt with a great variety of subjects, in general these fall into four major groups, represented in the resolutions passed by the Council.

The resolutions cover (1) matters of internal procedure and operations; (2) those having to do with health aspects of the UNRRA program; (3) resolutions defining the scope of operations with respect to displaced persons, and (4) resolutions extending UNRRA operations beyond the territorial limits previously authorized by the Council.
Second Session of the Council

The Second Session was convened by Director General Herbert H. Lehman at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on 16 September.

L. B. Pearson, Canadian Minister to the United States, was elected Chairman; Christian Valdani, chief of the delegation for the Provisional Government of the French Republic, first vice chairman; Cyro de Freitas Valle, Brazilian Ambassador to Canada, second vice chairman; and V. S. Huban, Czechoslovakian Ambassador to the United States, third vice chairman.

Credentialed observers represented the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees; the International Labour Organization; League of Nations Technical Organizations (Health, Research Unit, Economic, Financial and Transport Department); and United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture. Henrik de Kruif, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark to the United States, was invited to attend in a personal capacity.

Since the Second Session determined UNRRA policy toward problems now confronting the Administration and those it will encounter in the near future, the resolutions passed by the Council forecast UNRRA administrative actions. The tenor of comments and discussions that took place on the floor during plenary meetings of the Council pointed to the urgency of the situation and the need for determined action on the part of UNRRA member governments and the Administration.

The statements of representatives of the Combined Chiefs of Staff were illuminating. General Macready discussed the progress of over-all military planning for civilian relief and General Edgerton outlined difficult problems connected with civilian affairs encountered by the military in Italy. The representatives of the military stressed the desire and determination of the Allied armed forces to place the problems of civilian relief in the hands of civilian national governments and UNRRA at the earliest possible moment, dispelling the impression that the military were reluctant to relinquish relief control.

In conservative approach of world stocks of relief supplies and rehabilitation equipment, the representatives of the Combined Boards expressed optimism as regards certain categories, but tightness in the availability of others was anticipated.

The Report of the Director General to the Second Session of the Council summarized the manifold activities of the Administration from the Atlantic City session in November, 1943, to September 15, 1944.

In the Report the magnitude of UNRRA's supply program, initiated or in process of determination, was indicated by the itemized allocations transmitted by the Combined Boards up to September 15.

An analysis of the supply list shows fully as many items of the type that will "help people to help themselves" as items needed for immediate consumption.

Among the resolutions passed by the Council, one approved an annual budget of $11,500,000 covering administrative expenses for the calendar year 1945, submitted by the Director General, and fixed the percentage of the $7,500,000 of new funds required over and above the 1944 unexpended balance to be paid by each member Government; the percentage of the U.S.S.R. was reduced from the previous 15 percent to 10 percent and 5 percent was left unallocated.

Among procedural resolutions, one adopted an official seal of the Administration. Another authorized the Central Committee to admit Denmark as a member Government if the urgency of the situation requires a consideration of the application before the next session of the Council. A third waives the requirement of the agreement for a second Council Session in 1944.

The resolution concerned with the health work of UNRRA, passed by the Council, related to modification of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation (1933).

Modification of the earlier Conventions was recognized by UNRRA health authorities as a necessary step in safeguarding Europe from the dangers of epidemics and contagious disease—a threat inherent in conditions either deliberately produced under Nazi policy of weakening non-German peoples or resulting from the general effects of the war. The previous Conventions were not designed to meet the present situation involving millions of displaced and seriously malnourished individuals. Further, it was felt that modifications should be adopted to ensure that the Conventions be fully in accord with advances in the field of epidemics and disease control.

Health aspects of the UNRRA program also were important in connection with Council determinations in regard to handling displaced persons. To further control at epidemic, the Council approved operations in enemy and ex-enemy areas for the care and repatriation of displaced persons, including persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence by action of the enemy because of race, religion or activities in behalf of the United Nations.

The largest class of displaced persons coming under this provision would be United Nations nationals now in Germany. The number of these has been estimated at approximately 8,000,000, excluding prisoners of war actually in camps.

Other resolutions defining the scope of operations with respect to displaced persons authorized operations for the care and repatriation of (a) displaced persons of other than United Nations nationality
or stateless persons found in liberated territory; (b) displaced persons in territory never occupied by the enemy; and (c) removal or repatriation of persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality who have been intruded into United Nations territory. The Standing Technical Committee on Displaced Persons recommended that the Administration prepare a statement on the categories of displaced persons with whom the Administration is authorized to deal, and authorized the appointment of an ad hoc subcommittee to report on the problems of displaced persons in the Western Hemisphere.

In regard to the repatriation or removal of persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality intruded into United Nations territory, it was pointed out in committee discussions that such persons included civilians who had been settled in occupied countries under the Nazi colonization program, as well as a considerable number of petty officials and others who might be unable to escape to Germany as Allied forces enveloped areas where they were stationed.

The removal of this category of people would be undertaken by the Administration only in the event of request by a government or recognized authority of a liberated area where the situation prevailed, and all expenses connected with such possible operations would be paid for or be ultimately recoverable from the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned.

The territorial limits of UNRRA operations were somewhat expanded through a resolution authorizing a $20,000,000 limited program of aid to mothers and children and displaced persons in Italy, and of medical and sanitary supplies for that country. The resolution stated that the operations in Italy should not constitute a precedent for operations in other enemy or ex-enemy territory.

A resolution authorizing aid to the citizens of the Dodocumene Islands recognized the fact that these people were of Greek origin but Italian nationality.

Another resolution, authorizing aid to areas important to the military program of the United Nations and threatened by famine or disease, was contingent in its application upon agreement by the civil or military government or authority exercising administration in the area concerned.

The Council approved the recommendations of the boxes of supplies for liberated areas formulated by the Committee of the Council for Europe, which had transmitted without recommendation a proposal for establishing priorities in the provision of relief. The Council considered the proposal and adopted a resolution recommending that "special weight and urgency shall be given to the needs of those countries in which the extent of devastation and of sufferings of the people in a part or the whole of their respective areas is greater and has resulted from hostilities and occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy."

Finally, the Council adopted a resolution pointing out that the need for rapid rehabilitation of production and trade in liberated lands will not be dealt with in its entirety by the UNRRA program, and drawing the attention of the member governments to "the importance and the urgency of the need to provide means whereby the problems of rehabilitation may be jointly considered and through the cooperation of the nations successfully resolved."

All resolutions were passed unanimously.

UNRRA Missions

A number of missions have been dispatched by the Administration to different countries for a variety of purposes; others are in process of being assembled, and still others will be assembled and sent in the future.

In general, UNRRA missions are of two kinds: the special or observers' mission, which is of a temporary character with a limited objective; and the country mission, which operates to carry out UNRRA's responsibilities for relief and rehabilitation in a particular country.

Missions of the first order have included exploratory missions to Brazil, China, the Latin American Republics and others. Their function usually is to determine the supply and service requirements of a liberated country or to explore supply sources of a supplying country. On occasion, they may be charged with other responsibilities.

An example of the second category of missions is the Greek Mission, members of which entered Greece shortly after the landing of British troops. For the time that the military forces controlled the civil affairs, the UNRRA officials assisted them on relief, serving in the chain of military command. Later, the mission works with the Greek Government.

The country mission is headed by a Chief of Mission who acts in liaison with the corresponding officer of the military command but administers the work and controls the activities of the mission personnel. Country missions, however, are not all identical in the scope of their operations or the make-up of their personnel. In some countries they may be of a technical advisory character, concerned with only a few phases of the relief program, such as health, welfare, and displaced persons, while in other countries, particularly those without foreign exchange assets, they will have to perform a great variety of functions and may actually operate.
A mission to Australia and New Zealand, headed by Mr. Lithgow Osborne, at the time an UNRRA Deputy Director General and later nominated to be United States Ambassador to the Norwegian Government in exile in London, had among its objectives, among other matters, to recruit personnel, to study the supply situation, discuss finance with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and discuss with the Southwest Pacific Theater Command plans for relief in liberated areas of that region.

A technical mission under Mr. Laurence Duggan, Assistant Diplomatic Adviser, left Washington on 5 September to discuss the UNRRA program and Brazil’s participation in it. The mission met with cordial response and cooperation by Brazilian authorities.

The Government of Brazil signed an agreement with the Administration setting up adequate procurement machinery through establishment of a Mixed Commission, composed of representatives of UNRRA and Brazil. The Commission will administer Brazil’s contribution of $20,000,000 to UNRRA and will make arrangements for procuring Brazilian products that will form part of the contribution.

The plan of handling UNRRA procurement in a supplying member country by a Mixed Commission has forcibly impressed the governments of other Latin American member governments and they have been working out similar agreements with the Administration.

The UNRRA mission to its member countries in Latin America, headed by Dr. Eduardo Santos, Deputy Director General for Latin America, with the American Republics, left Washington in October. Mr. Duggan served as Deputy Chief of the mission. The mission was preceded by Dr. Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela, who made advance program arrangements for the numerous stops during the trip through the 19 member Republics.

The general response to the mission and to UNRRA’s program was highly favorable. Considerable quantities of relief supplies, both raw and finished products, have been earmarked by the governments visited as part of their contributions to UNRRA, and other supply possibilities are under consideration.

An Observer’s Mission to Italy, after two months of close cooperation with officials of the Allied Control Commission and Italian authorities concerned with the displaced persons problem, returned to report its findings. Following the Council’s resolution in respect to aid for Italy, UNRRA technical personnel was dispatched to Rome in October.

Requests for allocations of supplementary food for Italian children and expectant and nursing mothers and for other items falling within the scope of UNRRA’s program for Italy were initiated by the Administration with the expectation that shipments would be made as soon as cargo space arrangements could be completed with the military authorities.

An UNRRA mission to Poland was requested by Polish authorities in October and another mission, at the request of the Czechoslovakian Government, was being made ready to be sent to Czechoslovakia when the military situation permitted.

The delegation to Poland, composed of technical experts in various fields, was headed by John P. Gregg, whose extensive experience in relief work in Poland and the Baltic States after the last war and subsequent service with the U. S. State Department and the War Production Board qualified him for his post with UNRRA.

Acting on a request from the Ethiopian Government for an UNRRA survey mission, the Administration agreed to send a group of specialists, headed by Dr. Alfred Frechette, to that country to develop plans for aiding children made homeless by the war and agricultural workers displaced as a result of enemy action. The mission will also study public health and welfare problems in Ethiopia and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation.

UNRRA in the Balkans

The successful Allied campaign in the Balkans in the fall of 1944 liberated areas desperately in need of relief. Particularly was this the case in Greece, where every extremity of hardship under enemy occupation had been endured.

Arrangements had been concluded between UNRRA and Allied military authorities in this theater some time before British forces landed in the southern peninsula. Early in October reports were received from the Balkan Mission headquarters at Cairo, indicating that UNRRA personnel, acting as agents of the military in accordance with the agreement, had begun operations in the liberated areas of Greece as advisors or assistants to military officers.

By that time, also, preparations were under way looking toward the period when the military no longer would have relief responsibilities in the country. The Greek Government, in conformity with the terms of Resolution 14, had been found not to have foreign exchange resources suitable for meeting relief and rehabilitation expenses. It was contemplated, therefore, that at the proper time UNRRA would provide assistance to Greek authorities.

UNRRA in Western and Northern Europe

Director General Lehman, who went to London about the middle of November, stated that the Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, and Norway had asked for UNRRA’s services in
UNRRA in the Far East

As in the European theater, import requirements for relief and rehabilitation have been submitted to UNRRA by a number of member governments and appropriate national authorities in the Far East: Netherlands East Indies, Burma, Malay States, British Borneo, Hong Kong, French Indo-China, and the Philippines. In most instances, financing and procurement of supplies will be the responsibility of the various governments concerned.

The immediate function of the new China Area Office at Chungking will be to negotiate a basic agreement with the Chinese Government covering UNRRA’s cooperation in planning China’s relief and rehabilitation operations to which UNRRA will give material assistance.

The technical subcommittees on Health and on Welfare for the Far East have held meetings preliminary to the session of the Committee of the Council for the Far East at Sydney, Australia, in February 1945.

Estimates of medical supply requirements have been received from the governments or national authorities of China, Netherlands East Indies, Philippines, French Indo-China, and from Britain for Burma, Malay States, Borneo, and Hong Kong. Medical supplies experts of the Far Eastern countries have been consulted by the Administration’s health officers with a view to drawing up uniform and interchangeable medical units suitable for varying Far Eastern conditions.

Following the Chinese Government’s suggestion that machinery for epidemic control in the Far East be established, the Administration has been studying plans for a limited Far Eastern epidemiological service to which both the Chungking and Sydney offices would be able to contribute reports on epidemic conditions wherever they occur in the Far East.


Supplementary report of the director general to the second session of the council. Sept., 1944.


Index to selected documents of the first session of the council. Atlantic City, N. J.


Williams, Charles S. Miracle of the Free World. D. C., 1944.


Zol, Otto. They shall inherit the earth. New York. 1944.

FILMS ON UNRRA SUBJECTS

((6 mm. sound films for use at UNRRA discussions)

1. In the Wake of the Armies: UNRRA. 15 min. Shows how 64 Nations organized UNRRA; problems they will meet in carrying out relief and rehabilitation (prod. by National Film Board of Canada). For public prints write: Public Information, Non-Theatrical Division, UNRRA, 1944 Coen. Ave., Washington, D. C. For public prints: Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, 444 and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.


3. Above is a Islington. 15 min. Shows progress required to bring liberated city back to life; emphasizes relief and rehabilitation problems UNRRA faces (prod. by British Film Unit). .Write to local British Consulate, or to Film Office, British Information Services, 1305 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 208 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 20 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; 205 California St., San Francisco, Calif.

4. Here Is China. 25 min. Unique character of China's vast relief and rehabilitation needs (United China Relief). Write Bureau of Motion Pictures, Non- Theatrical Division, OWI, Washington, D. C.

5. Children In Refuge. 12 min. Polish children who have escaped Nazi shown in camps in Soviet Russia, Africa, Scotland. Write FIC Films, Inc., 745 Film Ave., New York, N. Y.

6. Children at War. 10 min. Special problems which child victims present for welfare and relief. Write Rankov Film, 1003 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

APPENDIX

Outline of Headquarters Staff Organization

Director General

Advisor
General Counsel
Diplomatic Advisers
Financial Adviser
Director of Public Information

Senior Deputy Director General

Deputy Director General in Charge of the Secretarial Committee Division

Reports
Library

Historical Records

Deputy Director General for Regional Liaison

Deputy Director General for United with the American Republics

Deputy Director General, Bureau of Finance and Administration

Office of the Treasurer

Division of Accounts

Division of Internal Audit

Budget Division

Division of Finance

Division of Administrative Services

Division of Administrative Analyst

Division of Personnel and Training (Includes Training Center)

Deputy Director General, Bureau of Areas

Central and Eastern European Division

Northern and Western European Division

Southern European Division

For East Division

Staff Services Division

Area Coordination Division

CRS Division

Distribution Division

Deputy Director General, Bureau of Supply

Staff Branches

Procurement Coordination

Requirements and Allocations Coordination

Contributed Supplies

Ocean Shipping

Statistical Records and Reports

Commodity (Late) Division

Food

Clothing, Textiles, and Footwear

Medical and Sanitation Supplies

Agricultural Rehabilitation

Industrial Rehabilitation

Director, Health Division

Epidemic Control Section

Washing Services Section
Headquarters Staff Organization (Continued)

Medical Services and Supply Section
Sanitation Services Section
Nutrition Section
Field Operations and Medical Recruiting Section
Director, Welfare Division
Director, Studies Branch
Director, Displaced Persons Division

The Secretariat

Acting in a secretarial capacity to the Council, the Secretariat provides secretarial and assists in the preparation of agenda and other documents of the committees. It distributes Council documents to various member governments, interprets Council resolutions, and has custody of all Council records and documents. The Secretariat also assists the Director General in drafting periodic reports to the Council, assembles data for use by UNRRA's historian and operates the reference library, among its other functions.

