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Programs with Respect to Relief
and Rescuing Refugees: Cooperation
with Other Agencies

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(Material in this issue covers the events of February)

Far East Council Committee Session in Australia

The first meeting of the Committee of the Council for the Far East was held in Lapstone, near Sydney, Australia, from 15 February through 20, under the chairmanship of Dr. Tsiang Ting-Fu.

Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, in an opening address to the delegates, urged constructive criticism of UNRRA's three alleged weaknesses: (1) delays in the commencement of UNRRA's activities in liberated areas, (2) overcentralization of UNRRA's administration, and (3) the need for wider national representation at all levels of staff.

Frank S. Gaines, Acting Director of UNRRA's Southwest Pacific Area Office, on behalf of the Administration, welcomed the criticism but pointed out that delays in Europe are attributable to shipping shortages due to the unforeseen demands of the military timetable. He cited the opening of the Sydney and Chungking offices as an indication of a tendency toward decentralization and the establishment of a personnel division in Sydney as evidence of a wide national recruitment policy. (In a recent speech Director General Lehman stated that on UNRRA's staff throughout the world more than 30 nationalities were represented.)

The Committee adopted a resolution along the lines of Minister Evatt's opening speech but made it clear that the intent of the resolution was to endorse the three principles enumerated by Evatt, not to indicate any feeling that the

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Administration was not following these principles. The resolution also urged the Administration to press the liberated countries for an invitation to UNRRA for immediate relief aid.

Another resolution declared that the member governments of the Far Eastern region should adopt a convention for the health and sanitary control of displaced persons.

The following resolution on bases of requirements was adopted in view of the fact that the Subcommittees on Health, Agriculture and Industrial Rehabilitation had rejected uniform bases:

That no common bases of requirements be established for the Far East;

That the Administration, in discharging its responsibility for securing a fair distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies to and among the various areas liberated or to be liberated, should be guided by basic needs and levels of consumption in the particular area, and that the speed of restoration to such standards during the relief period should have regard to the urgency of need in all areas;

That if necessary to secure a fair distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies, agreement should be sought, as the occasion arises, on standards for particular commodities, which standards need not be uniform throughout the several areas.

Because of the serious rice shortage the Committee recommended that UNRRA should seek the organization and military approval and support of reconnaissance parties and rice production units to move early into liberated areas in the Far East to promote rice production.

Other resolutions passed by the Committee included one introduced by the French member of the Committee requesting that UNRRA facilitate and promote the collection of new knowledge of causation of diseases, methods of prevention and advances in treatment for rapid distribution to member nations. Another resolution introduced by the French member requested that the Administration call the attention of the authorities controlling world shipping to the importance of completing arrangements for transport facilities for relief and rehabilitation operations.

A resolution introduced by the United Kingdom member drew attention to the inadequacy of the information on conditions in the Far East and recommended that arrangements be made for reporting to the Administration by the member governments.

General Johnston (Southwest Pacific Command) and Colonel Williams (South-east Asia Command) addressed the Committee on the military relief program. Brigadier Gibbons and Lt. Col. Usher outlined to the Committee the SEAC plans for civilian relief and rehabilitation and stated that Mountbatten would welcome the appointment of an UNRRA representative to serve as a liaison with his Command.

Dr. Walter A. Chudson, deputy director of UNRRA supply and requirements for the Southwest Pacific area, emphasized that UNRRA would not do buying, paying and distributing of all relief for all the United Nations. The organization, he said, was buying only for the relief of needy countries. Some countries had adequate funds for their own relief measures. Others, notably China, did not. Asked what steps would be taken to ensure that no business interests used UNRRA to control markets, Chudson replied:

"The goods handled by UNRRA are contributions to a common pool. In distributing them, our only concern will be to send them where they will do the most good. No supplies contributed to UNRRA will be earmarked for any particular country. UNRRA is making a little money go a long way. The best insurance against graft is that most of the time the organization will be buying through government agencies."

Mr. Chudson revealed that the first consignment of relief goods to China -- about 27 tons of medical supplies -- would soon be flown in. Raw wool from Australia would be among the materials shipped to liberated countries as soon as possible.

At its meeting on 19 February the Lapstone conference considered plans for stepping up rice production and the possibility of using substitute foods, such as maize and wheat. In a discussion on health, Australian Director-General of Health, Dr. John H. Cumpston, said UNRRA's medical section would be responsible for preventing epidemics in liberated countries. The first step in this direction had been the setting up by the conference of an intelligence service for which each country would supply regularly telegraphic information about the health of its people. This information would be collated by the UNRRA medical secretariat.

The Lapstone conference ended on 20 February and delegates were to fly to Canberra the next day for the opening of the Federal Parliament. The concluding session of the conference empowered the chairman to call another meeting before the next meeting of UNRRA's full council. It also elected Australian External Affairs Minister Herbert V. Evatt a vice-chairman of the committee.

On the motion of Dr. Tsiang the conference carried a motion thanking the Australian Government for its assistance. British delegation chief Sir Paul Butler said the conference had opened up a new era in UNRRA's Far Eastern activities. Chief U.S. representative Abbot Low Moffat said the conference had been an inspiration for all who believed in cooperative action. Delegations had shown determination to achieve the objectives for which UNRRA was created.

Central Committee Widens UNRRA's Supply Program

Provision by UNRRA of limited emergency relief supplies and assistance to particularly devastated districts of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway, as well as other liberated areas, was authorized on 26 February by the Central Committee of UNRRA. The action of the Central Committee, composed of representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Government, and China, extends supplemental UNRRA aid to countries deemed able to care for their own relief needs.

The effect of the decision, taken on the basis of proposals made by the Committee of the Council for Europe on 13 February, is that UNRRA shall procure and arrange shipment for limited quantities of supplies required to alleviate immediate distress and suffering. Procurement and shipping of such supplies will be supplemental to the large-scale programs for civilian supplies which in the case of the so-called paying countries will be arranged directly by those governments.

"UNRRA welcomes the opportunity to assist in meeting the immediate emergency in the liberated areas of Western Europe," Director General Lehman stated in commenting upon the action of the Central Committee. "The Administration accepts this additional responsibility, relying on the supplying governments to provide the necessary shipping and supplies. The suffering and distress in these battle-scarred areas is apparent. Our ability to aid, it must be recognized, however, is squarely dependent upon the provision by the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and other United Nations of the tools and facilities with which to work. These are: shipping and supplies."

The Central Committee resolution authorizes the administration to provide emergency relief for particularly devastated districts within liberated areas, regardless of whether or not the government of the area has asked to be adjudged unable to pay. Governments which are able to pay in foreign exchange will be expected to do so, but the action of the Committee makes clear that even emergency supplies should be provided immediately with the question of payment left for subsequent determination. In authorizing this action, the Central Committee recommended that the military supply and shipping authorities of the supplying governments make every effort to facilitate the implementation of the resolution by the Administration.

The action of the Central Committee was taken under the authority granted it by the Council, as stated in Section 3, Article III of the UNRRA Agreement: "Between Sessions of the Council it (the Central Committee) shall when necessary make policy decisions of an emergency nature."

Immediately following the meeting of the Central Committee, Director General Lehman held a press conference to announce the Committee's action and discuss with press representatives the implications of the resolution.

During the course of questions and answers the Director General stated that no formal requests for UNRRA aid had been received from France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway but the Central Committee's step meant that if those governments asked UNRRA for emergency supplies, the way was now clear for considering the requests. He emphasized again, however, that the actual delivering of supplies depended on the adequacy of shipping facilities, both ocean borne and internal, and the fullest cooperation of supplying and receiving governments.

Clothing Drive Conference at White House

The plight of destitute millions in war-devastated lands abroad and plans for partial relief of their clothing needs was discussed in the White House

Tuesday afternoon, 27 February, at the initial meeting of the National Committee of the United National Clothing Collection under the chairmanship of Henry J. Kaiser.

Speakers at the White House meeting, in addition to Chairman Kaiser, included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Director General Herbert Lehman and Dan A. West, executive director of the clothing collection campaign.

Through this clothing drive, which will be conducted throughout the month of April, Americans will be asked to contribute 150,000,000 pounds of "used and usable clothing," shoes and bedding, to meet the most desperate needs of millions of war sufferers.

Leaders of the religious, educational, industrial, labor, agricultural, social and fraternal organizations of the Nation comprise the National Committee.

Mr. Kaiser outlined detailed plans of the April campaign and the progress already made in organizing the drive in towns and cities.

Mr. Lehman told of shortages in shipping, supplies, and inland transportation; scarcities of fats, feeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery and medical supplies. In none of these categories, he said are supplies so "pitifully small" as in clothing.

He said that so far as clothing was concerned the clothes to be collected offered the only possible hope of even moderately satisfying the dire needs until such time as raw materials could be sent to the liberated countries for making their own clothing. He also stressed the immediate need of blankets for civilian camps.

Mrs. Roosevelt offered a slogan for the clothes collection:

"What can you spare that they can wear?" She added, "If new materials are not available, then to meet the needs of the liberated areas you must get a great deal from the people of this country. We must give everything we can spare, that we do not have to replace."

The April drive of the United National Clothing Collection will be the only clothing campaign for overseas war relief to be conducted this Spring. Participating are more than 50 voluntary war relief agencies and UNRRA.

UNRRA-Czechoslovak Agreement Signed

An agreement between the Czechoslovak Government and UNRRA was signed in London on 26 February, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross signing for UNRRA and Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk for Czechoslovakia.

The Foreign Minister said that the Soviet Government had informed his Government that Black Sea ports would be made available for receiving the supplies and inland transport would be provided. (Reported in Review No. 6)

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Headquarters was informed by the London office that the Ministry of War Transport will make available from 5,000 to 5,500 tons of shipping space for UNRRA supplies to Czechoslovakia. This ship is to leave for the Black Sea ports in the early part of March. The first shipment from the United Kingdom will include medical supplies, food, agricultural machinery, pesticides, veterinary supplies, clothing and footwear, and lorries.

UNRRA Personnel in Yugoslavia

Under the terms of an agreement concluded between Yugoslav and Allied military authorities (reported in Review No. 6), UNRRA personnel has gone forward to Yugoslavia. Latest reports indicate that as many as 40 persons may have entered the country by the end of the first week in February. The acting chief of the UNRRA Yugoslav mission is Alan Hall. According to recent reports, 1,500 tons of supplies provided by the military have arrived in the country.

In September 1944 the United States-United Kingdom military commenced negotiations in Bari, Italy, with authorities representing the National Liberation Committee and the Royal Yugoslav Government. UNRRA representatives participated as observers in discussions both of the general negotiating committee and the technical subcommittees which were established.

The leader of the Yugoslav delegation returned to Belgrade during November with the latest version of the draft agreement in order to get the views of his government. Negotiations were at a standstill until January, when Generals Hughes and Sadler went to Belgrade to reopen negotiations. On 19 January the Generals signed an agreement with the National Liberation Committee with the concurrence of the Royal Yugoslav Government.

Under the agreement UNRRA will act as agent for the military. Basic policies will be determined by a triumvirate consisting of the ML Commander, ML Deputy Commander, and UNRRA Mission Chief.

Relief Work Started by Italian Mission

The UNRRA Italian mission, while pressing firmly for two elements vital to full-fledged operation -- the agreement with the Italian Government and concrete guaranty of shipping space -- was able in February to begin actual performance of relief work on a limited, informal basis.

Pending the arrival of supplies from the United States, two ships carrying a few hundred tons each of UNRRA supplies from UNRRA stocks at Philippeville and from FEA stocks at Algiers arrived at Naples and have been unloaded. Included in this tonnage are several badly needed trucks, several thousand pounds of clothing and a large variety of miscellaneous items.

The various members of the Italian mission staff -- medical and health, welfare, supply, displaced persons, etc. -- are busy working with appropriate personnel of the Italian Government and the Allied Commission in shaping up the plans and procedures of the UNRRA program of limited relief assistance for women and children. For which the second session of the UNRRA Council authorized an

expenditure of \$50,000,000, and the medical and displaced persons program for United Nations refugees in Italy.

SHAEF-UNRRA Agreement on Displaced Persons Teams Announced

The following statement on UNRRA participation in the military repatriation program in Germany was released by SHAEF in France at 12 noon, 6 February 1945:

"Arrangements have been completed between SHAEF and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for teams of UNRRA workers to assist the military authorities in the care and movement of displaced persons, it was announced at supreme headquarters today.

"The training of these teams, which will be attached to military staffs under the Displaced Persons Branch of G-T Division, will begin in France shortly. By the spring, many hundreds of UNRRA workers, both men and women, will have been recruited, trained and equipped for duty in the field.

"Of the total number of workers who will eventually be needed by UNRRA, a large proportion will be recruited from those European countries which are members of UNRRA. Although serving as civilians, they will be subject, as persons accompanying the army, to military orders and discipline. All the workers will wear uniforms with the red UNRRA 'flash' on the sleeve.

"The team mobilization centers to be established in France will be military in character and will provide practical training in the actual conditions likely to be encountered in Germany as revealed by military experience. The teams will be dovetailed into active operations as soon as military conditions permit. While this UNRRA personnel is primarily intended for work in Germany, workers may be used to assist in the care of displaced persons now in Allied countries, as required and requested by the Allied governments concerned. When the program swings into action many of the workers required by UNRRA will be recruited amongst the displaced persons themselves, their skills, and knowledge of the many problems involved being utilized to the greatest practicable extent. As it is estimated that upwards of 2,500,000 French nationals are now in Germany, it is expected that a large number of the UNRRA workers will be of French nationality."

In making the announcement SHAEF authorities indicated that UNRRA was able to undertake its portion of the military program upon the basis of agreements with the various Allied governments whose nationals are in Germany and pursuant to the general agreement for UNRRA cooperation with the military, recently concluded by General Eisenhower and Director Herbert H. Lehman of UNRRA. Authorization to operate in enemy or ex-enemy countries with respect to displaced persons of Allied nationality was granted UNRRA at its Montreal council meeting in September.

Canada Joins Britain in Granting Privileges to UNRRA

Privileges, immunities, exemptions, and facilities similar in nature to those enjoyed by diplomats and their governments have been granted recently to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and its personnel by

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Great Britain through the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Act, 1944 (reported in Review No. 5) and by Canada through an Order-in-Council, under the UNRRA Act, 1944.

The two countries have conferred on UNRRA the legal status of a corporate body giving the organization, within certain limits, immunity from suits, exemption from taxes -- including taxes and customs duties on imported and exported relief goods -- and inviolability of official premises and residences.

Such immunities and exemptions in the past have been enjoyed by the League of Nations and the World Court and their representatives, but UNRRA is the first United Nations agency to receive these privileges in World War II. The action of these two countries is in accordance with resolutions adopted by the first session of the UNRRA Council at Atlantic City in November 1943.

Tax exemptions within certain limits are also accorded UNRRA personnel. Other UNRRA member governments are considering the extension of similar privileges and immunities. The Administration feels that such laws not only facilitate relief operations but also make international cooperation in general more effective.

Senior Deputy Director General Appointed

The appointment of Commander R. G. A. Jackson of Australia as Senior Deputy Director General was announced by Director General Lehman on 12 February.

The Office of Senior Deputy Director General, which has been vacant since the resignation of Sir Arthur Salter, is the senior administrative position in UNRRA. It carries with it over-all responsibility for the coordination of UNRRA's policy and its operational activities.

In 1937 Commander Jackson was transferred from the Royal Australian Navy to Malta. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire for exceptional services in connection with the evacuation of civilian population of the island and for supplying Malta by submarine with supplies during the Blitz. For his services at Malta he was awarded the C.M.G., Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the Australian Government in 1944.

In 1943 Commander Jackson became head of the Middle East Supply Center, and in 1944 was appointed Principal Assistant to the U. K. Minister of State in the Middle East. As Director of the Middle East Supply Center, Commander Jackson was in charge of what was probably one of the largest economic enterprises in the world, controlling the imports of some 20 countries in the Middle East.

Head of New ERO Department Appointed

Director General Lehman announced the appointment of E. E. Rhatigan as a Deputy Director General to be in charge of the newly established Department of Operations in the European Regional Office (ERO) as from 1 February. Mr. Rhatigan has been serving as Acting Deputy Director General in charge of the Department of Areas in London since the resignation of Lithgow Osborne, now U.S. Ambassador to the Norwegian Government.

The Department of Operations is responsible for the coordination of functional planning within ERO and for coordination of services to each country in which UNRRA operates. Thus, Mr. Rhatigan has responsibility for the over-all direction, supervision and coordination of activities performed by the Divisions of Displaced Persons, Health, and Welfare and the former Department of Areas through the heads of the three functional Divisions and the heads of such units as may replace the Department of Areas within the new Department. The Deputy Director General heading the Department of Operations is a member of the Administrative Council of which ERO's Deputy Director Generals for Supply and Administration are also members.

Ex-President of Panama Heads UNRRA Mission

The appointment of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, former President of Panama, to head an UNRRA mission to eight member governments in the Caribbean area was announced by Director General Lehman on 10 February. Dr. Alfaro, who is a distinguished authority in international law, recognized the world over for his contributions in this field, has served his country in many capacities, at international gatherings, as minister in several countries, and finally as President of the Republic.

The mission, scheduled to visit Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba, will discuss with the government of each country its collaboration with UNRRA. It will also make arrangements with the newspapers and radio stations and other agencies of public opinion for a continuous flow of information with regard to UNRRA.

The response shown by the Latin American governments already visited by the Santos mission was a convincing demonstration of the interest of these member countries and their willingness to cooperate in the UNRRA program. The mission under Dr. Alfaro is expected to achieve similar participation by the countries in the Caribbean area.

Nugent Appointed Deputy Chief of Yugoslav Mission

The appointment of Dr. Rolf Nugent as deputy chief of the Yugoslav Mission in charge of supply requirements and industrial and agricultural rehabilitation was announced on 22 February.

Dr. Nugent, who recently returned from a mission to the Southwest Pacific for UNRRA, has been economic adviser to the Bureau of Supply. He has been on leave of absence from the Russell Sage Foundation in New York since May 1941. Before joining UNRRA's staff he served successively as economic consultant, chief of the automobile rationing branch and director of the credit policy office in OPA, and as associate chief of the civilian food requirements branch of WFA. Dr. Nugent has already left on his overseas assignment.

Procurement in Latin American Countries

The Government of Uruguay has officially notified UNRRA that its contribution of \$500,000 for the procurement of supplies in Uruguay is now available and that the agreement establishing a mixed UNRRA-Uruguayan commission will be formalized as soon as UNRRA's representative arrives in Montevideo. Edward J. Bash,

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chief of the liaison office of procurement in Rio, has been appointed as the UNRRA member of the mixed commission in Uruguay and will go to Montevideo on 5 March to consummate procurement negotiations.

Uruguayan manufacturers have offered a large quantity of blankets for delivery not later than 1 July. UNRRA has cabled acceptance of this offer as part of the contribution of Uruguay. It is hoped that additional blankets may be procured under an agreement whereby the manufacturers would produce on order for UNRRA. There is also the possibility that UNRRA will secure a limited quantity of women's and children's shoes from Uruguay as a part of that country's contribution.

Luis Vial, an official of the Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion de Chile, has been granted a leave of absence from that corporation in order to accept appointment as chief of the liaison office of procurement in Bogota. He will be UNRRA's representative on the mixed commissions of Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica and will be in charge of all UNRRA's procurement activities in these countries.

Voluntary Agencies Session Addressed by Director General

Over fifty representatives of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service meeting at the Town Hall Club in New York City on 8 February heard Director General Lehman praise their participation in the UNRRA program and emphasize the importance of the voluntary effort in meeting the gigantic relief problems in the liberated areas.

Mr. Lehman thanked the representatives of the voluntary agencies for their splendid cooperation and for their contribution of trained personnel now serving with UNRRA overseas. Referring to the active role of their personnel in connection with UNRRA operations, Mr. Lehman said, "As you know, we are attempting to bring to the task of relief and rehabilitation as much technical skill and experience as can be found in the member countries of UNRRA. The people from the voluntary agencies who are working with us demonstrate this point -- they are physicians, nurses, hospital administrators, camp welfare officers, general welfare and child specialists, displaced persons officers, group workers, agricultural specialists, home economists, dieticians, laboratory technicians, and nutritionists.

"Of the total personnel in the Balkan Mission, 428 people are on loan from voluntary agencies," Mr. Lehman said. "Of these, 84 are Americans from 14 voluntary agencies. These Americans are serving in UNRRA camps in the Middle East and temporarily in Italy and will work with the country mission staffs for Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania."

In closing, Mr. Lehman said, "We have a very big job to do, particularly in the fields of health and displaced persons, and this job must be done as quickly as possible. Therefore, we appreciate the fine cooperation of the voluntary agencies in making available trained personnel for overseas service in countries where they have already had past experience. I regard it as a happy arrangement that these people are working in a coordinated program as regular members of the UNRRA staff."

Committee of the Council for Europe Meets

Following the meeting of the Committee of the UNRRA Council for Europe, on 13 February the following summary of the proceedings of the committee was issued in London:

The European Committee of UNRRA met under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Its main business was the consideration of a resolution on immediate action for the provision of emergency relief supplies, presented by the Subcommittee on Welfare. In this resolution it was stated that civilian populations in many battle-scarred areas were suffering acute distress, and relief was a matter of urgent necessity. Much could be done by relatively small quantities of supplies, and these could be made available even though the general supply problem was complicated by various factors.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Deputy Director General, said the Administration was very deeply concerned with the difficulties reported from Western European countries but the Director General had asked that the committee should bear in mind the limitations of UNRRA's functions.

UNRRA would, so far as practicable, furnish emergency supplies from stockpiles, on request from paying governments under promise of payment to be arranged, and it had, in many instances, so released supplies which it had acquired. The Committee of the Council for Europe recommended that this resolution and the resolution of the standing technical Subcommittee on Welfare should be transmitted by telegram to the Director General with the request that he should submit the question of policy involved to the Central Committee for determination as a matter of special urgency. (See also page 4, this issue.)

Subcommittee Under Resolution No. 23 Meets

The Subcommittee under Council Resolution No. 23 (ability to pay) met on 23 February to consider Czechoslovakia's ability to pay for relief and rehabilitation supplies.

The subcommittee recommended that the Czechoslovak Government be considered at this time not to be in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation supplies which the Administration may make available to the Czechoslovak Government but recommended that the Director General again examine the Government's ability to pay not later than one year following the inception of the UNRRA program in Czechoslovakia.

The main factors underlying the Committee's decision were: (1) The lack of foreign exchange on the part of Czechoslovakia, (2) the difficulty Czechoslovakia will experience in adjusting its production to peace-time needs. No exports from Czechoslovakia, or very little of them, can be expected in the immediate post-war period.

Meeting of the Standing Technical Committee on Agriculture

The fifth meeting of the standing technical committee on Agriculture was held on 8 February at Headquarters with George R. Paterson presiding and Edwin R. Henson acting as secretary. Gordon Boals, secretary of the Committee on Cereals

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of the Combined Food Board, and Kenneth Nicholson of the Committee on Feeds of the Combined Food Board, were invited by the Administration to take part in the discussion.

Mr. Henson, Chief of the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, Headquarters, in a brief account of his visit to London praised the excellent work done by the staff there. Three major decisions were made: namely, (1) to implement and expedite procurement of goods within the United Kingdom and within liberated areas; (2) to expedite the organization for agricultural rehabilitation operations in countries where UNRRA will be carrying considerable responsibility and to provide technical assistance to these groups as required, and (3) to appraise indigenous production and the supply situation within the liberated areas. While in London the group participated in several conferences with other international organizations.

Committee on Welfare Meets at Headquarters

The Standing Technical Committee on Welfare held its tenth meeting on 22 February 1945 at Headquarters.

Jiri Stolz (Czechoslovakia) expressed the gratitude of his Government for the supplies sent by Military Liaison authorities which have reached Czechoslovakia through the Black Sea ports.

The action taken on the resolution adopted by the Subcommittee on Welfare for Europe concerning the provision of emergency relief in certain Western European countries was reported to the Committee and the text of the resolution by the Committee for Europe on the subject was read. On the motion of Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward (U.S.) the committee voted to endorse the resolution of the Committee for Europe.

The Committee also received a report on the various country missions and, in accordance with the request made by members of the Committee at the ninth meeting, David Weintraub, of the Bureau of Supply, presented an over-all summary of UNRRA's position with regard to supplies.

Head of Welfare Branch Appointed

The Program and Planning Branch of the Welfare Division, formed within the past few months, is now headed by Gay Shepperson, lately assistant chief of the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor.

Miss Shepperson has had a long and distinguished career in social work. Following World War I, she worked with the Baltic Commission of the Red Cross. She has also been associated with the Children's Bureau of Virginia, the State Welfare Department of Georgia, and WPA where she was Director for the State of Georgia.

Director General Reaffirms UNRRA Principles in Broadcast

In an address delivered on Saturday afternoon, 24 February, before the Metropolitan Opera Guild, Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Director

General Lehman broadcast a strong affirmation of UNRRA's guiding principles, especially respect for national sovereignty in all its dealings with liberated nations. In concluding his address the Director General said:

"The need for UNRRA is vital - that is why it was created. But let me at this point speak frankly and emphatically. UNRRA can succeed in its mission only if it is given the tools and facilities with which to work - these tools and facilities can be made available to UNRRA only by the governments themselves. In a word, it is absolutely essential that UNRRA have: (1) shipping; (2) adequate supplies; (3) inland transport, and finally, the full cooperation of the governments concerned in the furnishing or distributing of supplies...

"Failure to furnish the liberated nations with the necessary civilian supplies, whether these are furnished by the military, by UNRRA or by the governments themselves, may have serious political and military implications, since adequate civilian supplies are the fundamental of economic and social recovery.

"It is important to keep in mind that UNRRA is not a super-state. It is a creature of the governments which created it. Its resources and its powers are derived exclusively from governments...As a result, UNRRA's activities must always be contingent upon military and political decisions of the governments of the United Nations. At the present time the United Nations are waging a double war: against the enemy, and against hunger and disease. An army's effectiveness depends on the number of tanks, guns and planes provided; UNRRA's effectiveness depends on the supplies and ships with which it is provided...

"Let us remember that the United Nations have solemnly and of their own accord undertaken this responsibility for caring for the relief and rehabilitation needs of liberated peoples. They undertook this responsibility for three major reasons: (1) because common 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 fester with disease, unemployment, inflation and unrest.

"This work of preventing death by starvation and epidemic, and of making it possible for peoples through their own efforts to solve their own long range problems, transcends the realm of political allegiances and can give full expression to the highest principles and instincts of all peoples. As President Roosevelt has said: 'Nations will learn to work together only by actually working together.' Thus the joint effort of the United Nations to help the liberated peoples of the world to become self-sufficient again may well provide the experience and the encouragement which will make possible other great peace enterprises to come. If we are to have a world of peace and security, nations must learn to live together and work together.

"The sacrifices that the men and women of all countries have made demand that we shall devise a peace in which all men can live in freedom from fear and want. We failed once. We dare not fail again."

Displaced Persons Head in Press Conference

Fred K. Hoshler, Director of Displaced Persons Division, held a press conference at Headquarters on 23 February, shortly after his arrival from London. In his statement to the press representatives Mr. Hoshler began by saying,

"I have just returned from a stay of eight months at the European Regional Office of UNRRA in London where I have been working on the problems connected with the handling of displaced persons in Europe. During this period my work has taken me into Belgium and France on a number of occasions and once into Italy where I visited actual operations now in process. It is important to those of us who have seen these countries to emphasize to you here at home the great courage of all of these people.

"In spite of dire shortages of food, clothing, and fuel, the men and women of the liberated areas of Europe are going ahead with the arduous job of rebuilding their country -- with an inspiring determination. We here can have little conception of the heatless homes -- when there are homes -- and the cold meals -- when there is food -- which these people rely upon to support them in their daily work."