The Regional Office for Europe

The Regional Office for Europe is subject to determination of policies made by the Headquarters Office and to general and specific instructions from the Director General.

UNRRA, as the officer in London is commonly termed, collects and appraises information on economic developments and trends in Europe of concern to the Administration's operations and activities in that region. It maintains liaison with European member governments, with military authorities, and with intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations within the region; assembles and makes recommendations as to relief and rehabilitation requirements for liberated and to-be-liberated areas of Europe and conducts other operations appropriate to its strategic situation close to areas that have suffered from enemy occupation and warfare.

The functions of UNRRA are currently performed by three departments—Administration, Supply, and Services and Areas—each headed by a Deputy Director General.

Most of the five full-page charts contained in this publication may be obtained in the United States from Public Information, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C., or in Canada from the Canadian War Information Board, New Post Office Building, Ottawa, Canada.
First Anniversary of UNRRA

The first anniversary of UNRRA was marked by commemorative greetings to Director General Lehnman from President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and others of prominence in international relations.

The following letter from President Roosevelt to Director General Lehnman was made public on November 9:

"On the first anniversary of the creation of UNRRA, I wish to send to you and to the members of your staff my warmest congratulations on the great progress which you have made during this last year in preparing for the tremendous tasks ahead and my renewed good wishes for the successful fulfillment of your noble undertaking. I and the other responsible officials of this Government have watched with keenest interest the development of UNRRA from the signing of the Agreement in the White House last November 9 to the present moment when UNRRA men and women are actually engaged in bringing hard-won assistance to the gallant people of Greece.

"This Government has endeavored in every way to support you and your staff to the fullest limit of our ability. This has not always been an easy task in the face of the pressing and staggering demands which the fighting of a deadly war on many fronts has placed and will continue to place upon our resources of manpower, of supplies and of transportation. But we are determined that the sacrifices of the liberated peoples shall be rewarded and that, to the extent we have it in our power to help, these people shall promptly receive the clothing, food, and other supplies which they need to start life over. I am confident that your inspiring leadership, together with the cooperation of the member governments, will result in making UNRRA an enduring example of international cooperation in action."

The anniversary greeting of Prime Minister Churchill was as follows:

"I send you my best wishes on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the signature of the Agreement establishing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation. As you know, His Majesty's Government and the United Kingdom are anxious to do all in their power to assist the Administration in dealing with the all-important task entrusted to it. They have followed with interest the progress made during the past year by the Administration in the preparation of its plans. Now that the time is approaching when you may be called upon to put those plans into operation, I"
would like to assure you that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Admin-
istration can continue to count on the full support of His Majesty's Government
in the work that lies before it.

**Director General's Summary of UNRRA's First Year**

Director General Lehman on November 9 delivered a 15-minute address over the
Columbia Broadcasting System from WORP, Washington, D.C. In summarizing the pro-
gress of UNRRA since it was authorized in November 1943, the Director General
indicated the many problems before the organization and how they are being attacked.
Following are excerpts from the Director General's speech:

"UNRRA manages supplies and funds contributed by the United Nations which
have not been invaded by the enemy... The kind of aid UNRRA will provide is designed
to help the people of the liberated territories help themselves..."

"In addition to supplies, UNRRA also will provide services - aid in the pre-
vention of epidemics, the restoration of public health services and welfare ser-
"vices; aid in caring for and repatriating displaced persons; technical help in
the UNRRA experts in these lines are to work with the officials of the liberated
nations, not to replace them..."

"Of course you understand that imported supplies are to be provided through
UNRRA to nations which are unable to finance imports without assuming a crushing
foreign exchange debt. Each of the United Nations strikes by the war will provide
as much as it can for its own people. UNRRA aid will supplement the resources
of the country itself..."

"In the case of many of the things needed by people in the liberated areas
there is a shortage of world supplies... I wish I might say tonight that there will
be enough to meet the needs of all war victims. But I cannot do so. The Combined
Boards have reported that the supplies of fats, meats, sugar, and of textiles and
liberation. But it is encouraging to know that with regard to most other items
supplies will be adequate..."

"However, supplies on hand in the uninvaded countries are not relief in the
hands of those who have suffered from the war. Aftet the supplies become available
there is the hard problem of moving them to the ports of the liberated nations.
After they reach the ports there is also a very serious problem of moving them to
the inland points where they are to be used. The shipping requirements of world-
wide war on a modern scale are past imagination. The inland transportation
of relief is one of the major worries. I am confident that with the coopera-
tion of all concerned such much can be accomplished. Obviously UNRRA's ability
to deliver supplies will be controlled by its ability to obtain adequate shipping..."

"Our first year's work has consisted in part in carrying on negotiations and
reaching scores of agreements with these different groups. With the military
authorities we have reached understandings on what assistance they desire from UNRRA
in the period of their responsibility. With the governments of countries wishing
UNRRA aid we have fixed the terms and conditions of such aid. With the governments
contributing supplies we have made arrangements for procurement. With the alloca-
ting authorities we have settled on procedures. With the voluntary agencies of

the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations we have made arrangements
for combining their resources and personnel with ours so that there shall be greatest
effectiveness in the combined relief operation.

"In March of this year, with a small group of assistants, I went to the Medi-
erranean Theater, and there made the general arrangements for assistance to the
Supreme Allied Command of the area during the period of military responsibility for
relief...

"In accord with the agreements reached with the Mediterranean Command, we are
operating camps for more than 52,000 Greek and Yugoslav refugees, driven from
their countries, and now waiting repatriation in the Middle East. We have recruited,
trained, and transported to that theater a staff of more than 600 experts in supply,
health, displaced persons, welfare, transport, and the other special lines of
relief work. More than 200 are from the voluntary agencies..."

"Tonight, part of this staff are working under the direction of the military
authorities in Greece. The military, of course, has full control and responsibility
for the relief operations in Greece and other liberated territories so long as
they consider it necessary in order to further the advance of our arms. As soon as
possible they will turn the responsibility for Greece over to the Greek Government.
To have been asked by that Government to give aid after the military period ends..."

"For several months we have been recruiting a staff of 500 members for opera-
tions in western Europe. Shortly after the start of negotiations with the Medi-
erranean Theater Command, the heads of the UNRRA divisions in charge of health,
displaced persons and welfare services went to London to hold discussions with
Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces for aid to the civil affairs offices of the allies during the period of military
responsibility for civil affairs in western European areas. Under these arrange-
ments, UNRRA experts are now advising and assisting civil affairs officers in France
and Belgium on care for the displaced persons..."

"We have often been asked why UNRRA is not now providing relief supplies for
France, Belgium, and Holland. Aside from the fact that the military has the first
responsibility for relief operations following liberation, most of the member gov-
ernments of the European countries in western Europe have indicated that they will not need
relief supplies from UNRRA. They have foreign exchange resources which they can
use for the purchase of imported food and clothing and other relief goods. But
they do need our help in the care and repatriation of their homeless people, some
aid with respect to health and welfare services; and technical help in restoring
farm and factory output..."

"The most difficult days of UNRRA are ahead. The tasks which we have to
perform are as urgent as the preservation of life itself. The problems of procure-
ment and transport which we face are staggering. But with the spirit and unity
of effort that has been expressed, I am firm in the belief that the first year of plan-
ning and organization will be followed by a second year of effective action..."

The Director General also discussed UNRRA's program of limited aid to Italy,
the report of the Chinese commission to UNRRA estimating China's relief and rehabili-
tation requirements, and various missions that are in preparation or in prospect.
Cooperation of Voluntary Relief Organizations with UNRRA

During the year UNRRA developed a working agreement with more than 100 voluntary foreign relief organizations in the United Kingdom, United States, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, relative to activities of their personnel in connection with UNRRA operations. On 9 November more than 450 persons supplied by the voluntary relief organizations were working with UNRRA in various theaters.

UNRRA Overseas Mission

During the month of November the UNRRA Administration, among other activities, was actively concerned with a number of missions already dispatched overseas for various purposes and those being staffed and held in readiness for sending when the military and other conditions are appropriate.

No two UNRRA missions are identical in objectives or personnel. In general, the missions fall into two main categories: exploratory or observers' missions on a temporary basis, assigned to undertake specific surveys and make preliminary arrangements for future operations; or country missions that will be stationed in designated areas to perform duties and carry on activities within the scope of UNRRA Council resolutions pertaining to certain classifications of liberated areas.

In previous issues of the Review reference was made to exploratory and observers' missions to China; to Italy; to Australia and New Zealand; and to the Latin American Republics. These missions have borne fruit in a variety of ways.

UNRRA in Italy

Following the return of an observers' mission to Italy, the Council at its Montreal meeting voted a limited assistance program for Italy and provided a $50,000,000 allotment from UNRRA funds for aid, upon the request of the Italian Government, to children and nursing and expectant mothers. The necessary supplies, chiefly food and medical, for this purpose have been in procurement, but the extreme tightness of shipping space for civilian supplies destined for the European theater has made the consignment of the Italian supplies a difficult problem.

A mission to Italy, headed by Surgeon M. Kenney, was assembled and most of its personnel were dispatched to that country, including medical officers Dr. Charles Kempe and Dr. Arthur Cowell. The mission, among other staff members, will have 17 nursing positions, drawn from Britain, the United States, and Canada.

Southwest Pacific Area Office

One of the objectives of the mission to Australia, headed by Lt. Col. Osborn, was to arrange for setting up a Southwest Pacific director of the office, the office in Sydney, announced by Director General Lehman in October. The acting director, a retired captain of the Royal Australian Navy, has been in charge of the new office.

The Committee of the Council for the Far East at its sixth meeting voted to hold its seventh meeting at Sydney in February 1945.

Establishment of a China area office at Chungking was anticipated by the departure from Washington of the assistant director of the office, William E. Price, who will be followed closely by the office director, W. H. Rice, chief agricultural advisor and legal advisor to the office, James Johnson.

Far East Health and Medical Program

The health and medical problems resulting from Japanese aggression and occupation are of vast dimension, especially in, in many instances, they are coupled with health conditions that were backward before the war and have since gravely deteriorated. For most of the Far Eastern areas, liberated or to be liberated, UNRRA's health and medical functions will be first, a coordinating and equalizing one as regards assaying requests to supply presented by national governments or authorities, and secondly, supplying medical council or assistance, if and when requested to do so by those authorities. In general, such countries as Britain, France, and the Netherlands will assume full responsibility for the Far Eastern areas under their jurisdiction but their supply requests are submitted to UNRRA for survey and adjustment to the over-all medical supply picture.

In the case of China, however, the Administration is preparing to offer considerable material assistance in medical and other fields, in compliance with requests of the Chinese Government.

Estimates of medical supplies requirements have been received from the governments of China, Netherlands East Indies, Philippines, French Indo-China, and from Britain for Burma, Malaya, Borneo and Hongkong.

A first step towards an immediate health procurement program for the Far Eastern governments, amounting approximately to one-half of the first six months' requirements, was approved on 25 September by the Bureau of Supply. The procurement process was hastened in order to insure the availability of such a stock before July 1, 1946.

Measures for Epidemic Control in Far East

The Chinese Government has suggested that machinery be re-established by UNRRA, along lines of the Singapore Epidemiological Bureau of the League of Nations, for the collection of reports on epidemic diseases in the Far East and the rapid dissemination of such reports to the governments in that region.

The Health Division has been studying the possibilities of collecting reports on epidemic diseases in the Far East, in accordance with the development of the military situation. Taking advantage of the visit to Washington of the chief of the Chinese Epidemiological Service, arrangements were made for epidemiological reports to be submitted by the Chinese Government to UNRRA as from January 1, 1946, the new UNRRA Area Office in Chungking will forward these reports to the Health Division in Washington. It is hoped that the UNRRA Area Office in Sydney will be able similarly to collect epidemiological reports from the governments in its area.
If the governments in these two areas give their close cooperation, it should be possible for UNRRA to start a limited Far Eastern epidemiological service, whereby there are received and distributed emergency reports on the five diseases notifiable under the International Sanitary Conventions, and regular reports on diseases of special regional importance, that is, those diseases that are normally notifiable within the respective country.

Report on Far East Requirements in Preparation

At the request of the Deputy Director General in charge of the Bureau of Supply, a report on the estimates of requirements for the Far East, as submitted by the member governments, has been prepared for presentation to the Committee of the Council for the Far East at its meeting in Sydney, Australia, in February.

The report includes summary statistical tables of the estimated post-war requirements for each area in the Far East, as submitted by the member governments, together with a summary of the estimates used by the member governments in calculating the requirements of relief goods in the following categories: food, medical and sanitation supplies, textiles and clothing, agricultural rehabilitation and industrial rehabilitation.

Chinese Industrial Rehabilitation Program Discussed

The China Program Committee, under the chairmanship of Edwin G. Arnold, at its meeting on November 22 discussed industrial rehabilitation for China. The discussion centered around the preliminary report on the Chinese industrial rehabilitation program which covers seven basic industries: public utilities, metal working, Eleven regional divisions are embraced by the Chinese Government's program. In analysing the Government's proposals, the Committee was prepared to raise questions regarding certain features with the Chungking area office.

Regional Studies of China

In order that a specific plan of relief and rehabilitation may be available, as any area of China is liberated, the China Branch, Far Eastern Division, has begun a regionalized study of that country, based on the eleven regions designated by the regional studies, it is expected, will be of service to the technical divisions, and industrial rehabilitation, transportation, welfare, etc.

Chinese Engineers Study U.S. War Department Methods

Eight hydraulic engineers, members of the technical experts staff sent to the problem, have completed their T.V.A. assignment. Chang Hsi-lung, Chang Jen, Hsu will continue their engineering studies in the War Department, Engineer Corps.

Health Division Ready for Displaced Persons Problems

Dr. W. J. D. Sawyer, Director of the Health Division, late returned to Headquarter Europe, reported that preparations by the Division to safeguard the health and sanitation of displaced persons are well advanced. The Division is in person in assembly centers and elsewhere in Germany to the extent that the military invite such assistance.

Dr. Von Blom, recently designated chief UNRRA medical officer for displaced persons in Germany, will be working under the military medical officer having overall responsibility. Dr. Von Blom has been temporarily assigned to SHAPE to gain a valuable preliminary experience with displaced persons in the Continent. Four other medical officers and two sanitary engineers have been similarly assigned for participation in Army health work with civilians. Some of them may be involved later in health activities having to do with displaced persons in Central or Western Europe.