In the course of the ensuing discussion Mr. Hoshler explained the different types of assembly centers now operating in France under Allied military and French Government authorities and others that UNRRA is expected to set up or encounter in Germany. He made it plain that the assembly center is not to be thought of as a "camp"; it may be a former military establishment, for example, or a hotel or any structure or group of structures given over to this purpose, or it may be simply a community of homes where refugee transients are billeted.

The more the liberated governments do to solve their own displaced persons problems, Mr. Hoshler said, the better for all concerned; the problem is of such vast dimensions that the cooperation of all authorities -- military, national, and UNRRA -- will be needed to cope with it.

ERO Personnel Chief on Mutual Relations

At a meeting with members of the Personnel staff on 20 February, George S. Bailey of the European Regional Office, London, outlined the organization of ERO's Establishments and Organization Division of which he is Controller.

In describing Britain's thoroughgoing manpower controls, Mr. Bailey explained how these affect the recruitment activities of the London office. All applicants must be cleared through the Ministry of Labor and National Service, which keeps a classified register of applicants who have written in requesting placement with UNRRA. When ERO wishes to recruit for positions the Ministry sends them potential candidates who have expressed an interest in UNRRA and other available candidates whose qualifications, as classified by the Ministry of Labor, make them worthwhile candidates to be considered for the posts.

Mr. Bailey expressed his great appreciation of the cooperative spirit of everyone at Headquarters with whom he had had official contacts and of the many

personal kindnesses he had received. He felt that much had been accomplished in clarifying and coordinating Headquarters and ERO thinking on personnel policy.

Population of the UNRRA-Middle East Camps

A recent report on the six UNRRA refugee camps in the Middle East gives the total population of the camps as of 1 February as 37,949, a decrease of 1,203 persons from the 31 December figure. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that this number of men and women returned to Yugoslavia from El Shatt Camp to enlist in the National Yugoslav Army.

UNRRA Medical Authorities Broadcast to South Pacific

On 23 February, the eve of his departure to Chungking, Dr. Leland Powers, UNRRA medical officer, was interviewed by Dr. J. Heng Liu, chairman of the Subcommittee on Health for the Far East. Dr. Powers spoke on the training program for medical relief personnel which is to be carried out by the Chinese Government with the aid of UNRRA. Dr. Liu outlined the health needs of China and the efforts of his Government to continue the development of a public health service.

The program was broadcast shortwave to the English-speaking areas in the South Pacific. Dr. Liu was scheduled to speak on the same subject in Chinese for broadcast to China during the following week.

U.S. State Department Announces Shipping Prospects for UNRRA

In the course of a press conference at the State Department on 13 February, Acting Secretary Grew made the following statement: "Plans have been made in cooperation with the shipping authorities for the release of a limited amount of shipping to be turned over to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the transportation of civilian relief supplies for Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. It is probable that some actual shipments will be commenced before the end of this month."

Danish Observer for Council Committee Meetings

An announcement from UNRRA's London Office stated that at the ninth meeting of the Committee of the Council for Europe it was agreed that a Danish observer should be admitted to the meetings of the Committee, with a right to express Danish views when questions of interest to Denmark arise.

The observer will be Mr. Einar Cohn, who reached London last spring from Stockholm, where he found refuge after his escape from Denmark. He is one of Denmark's foremost authorities on economic matters.

This is in accordance with the practice which has been followed by the Council, both of whose meetings have been attended by the Danish diplomatic representative in Washington in the capacity of an observer. The admission of a Danish observer brings the number of observers on the Committee to three. Already observers from the International Labour Office and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees attend the Committee's meetings.

President of Philippines to UNRRA Director General

In reply to Director General Lehman's message to President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth, congratulating the President on the liberation of Manila, the following reply from President Osmena was transmitted to the Director General:

"We pledge our every effort to continued cooperation for the Allied final triumph. Each new victory brings us nearer to the realization of the ideals of security, freedom and democracy for which all of the United Nations are fighting. Deeply appreciate your message concerning Manila liberation. OSMENA."

French Ambassador Stresses UNRRA's Role in International Cooperation

L. Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the U.S. and former member of the League of Nations Secretariat, addressed the members of the UNRRA Training Center, College Park, Maryland, Tuesday evening, 13 February.

In the Ambassador's opinion UNRRA affords a unique opportunity to restore faith and confidence in international action, at the same time serving as an opening wedge to the enormous program of reconstruction. The work of rebuilding will necessarily extend far into the future: it may not be possible to envisage total demands now, but the main thing is to begin - and that UNRRA is doing.

The will to cooperate in a new society of nations is strong, despite the recent trend toward nationalism. However, a precondition to effective world organization will be a positive answer to the age-old problem of security. In the speaker's judgment, nothing short of measures drastic enough to render Germany incapable of preparing for war in the future can accomplish this end. He advocated a security based on regional agreements within a universal structure, for which the foundation has already been laid at Dumbarton Oaks and elsewhere.

M. Bonnet expressed the hope that general lines of agreement would be reached at the forthcoming San Francisco Conference and that piece by piece a new world society will be forged integrating the activities of economic, health, agricultural, industrial, and cultural organizations, each distinct and autonomous, into a sound working instrument for peace. He reaffirmed his deep conviction regarding the importance of UNRRA's role in preparing the way.

Dr. Goodman on Problems of Displaced Persons

At the semi-monthly staff luncheon held at the YWCA on 20 February, Dr. Neville M. Goodman, Deputy Director of Health, ERO, on loan to Headquarters for three months, gave a vivid and illuminating account of his visit to Sweden late in 1944, where he went to study that country's handling of refugees.

Introduced by Dr. Frank Munk, Dr. Goodman reported on his visit to Sweden, described personal experiences in sampling the methods used by the Swedish Government in attacking this problem and offered several conclusions based on his study.

Dr. Goodman had high praise for the efficiency of the Swedish system and for the cooperation and humanity of officials concerned with the refugee work. He stressed the fact that in Sweden the refugee situation is divided into four distinct phases: those coming from Norway; from Finland; persons escaping from Denmark, small in numbers and mostly "stateless", and the so-called "Balts" from the three Baltic countries lying between Russia proper and Germany, which are members of the U.S.S.R.

The willingness of the Swedish people not only to assist their unfortunate neighbors but also to accept many personal inconveniences in billeting them in homes was noted by the speaker.

Contribution for Yugoslav Refugees Received

A check for \$57,000 from the United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America, a member agency of the National War Fund, has been given UNRRA for use in UNRRA camps housing Yugoslav refugees, it was reported on 20 February. Most of the money will be used to provide educational, vocational, and recreational programs for 30,000 Yugoslavs at El Shatt and Tolubat camps in Egypt. Because of the interest of the people in the camps in documentary and "self-help" films, \$20,000 of the \$57,000 contribution has been earmarked for moving picture equipment and films to be circulated through the two Middle East camps and in an UNRRA assembly center near Lecce in southern Italy.

Director General on Administrative Problems

On 14 February Director General Lehman addressed the Washington Chapter, American Society of Public Administration. The following quotations from the Director General's speech are of special significance:

"UNRRA is an operating organization responsible for the performance of actual operating responsibilities in many countries. There were, too, of course, after the last war organizations engaged in the relief and rehabilitation of the war ravaged areas; The American Relief Administration and the British Relief Missions, for example. Yet both these organizations were national institutions which because they were responsible to a single nation operated within a fundamentally different frame of reference. None of these organizations offers a convenient pattern which UNRRA may adopt when equipping itself for its particular tasks. Hence, in building an organization UNRRA can obtain but limited assistance in the experience of its predecessors of 25 years ago...

"The basic fact to be reckoned with is that of national sovereignty. The UNRRA Council cannot bind the member nations. It can only recommend action to them. They decide what action they will take. This is true of the nations which are to provide supplies and funds, and those which are to receive supplies and services. The Council, then, must empower the Director General and his staff to carry on negotiations and conclude agreements. This the Council has done...

"UNRRA now has a staff of more than 2,000 individuals. These men and women are of more than 30 different nationalities. They are located in many parts of

the world - London, Paris, Cairo, Athens, Rome, Belgrade, Addis Abbaba, Rio de Janeiro, Sydney and Chungking, as well as Washington. And if UNRRA is to be an effective organization these 2,000 persons scattered throughout the world, with a variety of national backgrounds and even more diverse personal experiences must be welded into a unit in which each one plays his or her part with a clear and common understanding of UNRRA's objectives and how together we seek to attain them.

ERO Health Executive on Loan to Headquarters

Dr. Neville M. Goodman, Deputy Director of Health in the European Regional Office, arrived on 10 February on loan to Headquarters for three months. Primarily, Dr. Goodman's work will be in the field of the new International Sanitary Conventions, in the production of which he assisted in London. Prior to his appointment to UNRRA, Dr. Goodman served as British Delegate on the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiene Publique.

UNRRA to Expedite Netherlands, Belgian Seed Purchases

On the basis of a request from the Netherlands Purchasing Commission and a cable from London indicating ERO agreement with the Netherlands government, UNRRA is taking the lead in the negotiation of procurement for seeds for that country. Funds of Netherlands Government will be used and all contracts and requisitions will be formally prepared by the Netherlands. The Belgian representatives informally asked that UNRRA perform a similar service in speeding seed purchases in Canada.

U.S. Food Supplies for UNRRA

On 17 February, a request for specific food commodities that UNRRA expects to procure from the United States during the second quarter of 1945 was filed with the Combined Boards and with FEA.

In the letter to the Combined Boards, it was indicated that arrangements are now being completed for UNRRA to take over from the military authorities responsibility for maintaining the flow of civilian relief and rehabilitation supplies to Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, and the Dodecanese Islands, and that avenues are now open for the flow of supplies, by way of Black Sea ports, to Poland and Czechoslovakia.

It was also indicated that arrangements have been completed for the supplementary relief program for children, nursing and expectant mothers, and displaced United Nations nationals, in Italy.

New Council Member for Brazil

Edgard de Mello, commercial counselor of the Brazilian Embassy, has been appointed by his Government as a member of UNRRA Council representing Brazil, replacing Caio de Mello Franco.

Luxembourg Situation Described by Member of Mission

At the UNRRA staff luncheon, 6 February, Henry T. Samson, Welfare liaison officer, UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg, reported the "Highlights of the First UNRRA Mission to Western Europe."

In some respects, according to Mr. Samson, Luxembourg has suffered less material damage and personal hardships from the German occupation than have neighboring countries such as Belgium and the Netherlands. Immediately upon occupation the Grand Duchy was incorporated in the Reich and subject to all German laws. Resistance to such assimilation was both overt and passive: some 32,000 young men of the country who refused to join Nazi military and labor forces were deported to Germany. Passive opposition came in many ways, one of them the "de-education" of children by parents after each day's school indoctrination in Nazi ideology and language.

Mr. Samson also discussed the problem of the displaced persons in the Grand Duchy - not large in numbers but relatively so because of the country's small size. The Russians, who comprised the largest single group, were expected to be returned to their home land through provisions made by the Russian Government for their repatriation.

The Ardennes offensive did not dislodge the mission, Mr. Samson remaining as Acting Chief of Mission until 22 December. Four civilian employees are still on duty in the Mission's offices. Mr. Samson paid a tribute to the Chief of the Mission, Dr. Simon, for making the mission a success in its relations with Luxembourg's officials.

Health Division Bulletin Issued

The first number of the Epidemiological Information Bulletin was issued on 20 February by the Health Division of UNRRA. The Bulletin will appear twice a month, and, in the words of Director General Herbert H. Lehman, "will present official information regarding the conventions and their functioning and also make available to the National Authorities the useful health statistics collected with their invaluable cooperation."

The Health Division of UNRRA has undertaken the publication of the Epidemiological Information Bulletin because the administration of the two International Sanitary Conventions of 1944 was entrusted to its responsibility, thus conferring an obligation to receive and transmit official notifications of such dangerous diseases as cholera, typhus, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox. The Bulletin's primary purpose is to bring about a more effective and close collaboration between nations in the control of epidemic disease.

The Bulletin will be distributed to the national and state health administrations and health officers in the principal ports throughout the United Nations as well as to other organizations and institutions directly concerned with the control of epidemics. Since its content is highly technical, it is not for general distribution.

Other UNRRA Publications

Bound copies of the Journal, Second Session of the Council and Related Documents of the First Session, have appeared in a handsome format. They will be available in the U.S. from International Document Service, Columbia University Press, New York, in a limited edition for libraries, organizations and those who have special need of these historical records. The price is \$2 prepaid. Copies of the bound volume of the Journal have been distributed to the member governments. A Report on Emergency Welfare Services by the Studies Subcommittee of the Standing Committee on Welfare will be issued shortly.

Freedom Fund Rally Has UNRRA Speaker

A Freedom Fund rally sponsored by the Potomac Cooperative Federation was held on 27 February at the Department of Interior auditorium. An audience estimated at more than a thousand was addressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, UNRRA's Director of Training Dr. Frank Munk, Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California, and Charles P. Taft, Director of Wartime Economic Affairs, State Department and Acting Director of the President's War Relief Control Board. Present at the meeting were many UNRRA staff members and officials of the various embassies and legations.

In a letter expressing regret at being unable to participate, Director General Lehman said: "Where cooperatives are of, by and for the people, the Freedom Fund will be a factor in implementing the same policy that is essential to secure the best possible use of UNRRA's resources - to help people to help themselves by helping each other."

Dr. Munk told of his recent trip to Europe on behalf of UNRRA. He observed that cooperatives, because they exist among all peoples of the world, could help UNRRA and supplement its efforts not only in a material way but also by strengthening the democratic spirit of the common people.

Describing the pressing relief problems and outlining the framework in which assistance might be given to cooperatives abroad, Mr. Taft stressed the importance of integrating the efforts, both here and abroad, of governments, UNRRA, Red Cross, voluntary agencies, and cooperatives that intended to participate in relief work.

The Freedom Fund is being raised by cooperatives in Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Latin America, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, and will be administered by the International Cooperative Alliance, London.

At the UNRRA Training Center

Enrollment at the Training Center, College Park, Maryland, totaled 855, May 1944, through February 1945, and 35 members completed the training program during February. Of the 28 new members admitted to the Center, 27 were from UNRRA and one represented the Near East Foundation, a cooperating voluntary agency.

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RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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MONTHLY  REVIEW

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(Material in this issue covers the events of May)

Administrative Reorganization of UNRRA

Director General Lehman on 3 May informed all Bureau and Division heads at Washington Headquarters and in ERO, the Administrative Council, and all country mission and UNRRA office chiefs in regard to reorganization within the Administration.

The changes in the organizational structure of UNRRA, among other things, involve the delegation of broad responsibility and authority to ERO, which becomes the focal point for the administration of UNRRA responsibilities in Europe and the Middle East, including Ethiopia but excepting Poland, which remains a Headquarters responsibility pending the conclusion of an agreement with that country.

To assist the European Regional Office in taking prompt and effective action, the Director General is establishing an office of the Director General in London, assigning Commander R. G. A. Jackson, Senior Deputy Director General, to serve as his personal representative in that office for a limited time. To him is delegated full responsibility of the Director General.

At Headquarters the Bureau of Areas is reconstituted as the Bureau of Services. Directors of the Divisions of Health, Displaced Persons and Welfare will report to the head of the new Bureau.

All Headquarters bureaus and offices are placed under the executive management of the Senior Deputy Director General. Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director

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General for Supply, is designated to act in charge of the office of the Senior Deputy Director General when Commander Jackson is absent from Washington. Some shifts of individual organizational units are made.

Director General Lehman will retain responsibility for UNRRA's policies and operations globally, delegating authority for operations as rapidly as possible. The Office of the Director General will retain relationships with the Council and the Central Committee and, except as otherwise assigned, relationships with contributing countries.

Commander Jackson Calls for Streamlined UNRRA

At an informal meeting of UNRRA staff members, held at the Mayflower Hotel on 30 April and conducted by Director General Lehman, Senior Deputy Director General Commander R. G. A. Jackson (appointed to his UNRRA post on 12 February) gave his impressions of liberated Europe today, based on his recent personal observations, and called upon all UNRRA personnel to realize that the present period is one of extreme urgency, requiring the streamlining of UNRRA's operations.

Commander Jackson reminded his audience that the swift march of military events imposed upon UNRRA the obligation to simplify and speed up all its activities, particularly during the next three months of the critical period in Europe. Planning, of course, would continue, the Commander said, but it would be subordinate to decisive action.

Commander Jackson was awarded the Order of the British Empire for exceptional services in connection with the evacuation of civilian population of Malta and for supplying the island by submarine during the Blitz. For his services at Malta he was awarded the C.M.G., Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the Australian Government in 1944. In 1943 Commander Jackson became Director of the Middle East Supply Center, and was in charge of what was probably one of the largest economic enterprises in the world, controlling the imports of some 20 countries in the Middle East.

Director General Surveys UNRRA at National Ceremony

Addressing an audience estimated at well above one million persons attending the annual observance of "I Am An American" Day, Director General Lehman reviewed the work of UNRRA to date as an example of democratic international cooperation. The ceremony on 20 May in Central Park Mall, New York City, was presided over by Mayor La Guardia, who introduced Governor Lehman to the immense throng.

Opening his speech, the Director General said, in part, "I am deeply proud to participate in the ceremonies today, both as an American and as head of a great international organization, whose creation was largely inspired by our beloved Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"I think an all-important difference exists between the words 'nationality' and 'nationalism.' We have just finished fighting a most costly war against the nationalism of the Nazis, a nationalism that involved the evil and ungodly creed of racial superiority. That twisted nationalism was smashed by the banding together of many nationalities who believed in the fundamental dignity of all races.

Cooperation was the keynote of our success as allies. And that same cooperative spirit has been the keynote of our success as an American people.

"This war has taught us that nations are interdependent. Knowledge of that fact won the war. That same knowledge is now forging new patterns of peace at San Francisco. The United Nations have remained united -- and with sober confidence we can now draw up plans for peace and reconstruction.

"We know how proud and self-reliant Americans are; then it should come as no surprise to learn that our Allies in Europe, who in the past have contributed so richly of their populations to the building of America, are just as proud as you and I. True enough, their lands have been devastated to an extent hard for us to realize, but they want no charity in their days of difficulties... Even today, however, the greater part of the relief and rehabilitation needs of our European Allies is being provided by these people themselves...

"Some nations will be able to pay for the bulk of their imports. For example the liberated countries of western Europe have their own foreign exchange resources, and they can pay for their relief goods without calling on UNRRA for assistance. They have never wanted UNRRA to provide them with bulk relief supplies, and it was never contemplated that UNRRA would do so."

But, he added, UNRRA has placed its services at the disposal of all countries, because the problems of displaced persons and epidemic control transcend national boundaries.

"At the present time, UNRRA is assisting especially those gallant countries which bore the undiminished brunt of the enemy's blitz attack -- Poland, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia -- countries whose resources have been so completely depleted that they no longer have the means to pay for the relief supplies which they must import. It is only just and proper that in the common struggle against the Fascist oppressors, the nations whose homelands remained uninvaded should assist back to recovery their allies who sacrificed everything. This is not charity, just justice and common sense. UNRRA represents the philosophy of the good neighbor -- the same social philosophy of mutual aid which made America strong."

Reviewing the current operations of UNRRA, the Director General pointed out that the Administration has taken over relief responsibilities in Greece and Yugoslavia; is sending supplies to Poland and Czechoslovakia; is conducting the special limited program in Italy, and is caring for thousands of refugees in Africa and the Middle East and rapidly repatriating them.

Among other facts about UNRRA, the Director General stated that 2,000 members of the staff, assisting the military in the displaced persons operations in Germany, were employed by UNRRA at that time.

"In the face of difficulties," said Governor Lehman, "--and many difficulties ahead in the overcoming of which we will need all possible support -- UNRRA has made substantial and ever-growing shipments to meet the enormous growing needs. By 30 June, we shall have loaded for shipment to the nations receiving aid from UNRRA over 1,200,000 tons of food and clothing, plows and harrows, drugs and hospital equipment -- of the many thousands of things the liberated people need and need so desperately.

"Supplies have been hard to obtain, and it has been extremely difficult to secure ships without which we cannot transport relief cargoes to where they are so desperately needed. In fighting two wars on opposite sides of the earth, the military has required all available shipping, equipment and trucks.

"But it would be the most tragic irony of our age if our allies, whom we liberated in Europe, were to perish from starvation and pestilence because of possible neglect on the part of the United Nations. We must not-- we shall not -- fail in our high moral resolve to implement freedom by helping people to help themselves."

UNRRA Supplies Mounting in Volume

Director General Lehman announced on 27 May that a total of approximately 1,230,000 long tons of relief supplies, valued at more than \$250,000,000, has been shipped or is slated for shipment by the end of June to liberated European nations supplied by UNRRA.

More than half of these supplies -- a total of 786,000 long tons -- has gone to or is to go to Greece, where UNRRA's participation in a rounded relief program has been under way longest. Other supply schedules up to June 30 include 199,000 tons to Yugoslavia, 89,000 to Poland, 77,000 to Czechoslovakia, 77,000 to Italy, and about 2,000 tons of miscellaneous shipments to UNRRA camps in Africa and the Middle East, to western European countries under emergency relief programs, and to China. Included in the total of 1,230,000 tons of relief supplies are about 550,000 tons obtained from Allied military authorities by UNRRA for Greece and Yugoslavia.

Shipments from the Western Hemisphere alone, excluding supplies procured by the military, will total 593,000 long tons by the end of June, valued at \$138,000,000. A breakdown by commodities of cumulative shipments from this hemisphere through April 30, reveals that foodstuffs predominated. Of the 121,721 tons shipped directly by UNRRA (excluding supplies financed by UNRRA but delivered by the U.K.-U.S. military authorities) from the Western Hemisphere through April, 113,340 tons were in foodstuffs, fats and oils, feeds and soap.

Flour and cereals were the major food items. To date UNRRA has found it difficult to obtain from the supplying countries more than relatively small quantities of protein foods -- meat, milks, dried eggs and fish, greatly needed in the liberated areas where often large segments of the population are now subsisting chiefly on bread. The program of shipments in June and subsequent months will emphasize raw cotton and wool and other raw materials from many areas of the world to assist the liberated peoples to produce for themselves textiles and clothing which UNRRA has also found great difficulty in obtaining.

Among the manufactured end products shipped to the liberated countries were such items as new and used clothing, textiles, footwear, nursing bottles, darning and knitting needles, scissors, pins, plastic buttons, trucks, tool kits for carpenters, masons, electricians, plumbers, blacksmiths, and cobblers, repair and maintenance kits for trucks, safety razors, combs, and tooth brushes. Shipments of agricultural supplies included not only a wide variety of grain, feed and garden seeds, but plows, harrows, ~~cultivators~~ binders and other implements to enable the liberated peoples to feed themselves as promptly as possible.

Supplies sent in thus far and scheduled through June will come chiefly from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the U. S., and the U. K.

Director General Lehman announced on 22 May that four vessels, carrying more than 19,000 long tons of relief supplies for Poland and Czechoslovakia have unloaded or are now unloading their cargoes at the Black Sea port of Constanza.

Under arrangements with the U.S.S.R., the goods are being trans-shipped by rail to the two liberated countries. The Government of Czechoslovakia has informed UNRRA that the supplies are already arriving in that country in accordance with schedule.

Of the four vessels, the three loaded in North American ports carried a total of 14,833 long tons, of which some 3,000 tons were provided by UNRRA member nation other than the U.S. All of the canned meats were furnished by Canada. The UNRRA shipments from North American ports for Poland included the following (in long tons): canned meat, 1,070; canned fish, 686; dried skim milk, 1,098; fat backs, 1,323; lard, 2,052; dried peas, 666; sugar, 360; coffee, 281; clothing and textiles, 71; shoes, 104; blankets and comforters, 136; medical supplies and equipment, 33; trucks, 730; seeds, 833.

The portion of the cargoes consigned to Czechoslovakia included, among other supplies, the following (in long tons): canned meat, 330; dried skim milk, 109; fat backs, 1,397; lard, 618; dried peas, 509; flour, 145; dried fruit, 473; sugar 366; coffee, 191; clothing and textiles, 261; shoes 29; blankets and comforters, 29; medical supplies and equipment, 25; trucks, 243; seeds, 258.

The fourth vessel dispatched to Constanza was loaded in the U.K. with a cargo of 4,860 long tons consigned for Czechoslovakia. The cargo included among other supplies, the following tonnages: food, 3,653; clothing, 418; seeds and agricultural supplies 349; lorries and motorcycles, 138; medical equipment, 266.

The U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, and shipping authorities are cooperating with UNRRA to assure speedy delivery of supplies. Upon unloading, shipping authorities certify to the contents of the vessels docking at Constanza. Storage space is available at the port and cargo not immediately forwarded is held there while awaiting inland transport.

UNRRA Thanked for Aid to Czechoslovakia

The following message from the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, Jan Masaryk, to Director General Lehman, concerning the UNRRA relief supplies currently going to Czechoslovakia, was received on 22 May:

"I would like to join personally my Government in expressing to you my thanks to UNRRA for the very timely help which now arriving on Czechoslovak territory. May I add the expression of my sincere admiration and friendship."

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First U.K. Shipment to Yugoslavia

UNRRA's London Office reported on 5 May that the first shipment from the U.K. to Yugoslavia was being loaded, totaling some 3,500 tons. The consignment was expected to include about 700 tons of food; 100 tons of clothing; half a ton of needles; 300 tons of footwear; 1,500 tons of agricultural machinery and veterinary supplies; 20 three-ton lorries and 10 ambulances.

Supplies from Latin America Rolling Forward

Peru: During the first week in May, the first shipment of food supplies from Peru was reported when 500 tons of beans were lifted at the port of Pacasmayo, Peru. This is the first of several shipments, from a total of 4,000 tons of beans, scheduled for May.

Brazil: The Brazilian Minister of Finance cabled the Director General that he had approved the arrangement whereby UNRRA will advance funds in excess of the 1945 installment of Brazil's contribution for the purpose of financing the contemplated procurement program in Brazil this year. The first contract to be signed under this arrangement was for 7,500 tons of cottonseed meal, which will be ready for shipment during the next three months.

Cuba: UNRRA supply officer R. Torres Mazzorana is negotiating with the Cuban Sugar Institute and with Government officials for the procurement of an additional quantity of sugar. The contract for delivery of 10,000 tons of refined sugar during June was signed by representatives of UNRRA and the Cuban Sugar Institute.

Uruguay: Approximately 70,000 blankets have been shipped from Montevideo Uruguay. This lot contains all-wool and 50 percent wool blankets. The Uruguayan blankets are made of high quality merino wool and will be a welcome addition to UNRRA's increasing supply of blankets. Another 30,000 blankets will be ready for shipment during June and Edward J. Bash, of the liaison office of procurement in Rio de Janeiro, is negotiating for an additional 75,000 to be made available during late summer.

Mexico: Alfredo Pareja, chief, liaison office of procurement, has opened the UNRRA office in Mexico City. He and Herbert Schenker, his assistant, are devoting a part of their time to the recruitment of doctors for overseas service. The Mexican-UNRRA mixed commission is being organized. Mr. Pareja is exploring possibilities of procurement of a number of items needed by UNRRA.

Supplies from Australia and New Zealand

A Bureau of Supply administrative order has been prepared, providing for the issue of requests to supply by the Sydney office of UNRRA. In anticipation of this procedure each commodity division has been asked to report on the procurements already authorized from Australia and New Zealand. Arrangements are being made for the issue of a blanket request for clothing, textiles and footwear to the value of \$1,000,000 in the case of Australia and of \$500,000 in the case of New Zealand, with discretion vested in the Sydney office to determine individual orders within this authorization.

Thousands in Italy Fed by UNRRA

A report from the Italian mission of 6 May announced that food distribution had started in five devastated provinces. Aquila received four tons, which would benefit 7,800 children up to eight years of age. In Chieti, 42 tons passed to 31 communes where 10,000 women and children up to eight were to be aided; in Frosinone, 42 communes received 81 tons for 35,000 women and children up to 12 years of age; in Latina 21 communes are getting 155 tons for 68,000 women and children from three to six years old. Distribution started in Rome on 7 May for children in 230 residential institutions.