Estimates of Persons Displaced in Europe

Tentative estimates of the number of United Nations nationals displaced in enemy and occupied areas approximate 9,000,000 persons. Of the total, 6,500,000 are estimated to be in Germany and Austria and the remainder in Italy, Yugoslavia, Finland, Hungary and Romania.

A rough break-down of the United Nationals within the Reich is as follows:

- Polish, 2,480,000;
- French, 1,101,000;
- Russians (at least), 1,800,000;
- Czechoslovaks, 762,000;
- Italians, 500,000;
- Belgians, 582,000;
- Yugoslavs, 491,000;
- Dutch, 520,000;
- Danes, 21,000;
- Luxembourgeois, 16,000;
- Greeks, 15,000;
- Norwegians, 6,000.

It will be noted that in some instances the lower figures represent a higher proportion of the country's population. The proportion of Danes in German territory, for example, is only slightly less than that of the French, relative to total population, and the proportion of Belgians is higher than either. The Russian jet figure is one of the highest, but proportionately low -- around one percent of Russia's pre-war population -- compared with 3.5 percent for the French. The highest proportionate figure is for the Poles, of whom more than 7 percent of the country's pre-war population is held in Germany.

Director General in London

At a press conference in London, on November 16, Director General Lehman discussed the immediate program and problems of UNRRA. Answering a question regarding the procurement of supplies, he said:

"The suggestion was made at the Atlantic City Conference a year ago that each country that had not been invaded contribute to UNRRA one percent of its net national income for the year ending June 30, 1943. Of that amount of money, the contributions of any country is payable 10 percent in free exchange and 90 percent in supplies to be procured within that country, that is a contributing country, is charged against the 90 percent of the contribution.

"In the case of all the countries, if not all, notably in the United Kingdom and the United States and Canada and Australia, the purchases will be made through the national supply agencies. In other words, in this country we will pro-
cure through the Supply Ministries and in the United States through the Foreign Economic Corporation.

"Canada has set up a separate organization which is working very well indeed. Brazil has set up a separate organization also. I would say that substantially all the purchases made for UNRRA will be made through national agencies. UNRRA has not set up any purchasing agency. It may be that small quantities of goods will have to be procured in countries that have not set up machinery for procurement, but in general the purchases will be made through national supply agencies."

In the course of the interview the Director General also stated:

"We are continuously working out our relationships with the military. These relationships are not static; of course, they cannot be static. They change with the changing conditions of the war effort. I want to emphasize again as strongly as possible, because I do not think it is fully understood, that the first responsibility for supplies and services during the military period in all countries is that of the military. That is obviously necessary, because all activities must be subordinated to the main effort of bringing the war in Europe and in the Far East to an early and successful conclusion.

"So we are under the control of the military both with regard to supplies and personnel, and the military has accepted responsibility for the procurement and furnishing of supplies during the military period and the carrying on of services, calling into action however, the cooperative effort of UNRRA.

"We have also been extremely concerned and busy with the shipping situation, which is also, as you know, under the control of the military and the services. Nothing can go into a theater of operations unless it is called forward by the military commander of that military theater of operations."

Director General in France

The Free French Radio reported on November 28:

"Pierre Mendes-France, Minister of National Economy of the French Provisional Government, received Sobert Lehman and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, heads of UNRRA and drew their attention to the fact that of 3,000,000 Frenchmen in Germany who are to be repatriated, more than 2,000,000 are civilians and therefore the eventual beneficiaries of UNRRA generosity."

Women in UNRRA Health Work

UNRRA's Health Division as of November 15 reported that in addition to the women employed on its Headquarters staff and in the London Health office, more than 180 women specialists in health work, including nurses, technicians, dietitians, physicians, etc. were assigned for overseas duties, of whom 115 were at their missions in the Balkan Mission of this number, 60 are now overseas.

An important part of the Health staff attached to refugee camps and country missions is the work carried on by specialists such as dietitians, nutritionists, bacteriologists and laboratory technicians.

Women physicians assigned to UNRRA from the U.S. Public Health Service included Lt. Col. Katharine Dodge, senior surgeon; Major Donald Blaisdell, surgeon; Major Louise Bancroft, surgeon; Major Lydia B. Edwards, surgeon, and Captain Gene Cresson, surgeon. These physicians are specialists, variously, in pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, general obstetrics, and tuberculosis in children.

Progress of Mission to Latin American Republics

The mission to the Latin American Republics, headed by Dr. Eduardo Santos, with Laurence Duggan as deputy chief of the mission (see Review No. 3) has been a highly significant and rewarding undertaking.

Members of the mission, together or separately visited the following countries during October: Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, and Chile.

After the mission completed its visit in Chile, Dr. Santos returned to Colombia. He expects to rejoin the mission early in December for visits to Venezuela and Cuba. The mission proceeded under the leadership of Mr. Duggan with scheduled visits to Bolivia, November 13-17; Brazil, November 13-21; Uruguay, November 26-28; and Paraguay November 29 to December 3. After that the mission is scheduled to proceed to Venezuela via Brazil.

Several contributions of member governments to the Administration are pending and will be announced as they are officially confirmed.

Officials of UNRRA member governments discussed with members of the mission the variety of products, both raw materials and finished goods, which their governments were prepared to offer the Administration as part of their contributions to UNRRA.

Dr. Josue Saenz of Mexico, a member of the mission working on matters of supply and finance, returned to Mexico to coordinate plans for setting up a Mixed Commission in Mexico City and for further legislation to be presented at the next session of the National Congress relating to Mexico's participation in the program of the Administration. Dr. Saenz will rejoin the mission in Cuba in December.

Indicative of the warm welcome afforded the mission was the reception in Lima, Peru, where full state honors were tendered Dr. Santos by the Peruvian Government, besides receptions and banquets in his honor given by President Prado. Dr. Santos delivered addresses in every capital he visited.

Mixed Commissions for UNRRA Procurement

In October representatives of the Brazilian Government and UNRRA signed an Agreement providing for a Mixed Commission in Brazil. Edward J. Bash, of Berea, Ohio, has been appointed as the Administration's representative on the Commission. Mr. Bash will also serve as Chief of UNRRA's Liaison Office of Procurement in Rio de Janeiro. Ramon Escritia, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, has been appointed procurement officer in the Liaison Office. It is anticipated that Mr. Bash and Mr. Escritia will also represent the Administration in Uruguay and Paraguay. Preparations have now been completed for the early start of procurement operations in Brazil.

Plans are being studied for the establishment of procurement setups in both Mexico and Colombia. It is proposed that procurement for UNRRA in both these
countries will be carried out by a Mixed Commission similar to the Mixed Commission for UNRRA Procurement in Brazil.

Cooperation of UNRRA and International Red Cross

With a view to closer cooperation between UNRRA and the International Red Cross, various contacts have been established between the Administration and the International Red Cross Committee stating that it would be particularly gratified to cooperate with UNRRA in the sphere of the investigation of dispersed families, for which purpose a central card index had already been organized. The Red Cross card index of displaced persons and prisoners of war, maintained at Geneva, now has more than 10,000,000 names.

Headquarters is continuing to explore the possibilities of cooperation and has suggested to the London office that negotiations be taken up with the International Red Cross Committee in order to coordinate UNRRA’s program with the International Red Cross Headquarters Relief Program.

Mission to Norway Arranged

The Norwegian Government, following an interchange of correspondence with UNRRA, has indicated that it will accept a minimum UNRRA mission, to be made up of a chief, liaison officers from Health, Welfare and Displaced Persons, and three supply officers, one for industrial rehabilitation, one for agricultural rehabilitation, and one a general supply officer. Brigadier Thomas T. Waddington, C.B.E., has been appointed Chief of the Norwegian Mission. Brigadier Waddington, who occupies the Norwegian desk in the Areas Department of E.R.O., is Chairman of the Norwegian Committee.

As in the case of other UNRRA missions to countries with foreign exchange resources enabling them to procure and pay for their relief and rehabilitation supplies, the mission to Norway will have definitely limited functions indicated by the character of the representatives who will be dispatched.

Special UNRRA Mission in Luxembourg

An UNRRA mission is in Luxembourg conferring with the Government of the Duchy on some of the especially acute problems of handling displaced persons in that territory. Luxembourg in the immediate post-war period will be an avenue through which will pass large streams of displaced persons heading both eastward and westward; a problem in nationality. This will create problems of particular severity in the solution of which Luxembourg desires UNRRA’s assistance.

Ethiopian Mission Personnel Selected

Acting on a request from the Ethiopian Government for an UNRRA survey mission, the Administration is preparing to send Dr. Alfred Frechet, newly appointed Chief of the Ethiopian Observers Mission, and Gerard Price, welfare specialist, to Cairo, where they will be joined by two additional members of the observers group. The mission will develop plans for aiding children made homeless during the war and agricultural workers dispossessed as a result of enemy action. The mission will also study such other relief and rehabilitation problems in Ethiopia as those relating to public, health and welfare services, and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation.

Other Missions in Preparation

Missions to explore relief needs and to further operating negotiations are being made ready by UNRRA to go to Poland and Czechoslovakia. Discussions have also been carried on with representatives of the Belgian and Netherlands Governments concerning relief needs.

Netherlands Situation Desperate

Intelligence data concerning the extent of devastation in the Netherlands has been collected and analyzed by the Bureau of Areas during the last several weeks. If military hostilities in Western Europe continue until after the first of the year, the situation in Holland will become desperate.

A factor largely responsible for the serious situation in the Netherlands is the policy of flooding carried on by the Nazis. About 40 percent of the total area of the country is subject to flooding -- an area that contains most of the population, all the larger towns, a great share of the most fertile land, and many of the largest industrial establishments. About 37 percent of the country’s land can be flooded by salting brackish water, which robs the soil of strength for long periods, variably estimated at from five to twenty years. If inundations were carried out to the limit, 81 percent of the country’s wheat-growing land would be lost; 83 percent of rye; 80 percent of potatoes; 89 percent of sugar beets; 71 percent of the ceramics industry; 91 percent of wood and cork, and a total of about 60 percent of the nation’s entire industrial resources.

The country is a patchwork of 2,600 “polders” -- reclaimed areas -- with the water seeping in from the sea and from the rivers. It is essential that the pumping installations be kept intact. Much of the present flooding has been accomplished by stopping the pumps and allowing the water to seep in slowly. Less use has been made of actually breaking dike installations.

Delegation of Experts to Poland

The first assignment of the UNRRA delegation of technical experts to Poland, headed by John F. Gregg, will be to assess the imperative needs of the population for medicines and food, clothing, farm production supplies and other basic essentials.

It is known that requirements for medical supplies are especially acute since the retreating enemy forces have removed even the scanty stores of medical supplies available earlier in the year. Food and clothing also are needed in considerable quantities. To step up food production rapidly and broaden the Polish diet in 1945 substantial amounts of farm production supplies -- fertilizers, implements, and tools are needed. UNRRA supply authorities state that the needed supplies are available. However, there still remain severe problems of transport.

Supplies Procurement in November

Requests to supply relief and rehabilitation items, addressed by the Administration to uninvaded member countries, in November covered a wide variety of commodities, including requests to the U.S. Government for clothing, textiles, footwear, shoe repair nails, composition rubber soles, copper sulfate, agricultural supplies and equipment; to the Canadian Government for foodstuffs, agricultural supplies and equipment, shoe repair nails, processed milk products, clothing, textiles and footwear and other items; Procurement plans for the Latin American Republics envisaged supplies
of coffee, pulses, sugar, dried fruits, nitrates and minerals, fish, pharmaceutical supplies, beans, rice and other foods and some manufactured products.

Major Health Needs in War-Torn Europe

At the semi-monthly luncheon meeting under the auspices of the Training Branch of November 21, the highlight speech was given by Dr. Wilmur L. Sawyer, Director of the Health Division, who had returned from a four-months' stay in London. The subject of his address was "Major Health Needs in War-Torn Europe."

Dr. Sawyer declared that the first major health need is for health organization, especially the re-establishment of health departments in re-occupied countries. As regards the food situation in France and Belgium, the major difficulty in getting the food from productive areas, such as Normandy, to other areas; transportation problems are serious.

High-grade health officers and scientists are available in considerable numbers but their supplies and equipment are still inadequate. A shortage of chlorine in France has increased the typhoid rate. Other supply needs are for the care of the sick in hospitals and chemicals for health laboratories. UHREA specialists are studying the prevalence of nutritional diseases, Dr. Sawyer said, in order to advise and correct procurement of food.

The high tuberculosis rate throughout Europe has been induced by underfeeding, hardships and other aggravating conditions. The heavy incidence of diarrhea calls for local health nurses and supplies of vaccines and anti-toxins. The impairment of the transportation system, with the resultant difficulty in garbage disposal, raises another health problem. The menace of typhus, born of war-created filth and poverty, is being attacked by a typhus commission now in operation.

William L. Batt Discusses Relation of UHREA to Combined Boards

As military requirements for civilian relief are satisfied, supplies are beginning to be set aside for UHREA, with hardly any difficulty in store after V-E day, WBC Vice Chairman William L. Batt, U.S. member of the Combined Raw Materials Board, told the trainees at the UHREA Training Center, College Park, Maryland, in a talk on "UHREA and the Combined Boards," Friday, November 26.

In outlining UHREA’s relation to the Boards, Mr. Batt explained that UHREA is the gathering place for relief requirements, while the Boards serve as a central point for deciding each country’s supply quota.

"The Combined Boards represent a new concept, the economic High Command," Mr. Batt said in emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in the economic as well as the military sphere. In the area of relief, UHREA follows the same concept and is "the logical realization of combined planning since this tre- mendous job can only be accomplished by the combined approach."

"It is sometimes difficult to understand why UHREA cannot get the comparatively small amounts that it requests," Mr. Batt stated, "but the necessity of working in the future and the difficulty of stating amounts accurately have been serious problems to overcome." As countries are being liberated, however, UHREA is becoming a more realistic problem for the Combined Boards, and he believes that "UHREA chances will improve as requests become more specific and immediate."

Besides necessarily having the claims of military forces ahead of UHREA requests, the supply situation itself often differs from expectations. "In France, raise their own textiles; but we can’t get the supply of cotton to them," Mr. Batt explained.

Problem of Refugees Discussed by Professor Bondy

Masses of people reduced almost to the animal level, wayward youths who are used to being hailed as heroes when they kill, suppressed people suffering complete personality breakdown, and persons who have lost all connection with the past and hope for the future will be some of the psychological problems facing UHREA camp College of William and Mary, told the November 22 meeting of trainees at College Park in his talk on "Psychological Aspects of Camp Administration."

Dr. Bondy, a graduate of the University of Hamburg in psychology and education, was one of 20,000 prisoners in the concentration camp at Weimar, Germany, in 1939; served as assistant director of the Kitchener camp for 3,000 refugees in England; worked in the pre-invasion camps for refugee children in Holland; and has been a student of various types of camps in this country.