A report from the mission of 21 May stated that the food distribution program was in full swing in Rome. So far, 16,000 children living in institutions there have received milk and food and extension of the program will shortly benefit an additional 6,000 nursing and expectant mothers and children. Another 50,000 children in Rome, according to present plans, will come under a broadened school feeding program.

The standard foods distributed comprise milk, lard, sugar, peas, beans, flour and fish. An interesting sidelight on these operations is the fact that members of the National Committee of Liberation represented on provincial and communal committees supervising the distribution include women. This is the first time that Italian women have taken part in activities of this kind, and they are receiving high praise for their assistance.

In Rome, approximately 2,500 displaced United Nations nationals have been receiving food from the commissary provided by UNRRA during the past month. The food distributed for these people included milk, fish, farina, beans, peas, margarine and sugar. The majority of the individuals displaced in Rome who qualified for UNRRA assistance were Poles and Greeks. A certain proportion were stateless persons.

Yugoslav Mission Activities

A report of 22 May on activities of the Yugoslav mission stated that the UNRRA staff at Belgrade now totals 50 persons. A complete plan for the organization of the mission, with details on the functions of all personnel, has been submitted to the Yugoslav authorities in order that suitable travel permits may be issued to facilitate the mission's work.

The mission's displaced persons officers held meetings with officials of the Yugoslav commission concerned with this field of operations. It was decided to open a joint information office in Belgrade where UNRRA officers could work side by side with Yugoslav officials. Among other questions under discussion was that of displaced persons who do not want to return to their native countries.

To help meet the food emergency in Yugoslavia, airplanes have been used to carry tractors into the fertile northern area of that nation. With mechanical and animal draft power destroyed or removed by the Germans in retreat, it seemed last month that much land in the most fertile portions of Yugoslavia could not be prepared for corn planting. The grain must be planted during May for maximum yields.

In partial solution of the problem, UNRRA arranged for the use of 8 A.T.C. transport airplanes to pick up 16 tractors available at Cairo - two tractors per plane - and fly them to Belgrade whence they have been sent into the farming

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territories. It would have been impossible to get the tractors on the ground in time for the corn planting season by any other means of transport.

According to reports to Headquarters, each tractor is operating two shifts per day, and the result of sending in the machines will be the addition to the Yugoslav food resources of some 7,200 acres of corn yielding about 350,000 bushels.

UNRRA officers in the Middle East have been requested to forward the remaining tractors by air from the total batch of 50 being acquired by UNRRA. The bulk of the tractors are intended for use in the fall planting of the fertile lands of Eastern Serbia.

Death of UNRRA Officer Reported from Greece

A dispatch sent by Buell Maben, chief of the Greece mission, from Athens on 23 May announced the loss of Earle F. Williams, 33, UNRRA transport officer, in a sea disaster of 4 May off Cape Zourva, when more than 100 persons lost their lives.

Mr. Williams, whose home was in Brentwood, Mo., and who was general manager of a transportation firm before joining UNRRA in October 1944, was on his way to assume an UNRRA post in the Isle of Mitylene in the Aegean Sea when the ship, a minesweeper, capsized seven miles off the coast of Hydra and sank in one minute. Two other UNRRA officials, John Saunders of Nuneaton, England, a member of the Friends relief service unit, and Rodney Young of Princeton, N. J., special assistant to the chief of mission, survived.

Services for victims of the disaster were held on Sunday, 20 May, on the Isle of Syros, UNRRA headquarters for that area. Wreaths were dropped in the sea for Williams, for Major Wilkinson, the ML officer at Syros, for Martin Nordstroem, Swedish representative for the International Red Cross and for the others lost.

Outlook in Greece and UNRRA Operations There

A cable from the Greece mission of 20 May gave both favorable and unfavorable developments in that stricken country.

On the positive side, steps were being taken to acquire vehicles surrendered by the enemy in Crete for UNRRA and the Government. Two UNRRA representatives were also proceeding to Teheran to negotiate the purchase of surplus U.S. Army vehicles. As a gift of the Egyptian Government, 50,000 fish fry arrived and have been planted in fresh water lakes. This needed addition to the country's fish stock coincided with the arrival from Alexandria of a supply of fishing gear, auguring the restoration of the fishing industry - a primary resource of Greece.

An UNRRA team has been surveying the agricultural situation in Milos, especially in regard to immediate needs of the farmers and the possibility of securing sulphur from the mines there.

The short supply of pesticides still presents a grave threat to vegetable crops and vineyards. Locust infestations over most of the country have imperiled the vegetable crops in some areas. The prospective olive crop is being seriously damaged by dacus fly and the harvest will be drastically reduced unless large quantities of sodium arsenate and molasses for poison bait can be obtained immediately.

A dispatch of 22 May from the UNRRA Greece mission reported that on 20 May the last German garrison in Greece, stationed at Milos in the Cyclades, surrendered meekly to a small force of Greek and British troops.

Specially formed UNRRA relief teams, composed mainly of doctors with sanitation and health assistants, an industrial and agricultural rehabilitation expert and a welfare worker, accompanied by three U.S. Navy experts attached to a special epidemiological mission in Greece, moved into quarters formerly occupied by German officers, who fled by as UNRRA's relief workers came in.

Tons of clothing and medical supplies poured off an LST, escorted by a destroyer, onto the beachhead where German POWs carried UNRRA supplies to captured lorries, bringing relief instead of destruction to the people of Milos for the first time in four years.

The UNRRA team found the island, where the famed Venus de Milo was discovered 80 years ago, in unusually good condition. Although extensive destruction of civilian dwellings had occurred, and hundreds of the 6,500 islanders took to the caves during the occupation, the enemy had left intact the huge sulphur works capable of adding materially to the sulphur supplies of Greece. Also discovered undamaged were a well equipped hospital, with a large assortment of medical supplies, and some food stocks.

The Greek Prime Minister conferred on 15 May with Buell Maben, chief of UNRRA Greece mission, who returned from London and Washington. Mr. Maben acquainted the Prime Minister with the results of his efforts for the regulation of imports indispensable for Greek economy.

Definite decisions have been taken to increase UNRRA imports in raw materials and other supplies necessary for the regulation of Greek industries. Decisions have also been taken which will make possible private imports and exports. The Prime Minister thanked Mr. Maben for his action and assured him that the Government will take the necessary measures for the better utilization of the imported supplies. Following the agreement signed between the Greek Government and UNRRA, a law has been published for the purpose of coordinating all Government action relating to the administration and management of supplies imported by UNRRA.

Greek port facilities have been considerably improved, owing to the excellent work done by the local port authorities and personnel, who are expediting operations and mastering difficulties of port handling. As further improvements are carried on in many ports, their capacity will be increased and probably additional ports will soon be open to sea-going vessels. The transshipment picture is also brighter, but communications and road transport are still bad. Shipments schedules and cargoes are controlled by the Greek shipping allocation committee on which are represented all the principal authorities and UNRRA.

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UNRRA Displaced Persons Teams in Action

The following report gives a round-up of the activities and mobilization of UNRRA's displaced persons teams as of the week of 14-19 May.

As of 17 May, 130 UNRRA teams had been called forward from the mobilization center to forward areas. Many, if not all, of these teams are now at work in Germany in areas controlled by the 21st, 12th and 6th Army Groups. In addition, 20 teams of MELA girls (Mission Militaire Liaison Administrative) left Paris for work at the front. The MELA teams are not made up of specialists. They are young girls who have worked with refugees in France and under UNRRA are now giving general assistance to the Military in the care of displaced persons in Germany. By a SHAEF ruling, they may only enter Germany as UNRRA workers.

The UNRRA teams so far called forward are "spearhead" teams of seven or eight people. While at present it is believed that members of these spearhead teams are used for the most part by military government officers as individuals, it is expected that later they will be reintegrated and their numbers augmented to full team strength. MELA girls, for example and displaced persons themselves may be used for this purpose.

European recruitment has been expedited. By the middle of May there were 379 French, 451 Belgians, 134 Dutch, 216 Czechs, 6 Luxembourgers, 24 Poles and 2 Greeks recruited. An interesting development in this field had been the provision by the Ministry of War of 200 French doctors who were called up for military service and have already left for the mobilization center; groups of 50 will leave at phased intervals in the near future. In addition, a considerable number of French civilian doctors have been recruited, including one woman doctor. Some 40 or so Belgians (mostly nurses) passed through Paris recently on their way to the mobilization center.

The situation at the mobilization center has been compared to a reservoir, regularly filled from Britain and the Continent, and regularly diminished, after processing, as teams are ordered forward. In general, the operation has been going forward with surprising smoothness considering a "scratch" start of only a month ago.

As to active operations in Germany, "assembly centers" for displaced persons, who except for the French and Belgians now "stand still" where uncovered, are areas of work in which, under military control people of Allied nationality are sheltered, and given medical care under varying conditions.

Food to a standard of 2,000 calories must come from the Germans. This means collections, rations, and disbursement, and not alone for Allied nationals but for Germans who are correspondingly reduced to a ration of 1, 150 calories.

Shelter, in a formal sense of walls and roofs, in any cities scarcely exists. Yet shelter must be found. Sometimes it's canvas, sometimes a factory, sometimes a school; anything will do so long as it provides protection from above. Then, medical care. The fear, chiefly, of typhus. So disinfection with DDT is the major activity, although numerous disease and surgical cases and problems in sanitation must be coped with, one way or another.

In all this the UNRRA people play their part, always helpfully, and in the spirit contemplated at Atlantic City and Montreal. An invaluable UNRRA contribution is the international character of its personnel and languages. Knowledge of European habits has proved of great value in the gradual establishment of order.

An interesting development in the work, which is bound to become more important in the future, is the use being made of the displaced persons themselves in the assembly center activities, although it is incorrect to say "use is being made." In many cases these people are vigorously organizing themselves to care for their own needs. Although all want to get home as soon as possible, a number doubtless will stay on and especially if means can be found for incorporating them in UNRRA teams. Plans looking in this direction are now under consideration at SHAEF.

UNRRA Committee Holds First Meeting on Continent

A broadcast from Paris of 15 May, reported by FCC, announced that the UNRRA permanent subcommittee for displaced persons met in Paris on that date. This is the first time that an UNRRA committee has met on the Continent. Representatives of Belgian, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslav, Greek, French, Dutch, Norwegian, British and U.S. Governments took part.

In the course of the meeting the committee members were brought up to date on the number and composition of UNRRA teams then in Germany. The subcommittee stressed the extreme urgency of the displaced persons situation and urged the Administration to take all measures recommended by the committee to accelerate and secure in the immediate future the maximum number of personnel and teams required for repatriation operations. Finally, the committee proposed that the various missions provided by governments and institutions for this work be coordinated under the direction of UNRRA.

Repatriation Operations in the Middle East

Clarence Pierce, UNRRA officer who supervised the recent repatriation movement of refugees who had been at the Middle East camps had much interesting data to give on the over-all repatriation program when he was interviewed recently at Headquarters. Among other information given by Mr. Pierce was the following:

In the five UNRRA Middle East camps and the receiving center at Aleppo there were some 17,000 Yugoslavs, 8,000 Greeks, 6,000 Dodecanese and a few hundred mixed nationals -- approximately 40,000 refugees. The first two groups of Greeks left for home early in April. On one ship 400 Greeks left for Icaria; on the second ship, several days later, were 1,000 Greeks, about half of whom went to Samos and the rest to Chios.

The departing Greeks had been selected on a priority basis set by the Greek Government. The Government had requested the earliest repatriation for government employees, farmers, fishermen and skilled tradesmen. However, the families of these breadwinners went together and in no case was a family broken up.

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On 14 April the first Yugoslav contingent headed for the Port of Split; 1,500 Yugoslavs went on the first boat. They had been selected solely on the basis of length of time away from home; the first arrivals at the camp were the first to be repatriated. These, for the most part, had been at El Shatt since late in 1943 -- in exile for about a year and a half.

By the first of June, 10,000 Yugoslavs and 1,500 Greeks are expected to be repatriated. After that, Yugoslavs will continue to be repatriated at a rate of 1,500 per week until all repatriable Yugoslavs will have been returned.

Soon after 1 June, the remaining Greeks at Moses Wells, Nuseirat and Cyprays, about 11,500 altogether, will be repatriated as transport becomes available. This program will leave a residual camp population in the Middle East of approximately 2,000 Yugoslavs and 6,000 Dodecanese.

Beginning in September, the repatriation of Greeks from Ethiopia, Belgian Congo and Tanganyika will be inaugurated as transportation is secured. These will undoubtedly be brought through the Middle East, disembarked at Suez for processing at El Shatt, where they will be given inoculations, health examinations, issuance of clothing, blankets, etc., and forwarded to Greece as soon as shipping can be obtained and as fast as the Greek islands can absorb them. The remaining problem of repatriation yet to be solved is that of some 40,000 Poles in Iran, India, East Africa and Palestine.

UNRRA Medical Go to "Horror Camp"

According to a dispatch of 16 May from the UNRRA London office, two UNRRA doctors at SHAEF's request went to the notorious concentration camp of Belsen, known for its Nazi atrocities. A third UNRRA medical officer was to leave shortly for the camp. The doctors - all top-ranking nutrition experts were expected to give advice on nutrition problems to aid the victims of Nazi cruelty.

Already at Belsen were Lt. Col. Virgil P. Sydenstricker, chief of UNRRA's nutrition section, and Dr. A. P. Meicklejohn, on leave to UNRRA from the Rockefeller Institute. They were to join Col. R. E. Butler, formerly UNRRA's nutrition expert in the Balkans, now in London.

Colonel Sydenstricker, who was professor of nutritional medicine at the University of Georgia, is one of the foremost world authorities on the subject and was recently seconded by UNRRA to the military authorities to give advice on nutrition programs for Holland. Dr. Meicklejohn, a graduate of Oxford, is a specialist in nutrition attached to the Rockefeller Institute.

UNRRA Medical Aid in Race with Time

According to a report from P. I.'s representative on the Yugoslav mission, on 12 April, information was received warning that smallpox had broken out in certain areas of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Government, alarmed by this outbreak, sent an urgent S.O.S. to UNRRA for vaccine with which to combat this virulent disease.

UNRRA invoked the assistance of AFHQ. On 23 April, a signal was flashed to UNRRA that a case of approximately 245,000 doses of vaccine had arrived at Bari airport, flown from Cairo.

A race with time began. Telephone lines hummed. Within an hour the serum, destined to save the lives of thousands, sped through southern Italy to an unnamed port where completed arrangements ensured its acceptance for shipment to the Dalmatian Coast. But fate intervened. The ship's refrigeration space was full. Repeated pleas for acceptance of this small parcel in the cause of humanity met with blank refusal. Disappointed but not defeated, the UNRRA envoy returned to Bari to continue the race.

Again the lines hummed. Soon, arrangements were made for a part of the consignment to be flown to Belgrade on the following day, and by six o'clock in the evening the UNRRA mess icebox housed 125,000 doses of the precious vaccine.

But the day's work was not over. A telephone message stated that a plane leaving for Zadar the next morning could take a further part of the consignment. The jeep again went into action and in less than an hour a further 75,000 doses of anti-smallpox vaccine lay in the same icebox. Fifteen minutes later the parcels of life-saving serum winged their way over the Adriatic on the last lap of their 1000-mile errand of mercy.

T.B. in France Surveyed in Health Bulletin

The lead article in Epidemiological Information Bulletin No. 5, issued semi-monthly by the Health Division, is concerned with the evolution of tuberculosis in France during the war. The report is based on information received from the Ministry of Public Health in France and was forwarded by the French Advisory Committee on Public Health and Social Welfare, Washington, D. C.

The report points out the difficulties attending an accurate survey of the subject since, among other handicaps, tuberculosis is not a notifiable disease in France and regarding the death rate of this disease, mortality statistics in France are not everywhere of equal value; a great many deaths are not certified by physicians, and the precise cause of death, therefore, is unknown.

According to tuberculosis clinicians, the years 1941 and 1942 were characterized by marked changes in the type of tuberculosis while, on the other hand, the years 1943 and 1944 seemed to show a slight regression in severity. However, the country was progressively robbed of an increasing number of active members through forced labor and deportation, and these individuals mainly belonged to the age group most affected by tuberculosis. Larger increases in the incidence of the disease have been reported from other departments, especially southern France.

In 10 departments in northern France the number of tuberculous children under 15 on record increased 12 percent between 1938 and 1940. Other samplings indicate a rising curve among out-patients treated from clinics and among government employees.

The report concludes that the war had brought about a definite aggravation of the tuberculosis situation in France: new cases have become more numerous and more serious; the mortality has increased; and all age classes are affected but adults more than children, men more than women.

Typhus Situation Surveyed

In Epidemiological Bulletin No. 7, Editor Knud Stowman surveys the typhus situation in Europe, so far as it can be determined today, indicates the danger

spots in other areas and suggests the prospect of controlling the disease during the post-war period.

Thirty years ago the impact of war set off a ground swell of typhus fever, the effects of which outlasted the war by some five years. Although typhus can now be prevented by simple means, large areas have fared no better in this respect than during World War I. Moreover, as then, the worst is likely to come after the official end of hostilities unless these excellent means of prevention, which are actually available in sufficient quantity, can be applied promptly where most needed.

Disinsectization with D.D.T. and mitigation of that disease by timely anti-typhus vaccination have in recent years radically altered the handling of typhus epidemics, which, during the last war, depended entirely on cumbersome delousing appliances. That a typhus outbreak can be squelched, even when well under way and in conditions of unusual distress, has been amply proved a year ago in Italy. The problem is now to reach the malarious areas before too late and in sufficient strength. Unfortunately, this has not always been possible.

Mr. Stowman states that from 1942 on the typhus situation developed for the worse in southeastern Europe and the disease was rapidly propagated in Germany, where cases reported rose from 2,742 in 1942 to 3,316 in 1943. Official figures for 1944 are not available but various unofficial reports indicate that outbreaks continued in 1944. The fact that the case mortality rate in Germany has been far higher among Germans than among non-Germans from the East, Mr. Stowman thinks, may be due to the circumstance that for generations the German people have not been exposed to the disease.

Regarding areas outside Europe, Mr. Stowman concludes that it seems safest to assume that the entire area of the Near East from Turkey in the west to Iran in the east is infected with typhus, the disease being sporadic in the best areas and assuming proportion of extremely severe epidemics in the worst. This characterization holds good also for North Africa, where, however, the worst seems now to be over. In general, it may be said that the whole Mohammedan world (not including in this the Muslims of tropical Asia) has suffered a pandemic of typhus during the present war, and that it will take several years and much effort to reduce the disease to a pre-war level.

What is going to happen in Europe in regard to typhus depends first on the rapidity and efficiency with which up-to-date anti-typhus control is applied. The results of the anti-typhus campaigns in Italy and on the Rhine are indeed encouraging, but such action must be universal in all occupied or liberated countries as well as in other infected areas if permanent benefit is to be reaped. It must be realized that North Africa and the Near East are economically and geographically a part of the European area.

UNRRA Malaria Control Program in Greece

If the projects of sanitary engineer Colonel Daniel F. Wright of the U.S. Public Health Service, now chief consulting engineer of UNRRA sanitary department, Greece, are realized, Greece for the first time in its three thousand years history may be spared one of its greatest evils, the curse of malaria.

The most audacious malaria sanitation project Europe has ever contemplated is now under examination by the UNRRA sanitary departments in Greece. This country is, according to the medical and sanitary departments in Greece. This area in Europe. Eighty-seven percent of the country is badly infected disease. During the prewar years, owing to the extensive and excellent work done by the Rockefeller Foundation in Athens and the Greek Government, the evil had been considerably checked.

The anti-malaria offensive will be carried in two forms. One will be the fighting of the disease by the cure of infected persons. UNRRA is importing large quantities of quinine, atabrine and other medicines to treat those infected. The other is to fight and exterminate mosquitos either by the construction of sanitary works (drenching of swamps, etc.) or fighting mosquitos "adults" or their "larvae".

For these jobs Greece has been divided into ten districts. To each one of these one doctor, two sanitary engineers - one of which will be Greek - nurses and a team of 15 sanitary inspectors will be sent to supervise both branches of sanitation.

But most interesting part of the project is, however, the sanitation of 1,000,000 acres of swamp land through a procedure which will for the first time be practiced in Europe. It will be done by spraying a solution of DDT from planes flying over these areas. As the military planes are far too fast for such a job, a fleet of special planes is required.

Due to the drastic nature of the DDT and its effect on all insects - even useful and necessary ones like bees, butterflies, caterpillars, etc. - it will have to be used with extreme caution, and only in these areas where it can cause no harm. Out of 1,000,000 acres of swamp land about 750,000 would be sprayed by air. The remaining 250,000 will have to be sprayed by hand.

Third Council Session to be Held in London 24 July

In accordance with the Agreement and the Rules of Procedure, the first meeting of the Third Session of the Council will take place on 24 July in London.

This session is being planned as a relatively brief but important business session. Reports and recommendations of the Director General and of the Committees of the Council will be submitted to the Council for consideration. Council members will have the opportunity to report new developments in their respective countries and to discuss UNRRA policies and operations.

Arrangements for the session are being made in the expectation that the work of the session will be completed within ten days, and that the attendance will be considerably smaller than at previous sessions. The agreement provides that each member government will bear the expenses of its own delegation.

The provisional agenda and more detailed information concerning the arrangements for the session will be communicated to member governments in the near future.

The responsibility of making all administrative arrangements for the session has been delegated to the European Regional Office. George S. Mooney, executive secretary, UNRRA, will handle at ERO all communications concerning the attendance of delegates, and inquiries concerning conference facilities. Member governments have been requested to advise Mr. Mooney as soon as possible concerning the arrangements for the size of their delegations.

The Secretariat of UNRRA in Washington will be responsible for the organization of the work of the session in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. Dr. P. W. Kuo, Deputy Director General in charge of the Secretariat, will take care of all communications concerning the provisional agenda and the organization of the meetings of the Council and its committees. Dr. Kuo is being assisted by David Vaughan, Director of Administrative Services. During the preoccupation of Mr. Vaughan with these duties, Philip Hammer will serve as Acting Director of the Division.

Sydney Office Activities

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a branch office for supplies and requirements in Melbourne.

The Indian trade delegation, consisting of members interested in agriculture, jute, cotton, sugar and other industries, arrived in Sydney the middle of March, and discussions were held with them concerning jute bags and cotton textiles.

Information on rice production and rice substitute foods is being assembled as data become available. The agricultural subcommittee representatives from the U. S. and the U. K. are assisting in this work.

In response to a request from Headquarters a comprehensive review of the ability of Australia to provide medical supplies was initiated. Meeting on the subject have been held with various authorities in Australia, including Sir Allan Newton, head of the medical control committee, and Col. Ryan, chief purchasing officer for medical supplies of the U.S. Army Forces in Australia.

Following conversations with officials of the Directorate of War Organization of Industry, a final decision was made by the Ministry of Post War Reconstruction to assume the responsibility of acting as UNRRA's agent for procurement in Australia and also to exercise the function of screening the claims of UNRRA and the other relief claimants on Australian production with a view to securing equitable distribution among the several claimants.

The Australian News Summary of 11 May reported that 40 Australians had been recruited for field service in Europe by UNRRA, according to an announcement by Acting Director for UNRRA in the Southwest Pacific, Frank S. Gaines. Most of them will work in Germany.

A broadcast from Melbourne of 19 May announced that, responding to the urgent call for clothing in Europe, the Australian Government had made available to UNRRA a first order of clothing valued at \$620,000. The clothing consists mainly of Service and munition workers' garments, released through the commission controlling the disposal of war stocks.

Items made ready for shipment comprised 105,000 sets of outer clothing made for munitions workers, 192,000 Air Force garments and 10,000 Army greatcoats and jackets.

Supply Minister Senator William Ashley announced that the amount of food that can be made available for UNRRA from Service departments is being urgently assessed.

The Far East Division, Bureau of Areas, has received word from UNRRA's Sydney office that the Australian Red Cross has been working on a large-scale program for Greece relief, and so far has shipped supplies valued at 215,300 pounds (Australian).

The Australian News Summary of 23 May reported that information gained on an UNRRA tour of liberated areas of Dutch New Guinea and adjacent islands will be valuable in planning relief for the Far East, Acting Director of UNRRA in the Southwest Pacific, Frank S. Gaines said today. The UNRRA party recognized that relief operations in New Guinea were only a fraction of the task to be undertaken when more thickly populated territories were liberated, Mr. Gaines said.

China Office News

UNRRA staff members and CNRRA representatives returned toward the end of May from a field trip to Kweichow and other provinces after an absence of 24 days, having traveled 400 miles by air and 2,100 miles by truck. The trip was made for the purpose of investigating the need for relief and rehabilitation in certain areas where the Japanese have been driven back. Information gathered and suggestions made are expected to aid CNRRA to organize a relief plan.

A small shipment of supplies covering medical and agricultural needs was enroute to Chungking in May.

Members of the China office have been meeting with members of CNRRA, under the guidance of Dr. Tsiang and Director Benjamin H. Kizer, planning the development of supply and requirements procedure for the airborne-truckborne period. It is expected they will soon provide Headquarters with a substantial program for China in a form suitable for allocation and procurement.

Director General Lehman announced on 10 May that arrangements had been completed to send 30 medical and health experts to China to train personnel in medical centers to be established by the Chinese Government.

UNRRA will provide the essential medical supplies to equip the training centers. Shipment of these supplies has already started and it is estimated that within the coming months some 90,000 pounds of medical equipment will be sent to China.

The Chinese Government plans to establish training centers in Chungking and Chengtu early this summer and later in Kweiyang. When Nanking and Peiping are liberated from Japanese control, other centers will be established in these cities. Short intensive courses averaging from 6 to 18 months will be given to people recruited in China by the Chinese Government. Refresher courses for medical practitioners, public health courses for recently graduated nurses and doctors who have not had public health experience, technical courses for partially qualified doctors and nurses, and training courses for attendants, nurses, and midwives will be given.

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Preliminary Report on Clothing Drive

A preliminary report by drive manager Dan A. West on the United National Clothing Collection, as of 10 May, gave a figure of 86,933,183 pounds collected. The tabulation is admittedly incomplete and tentative, covering 3,614 preliminary reports from local drive chairmen.

From the first 50,000,000 pounds used clothing collected in the United National Clothing Collection an interim allocation on the basis of urgent needs and shipping facilities has been made as follows: Albania, 500,000 lbs.; Norway, 500,000 lbs.; Belgium-Luxembourg, 1,500,000 lbs.; Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, and Philippines, 2,000,000 lbs. each; Italy, 2,500,000 lbs.; Greece, 3,000,000 lbs.; France, 3,300,000 lbs.; Yugoslavia, 3,000,000 lbs.; Poland, 5,500,000 lbs. and U.S.S.R., 12,000,000 lbs. In addition, 500,000 lbs. is reserved for the UNRRA program in Italy and 10,000,000 lbs. is reserved for meeting urgent needs, including those in the Far East.

UNRRA will bear all the costs of classifying, brushing and baling for export, to shipping points in the U.S.

UNRRA Film News of the Month

Chief of Visual Media (P. I.) William H. Wells arrived in London on 14 May, according to a cable from ERO. Among other things, he conferred with Maurice Lancaster, director of the MARCH OF TIME film on Displaced Persons in Germany.

Stuart Legg, of the National Film Board of Canada, has informed Visual Media that they are making a special print of their picture, "Now--the Peace", which will be delivered to UNRRA soon, for its own use. It is planned that this print will be shown to the Council meeting in London.