In discussing the problems of handling large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in camps and assembly centers, Dr. Bondy pointed out that in any large camp it is difficult to create the desirable cooperative spirit. "It is important to realize that the personalities of people who have lived in camps have been impaired. They have been broken by isolation, social degradation, indeterminate sentence, and uncertainty about the future," Dr. Bondy emphasized.

"A small minority of people are those who have really developed under the torture. They live and work for others, never thinking of themselves -- these are the ones with whom UHREA will have to work," Dr. Bondy said in explaining that one of the greatest difficulties in administering a camp is to deal with masses. "A general rule is to split these people into as many smaller groups as possible and find individuals who can serve as sub-leaders," he advised.

Giving remedies for broken personalities, as well as describing the horrors which crushed these people, Dr. Bondy outlined these general principles for camp administrators to follow: (1) Achieve understanding and clarification through group and individual discussions; (2) Use the principles of freedom and authority together; (3) Do everything to ensure the camp, on rules of efficiency, regularity, and absolute justice. Dr. Bondy advocates some camp discipline and believes it unwise to go to the other extreme with excessive freedom after complete suppression.

Children in a Middle East Camp

A report from Khatab, UHREA Middle East refugee camp, gives an account of the children’s part in the camp life and indicates the heavy proportion of juvenile popula-

Of the total camp population of 6,584 at this time, 3,465, or more than 55 percent, were under 18 years of age, and of this number, 2,474 were from 3 to 18 years old. There were 204 infants under 3 years. There were 1,811 women and only 965 men, most of them old men and incapacitated Yugoslav veterans.
During the past six months the health of child refugees had shown marked improvement. Four infant welfare centers in the camps were functioning under a British Red Cross nurse who was trying to improve the standards of personal hygiene among the refugees. A special kitchen in each camp had been opened for 1,589 children. Children's kitchens were started as a means of educating the mothers as to the right diet for their children. School attendance was increasing. The cinema was functioning and the refugees staged several concerts, as well as a play, in the open-air picture theater.

Noted British Commander Now UNEEMA District Director

Major General Sir Michael Crouch, ex-commander of the famous British Seventh Armored Division known as the original "Desert Rats," left Cairo November 21 en route to Athens where he will be District Director of the Aegean Islands for UNEEMA's sub-Sicilian Mission. During a recent interview at Cairo, General Crouch, now 52 years old, said that he was convinced that UNEEMA will be a major step in winning the peace.

Films About UNEEMA and Related Subjects

William H. Wells, Chief of Visual Media, UNEEMA Public Information, announced that the National Film Board of Canada (which made the first film about UNEEMA) had undertaken to produce two more films, both depicting the economic significance of UNEEMA's operation in the transition from war to peace. Twenty-five 16 mm. sound prints of the first film about UNEEMA, "In the Wake of the Army," will soon be available to the American public through the Office of War Informations, Bureau of Motion Pictures. UNEEMA is working with United China Relief in the planning of a new motion picture showing the scope and the human and economic sides of the relief and rehabilitation problems to be met in China.

Training Branch Activities

Enrollment at the UNEEMA Training Center, University of Maryland, averaged 137 for the month of November. Of 100 new members admitted to the Center during this period 92 were from UNEEMA and five were representatives of cooperating voluntary agencies.

Language courses at the Center included 18 sessions of French, German, Greek, Polish, Serbo-Croatian or Italian for the basic program and 10 sessions of the same languages for the advanced program. Nine language classes in Chinese, French, Italian, Polish, Russian and Serbo-Croatian were being held at Headquarters.

An orientation program for professional and administrative staff, consisting of six one-hour sessions, was conducted during November. Orientation conferences for new clerical staff were held twice, each program consisting of four one-hour sessions. Two staff luncheons and two special meetings conducted for the professional and administrative staff were addressed by authorities in various fields.

UNHRA on the Air

At 9:15 A.M. November 24, the CBS American School of the Air presented a dramatic program featuring the work of UNEEMA. The dramatization was beamed for approximately 200,000 schoolrooms in the U.S. and was rebroadcast over 400 service transmitters of the Armed Forces Radio. It was also heard throughout Canada.

The UNEEMA Monthly Review will appear about the middle of the month following the date of issue. Material in the Review may be quoted or referred to by speakers or commentators. Persons not at present receiving the Review may be placed on the mailing list by sending names and addresses to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Office of Public Information, 1564 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

A basic manual, describing the history, program, and current operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, is being sent to all those who are now on the Review mailing list. This 34-page booklet is entitled "UNHRA: Organization, Aims, Progress." It may be secured in any desired quantities by writing to the Office of Public Information, above.

The manual contains five graphic charts, which may be obtained separately in mimeograph by writing to Public Information.

U. S. Participation in UNRRA Operations - President's Report

The "First Report to Congress on the United States Participation in Operations of UNRRA," transmitted to the Congress on 5 December by President Roosevelt, has been issued by the U.S. Government Printing Office as a 46 page booklet.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act of 1945 was enacted into law on 30 June 1944, and this Report is for the first quarter, 30 June to 30 September, 1944, as required under the Joint Resolution enabling the United States to participate in the work of UNRRA.

The contents comprise the President's Letter of Transmittal, four chapters of the report proper, and an appendix in five parts. Among the instructive feature of the booklet are the graphic charts provided by Foreign Economic Administration, showing the German drain on Europe's food supply; the increase of disease in Europe; displaced persons in Europe; and relief and rehabilitation requirements for the 18-months period after liberation, exclusive of China and the U.S.S.R. In the last-named chart the total UNRRA contribution represents a very small proportion of Europe's total consumption needs during this period, estimated at 93 billion dollar worth of foods and goods.

In his letter of transmittal the President stated:

"UNRRA was established by the United Nations to help meet those essential needs of the people of the liberated areas which they cannot provide for themselves. Necessary relief stocks are being acquired and the personnel recruited to assure efficient and equitable administration of relief supplies..."
and relief services. As rapidly as active military operations permit, UNRRA is undertaking operations in the field. UNRRA representatives are already in or on the way to liberated areas of Europe and are preparing to go to the Pacific and Far East. The colossal task of relieving the suffering of the victims of war is under way.

"The conditions which prevail in many liberated territories have proven unfortunately to be fully as desperate as earlier reports have indicated. The enemy has been ruthless beyond measure. The Nazis instituted a deliberate policy of starvation, persecution, and plunder which has stripped millions of people of everything which could be destroyed or taken away."

"The liberated peoples will be helped by UNRRA, so that they can help themselves; they will be helped to gain the strength to repair the destruction and devastation of the war and to meet the tremendous task of reconstruction which lies ahead."

In summarizing the U.S. contributions to UNRRA in the report states that of the total U.S. appropriation of $800,000,000, the total amount allotted for procurement of commodities under the proposed first supply program was $353,000,000, as of 30 September.

The Joint Resolution passed by the Congress, authorizing the United States to participate in the work of UNRRA, authorized a United States contribution of $1,250,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the President. The provision was also made for the transfer of an additional $350,000,000 in supplies, services, or funds available for disposition by the President under the Lend-Lease Act and supplementary acts, provided the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff certify that the state of the war permits such transfer and the FERA Administrator approves such use.

As of 30 September, a total of $129,490,380 in supplies has been requested by UNRRA for procurement in the United States. Goods comprised the largest category of these supplies, to the value of $75,845,350, and clothing, textiles and footwear came second, with a value of $37,646,489. The report states that formal requests for many U.S. items that are in easy supply, although necessary to the UNRRA programs, will not be filled by UNRRA until time of shipment.

In accordance with the UNRRA financial plan a minimum of 10 per cent of the U.S. appropriation is available for necessary expenditures for goods and services outside the U.S. This amounts to some $45,000,000.

In Part V of the appendix, the names of the U.S. representatives on UNRRA Council and its standing committees are given, as of 30 September, at which time the subcommittees for the Far East of the Standing Technical Committees had not yet been organized.

Dr. Jose Saenz, consultant of the Bureau of Supply, assigned by the Santos Mission to Latin American Republics to return to Mexico City for further negotiations in regard to the Mexican contribution, reported that the government of Mexico had accepted the basis for the creation of a Mixed Commission for UNRRA procurement in that country.

Dr. Saenz also reported that the funds to be appropriated by Mexico to UNRRA would be included in the 1945 budget, and that the Secretary of Foreign Relations had been making efforts to increase Mexico's participation in UNRRA's program.

UNRRA Action to Safeguard World's Health

An important action taken by the UNRRA Council at its Second Session in Montreal, September 1944, was the adoption of Resolution 22, relating to the modification of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigations, 1935, in order to bring these international health agreements into line with more advanced medical practice, as it may be applied to the menacing health situations caused by the war and those anticipated during the immediate post-war period. The drafts of the revised conventions were approved in principle by the Council at Montreal, and were referred to the Standing Technical Committee on Health for final revision. This work was completed on 9 December. Under the terms of two draft conventions expanded international action to diminish dangers of epidemics will be managed in closing phases of the war and in the first post-war months by UNRRA. The conventions were opened for signature by the United Nations Governments between 15 December and 16 January. If signed by ten or more nations during this period, the revised conventions would become effective on 15 January 1946. The final texts of the two conventions were passed to the U. S. Government as the depository of the Conventions designated by the Central Committee of UNRRA.

The revised conventions widen the international service for reporting epidemic conditions throughout the world, bring international quarantine methods up to date, tighten controls to be administered by the signatory nations, provide for defining endemic yellow fever areas for purposes of quarantine, establish uniform certification of immunization against certain epidemic diseases so as to expedite the movement of international travel and still provide health safeguards, and incorporate many provisions to facilitate the technical operation of international disease control.

The Standing Technical Committee on Health in addition recommended that close liaison be established between the Office International d'Hygiène Publique (International Public Health Office) in Paris, including arrangements for detailed interchange of information. The revisions of the 1926 and 1935 conventions specifically state that the administration of the modified conventions by UNRRA is purely temporary and without prejudice to a resumption by the office of its former duties under the conventions. The Office receives reports of epidemic conditions from countries which are not members of the United Nations; UNRRA will receive reports from sources not available to the Office. Thus all important information would be shared by both organizations.

In reporting the action designating a repository for the revised conventions and opening them for signature, UNRRA officers pointed out that under the revised conventions, the most sweeping world-wide action yet attempted in the fight against epidemic diseases will be undertaken by the nations which entered into the compacts. "It is an important first step toward the necessary future international organization for prevention of disease and promotion of health," stated Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, Director of UNRRA's Health Division.

Report of the Commission on Quarantine Issued

The Expert Commission on Quarantine held a meeting on 4 December at Headquarters with Dr. F. G. Stock presiding and Dr. G. H. de Paula Souza as secretary.

On 9 December the Commission met again and drew up a report formulating advice in regard to the duties that UNRRA would assume under the Draft International Sanitary Conventions.

The Commission's report also set up standards for the production and use of yellow fever vaccines in relation to quarantine, approved, with some reservations as to the methods of production of some laboratories, the vaccines of the National Institute of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service, the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Yellow Fever Laboratory of the National Yellow Fever Service of Brazil, the Yellow Fever Laboratory at Bogota, Colombia, and the Wellcome Research Institute of London.

The Commission further designated as laboratories approved for carrying out tests of the immunizing power of vaccines those mentioned above, plus the Yellow Fever Institute of Uganda; and the Pasteur Institute of Paris.

Sydney Meeting to Start 15 February

The Committee of the Council for the Far East on 12 October resolved to hold a series of meetings in Sydney, Australia, during the month of February. At that time it will receive and consider reports and recommendations of the officers of the Administration at the Sydney office and of the Far Eastern subcommittees; consider problems and policies which may properly come before it; and take such action as may seem appropriate. Pursuant to a resolution, Dr. Tingfu F. Tsilang, Chairman of the Committee for the Far East, decided that the meetings should begin in Sydney on 15 February 1946.

A number of documents which will be considered by the Committee for the Far East at its next meeting have been submitted to the Secretariat by Edwin S. Arnold, the secretary of that Committee, for transmission to the members of the committee. These documents consist of (1) a series of summaries of requirements submitted for the various areas by the member governments and (2) the replies of the various governments of the region to the Director General's letter of 21 September asking what assistance the member governments of the region will desire from UNRRA.
Preparatory to the Sydney meeting of the general Committee, various technical subcommittees for the Far East have held their meeting — on Agriculture, 29 November; on Welfare, 7 December (second meeting); and on Industrial Rehabilitation, 22 December.

The Australian News Summary of 15 December stated:

"Mr. Frank S. Gaines, Acting Director, South Pacific area office of UNRRA, who has arrived in Sydney, Australia, said that about 76 representatives from Australia, Britain, New Zealand, the United States, China, the Netherlands, East Indies, Philippines, Burma, Malaysia and Indo-China would attend the February 16 meeting of the Committee for the Far East.

"Outlining UNRRA's task in this area, Gaines said that the rapid provision of medical assistance and then of food, clothing and shelter for people in liberated areas would be the primary aim. The next problem would be the rehabilitation of farms and industries -- in China particularly, where 22,000,000 people had been forced from their homes. There would be a tremendous task of reassembling families. Restoration of transport also would be a major problem in China. Gaines, who was mayor of Berkeley, Calif., for four years, visited Australia in 1919 in connection with irrigation developments. He hopes to visit China soon."

Procurement Agency in Australia Designated

The Australian News Summary of 8 December stated:

"The Australian War Cabinet decided today that supplies for UNRRA should be obtained through the Department of War Organization of Industry. External Affairs Minister Herbert Evatt said that the decision had been made because of the wide range of supplies involved and because it was feared that production executives, of which the War Organization Minister John Dedman is chairman, would be closely in touch with steps taken to meet Australia's commitments to UNRRA. Dr. Evatt added that, as soon as the war situation permitted, orders would be placed with Australian industries for goods required by UNRRA for the relief of war-devastated countries."

Rehabilitation of China's Flooded Areas Being Studied

The Bureau of Supply reports that a preliminary analysis of the request of the Chinese Government for assistance in rehabilitating flooded areas was presented on 6 December to the China Program Committee. A conference was held between representatives of the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, the Chinese Government, and the Bureau of Area affairs with reference to the request of the Chinese Government for technical personnel to assist in agricultural rehabilitation work.

A preliminary estimate of the requirements program for agricultural rehabilitation of Korea was started during the week ending 9 December.

China Area Office Shaping Up

Word was received at UNRRA Headquarters that Paul M. Klaa, acting field officer, China area office, had arrived in Karachi, India, and was proceeding to Chungking. Harry D. Price, assistant to the director of that office, arrived in Chungking and according to cabled reports of 31 December, stated that the organization of the office was progressing. Benjamin H. Kizer, Director, China area office, Chungking, returned to Washington after a three weeks trip to Seattle, Washington, to wind up his personal affairs before proceeding to his appointed position in Chungking.

Eighth Meeting of Welfare Committee

On 14 December the standing technical committee on Welfare held its eighth meeting at Headquarters. Chairman Viscount du Parc welcomed two new members of the committee: Elmore Hardin (United Kingdom) and Col. Guillermo Rustia (Philippines).

John B. Reid (New Zealand) chairman of the technical subcommittee on Welfare for the Far East, gave a report on the work of the subcommittee to date. He stated that the subcommittee realized the shortness of time and the necessity of doing as much as possible in Washington to facilitate the work of the Committee when it meets in Sydney. He pointed out also that the work of the Subcommittee for Europe has served as a basis and can be adapted to the planning of the work of the Subcommittee on Welfare for the Far East.