Public Information officer, William Morrell, reported from Yugoslavia that Lt. Hopkinson, with a British Army film unit, had not only arrived there, but had already started shooting scenes for the British Ministry of Information picture being made under the direction of A. Calder-Marshall. Scenes already shot include AL-UNRRA-Yugoslav relief commission and UNRRA-Yugoslav commission, as well as some shots of refugees disembarking. According to Mr. Morrell, Lt. Hopkinson has gone 50 miles down the Dalmatian Coast to photograph the homecoming of the refugees to their villages. The EOI film deals with the over-all problems the Yugoslavs are facing in the reconstruction of their country and will show the part that UNRRA is playing.

The filmstrip, "UNRRA", was completed by the Canadian National Film Board and has already been delivered to the Visual Media branch. Twenty-five prints are being made here for free use and loan to interested organizations. One print will be kept at Headquarters for staff use. The filmstrip is accompanied by mimeographed commentary, and a disc recorded commentary is in preparation. The filmstrip's 47 pictures include Director General Lehman at the first full ship-loading in New York; maps; charts showing needs and contributions; scenes of devastation and suffering; refugee camps and UNRRA personnel in action.

Australia to Have Clothing Collection

A nationwide clothing collection in Australia, similar to the United National Clothing Collection just completed in the U.S., is being planned for the month of July. It is expected that the yield of 3,000,000 or possibly 5,000,000 pounds so collected will be in Europe by September.

A.F.L. Heads Meet with UNRRA Officers

A meeting of 20 regional directors of the A.F.L. League of Human Rights, held at the Sheraton Hotel, New York City, on 2 May, was addressed by Chief of Groups Liaison A. E. Casgrain (PI) and Donald S. Howard of the Welfare Division. (Don Howard has left for Chungking, where he will be chief welfare officer of the China office.) The appearance of the UNRRA officers was at the request of Abraham Bluestein, director of the League, and Suzanne LaFollette.

Social Workers Committee at Headquarters

At the request of the chairman of the subcommittee on International Relief and Rehabilitation of the American Association of Social Workers, the whole committee came to Washington on 8 May and had briefing sessions with various members of the Headquarters staff.

Director General Congratulates Training Center on First Anniversary

On 1 May, 1945, first anniversary of the UNRRA Training Center at College Park, Maryland, Director General Lehman issued the following statement:

"I am gratified that the UNRRA Training Center at the University of Maryland has completed one year of successful work on 1 May 1945.

"From the outset of our operations, it has been my firm conviction that we must make every effort to train the personnel of UNRRA -- particularly the field workers -- in the spirit and techniques of effective international teamwork. Only persons imbued with an understanding of the humanitarian character of the work, with sympathy for and knowledge of the peoples who have suffered so much from the enemy, and prepared to work together selflessly as members of a strongly welded UNRRA team, can adequately perform their duties and ours. Knowledge of and complete sympathy with the aims and purposes of UNRRA are prerequisites to success. Thus training of personnel represents a major responsibility of the Administration.

"My good wishes for further success are extended to Frank Munk, the members of the faculty and staff, and to the student body in their continued endeavor to help create a true international civil service."

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MONTHLY  REVIEW

ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

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(Material in this issue covers the events of June)

UNRRA AND DISPLACED PERSONS

In addition to returning thousands of Greeks and Yugoslavs from the UNRRA Middle East camps to their homelands, referred to in Review No. 10, the UNRRA missions in Greece and Italy are assisting the governments of those countries in the handling of incoming refugees; UNRRA medical aid in this respect has been requested by Yugoslavia, and more than 300 UNRRA spearhead teams in June were working with the Allied military authorities in charge of caring for and repatriating displaced persons in Germany. In compliance with the SHAEF-UNRRA agreement, calling for UNRRA to supply 450 assembly center teams for this program, the Administration is concentrating on getting the remainder of the teams into the field in July. The total complement will be approximately 6,000 persons of whom more than half are being recruited on the Continent.

Reports have reached Headquarters from teams operating in the zones occupied by the 21st, 6th, and 12th Army groups. Made up of eight to ten UNRRA employees to a team, assisted by qualified people from among the displaced persons themselves, the UNRRA teams are taking charge of assembly centers as rapidly as possible. Quarters for the refugees vary in different centers from tents, factories, halls and granaries to churches and monasteries.

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The French Government has put 200 physicians at the disposal of UNRRA for work in Germany, and will provide more at regular intervals. Belgian nurses are also serving. The teams, made up of many nationalities, are prepared for their work at the UNRRA training center, Granville, France, and additional staff is recruited in each liberated country.

Each team takes over a camp as, and when, instructed by the military. These may be anywhere, from an ex-German penal settlement, complete with electric fencing, to a row of villa residences labeled "Rue Charles de Gaulle" at one end and "Ulitsa Stalin" at the other. The UNRRA reception chains run as follows: registration, delousing, medical inspection, first meal, soap, blankets, and feeding utensils. Repatriation must wait until the displaced person has been checked and accepted by an Allied liaison officer of his own nationality. Each country has a team of these repatriation experts accredited to SHAEF for the purpose. There is one to every 5,000 D.P.'s.

Within the camps the UNRRA welfare officer has to handle a bewildering variety of complications. His earliest problem is how to restore a sense of privacy and decency among people who have led a wholly public life for years. Clothing complications follow. The range of requirements to be catered to runs from the provision of religious services to concert parties. Other legal conundrums facing the UNRRA officer may include questions of the right to marry, divorces, adoptions, and the like. Displaced persons separated from other members of their family constitute a different type of problem.

UNRRA AND FOOD FOR EUROPE

UNRRA Supplying Thousands of Tractors

Director General Lehman announced on 15 June that UNRRA has procured 14,500 farm tractors for use this year in liberated areas. Most of the tractors will be used in planting this fall's crops. Of this total, 13,000 are being procured in the United States and 1,500 in Great Britain.

UNRRA will transfer 5,688 of the tractors to liberated nations not receiving financial assistance, which will reimburse UNRRA, while 8,812 will go without payment to nations receiving financial assistance from UNRRA. The nations, with tractor allocations, which will pay for their tractors are: France, 3,798; Italy, 810; Netherlands, 530; Norway, 330; Belgium, 150, and Denmark, 70. UNRRA will pay for tractors shipped to Poland, 3,526; Yugoslavia, 2,500; Czechoslovakia, 1,500; Greece, 1,261 and Albania, 25. Of these, 8,297 are scheduled for shipment by 30 June.

It has been estimated that the 14,500 tractors will provide draft power for cultivating 2,900,000 acres. If all this area were seeded with cereals, the resulting yield of food grains at average per acre production would be about 1,500,000 tons.

UNRRA Livestock Rehabilitation in Europe

In the five countries receiving full aid from UNRRA - Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Albania - it has been estimated that about 5,000,000

dairy cattle and draft animals were lost during the war. UNRRA's program calls for replacing approximately one per cent of the over-all losses, or about 50,000 animals, equally divided between dairy heifers, and mares, mules and asses for draft and transport. During the next 18 months UNRRA will buy in the Western Hemisphere the 25,000 dairy heifers and utility cattle and an equal number of the other animals, and will also secure some bulls, stallions, rams and boars. About one-half of all the stock will come from the United States.

Priority in shipment has been given to Greece, where the situation is most critical. The first loading of cattle and draft mares occurred in Baltimore on 24 June. Feed and water will be provided on the ship, and in addition, a 30-day supply of feed will be loaded to take care of the stock after they have arrived.

UNRRA is employing an experienced veterinarian to travel with the livestock and supervise their health and care. The Church of the Brethren, which is co-operating with UNRRA on the livestock rehabilitation program, has made the services of several of its members available to travel with the animals as livestock tenders.

At the beginning of the week of 25 June, the VIRGINIA was loaded but still in port, awaiting orders to sail. Also in the port of Baltimore with livestock shipments for Greece and Yugoslavia were the MEXICAN, with a cargo of 400 horses, 263 heifers and 6 bulls, and the JOSHUA HANDY, with 350 horses. The WILLIAM J. PALMER will be loaded with stock later and the CHARLES WORCESTER will take on live cargo about the first of July. The ZONA GALE is carrying 350 horses from New York.

Hendrickson Report to Committee on Supplies

In a report submitted on 21 June to the Committee on Supplies, Deputy Director General Roy F. Hendrickson stated that preliminary estimates of supply and shipping requirements for the second half of 1945 to six liberated European countries receiving UNRRA assistance total 3,895,000 gross metric tons valued at \$913,000,000, to be supplied by contributing countries, including the U.S.

This is more than three times as large as the program through June, when supplies delivered or on their way to countries receiving UNRRA assistance and financed by UNRRA will have totaled 1,229,113 metric tons valued at \$256,300,000.

Stating that the task ahead -- to procure and distribute 3,895,000 tons of supplies in the second half of 1945 -- is even harder than those which had to be confronted in procuring and shipping 1,229,000 tons by the end of June, Mr. Hendrickson's report stated: "Many of the goods most urgently needed in the liberated areas are also goods which are most scarce in the world supply. The end of the active phase of the war in Europe marks also the beginning of the height of demand for imports on the part of the countries formerly occupied by the enemy. The character and size of the war surpluses have not yet been determined, and they are, therefore, not yet available to UNRRA in any appreciable quantities."

Food supplies are the largest item of shipping requirements for the second half of 1945. Emphasizing that the food supply situation has been and remains the most acute supply problem, the report continued:

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"The Administration's program during the second quarter of 1945 has been seriously affected by the fact that its requests for allocation of different types of foods in short supply were drastically curtailed, first through the recommendation of the Combined Food Board and later by the national allocating agencies. For example, UNRRA could not obtain from the United States any cheese, dried eggs or margarine, and obtained only small allocations against its requests for sugar, canned fish, dry skim and condensed milk for the second quarter of 1945."

Hendrickson Forecast on the Coming Winter in Europe

Deputy Director General Roy F. Hendrickson in a speech at the Food Forum meeting, Hotel Continental, Chicago, 26 June, surveyed the food prospects for the coming winter in Europe, which he viewed with grave misgivings.

"The coming winter in Europe will witness the most difficult food shortages of modern times," said Mr. Hendrickson. "There will be few islands of relative plenty; for most areas it will be a period of serious scarcity. Extensive restoration of inland transportation, badly shattered by the effects of war, would be a major ameliorating factor. The second mitigating factor will be the extent to which the rest of the world is willing and able to provide food which can be shipped to Europe."

Centuries of cultivation in Europe have depleted soil fertility which in most areas required frequent replenishment, especially with chemical fertilizer. This has been impossible for several years to any considerable extent, except for potash in some central European areas. Shipments of phosphates, mostly from North Africa, have been negligible because of war conditions and shipping shortages. Many countries went without nitrates except for the use of minor reserves for three to five years. As a consequence, productivity is down even in such areas as were able to maintain a substantial production of animal draft power -- and there are few if any areas which escaped military demands either on the part of their own armies or those of the enemy. The loss of tractors was very heavy, with relatively small replacements made during the war and with other machines immobilized by lack of fuel or repair parts.

Crop estimates are relatively unreliable at this time, but in the case of cereals it is unlikely that Europe will achieve much better than a half crop this year. Dairy production, while it may recover greatly in 18 months, cannot recover rapidly enough to affect the picture next winter very substantially, because the oilseeds that furnish protein supplements in dairy rations and other fodder are not available to the extent necessary to meet more than a small percentage of the need. Meat production will be low with emphasis laid as far as possible on restoring breeding herds and flocks. Sugar production, too, will be far below normal. Vegetable and potato production has the best prospect of making a contribution to the over-winter food supply. But even the production of these will be affected by the fertilizer and transport shortage.

While the production picture may mean that certain limited areas, rich in soil and other resources, may have fair yields and a good outlook, the over-all situation, the total output, will be far below need -- and Europe has normally for many years been a big importer of food.

The second over-all factor affecting the available food supply will be distribution. The damage to railroads, the heavy losses of rolling stock, mean that a heavier-than-normal load is thrown on other forms of transportation - which means on trucks, primarily. And the shortage of trucks, of tires, of repair parts, and of fuel - unless a trend of greater success in making up the deficit in coming months develops than has been possible since liberation thus far -- will mean that what amounts to an exportable surplus in one area cannot be moved into deficit areas.

As much emphasis as possible must be laid not only on meeting the crisis which is faced next winter but on taking all possible steps to insure that 1946 shall bring forth as bountiful a harvest as Europe can provide for itself. The first program must envisage supplying fertilizers which need to be applied this fall and winter, providing farm tools, including tractors and draft animals where they can be used effectively, and having seed on hand in ample time to allow for some slowness in distribution. Meanwhile, the need for doing everything possible to restore inland transportation, especially through the provision of trucks and repairs for those now incapacitated, should be made not only to assist in insuring next year's harvest but also to distribute effectively the limited harvest of this year.

Mr. Hendrickson told his listeners about the remarkable progress made in the restoration of Greek ports and the substantial gains in putting some of Yugoslavia's ports to use again. Expansion of the latter country's import facilities will be greatly increased when Trieste is made available to shipping.

"Military food surpluses so far as Europe is concerned are a myth," Mr. Hendrickson stated. "The need of the military during redeployment, the needs of their prisoners of war and of areas under military occupation will continue to make the military requirements large in Europe for some time to come." And people cannot "live on bread alone," he added. "Unless the inland transport and food problems are attacked resolutely, suffering will be intense," he warned, "and the effects on the people physically and psychologically will be severe, with results that will take much from the contribution to the peace which the great military victory promised to make possible."

CLOTHING

Clothing Drive Goal Passed

According to an announcement by National Chairman Henry J. Kaiser on 17 June, the United National Clothing Collection has achieved the goal set in its campaign for overseas war relief. A total of 150,366,014 pounds of clothing, shoes and bedding has been reported so far, according to reports from 6,928 local chairmen, with word yet to be received from 351 other communities organized for the collection.

Arrival of Clothing in Italy and Greece

A report of 15 June from the UNRRA Italy mission stated that the "mercy ship" Gripsholm on the previous day had unloaded 1,645 bales of clothing and

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shoes, part for distribution to Italian refugees and United Nations nationals in Italy, and part for Yugoslavia. This cargo contained clothing from the United National Clothing Collection.