Corded Van Eynings, Acting Director of the Welfare Division, reviewed the welfare activities to date in each of the missions. The Committee thereupon requested that a report on the status of the country missions be a standard item on the agenda along with a summary of the minutes of the meetings of the Subcommittee on Welfare for Europe.

Diplomatic Privileges Bill Passed

The Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Bill, conferring certain privileges and immunities on public international organizations, has been passed by the British House of Lords, as amended by the House of Commons. Copies of the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Act, 1946, have reached Washington.

This Act of Parliament provides that the Government of the United Kingdom by Order in Council may extend certain privileges, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by foreign governments and their officials to public international organizations, of which UNRRA is one, and to the officers and employees of such an organization.

According to the Act, the Government of the United Kingdom is authorized, among other things, to exempt the Administration and its personnel from income tax. Even officers and employees who are British subjects enjoy the same privileges, provided they are not residents of the United Kingdom.

The Act, designed to implement Resolution No. 32 of the UNRRA Council, represents a forward step in strengthening public international organizations
and in facilitating their work. Other privileges and facilities, as recommended in Resolutions Nos. 34 and 35, are granted or may be granted through administrative action without need of legislation.

**UNRRA's Program of Limited Assistance in Italy**

At a meeting on 6 December of a special subcommittee to advise the Director General with respect to the Italian Government's ability to meet the expenses of UNRRA's program for that country, authorized by the Council at its second session, the subcommittee decided that Italy could not at present meet these costs.

In accepting the findings of the subcommittee, however, the Director General determined that the status of the Italian Government's position in this respect should hold for a period of six months only. During that period, therefore, the Government will not be asked to pay the foreign exchange costs of the $12,000,000 program of limited assistance specified by the UNRRA Council at Montreal and now being initiated by the Administration. The program envisaged is of aid principally for children, nursing, and expectant mothers.

Regarding the progress of UNRRA's Italian program, Director General Lehman stated on 29 December:

"The UNRRA mission is in Italy. It is concluding detailed arrangements for the relief program authorized by the UNRRA Council at its recent meeting in Montreal. Meanwhile, on this side of the water arrangements have been completed with the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, which assure a moderate amount of tonnage to transport supplies in the months of January and February."

**UNRRA Personnel in Greece**

As reported in Review No. 3, UNRRA personnel were reported to have entered Greece in October. The ensuing developments were summarized by the Director General in the course of a press conference on 29 December.

"Under an agreement with the Allied Military Liaison (which is responsible for the civilian relief operations for which the military has assumed responsibility in Greece), detachments of UNRRA personnel went into the liberated areas of Greece soon after the Germans were expelled. There they have been operating as agents of the military authorities who have the responsibility for providing civilian relief supplies and services."

"Since all transport and stocks of supplies must in the early period after liberation be under military control, it was long since agreed that the liberating military authorities will carry the responsibility for procuring and shipping imported relief goods during the first six months after liberation of any United Nations area by them. The military relief authorities in Greece have been making the imported goods available to the local authorities in the various communities and districts. UNRRA has been assisting the military authorities. This continues to be the case in and about Salonika and Veria on the mainland, and in the Aegean and Cyclades Islands, and will shortly be true in Crete."

"In the Athens-Piraeus area, where combat conditions prevail, members of the UNRRA contingent acted as volunteers, working on both sides of the lines to help in moving civilian supplies, evacuating wounded and needy people to hospitals and other refuges, and gathering and burying the dead. In the course of this work seven of them were wounded. Last week on the advice of military authorities we evacuated some thirty of the UNRRA personnel from this combat area, sending them to Cairo. From Cairo they will be transferred to the islands and provinces in Greece where relief operations continue at full scale. Some forty UNRRA personnel remaining in the Athens area are assisting in the operation of soup kitchens, hospitals, etc."

"The executive chief of the UNRRA mission for Greece, who remain in Athens, are proceeding with plans to cooperate with the military authorities during the period of military responsibility and with the Greek Government following that."

**Director General Returns to Headquarters**

After spending six weeks at UNRRA's European Regional Office in London with ten days on the Continent, Director General Lehman returned to Washington on 29 December. At his first press conference on that day he issued a statement covering the many new developments in UNRRA's overseas operations, including those in Italy and Greece (see above) and in the following countries and areas.

**Yugoslavia**

"I am considerably concerned at some of the stories which have been appearing in the press indicating that there are serious disagreements between UNRRA and the Yugoslav authorities with respect to the administration of relief in that country. This is not the case. It is important to understand that two series of negotiations have been going forward with respect to relief for Yugoslavia. One is carried on by the Yugoslav Government and the Allied Military Liaison which represents the American and British military authorities. Their aim is to reach agreement on the terms and conditions of relief operations to be carried out with military supplies under military direction during the period of military responsibility for civilian relief in Yugoslavia."

"A second series of negotiations has been going on between Yugoslav and UNRRA representatives both at Washington and at London. These discussions have to do with the relief program for Yugoslavia in the post-military period when UNRRA will assume responsibility for the provision of supplies and the overseeing of its own authority of relief activities in Yugoslavia. With respect to arrangements for this post-military period I can report that there is virtually complete agreement between the representatives of this Administration and the representatives of both the Royal Yugoslav Government and Marshal Tito."

"UNRRA, as has always been contemplated, will permit the Yugoslav authorities themselves to handle all distribution of supplies provided by UNRRA. The only condition that UNRRA has made is that it be permitted a sufficient"
number of observers so that it will be possible to certify to the contributing nations and other members of UNRRA that distribution has been made in accordance with the principles laid down by the Council of UNRRA.

"I have been informed by Yugoslav authorities that they are in substantial agreement with the principles which we have established concerning the administration of relief where supplies are provided by UNRRA and the conclusion of this agreement awaits only the further clarification and consolidation of the political position in Yugoslavia.

"UNRRA has a staff of relief specialists and administrative personnel assembled in Italy ready to go to work assisting either the Allied Military Liaison during the period of military responsibility or directly assisting the Government of Yugoslavia when UNRRA assumes a direct responsibility for relief operations in this area."

Western Europe

"During my stay in London a formal agreement was signed by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, and myself fixing the responsibilities of UNRRA for assisting the Allied military authorities, in occupied Germany and in Western Europe during their period of responsibility for civilian relief. Under the agreement we are placing a liaison officer and such staff as the military decides is necessary with the G-6 division of SHAEF. He reports to us through military channels. He works under the direction of the military authorities. This officer calls forward the UNRRA personnel desired to give assistance to the military authorities in carrying on relief and rehabilitation work. His detachment coordinates and supervises the activities of non-governmental civil agencies other than those of the individual liberated nations that are doing relief work in the liberated territory.

"Under the agreement UNRRA personnel on field service will wear a distinctive uniform and will carry identification as persons accompanying the armed forces. The chief responsibilities of UNRRA in the paying countries of Western Europe for assistance to the military are in the fields of health, welfare and displaced persons operations. In occupied Germany UNRRA will work with displaced persons under the direction of the military.

"It is important to realize the magnitude of the problem of caring for and repatriating displaced persons. There are some 9 million of these most unfortunate victims of war in Germany alone. Under the excellent cooperation arrangements between UNRRA and the United States and United Kingdom military forces the latter will take on a good deal of the burden in the area which they occupy, particularly in the initial periods. Even so, UNRRA will need at least 2,000 people to help handle this gigantic humanitarian task.

"While I was in London we also concluded agreements with the Governments of all the Western European United Nations -- Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, and Luxembourg -- for the dispatch of UNRRA liaison missions to them. These missions will be concerned mainly with assistance to these governments in the parts of their relief programs having to do with health, welfare and displaced persons activities. It is hoped that all relief imports to these nations will be financed by their own governments, thus making more of UNRRA's limited supply of goods available to the people whose governments lack foreign exchange resources. It has never been contemplated that UNRRA would furnish supplies to countries with adequate foreign exchange resources."

Eastern Europe

"The headquarters office of UNRRA in Washington has just completed arrangements with the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board for the assignment of a moderate amount of shipping space to carry relief supplies for Poland and Czechoslovakia -- contingent upon assurances that these supplies will be accepted in parts of the U.S.S.R. and given internal transport by U.S.S.R. facilities. These assurances have not yet been received but it is hoped they will be forthcoming shortly.

"We have accepted the invitation of the Czech Government to send a representative with a group of Czech health experts to the liberated parts of that country. Medical supplies will make up an important part of the first relief shipments to Czechoslovakia."

"As previously announced, we stand ready to send a delegation of technical experts to Poland. Personnel for the mission is recruited. It will move forward upon the completion of arrangements for transport and for transit visas. We are likewise ready to send an initial mission to Czechoslovakia as soon as circumstances permit."

UNRRA Facing Major Operations

After describing the progress of other UNRRA relief programs, the Director General's statement concluded:

"During my stay at European headquarters, the staff there worked with me on tightening up the organization for action after the completion of the planning stage and in the light of relief problems as they have now become clarified.

"To date UNRRA has been primarily a planning organization. It is only during the last three to four months that areas have been liberated that are accessible to United Nations shipping. Initial responsibility for civilian relief has been the military's. We are on the threshold of our first major operations. The highest authorities of the major supply and shipping countries are aware of this. We are counting on them to provide us with the goods and the ships. We know they will give us fullest possible support."

International Agencies' Conference on Cooperatives

On invitation of the Director General, the International Labor Office and the Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture sent staff representatives to a two-day Conference on Cooperatives with UNRRA, which concluded on 1 December. The consensus of the Conference was approved by Acting Director General Hendrikson on 7 December.
Accordingly, the I.L.O. and Interim Commission, and its successor, F.A.O., will transmit to UNRRA all information they receive relating to conditions, needs, and services of cooperative associations in areas where UNRRA may be operating. In exchange, UNRRA will, "to the maximum extent practicable make available to the I.L.O. and Interim Commission (and its successor, F.A.O.) information on cooperatives collected in the course of its operations and such information relating to cooperatives as may be requested by those organizations, since the observations of UNRRA's field personnel should be utilized for the benefit of the longer range activities of the I.L.O. and F.A.O."

Present at the opening session were L.S. Pearson, Darwish Haidari, and Howard Fuguet representing the Interim Commission; Maurice Colombain, Chief of the Cooperative Section of the I.L.O.; and Deputy Director General Eno, Koyee Salisbery, David Waintraub and Lincoln Clark of UNRRA.

UNRRA Films Program

On 27 December the UNRRA film, "In the Wake of the Armies: UNRRA" (produced by the National Film Board of Canada), was shown to some 500 lecturers on international affairs attending a U.S. State Department luncheon.

The Visual Media Branch of the Office of Public Information, UNRRA, reported at the end of December that six motion pictures dealing with UNRRA and problems of relief and rehabilitation were either in production or assured, and four others were under discussion. One film is intended solely for United States theatrical distribution. The other five are intended for international distribution through theatrical and non-theatrical channels.

In addition to these public information films, the Branch has also undertaken to furnish the operating divisions with full information on films and equipment for use in relief and rehabilitation work.

Among the films under discussion the most important is one proposed for production by the U.S. Army Pictorial Services explaining to U.S. forces the work of UNRRA and its job, and stressing UNRRA's relations to the Civil Affairs Branch of the Army. Conclusion of an agreement with the Canadian Government to allocate $50,000 of its UNRRA administrative contribution to film services (to be supplied by National Film Board of Canada) sets a precedent for similar agreements on the part of other film-producing governments.

Training Activities of the Month

At the UNRRA Training Center, College Park, Maryland, members in training for overseas duty have carried on a basic course, under UNRRA instructors, in languages, regional study, field operations and other appropriate courses, supplemented by lectures given by members of the Headquarters staff and outside speakers on pertinent subjects connected with the training course. An advanced program is designed to prepare trains for overseas service. Of the 53 new members admitted to the Center during the month, 31 were from UNRRA and 22 were representatives of voluntary agencies. Trainees of the Canadian Friends Ambulance Unit enroute to China received one week's supplemental training at the Center.

During the month, outside speakers at the Center included: Capt. B. M. Shankley, Civil Affairs Division, U.S. War Department; Dr. Walter Eichler, State; Prof. Roger Selkau, Dr. Maurice Colombain, Chief of the Cooperative Service of ILO; Hakon Lo, an executive in the Norwegian trade union movement; the Hon. L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; Lt. Col. Ralph O. Clumstead, War Food Administration; Paul Lamarche, United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture; and Dr. Werner Feisler, specialist in Italian affairs.

Director of Training Harry M. Cassidy resigned from UNRRA in December to assume his new post as Director of the School of Social Welfare, University of Toronto. Dr. Frank Hunk was appointed to his position. Director of the Training Branch, returned from a survey of training activities and needs in the field in Europe, which included visits to the UNRRA missions in Cairo, Italy and Greece. Following his return, Dr. Hunk was appointed Director of Training, UNRRA Headquarters.

The Training Branch conducted the regular series of weekly staff luncheons, which were addressed by UNRA staff members who had returned from overseas and by Headquarters executives. Other activities included language courses and orientation conferences at Headquarters.

UNRRA Publications

The basic manual, "UNRRA: Organization, Aim, Progress" and a pamphlet containing a summary of speeches delivered at the Women's Conference on International Affairs have come from the press and are being distributed by UNRRA's Office of Public Information.

U.S. - Canadian Voluntary Agency Personnel Summary

The Welfare Division of UNRRA, in summarizing recruitment of United States and Canadian voluntary agency personnel for the period 1 May to 1 December 1944, pointed out that of a total of 163 candidates proposed by voluntary agencies for work with UNRRA, 92 had been approved and 45 applications were still pending. The balance of 67 applications were not approved for various reasons. An analysis of the applications approved showed that the successful candidates represented 18 voluntary agencies.

The Welfare Division emphasized that the entire recruitment was for the Balkan Mission. At the present time the personnel of American voluntary agencies may be used only in the Balkan Mission and may not be employed in other missions unless a new agreement is reached between the Administration and the American agencies. The Canadians place no limit on where their staff may be used. It was also stressed that all assignments made in Washington are tentative, and that final placements will be made in the field, in the light of actual needs there.

UNRRA Medical Officer Describes Health Conditions in Camps

UNRRA Middle East refugee camps which are "going concerns" and have reached the semi-permanent stage with organization jointly in the hands of the camp members were described by Dr. Henry R. O'Brien upon his return from Cairo following an inspection of the UNRRA refugee centers. (Note: As of 1 December, the total refugee population of the camps and hospitals operated by UNRRA was more than 40,000.)
In visiting El Shatt, Moses Wells, Masearat, and El Arish, Dr. O'Brien discovered that much use is being made of refugee committees in governing the camps. In addition, refugee physicians and nurses found locally and voluntary society people have saved the situation many times in medical crises. Greek, Yugoslav, Czech, and Palestinian doctors make up the majority of the staffs with voluntary agencies often lending personnel.

The Royal Army Medical Corps has cooperated in supplying doctors and medical items and in receiving surgical patients in their general hospitals. About fifty cases from El Shatt are accommodated at all times, and this saves the camp from the necessity of maintaining a surgical department. A critical nursing shortage has been relieved by volunteer aides trained by UNRRA from among the refugees, Dr. O'Brien reported.

Creative Activities at UNRRA Camps

An UNRRA correspondent wrote from a Middle East refugee camp:

"In the UNRRA refugee camps here in the Middle East Yugoslavs here found security and much needed medical care, but the problem of readjustment to not very hospitable surroundings had had to be vigorously met.

"The Partisan refugees at the biggest of the UNRRA camps, where there are nearly 21,000 under canvas, have set about reorganising their existence by keeping themselves usefully employed. Amateurs and professionals alike have begun to manufacture products out of all manner of waste materials, showing ingenuity and skill far beyond the average. So, at this big camp, the Camp Committee decided to hold an exhibition of the refugees' achievements - an idea that not only afforded newly developed artisans a chance to show their accomplishments, but also gave an impetus to many others who have been shy or lethargic about participating in this work.

"The exhibition was such a success that over 7,500 people crowded into the big building in the center of the camp where it was held. Artistically planned and set out, the exhibition was divided into children's school work and arts and crafts display, an adult display, works of art, architectural projects, camp publications, and war news and information - for the most part supplied through O.W.I., M.C.T., and P.W.B. through the funnel of UNRRA.

"In the children's section there were drawings and crayon paintings, and imaginative toys made out of waste. In the adult section were stoves made of salvaged petrol drums, mill stones of scrap iron and cement, doilies of unravelled twine, flowers of stale bread, embroideries made with thread pulled out of old dresses, toys from oddsments of cloth and army blankets, tea sets made of tinned food tins, water jugs and cigarette lighters out of all manner of scrap found in the camp and its environs.

"In the architectural section, projects for churches, monuments and homes, some planned for the camp itself, others for the future in Yugoslavia, were displayed. All the paper was prepared by dipping into melted margarine to get the finish required for dressing."

"An ambitious theatrical program ended the opening of the exhibition, with superb singing by the camp choir. The rousing Partisan marching songs were rendered with great zest and constant encore."

Yugoslav Refugee Chorus Broadcast and Recorded

A broadcast of the Yugoslav refugee chorus of El Shatt, presented by the BBC at 1100 P.M., 2 December, was picked up by Public Information's radio on shortwave.

The UNRRA Radio Section received from Cairo a recording of the same chorus in two parts, with commentaries by a BBC representative. The repertoire on the records includes a variety of Yugoslav Partisan and national songs characteristic of the several national groups composing the Yugoslav nation, together with "Yippity" and "Yankee Doodle" sung in English. The Partisan songs, especially, have a stirring and fervent quality, frequently paying tribute to the national war hero, Marshal Tito. These recordings of Yugoslav choral music form an impressive cultural contribution of the refugees in the UNRRA Middle East camps.

UNRRA Official Describes Conditions in Mediterranean Theater

At the regular weekly staff luncheon held on 19 December at the UNRRA, the principal speaker was Charles Elkinson, Deputy Chief of Mission in charge of requirements and supply, who has recently returned from the Mediterranean theater. Mr. Elkinson gave a graphic account of some of the difficulties experienced by UNRRA field personnel in the course of their activities at assigned stations or waiting for assignment. The speaker stressed the hardships encountered by personnel serving in Italy, Greece, and elsewhere and described present climatic conditions in this general area as the worst in years.

Diplomat on Mission to Australia and New Zealand

The work of UNRRA's mission to Australia and New Zealand was described to the professional and administrative staff 22 December by Rolf Nugent, economic adviser to the Bureau of Supply, who recently accompanied Lithgow Osborne (now United States Ambassador to Norway) to the South Pacific.

"People of Australia and New Zealand want to share in creating a better world and feel that they have earned a right to share because of their contributions on the battlefields," Mr. Nugent reported.

Manpower shortages and shipping problems, a rise in the demands of the military forces of that area, and the fact that surplus of primary exportable commodities are under contract to the United Kingdom, complicate UNRRA's supply problems in Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Nugent said.

Both Australia and New Zealand are virtually self-sustaining in medical supplies and have developed a surplus manufacturing capacity in secondary lines of products. Therefore, they will be in the column of suppliers of finished manufactured articles and of some special commodities, he explained.
Mr. Nugent found that about sixty voluntary agencies are associated in an organization known as the Central Council for UNERA in Sydney. There are forty in New Zealand. The Australian Red Cross has already volunteered aid to UNERA and has been accepted. Jewish aid has been received for the Balkans. All the agencies wanted to send teams, buy supplies, and make contributions.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The UNERA Monthly Review will appear about the middle of the month following the date of issue. Material in the Review may be quoted or referred to by speakers or commentators. Persons not at present receiving the Review may be placed on the mailing list by sending names and addresses to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Office of Public Information, 1544 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

A basic manual, describing the history, program, and current operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, is being sent to all those who are now on the Review mailing list. This 34-page booklet is entitled "UNERA: Organization, Aims, Progress." It may be secured in any desired quantities by writing to the Office of Public Information, above.

The manual contains five graphic charts, which may be obtained separately in mat form by writing to Public Information.
STATEMENT BY DR. EDUARDO SANTOS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

The UNRRA mission, over which I had the honor to preside with Mr. Laurence Baggen, has just returned from visits to the majority of the 19 Latin American Nations which are members of UNRRA. The following reports the major developments resulting from the mission.

1. Purpose of the Mission

The mission was decided upon as the best means of discussing the participation in the various activities of UNRRA by each of the Latin American Member Governments, and to inform them as well as public opinion through the press, radio and lectures about the organization, aims and recent developments of the UNRRA program.

2. Personnel and Itinerary

Dr. Eduardo Santos, Deputy Director General of UNRRA, was appointed chief of the mission and Mr. Laurence Baggen deputy chief. The other members of the mission were Mr. Alexander Margopoulos, Mr. Jesse Suazo, Mr. Samuel Ponce Guerrero, Mr. Carlos Garcia Pacheco, Mr. Louis Swenson, and Miss Margaret Thompson. The mission left Washington 4 October and returned to Washington 22 December. The full itinerary is attached.

3. Reception accorded the mission

In each country the mission was received with acclaim. The government, the organs of public opinion, and the people recognized from the outset the significance of UNRRA, and for their part impressed the UNRRA mission with their desire to cooperate to the maximum extent possible in the realization of UNRRA's program.

The task of the mission was greatly facilitated in each country by the personal interest and advice of each President. The mission was invariably received by the President and always profited by his counsel and guidance. Moreover, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and other Cabinet members and high ranking officials gave generously of their time, showed great comprehension regarding UNRRA, and assisted in bringing about the satisfactory arrangements reached.

In addition, every government issued a commission to discuss matters in detail with the UNRRA mission. These commissions generally included the appropriate Cabinet ministers and representatives of their staffs. Some commissions spent many hours conversing with the mission, the various ways and means in which their countries would cooperate. Some commissions made advance arrangements for the mission to meet with producers of goods in surplus supply that might be appropriate for relief purposes.

The program of the mission always included conferences with the press and with other organs of public information. The newspapers were furnished either by the government or by the UNRRA mission with day-by-day information with respect to the activities of the mission. The cooperation of the press was one of the most heartening and gratifying aspects of the visit of the UNRRA mission.

The news coverage given by press and radio to the work of the officers of each Government visited and of the mission was most complete and accurate. Editorial comment in the press was extremely well informed and encouraging to
the participation of each nation visited in the great work of mercy undertaken by the United Nations through UNRRA. The mission is recommending that the administration reciprocate the cooperation extended by the organs of public information, and henceforth provide a continuous flow of facts about the future progress of the UNRRA program to those agencies in all member nations of the American. During the visit of the mission, practical arrangements were made in order to ensure adequate dissemination of information regarding UNRRA.

Private agencies of many kinds took an interest in the UNRRA mission and offered their facilities to assist the UNRRA mission. In many cases, the universities threw open their doors to a special lecture on UNRRA made by one of the members of the mission. Professional societies such as the Bar Association of Peru, and business organizations and cultural societies made available their platforms to members of the mission.

4. Latin American Personnel for UNRRA.

Since it is the policy of UNRRA to build its staff from citizens of all of the forty-four member governments, one of the purposes of the UNRRA mission was to conclude agreements for assigning qualified persons for service in UNRRA. Everywhere there was enthusiasm for making available trained and experienced persons in the various fields required by UNRRA.

5. Contributions.

The Latin American member countries visited by the UNRRA mission have thus far pledged resources aggregating more than $122,000,000 for the UNRRA Relief Program. Ninety percent of each country's contribution will be in the form of credits to be used for the procurement of supplies for UNRRA within the country. The remaining 10 percent will be in the form of foreign exchange to be paid by UNRRA for purchases wherever necessary.

It was a real sacrifice for the Latin American countries to make these contributions. They made them because of the clear understanding that the peace and welfare of the Western Hemisphere is dependent upon the recovery of those countries devastated by war and their participation once again as constructive members in the family of nations. They know that unless this recovery takes place there will be unemployment and suffering and unrest at home. They therefore view these contributions gladly, even though this required using funds set aside for utilization in programs designed for other purposes. However, the principal reason for the attitude of the Latin American countries is the desire to help the peoples of the friendly countries which have suffered most in the war. This broad spirit of international cooperation which has inspired them ever since the time of their independence has manifested itself once again in generous and practical help to the peoples, victims of totalitarian aggression, a task being performed through their constructive participation in UNRRA.

Brazil made a contribution of $30,000,000 ($60,000,000 cruzados); Mexico made an initial pledge of $2,76,760 ($18,000,000 pesos); Colombia will contribute $2,36,493 (6,085,000 pesos); Peru $1,000,000 ($5,000,000 soles); Chile has proposed the sum of $2,150,000 ($6,666,000 pesos); Venezuela will give $1,000,000 (3,300,000 bolivares); Ecuador has stated that they plan to seek approval from the Constituent Assembly for the contribution of $250,000; Bolivia will give approximately $95,000; and Paraguay has pledged a total contribution of $30,000 to $50,000. In most countries the proposed contributions must be ratified by the national congresses. Although Uruguay's contribution has not been finally determined the government has indicated that they will offer at least $500,000. The government of Cuba has also stated that they will contribute to UNRRA an amount to be determined within the near future. A second mission will visit Haiti, the Dominican Republic and the Central American republics to work out with their governments the form of cooperation and the contributions which these countries will make to UNRRA.
The mission was very gratified that many countries considered the contributions offered as preliminary and minimum. These countries expressed their willingness to increase their contributions in the future if the fiscal and economic conditions permitted. Since its return, the UNRRA mission has been able to learn that the legislatures of some countries have already approved the contributions and that in other countries the question of approval is now pending.

The supplies UNRRA hopes to secure from Latin America include a wide range of commodities such as foodstuffs, agricultural raw materials, fuels, fertilizers, minerals and metals, medicinal drugs and biological products, among the exportable surpluses that have been offered to UNRRA by these governments are coffee, chick peas, sugar, rice, beans, fish, seas, vegetable oils, groundnuts, cotton seed cake, cotton and woolen textiles, raw wool, hides and leather, footwear, quinine, cocaine, sugar and alcohol, petroleum products, nitrates, tin, copper wire and sheeting, antimony, and wolfram. It is anticipated that during the relief period Latin America will maintain a flow of supplies to European devastated areas amounting to hundreds of thousands of tons of these surplus commodities.

6. Procurement Procedure

Plans for the procurement of supplies have progressed furthest in Brazil, and the UNRRA mission has established a mixed commission for UNRRA Procurement to administer the funds contributed by that country for purchases of local supplies. The Commission is composed of three members, two appointed by the Brazilian Government and one by UNRRA. Dr. Octavio de Paiva, former head of the National Institute of Economy, has been appointed as Chairman of the mixed Commission by the Brazilian Government. The other members are Mr. J. de Souza Gomes, who also represents Brazil, and Mr. Edward J. Bass, Chief of UNRRA's Mission Office of Procurement in Rio de Janeiro.

The Commission operates under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, and has full authority for using the funds contributed by the Government of Brazil for the procurement and shipment of UNRRA supplies. Although all purchase orders containing quantities, kind, specifications and prices of supplies must originate with the UNRRA headquarters, the procurement must be done through the mixed Commission in accordance with the supply situation at the local economic conditions. The primary purpose of the Commission is to coordinate purchases in such a way that the transfer of supplies to UNRRA will not exhaust the civilian consumers of Brazil of their needs, will not result in further increases in prices, will not interfere with normal trade within the Brazilian internal market.

In other words, the mixed Commission through the continual study and adaptation of UNRRA's purchase policies will help to secure supplies, needed by UNRRA for relief purposes as they become available, with the least possible disturbance to the internal economy.

The other Latin American Governments in their discussions with the UNRRA mission have expressed their desire to create similar Commissions for the administration of their contributions. The mixed Commissions will also serve to bring these countries into active participation in the UNRRA program since they will be the point of contact with each Government. Where the Governments have made only initial contributions, these Commissions will be helpful in making the detailed arrangements for such further contributions as the Governments may desire to offer.

7. Repatriation of Refugees

In every country visited, the UNRRA mission received calls from European refugees who escaped the grip of the Axis and fled to the Western Hemisphere. The situation of these refugees is dependent upon a variety of conditions, including the attitude of the country in which they seek refuge. Some of these refugees have put down roots and would like to stay and bring to their new home their families and relatives, while others, particularly those of greater financial resources, would like UNRRA to help them to return to Europe.
providing them with travel documents, in making the transportation arrangements, etc.

In those conversations the UNRRA mission invariably made clear that its first task was to return to their homes the tens of millions of displaced persons that remain in Europe and the Far East.

Even though UNRRA will not be primarily concerned with the repatriation of the comparatively small number of refugees in Latin America, the UNRRA mission recommends that an officer be immediately added to the UNRRA staff to study this problem and to consider what responsibilities UNRRA might undertake with respect to the repatriation to Europe of displaced persons in Latin America.

8. Colonization

In discussing contributions, several countries inquired whether it would be possible to make available public lands to UNRRA for a settlement of refugees. These countries believe that they are under-populated and that this situation can be remedied by the settlement of refugees on unoccupied state-owned agricultural lands. They were hopeful, therefore, that UNRRA, as part of its program of rehabilitation could accept lands and arrange to settle on them farmers from Europe. In addition to lands, they offered other facilities such as exemption from taxation during a stipulated period, free entry for all materials and equipment necessary for settlement, free transportation, etc., in order to help settlement projects get under way.

The UNRRA mission explained that it was not one of the functions of UNRRA to arrange for the migration from Europe and the Far East of persons from liberated areas to the new world. It therefore was unable to accept lands as part of the contribution. It offered, however, to inform the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees of the interest of certain countries in receiving experienced farmers and of offering them lands and other assistance in order to help them get started in life anew.

The UNRRA mission is preparing for forwarding to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees a special report on this subject.

9. Continuing Liaison with the Latin American Countries

The keen desire of the Latin American republics to participate in UNRRA was extremely gratifying. They demonstrated with the utmost sincerity their desire to contribute to the success of UNRRA with personnel, with supplies, and with funds. The details of these arrangements still remain to be elaborated if they are to produce the fruitful results desired both by the countries concerned and by UNRRA.

The UNRRA mission therefore was happy to learn that UNRRA is considering the establishment of an office that will continue to work with the Latin American countries in developing the full use of their plans for cooperation in UNRRA.

10. UNRRA mission to Central America and the island republics in the Caribbean

The satisfactory results attaining the UNRRA mission suggest the desirability of a further mission visiting these countries not visited in the recent trip. The UNRRA mission was happy to learn that UNRRA has decided to send a further mission in the early spring of the New Year to Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.
### ITINERARY OF THE UHURU MISSION SENT TO LATIN AMERICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leave Washington</td>
<td>4 October 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Mexico</td>
<td>5 October 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Mexico</td>
<td>12 October 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Balboa</td>
<td>13 October 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Balboa</td>
<td>15 October 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Bogota</td>
<td>15 October 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Bogota</td>
<td>22 October 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Quito</td>
<td>22 October 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Quito</td>
<td>27 October 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Lima</td>
<td>27 October 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Lima</td>
<td>3 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Santiago</td>
<td>3 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Santiago</td>
<td>12 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive La Paz</td>
<td>13 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave La Paz</td>
<td>17 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>18 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>24 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Montevideo</td>
<td>24 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Montevideo</td>
<td>28 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Sao Paulo</td>
<td>28 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Sao Paulo</td>
<td>29 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Asuncion</td>
<td>29 November 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Asuncion</td>
<td>3 December 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>3 December 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>4 December 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive La Guaira</td>
<td>6 December 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave La Guaira</td>
<td>13 December 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Havana</td>
<td>15 December 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Havana</td>
<td>21 December 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Miami</td>
<td>22 December 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Miami</td>
<td>22 December 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive Washington</td>
<td>22 December 1964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New York Post
FEB 16 1945

Balkan Jews Getting
Utmost Aid—Lehman

By PAUL SANN
Post Staff Correspondent

Washington, Feb. 15—Director General Lehman of UNRRA to
day assured the National Committee of Hebrew Liberation that he
was "taking every necessary step" to rescue the 240,000 Jews in
Bulgaria and Rumania.

Noting that "most of these people are utterly destitute and
many of them are dying of starvation," Peter Bergson, Com-
mited chaiman, immediately sought further details from Leh-
man of the amount of UNRRA aid that can be expected.

Such assistance has been blocked so far because the Jews
comprised, although liberated
from the German and Bulgarian
Fascist regimes five months ago,
have not been recognized as
"refugees of the United Nations.
No "Special Treatment"

The UNRRA staff in London,
however, agreed last November
to undertake the rehabilitation of
Jews who are either refugees or
 tecially Asians and
who are found either in enemy
areas or in liberated territory.

"This is not a question of spe-
cial treatment to Jews citizens
of Allied nations, such as France,
Belgium and Holland," Bergson
said today.

"But a question of giving ur-
gently needed help to people who
today receive none because they
are considered refugees or en-
emy nationals.

"These people are actually He-
brew nationals—members of the
United Nations and as eligible for
assistance and full participation in
the councils of UNRRA."
UNRRA WORK TIED TIGHTER TO ARMIES

Eisenhower Agreement on Aid to Displaced Persons Stirs New Criticism of Relief Set-Up

By JOHN MacCORMAC

By WIRE service to The New York Times

LONDON, Feb. 7—Announcement from Paris today that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration had concluded an agreement with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower under which UNRRA teams will help Allied military authorities in the care of displaced persons indicated that in this, as in the provision of relief supplies, UNRRA will be subordinated to our armies.

It had been hoped that UNRRA would be permitted to go into liberated areas early and act independently in the interests of all the United Nations, of which the Soviet Union is one.

Russia, it was learned, intends to adhere to the repatriation of her own displaced nationals, who constitute a large proportion of the 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 homeless now scattered over Europe.

UNRRA, which was suggested to be the instrument of the thirty-four Allied nations, will instead become one that the Anglo-American armies can use or not at their discretion. In furnishing food and relief, the Allied command has casually chosen not to make use of it.

The British commander at Athens ordered UNRRA out of the field when the British Army clashed with the Greek Red forces.
UNRRA work tied tighter to armies

Eisenhower agreement on aid to displaced persons still ties UNRRA

By JOHN McCORMAC

In Washington this past week, T. W. C. D. London, Feb. 7—Announcement from Paris today that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration had concluded an agreement with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower under which UNRRA teams will help Allied military authorities in the care of displaced persons indicated that in this, as in the provision of relief supplies, UNRRA will be subordinated to our armies.

It had been hoped that UNRRA would be permitted to go into liberated areas early and act independently in the interest of all the United Nations. Of which the Soviet Union is one.

Russia, it was learned, intends to attend to the rehabilitation of her own displaced national, who constitute a large proportion of the 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 homeless now scattered over Europe.

UNRRA, which was suggested to be the instrument of the liberated nations, will instead become one that the Anglo-American armies can use or not at their discretion. In furnishing food and relief, the Allied command has said, will choose not to make use of it.

The British commander at Athens removes UNRRA out of the field there when the British Army clashed with the Greek Blue forces.

UNRRA left open to criticism

In Yugoslavia the Anglo-American military liaison branch insisted on conducting negotiations for the shipment and distribution of relief supplies. This negotiations dragged on for months and were only recently concluded, while UNRRA has still to enter the picture.

As a result of this non-appearance, the relief field in UNRRA has come under repeated criticism in Europe.

It was under fire in the British House of Lords again today, this time because, although in the words of Lord Rendell the roads of Europe were crowded with "hordes of desperate and starving people," staff and authority to handle the situation had not been provided.

In reply, Lord Cranborne, Government leader in the chamber, said that, however slow and cumbersome, UNRRA machinery appeared to be, it supplied the only possible means of avoiding chaos.

Separate, Paths Being Made

The trouble is that the UNRRA machinery may not have a chance to work, since already a number of European countries have been making bilateral agreements in care for each others refugees, in place of following a general Allied policy.

In other words, in the repatriation of the homeless as in the feeding of the hungry, the United Nations are acting like anything but united nations. In Greece and Yugoslavia, respectively, the Allied armies have been accused of using and intending to use relief for political purposes while UNRRA, which is pledged to be non-political, has been excluded.

So obvious has been the failure of the military authorities to cope with the feeding of Italy that, it is reported, the "freedom from want" inscriptions on the banks of occupation have there are often crossed off by definitive hands in the course of evacuation.
Dear Governor Lehman:

For your information there is quoted below the text of a cable which the Board has recently received from its representative in Bern, Switzerland:

"It is reported that upwards of 25,000 men and women (Jewish) deportees arrived in Bergen Belsen early in January from Auschwitz and adjoining upper Silesian camps. They were housed under most primitive conditions in tents in Bergen Belsen and will, it appears, be transferred progressively to other parts of Germany as labor.

"Exchanges from Bergen Belsen were in a state of acute undernourishment, those having died during their stay here. I have every reason to believe this situation is far from confined to Bergen Belsen but common to all German concentration camps and deportees work companies. Fact that tens of thousands of internes in similar or worse physical condition are liable to be found as Germany is occupied by Allied forces should be drawn to attention of competent military authorities and UNRRA now.

"Bergen Belsen exchanges further reported although parcels reaching camps were properly delivered to them number was pitifully inadequate to need. According to all the available information, this was due to deterioration in land transport in Germany rather than to any withholding of packages, which are generally distributed if they actually reach a camp."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

Honorable Herbert Lehman,
Director General,
United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Phild 2/8/45
Allies to Build Posts at Rhine For Refugees

U. N. R. A. Reveals Plans for Care and Relocation of Liberated Slave Labor

From the New York Tribune

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association and the Civil Affairs Division at Supreme Headquarters will establish a "Rhine barrier" or refugee control camps immediately the war is ended, it was learned today. The millions of displaced persons now serving as slave laborers in Germany will be evacuated through these military welfare stations as they start for their homes in western Europe.

"The Rhine barrier is the result of long-term planning with the military and the representatives of all the anti-Fascist countries belonging to U. N. R. A. " said Fred Sondler, director of the displaced persons division. "The Rhine is a natural barrier and it is at the approaches to the Rhine bridges and crossings that we must begin the great task of returning refugees to their own countries."

The minimum time estimated for this job is six months to a year, and it may take longer, said one observer here.

According to the agreement recently signed by General Dwight D. Eisenhower and U. N. R. A. Director General Herbert H. Lehman, it will be the joint responsibility of the Army and U. N. R. A. to see that the millions of displaced persons who start for their homes at the time of the evacuation are well clothed, given medical attention and provided with identification papers and transported over approved routes.

The newly signed working agreement is based on knowledge gathered by U. N. R. A. personnel working in London and actual evacuation of the military in France, where large numbers of displaced persons were left behind by U. S. forces.

The success of the undertaking depends upon the degree of cooperation from the other divisions of Supreme Headquarters. It was admitted. If the operations division can provide transport at the time of the armistice, the Quartermaster Corps can provide, supplies, then the trouble of the unfortunate is minimized and war control can be established. If all criminals will be "hitted" out, an observer pointed out.
AIR MAIL

No. 45

SUBJECT: UNRRA and Displaced Persons Activities

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the London Embassy's confidential report No. 481 of November 16, 1944 considering the European Regional Office of UNRRA. The last paragraph in the section devoted to displaced persons, refer to a multi-lateral agreement, which various Governments have agreed to sign. For the Department's information, a copy of this agreement, which was prepared by UNRRA's Standard Technical Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons, is enclosed.

Mr. Fred Hoehler advises the present status of the pact to be as follows: Belgium and Luxembourg have signed without reservation; the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Poland have signed with reservations; letters of intention to sign have been received from the Yugoslav and Greek Ambassadors; and France has intimated that it will sign, probably with reservations. Mr. Hoehler states that failure of the agreement to receive whole hearted approval should not be viewed as discouraging, since the terms of the multi-lateral agreement are finding their way into bi-lateral agreements which will be communicated to UNRRA and which are providing for UNRRA observers.

Respectfully yours,

For Ambassador Robert Murphy:

Donald R. Heath, Counselor

Enclosure:


BM:USCL:cp
A MULTI-LATERTAL AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNIITD NATIONS
CONCERNING THE CARE AND MAINTENANCE, AND REPATRIATION
OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN THEIR TERRITORIES WHO ARE
NATIONALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Under-Signed......desirous of ensuring that the problem
of the return to their homes of Displaced Persons of United Nations nationality
may be effectively and expeditiously dealt with on a well-co-ordinated plan, and in
accordance with the intentions of the U.N.R.A. Agreement of November 9th 1943 and of
Resolution No. 10 adopted by the Council of U.N.R.A. at its First Session held at
Atlantic City, have agreed as follows:

1. For the purpose of this Agreement Displaced Persons shall be taken as meaning
all nationals of the United Nations signatory to the aforesaid U.N.R.A. Agreement who
come within the definition of Displaced Persons contained in paragraph 3 of the
aforesaid Resolution No. 10.

2. The contracting parties recognize that, as soon as the military authorities
agree, U.N.R.A. will operate as the central international organ for co-ordinating the
work of repatriating Displaced Persons in Europe and for regulating by agreement
between the Governments concerned the general conditions under which it shall be
carried out. While each contracting party will retain full control over Displaced
Persons in its own territory, it will nevertheless give U.N.R.A. all possible assistance
to enable it to carry out its task, and all consult with U.N.R.A. on matters
involving international aspects of the problem.

3. Each contracting party undertakes, on assuming responsibility for the admin-
istration of its territory or any part thereof, to take the following measures with
reference to displaced persons who are nationals of another of the United Nations
and who are found in the territory:

(i) After consultation with the military authorities and in collaboration with
the other Governments concerned, to urge the displaced persons, by radio and all
other suitable means, to refrain from attempting to make their way back to
their countries but to stay where they are and co-operate with the measures to
be taken for organizing their return home;

(ii) To announce at the same time that, as part of the agreed policy of all the
United Nations concerned, it will apply to the displaced persons the principle
of equality of treatment with its own nationals and will provide for their
orderly and speedy repatriation;

(iii) To take without delay all practicable measures to have information
collected concerning the location, nationalities, numbers, general condition
and movements of the displaced persons, and to make such information available
at the earliest possible moment to the other Governments concerned and to
U.N.R.A.;

(iv) To treat the displaced persons on a basis of equality with its own
nationals in regard to the provision of food, the application of public
medical, relief and welfare services, and the application of restrictive
health measures;

(v) So far as available supplies permit, to provide displaced persons who are
awaiting repatriation and are in need with clothing sufficient to make up the
minimum necessary for health and decency until they leave the territory;

(vi) To provide adequate shelter for the displaced persons and, where necessary,
to organize assembly centres for collecting together those who return to their
own countries is being arranged;
(vii) To lead its good offices for organising the individual registration of the displaced persons and to see that use is made of the international forms which have been prepared in consultation with the Displaced Persons Organization of UNRRA;

(viii) To ensure as far as possible that before they leave the territory for their own countries the displaced persons are furnished with any personal identity papers or other individual documents (e.g., employment books, wage books, social insurance books) which are in the custody of local authorities, employers or other agencies;

(ix) In the case of displaced persons whose return to their own countries is likely to take some substantial time to arrange, to permit them to take up any temporary employment which may be available for them, in order that they may be as self-supporting as possible, provided that the authorities of their own country concur and that the terms and conditions of the employment do not put them in an unfavourable position on the whole as compared with nationals of the territory; and

(x) To admit to its territory, if requested to do so by the Government of another of the United Nations, an approved Mission or approved Officials for the purpose of—

(a) Identifying and establishing the national status of displaced persons claiming to be nationals of the United Nation concerned;
(b) Issuing visas for their repatriation; and
(c) Advising and assisting the authorities of the territory in providing for their care and maintenance and arranging for their repatriation;

Any such national mission shall be granted a status and privileges similar to those granted to the UNRRA mission referred to in Article 7.

4. Each contracting party undertakes:

(i) In the case of displaced nationals of another of the United Nations who seek temporary refuge in its territory or who pass into the territory on their way to, and making their own efforts to reach, their own countries; to deal with them as far as possible on the same footing as displaced nationals of other United Nations who are found in the territory at the time the Government assumes administrative responsibility for it, and to give all practicable assistance for facilitating their return to their own countries; and

(ii) In the case of officially organised convoys of displaced nationals of another of the United Nations passing through the territory on their return to their own countries; to grant them freedom of transit, provided the authorities of the territory have been officially notified in advance of the origin and destination of the convoy and the time and route of its transit through the territory.

5. In the case of adjoining territories of two or more of the United Nations, the respective Governments undertake to confer on the steps to be taken at the common frontier between the territories in order to canalise and regulate unorganised movements of displaced persons seeking to return to their own countries, with a view to providing for carrying out the necessary measures in regard to them.

6. As regards displaced persons who are nationals of the United Nations, but whose place of settled residence before their displacement was in the territory of one of the United Nations other than that of which they are nationals, the contracting parties, while they can give no absolute or general guarantee to readmit all such persons into their territory, undertake to meet any requests they may receive for their readmission in a spirit of wide humanity as contemplated in paragraph (8) of the Report of Sub-Committee I of Committee IV of the First Session of the Council of UNRRA held at Atlantic City.

7. Each contracting party undertakes to admit to its territory an approved UNRRA Mission, or approved UNRRA Delegate, for Displaced Persons, and —
(i) To keep the Mission or Delegate fully informed of the measures being taken in its territory in respect of displaced persons who are nationals of another of the United Nations;

(ii) To give the Mission or Delegate facilities for visiting centres where such displaced persons are located and for becoming acquainted with the arrangements made on their behalf;

(iii) To consult the Mission or Delegate on matters affecting co-ordination of the movement of the displaced persons back to their respective countries; and

(iv) To afford the Mission or Delegate facilities for enabling UNHRA to discharge its responsibility in respect of nationals of any United Nation whose Government has asked UNHRA to assist in providing for their care and maintenance and arranging for their repatriation.

8. It is understood that —

(i) In cases where UNHRA assumes responsibility for dealing with any group of displaced persons, in pursuance of Article 7, paragraph (iv), UNHRA will ensure that, so far as circumstances permit, the group will be dealt with by persons of the same nationality as the displaced persons;

(ii) UNHRA will consult with the parties signatory to this agreement as to any serious emergency which it is considered may arise through the influx of very large numbers of displaced persons, other than their own nationals, into their territories and as to any special assistance which may be needed from UNHRA for dealing with such an emergency.

9. It is understood that the contracting parties are free to make bi-lateral arrangements among themselves for applying or supplementing the provisions of this agreement, and that UNHRA will be informed of any arrangements which are so made.
Col. Roger Powell Appointed To Head Camps For Refugees

Col. Roger G. Powell, author of the Powell Plan for development of the Ohio River basin, who passed 13 years of service with the Army Engineers Corps in Cincinnati, has been made chief of the United Nations Refugee Camps in Europe.

Associated Press dispatches from Washington reveal the appointment of Colonel Powell as Director of the Refugee Camps Division of the European Regional Office of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. In his new position he will supervise all activities of refugee camps in Europe under the direction of the regional office of the UNRRA, the announcement said.

Colonel Powell came to this city in 1936 as district engineer of the Cincinnati district. In 1939 he was promoted to sector Engineer of the Upper Mississippi Valley Division and in 1933 he was appointed Division Engineer of the Ohio River Division. He was promoted to Colonel in 1939.

In recognition of his services in organizing the Ohio River Division, which culminated in his plan for developing the river basin and controlling floods, Colonel Powell received a life membership in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in 1934.

The work Colonel Powell has done in the past 13 years has included navigation and flood control in the Ohio River and New Orleans.
UNRRA Starts Work in Italy, Aiding Refugees

By PAT FRANK

ROME, Dec. 25—UNRRA has begun operations in Italy, with headquarters here, under direction of Samuel Koenig, veteran Government relief administrator who served in Herbert Hoover’s relief mission after the last war. Operation of refugee camps and aid to displaced persons in Italy is already proceeding. The refugee camps until now were operated under direction of the Allied Commission.

Yugoslavs Return

It was revealed today that between 3,000 and 4,000 Yugoslav refugees have already been returned to their country from Italy. This is indicative of the quick action taken by Marshal Tito’s Yugoslav government. It was Tito himself who insisted that the refugees be returned from the camps in southern Italy. Stateless persons and refugees from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and northern Italy will be placed in the camps vacated by the Yugoslavs.

While UNRRA is concentrating on aid for displaced persons, the full scope of its Italian activities will not be known until Director General H. Stuart Lehman announces what decisions have been reached on Italy’s needs and what is her capacity to aid herself. This decision is expected soon.

Italian Wealth Looted

Since liberated Italy’s liquid wealth, including foreign exchange and securities valued at between $400,000,000 and $550,000,000, was looted by freezing Fascist accounts, it seems unlikely that Italy will be able to pay for UNRRA aid in foreign exchange.

Koenig’s policy is not to announce material aid until such aid is actually able to disburse it. This is the soundest policy, since many previous promises have not been fulfilled.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Agreement between the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on plans for returning liberated slave laborers to their homes signals the active beginning of United Nations 'Hosted Persons' program that may take a year to complete.

The exiles to be returned home under the UNRRA program are not quite half the grand total that will have to be resettled when the war is over. UNRRA has that number, excluding Jewish refugees and interned Germans, as well as slave labor at 20,000,000.

**Slave Labor First**

A bureau of UNRRA, under Thomas E. Cowley, will have charge of those who can be repatriated. Persons who will not go back to their former homes for political or racial reasons will be turned over to the intergovernmental committee on refugees, headed by Sir Herbert Samuel, for permanent resettlement in South America, or elsewhere.

With UNRRA planning direct clothing and feeding operations, in central Europe based on previous political commitments, it is becoming more likely that history will record the resettlement of civilians as UNRRA's major contribution.

Mr. Cowley has estimated that up to 150,000 to 200,000 slave laborers will be released in the first year, and that the total number resettled is based on World War II experience where there were only 2,500,000 "displaced persons" but 400,000 were still uncertain in 1945 despite valiant League of Nations efforts at internment negotiation on their behalf.

**Slave Labor First**

Under agreement with the military, UNRRA will begin its work by sending 10 widely scattered teams of scientists and technicians to Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary and Russia, to determine the number of slave laborers in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. The teams will be sent to these countries to take care of all the displaced persons in the military sector. The teams will also be sent to other countries to take care of displaced persons in the civil sector. The teams will be sent to these countries to take care of all the displaced persons in the military sector. The teams will also be sent to other countries to take care of displaced persons in the civil sector.

**Jewish Refugees**

UNRRA can assist persons of enemy or enemy origin displaced by enemy action "for reasons of race, religion or national origin in favor of the United Nations.

UNRRA can also assist enemy or enemy-origin persons in favor of the United Nations, and it is expected that many will not want to go home after the war, or whether the UNRRA will have responsibility for them.

The Jewish phase of the "displaced persons" problem is one of the most difficult because, even though Germany and other countries have been occupied, the situation is not clear.
Allies to Pay Off Refugee Labor in Blue Tokens

U. N. R. R. A. Taking Over Discarded Ration 'Coins' to Use in Yugoslav Camps

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UP) — The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is shipping blue ration tokens, no longer used by the Office of Price Administration, abroad to serve as a "medium of exchange" in liberated areas, an U. N. R. R. A. spokesman said tonight.

The tokens will be used in U. N. R. R. A. camps in southern Italy and the Middle East, where Yugoslav refugees, operating through self-governing committees, are maintaining the camps, manufacturing their own clothing and agricultural implements to take back to their homes.

Since the refugees waived any form of payment for their work because members of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation receive no pay, a barter system has been in effect. Brick workers, for instance, get a quarter-ounce of tobacco a day as their pay.

The U. N. R. R. A. found, however, that such a distribution plan was hard to administer—and an official here conceived the idea of using the discarded blue tokens, and each worker will receive a few tokens a day to exchange for the supplies he needs.

The O. P. A. tried to find a use for the discarded tokens, promised to supply the U. N. R. R. A. with as many as were needed—and its first 1,000,000 are on route overseas.
Reds Win UNRRA Test On Relief for Poles

By Richard L. Wieland

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, administered by the United Nati...
LEHMAN GOING SOON ABROAD FOR UNRRA

Will See European Leaders in London, He Reveals on First Birthday of Agency

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—"We are determined that the sacrifice of the liberation peoples shall be rewarded and that, to the extent we have it in our power to help, these people shall promptly receive the clothing, food and other supplies which they need to start life over," President Roosevelt said in a letter today to Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, on the first anniversary of the agency's founding.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed confidence in congratulating Mr. Lehman and members of his staff that "the UNRRA would provide an enduring example of international cooperation in action."

The President's letter was released from the White House after Mr. Lehman at a press conference at UNRRA headquarters discussed his plans for a two-month trip to London to consult with British officials on work which will be ahead of UNRRA on the Continent. The former New York governor also reviewed the relief agency's accomplishments at a conference held by United Nations representatives in Atlantic City last year and at Montreux recently.

Letter of the President

President Roosevelt's congratulatory letter read as follows:

"On the first anniversary of the creation of UNRRA, I wish to send to you and the members of your staff my warmest congratulations on the great progress which you have made during this last year in preparing for the tremendous task and my renewed good wishes for the successful fulfillment of the commission's mission."

"I and the other responsible officials of this Government have watched with keenest interest the development of UNRRA from the signing of the agreement in the White House last November, and to the present moment when UNRRA has proved successful in bringing hard and visible benefits to the gallant people of Greece."

"The Government has endeavored in every way to support UNRRA's effort to meet the great needs of our people. This has not always been an easy task in the face of the prevailing and staggering demands which the fighting for a second war on many fronts has placed, and will continue to place, upon our resources of manpower, supplies and transportation. But we are determined that the sacrifices of the liberated peoples shall be rewarded and that, to the extent we have it in our power to help, these people shall promptly receive the clothing, food and other supplies which they need to start life over."

"I am confident that your fighting leadership, together with the cooperation of the member governments, will result in making UNRRA an enduring example of international cooperation in action."

Lehman Talks Difficulties

The UNRRA, which takes over the administration of relief to the civilian population in conquered areas six months after the military forces have moved in, has encountered difficulty in getting sufficient quantities of clothing and other essentials in most important needs. Mr. Lehman told newspapermen:

"An analysis of requirements, he added, has shown that the most urgent needs, aside from clothing, are food, medical supplies, agricultural rehabilitation supplies such as fertilizers, seeds, farm materials, repair kits, and equipment. Transmission equipment, such as trucks, is also in great demand because of lack of transportation."

"In a further attempt to ease the shortages of clothing for distribution to liberated areas, the director said, the UNRRA was planning a second appeal to the American people to turn over used clothing to the agency. In the first campaign, some 15,000,000 pounds of discarded clothing was collected for overseas distribution."

Procurement operations on a wide variety of items are well under way in Canada, the United Kingdom, Brazil, and, as he continued. In addition, requests of UNRRA to those who have gone to Central and South America, Australia and New Zealand to work on projects and assist the agency in its work."

LEHMAN SAYS REFUGEES FORGOTTEN

In a speech, Mr. Lehman said that UNRRA, by agreement with the important Allied Command of the Mediterranean Theatre, took over the responsibility for managing the camps for Greek and Togolese refugees in Egypt, Syria and Palestine. These camps now have some 80,000 persons receiving care from UNRRA. A second camp is being established in Libya.

Mr. Lehman expressed the hope that many of the Greek and Yugoslav refugees could be repatriated within a short time.

The agency, he said, had been active at work in connection with the military authorities, in developing a program for the repatriation of refugees by sea and by air to their homelands.

Mr. Lehman said that up to last month $18,160,000 had been authorized or was being authorized for the agency's operating expenses in the United States, which are partly under the aegis of the Interallied Commission. $1,200,000,000 has been made available to UNRRA.

The director said that a special mission to arrange for relief operations in Ethiopia would be sent in the near future. The mission, which is being sent at the request of the Ethiopian Government, is to be headed by Dr. Alfred Freyheita, State Health Officer of New Hampshire, now on leave to UNRRA."
The Evening Star

OCT 6 1944

Latin America Considered

As Haven for Refugees

By the Associated Press

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 6.—Reception of Romanian refugees in Latin
America will be studied by the United Nations Relief and Rehabili-
tation Administration, Dr. Eduardo Frei, deputy director general of
the organization, said here last night.

Dr. Frei, former President of Colombia, who arrived yesterday
with four members of the administration, said an UNRRA commit-
tee will be named to study the re-
settling problem.

"I don't know how extensive this problem is in Latin America," Dr.
Frei said at a press conference. "I
know that in Colombia the refugee
enquiry is confined to small individu-
al groups, but in other countries
there are many more refugees.
UNRRA is not concerned with in-
dividuals, only with masses of re-

---

000786
Pigeon-Holed!

THE FOLLOWING CABLE FROM PARIS,
printed in the American papers, comes like a
downpour in the face to those Allied governments and
peoples who merely talk but do nothing about the
closing by Britain of the doors of Palestine to the
tortured, starving and fugitive Jews of Europe:

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP)—Harry Bauer, French
film actor who told the Gestapo ‘I would rather
die standing up than live on my knees,’ is dead
from tortures suffered in 1942, the newspaper ‘Re-
sistance’ reported today. Bauer was a resistance
group leader and was arrested as a Jew. He was
questioned constantly for four months, and his wife
was kept for 115 days with her hands tied behind
her, the newspaper said.

“The actor lost 70 pounds and emerged from
prison covered with sores from lack of a single
change of clothing.”

Note “ARRESTED [and tortured] AS A
JEW.”

Millions of motion picture patrons throughout
the world have seen this fine actor play Beethoven
and other famous characters in French films.

But in Paris, after the entry of the bestial
Nazis, Harry Bauer assumed his greatest role—as
the SYMBOL OF JEWISH MARTYRDOM.

This living martyrdom could be ameliorated
if Great Britain would live up to the solemn prom-
ises in the Balfour Declaration of 1917, which af-
firmed that Palestine, over which Britain had a
mandate, was to be the Jewish homeland.

The Chamberlain White Paper of 1939 shut
the doors of Palestine against the Jews because of
Arabian political pressure.

Hundreds of thousands of Harry Bauers are
the answer.
Churchill, who denounced without qualifica-
tion the infamous Chamberlain White Paper five
years ago, now remains silent.

Roosevelt appointed a “commission.”

What is it doing? What has it done? NOTH-
ING!
The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Administration is about to spend billions in Europe
for the general relief of peoples, but has forgotten
specifically, the Jews.
So glaring is the neglect that Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State and member of the Council of the UNRRA, has asked that the UNRRA's constitution be amended to authorize relief for all Jewish victims of Nazi persecution found on enemy territory. What happened? We quote from a dispatch from Montreal:

"The amendment was discussed at length and PUT OVER for further action."

In a word, it was pigeon-holed!

But the oldest, most poignant human problem—the Jewish question in Europe—CANNOT BE PIGEON-HOLED.

The dead bodies and the enslaved and manacled living skeletons of two to four millions of Harry Bauers and their wives cry to heaven—and specifically to ROOSEVELT and CHURCHILL for INSTANT ACTION.

The Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe in its latest appeal asks these questions of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

"Was there one single hour of that conference (in Quebec, last month) devoted to a plan for smashing the 'special war' against defenseless Jews?"

"Will the brutal blockade which prevents escape into nearby Palestine now be lifted?"

And the appeal concludes with this:

"Before the awful spectre of unbridled killings we have become tired of excuses. The shopworn reasons—that was the hands of mercy—that for victory's sake we must keep silent lest we irritate an Allied nation—are, in the face of certain victory, no longer valid."

Now is the time for ACTION on Palestine.

Throw the gates wide open for the Jews of the world—and the Allies should protect them from aggression when they get there.

"I would rather die standing up than live on my knees!" Harry Bauer told his bloody, barbarian Nazi torturers.

If England and the U. S. A. will act NOW to throw open Palestine, Jewry need no longer crawl on its knees.

"It can STAND ON ITS FEET in the homeland—as it does and has long done in free, civilized America."