Of the clothing received in Italy from the Gripsholm, 682 bales were turned over to the Italian Government for free distribution; 738 bales of clothing and 225 bales of shoes were transhipped through Bari to Yugoslavia. The ship's cargo was unloaded with UNRRA labor and delivered to UNRRA trucks. The Gripsholm was also carrying the balance of its clothing cargo to Greece.

Reported from Athens on 20 June was the arrival on Sunday, 18 June, of the Gripsholm with a cargo of supplies and returning Greek refugees. The refugees comprised 513 Greeks from military camps in Italy, including 180 who had made their way from Germany to Italy via France. The entire group had been under the care of Allied armies in Italy and were assembled by UNRRA for embarkation. The Gripsholm carried 682 bales of used clothing being delivered by UNRRA; 810 and 227 cases of clothing for relief purposes (contributed by Greek War Relief) and 616 drums of lard.

Personnel from the displaced persons division of the mission boarded the first lighter headed for the ship, together with port authorities, members of the U.S. Embassy, representatives of the newly created Ministry of Repatriation and other officials. The displaced persons division arranged for the refugees' disembarkation, transportation, and reception at assembly centers that UNRRA helped the Government to organize. Crowds aboard ship shouted and waved from the decks; refugees peered from every porthole, eager to give an account of their experiences during the war. The first question asked was generally in regard to the condition of their homes, families and villages. The refugees were also anxious to find out what prospects there were for employment, and the wage rates. The day before the ship made port, paying passengers and crew members made up a contribution of \$260 for the refugees and donated numerous items of clothing since many were still poorly clad. Each refugee also received a donation of 100 cigarettes contributed by the crew. The health of the returning Greeks in general was found to be good.

Other National Clothing Drives Scheduled

A Bureau of Supply report on the United National Clothing Collection states that as of 11 June, more than 2,000,000 pounds had been made available for shipment to Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, France, Belgium, the USSR and the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

The great need for clothing and the success of the United National Clothing Collection in the U.S. has stimulated several other governments to organize similar drives. Canadian government representatives have consulted with UNRRA officials on the Canadian drive which is tentatively scheduled for 1 through 20 October. UNRRA, together with the Australian Council for UNRRA, an association of voluntary relief societies, is organizing a similar drive in Australia, and discussions are in progress for a drive in New Zealand. Representatives of the U.K. have discussed with the members of the Bureau of Supply a prospective campaign in the U.K.

UNRRA IN OPERATION - BY COUNTRIES

Greece

The UNRRA program in Greece, according to a report from the Greece mission of 25 June, indicated that encouraging progress had been made, with fewer serious setbacks. Imports totaling 23,013 tons were received during the previous week. (An increasing number of ships have been allocated to UNRRA for cargoes to Greece and many are now en route or being loaded.) Transshipment of supplies from major to minor ports was proceeding exceptionally well, although dock clearance in many regions is hampered by lack of transport from dockside. The new Government price control measures appear to be working satisfactorily but meat and fish are still in short supply.

At the request of the Greek Government the mission's clothing division prepared a program for the immediate distribution of approximately 1,000,000 yards of cotton goods to rural producers in the Volos, Kavalla and Kalamata areas. This will not impair the program already planned for distribution in the Capital area. An agreement was reached regarding the method of distribution, prices, eligibility and ration per person.

The emergency shelter program operations was begun in eastern and central Greece, materials and lumber being locally procured. Early in June nine engineers engaged in expediting the program left for the districts where it is being carried forward.

Between 13 and 22 June, ten Liberty ships and two Red Cross vessels were scheduled to arrive, their cargoes mostly bulk grain. This influx of foodstuffs, the largest within a comparable period would put the port's discharging facilities to a severe test to effect speedy turn-around of the ships. At the port of Pireaus 103 trucks were unloaded, which UNRRA will loan to the Government for operation by the State relief and rehabilitation agencies.

A three-day welfare conference was held to brief UNRRA welfare officers regarding the recently adopted public assistance and welfare center law, passed by the Government.

A dispatch from Athens of 15 June, monitored by FCC, stated that a meeting had occurred on the previous day under the chairmanship of the Premier, attended by Transport Minister Karantassis and Under-Secretaries Levidis, Vlambropoulos, Drakos and Pintos. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the repatriation of Greek hostages, prisoners and workers in Germany, estimated to number 120,000. UNRRA was expected to assist in returning the repatriates, and the Greek Government would undertake the provisional accommodation of arriving refugees and dispatch them to their former places of residence. The appropriate Greek officials were asked to supply the necessary transport and food for those passing through Athens. Receiving centers will be established in various parts of the country from which the refugees will be sent to their homes after medical treatment, inoculation and provision of food and clothing. Fifty thousand of the total number will be transported to Northern Greece by way of Yugoslavia while the remainder will be shipped by sea. The first batch of 3,000 was expected to arrive at the Pireaus on 16 or 17 June.

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Statement of Leith-Ross on Leaving Greece

An FCC monitored dispatch from Athens of 7 June stated that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross (formerly ERO Deputy Director General, who resigned to become chairman of the Committee of the Council for Europe), visiting Greece on the invitation of UNRRA Mission Chief Buell Maben to collaborate on Greek relief, had discussed Greek financial and economic questions with Premier Voulgaris.

On 15 June, Headquarters received the following FCC monitored transcript of Sir Frederick's statement on leaving Greece:

I accepted with great pleasure the invitation of the Greek Government and the head of the UNRRA delegation to come to Greece. As the Greek Premier has already announced, UNRRA has launched a considerable program for supplying Greece, relieving her population, and reconstructing her ruins. Our organization naturally will do its utmost to relieve Greek needs.

This program is still in the first stages and I hope it will be continued for a long time. However, you should not expect more than we can offer. First, UNRRA does not possess inexhaustible resources. It is true that UNRRA has been granted considerable capital by the United Nations, but this capital must cover not only Europe's needs but also those of the Far East. Compared with the war destruction, the sums to be spent on relief in individual countries are insufficient to cover all possible future needs.

Secondly, even if larger funds existed, it is difficult for us to obtain the necessary supplies or vessels. Many essential commodities, such as clothing, footwear and transport, exist in restricted quantities, i.e., these quantities throughout the world are less - sometimes considerably less - than the demand for them. UNRRA doesn't have at its disposal the means to obtain these materials because UNRRA itself is obliged to await its turn. Systems of restrictions on distribution must be observed throughout the world and UNRRA, therefore, is entitled to receive solely its allotments from existing stocks.

Therefore you shouldn't complain if supplies do not reach you in the quantities you desire. All I can say is, that UNRRA will do its utmost - with the help of the Allied Governments - to fulfill Greece's needs in the shortest possible time.

UNRRA's purpose in granting these supplies is to help liberated countries begin their reconstruction work. UNRRA can only provide the basis whereon the countries themselves can begin to restore their national economy; therefore, the countries must make the best possible use of the supplies granted.

Years of war and occupation have bequeathed to Greece a tremendous number of intricate and unsolved problems. Goods, transport, agriculture, industry, currency, budget, prices, wages - all present serious problems. UNRRA can help in supplying goods the sale whereof can contribute to covering budget needs, but these goods must be used in order to help the carefully studied plan for reviving economic activity. The Greek Government and the people must decide the best manner in which to use them...

Today, the liberated European nations require courage and confidence as well as cooperation in peaceful activities. I was pleased to observe that here, in this cradle of democracy, people are displaying great virtue, and I am convinced that, if they advance without flinching, they will succeed slowly but surely in healing the war wounds, and will enter a new period of progress and prosperity.

Yugoslavia

In a lengthy dispatch from Belgrade, AP correspondent William B. King gave a laudatory account of the strides taken by the Yugoslavs in the reconstitution of their economy and praised their admirable spirit of self-help. The writer emphasized the Yugoslav attitude, well known to UNRRA Administration officers, in regard to the use of foreign welfare workers: Yugoslavs feel they are capable of handling such relief work themselves. Of UNRRA in Yugoslavia Mr. King said:

"UNRRA's brightest pictures are in agricultural and industrial rehabilitation. Here the industrial rehabilitation division works closely with the Yugoslav Industrial Commission. Yugoslavia is 80 per cent agricultural so the necessity for returning the land to normal cultivation is tremendous. So far, says John Rolf Nugent, UNRRA deputy chief of mission for supply, the main limiting factor of shipments has been port capacities.

"The UNRRA program calls for importation of 65,000 tons in July through Split, Dubrovnik and Susak, near Fiume. For June UNRRA has called forward 10,000 tons, supplementing shipments from regular military allocations set before UNRRA formally took over April 15. Since these ports cannot take fully loaded Liberty ships, a part of the tonnage may be lifted in Italy and re-shipped. Bulgaria has agreed to use her Black Sea ports for receiving goods destined for Yugoslavia.

"A policy now under consideration by the Yugoslav Government is to accept heavier shipments of food for coastal areas while making food surpluses from the rich Vojvodina region available to the pool for shipment to liberated Czechoslovakia and Poland where UNRRA also has relief commitments. This would make Yugoslavia the first of the devastated countries to put the force of its reviving economy behind the UNRRA dream of a rehabilitated Europe."

A picture of the situation in Yugoslavia, drawn from a variety of other sources, indicates clearly the following outstanding features:

A monitored broadcast from London of 1 June, transmitting a Reuter report from Belgrade, stated that Allied Supplies for Yugoslavia up to 15 May totaled 85,000 tons of food, textiles, footwear and technical and material needs for reconstruction. They were brought in 39 Allied ships. The Belgrade press, according to this report, paid tribute to the work of Allied Military Liaison and of UNRRA officials, and to the understanding and good-will of the British and Americans

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The Yugoslav Government, according to a report of 2 June, stated that the Soviet Union had no objections to the unloading of ships transporting UNRRA goods for Yugoslavia at the Black Sea ports of Varna or Constanza. It is reported further, that the Bulgarian railway authorities were able to transport inland all UNRRA supplies for Yugoslavia programmed for arrival in Black Sea ports. Shipment of UNRRA supplies to the interior of Yugoslavia had been extremely difficult because of the widespread destruction of bridges and scarcity of land transport.

The following FCC monitored broadcast by the new Yugoslav Telegraph Service appears to represent the opinion of Yugoslav authorities in regard to the desirability of UNRRA using Trieste as a supply port:

"It will be necessary to transport heavy material, which cannot be transported in trucks from Split, by way of the harbor of Trieste. Today (19 June) Trieste is the only harbor which is linked by railway with the interior of Yugoslavia. Up to now the entire material had to be transported in trucks from the harbors of Split and Dubrovnik. One has to expect that in the future UNRRA ships will unload their cargo directly at Trieste, so as to speed up the influx of relief goods and material for the reconstruction of the country. Trieste is the natural gate to Yugoslavia and the only harbor from which it is at present possible to transport large quantities of material into the interior."

The first UNRRA loaded ship, the freighter DUBROVNIK of the Yugoslav merchant fleet, arrived in Split with 3,300 tons of food, clothes, medicine and heavy farm implements, according to an FCC monitored broadcast from Yugoslavia of 18 June. Among supplies and equipment delivered were 20 trucks and tractors, 65 complete hospitals with beds, and other items.

Concerning the ship's arrival UNRRA Mission Chief Michael Alekseevich Sergeichic said: "Only a small quantity of material could enter Yugoslavia in the past because, in addition to the small ports of Split and Dubrovnik, all other ports were not yet open. Now UNRRA intends to deliver not only a considerable tonnage of first aid articles but also ever-growing quantities of industrial material. The DUBROVNIK is the first of many United Nations ships that will henceforth return to Yugoslavia."

On 22 June, Minister of Commerce Nikola Petrovich gave a dinner in honor of the newly arrived mission chief and Alan Hall, acting chief of mission, about to depart. High-ranking Yugoslav guests included four Cabinet Ministers and their Deputy Ministers and the vice president of the Yugoslav Economic Council; 23 UNRRA officers were invited to the banquet.

Minister Petrovich toasted Sergeichic and Hall and announced the arrival of the first UNRRA loaded ship, the DUBROVNIK and the first vessel from the United States, the HYDRA. Mr. Hall expressed his regrets in leaving Yugoslavia before UNRRA's job there was finished and toasted the "Gallant people of Yugoslavia, our common Allies!" Mr. Sergeichic praised the Yugoslav struggle for freedom and affirmed that UNRRA's sole task was to help the people reestablish their lives and enjoy peace and happiness.

As reported from Belgrade, Mission Chief Sergeichic received foreign correspondents on 23 June for the first conference covering UNRRA operations in Yugoslavia. Seated informally at his desk, Mr. Sergeichic gave the press representatives no formal prepared statement and instead, invited queries. Answering questions in regard to UNRRA's shipping program for the country and the Yugoslav port capacities, the mission chief replied that the biggest problems were securing adequate motor transport and making available the port of Trieste.

UNRRA Technical Assistance to Yugoslavia

Reports from Yugoslavia reveal that the railroads, normally the backbone of that country's transportation, have been so badly damaged as to be of little service today. During the war there was virtually a race for the destruction of the railroads between the National Army of Liberation, the Germans and the Allied Air Forces. The Yugoslav patriots destroyed rails, rolling stock and bridges to prevent the Germans from transporting supplies from the factories which they had seized and converted to the manufacture of goods for the Nazi war machine. Allied flyers assisted in the work of destruction, and the Germans, when they were forced to retire, wrecked much of what was left. Thirty-five per cent of the rails and probably 60 per cent of the bridges have been destroyed. Of some 2,300 locomotives in use before the war over the railroads' 6,000 miles of tracks (standard and narrow gage), reports state that only 280 are now in operation.

Oscar Wells, railway transportation engineer with UNRRA, will be sent immediately to Yugoslavia to aid the Government in restoration of the railway system. Mr. Wells' appointment is made under the UNRRA special service program of providing technical specialists to assist liberated nations in solving specific agricultural and industrial problems. Mr. Wells was consulting transportation engineer for the U.S.S.R. in 1934 and 1935, and for six years was with the rail division of TVA. Prior to his transfer to UNRRA, he was with the rail division of the U.S. War Department for two years.

The Yugoslav Mission reported on 2 June that the Yugoslav Government refugee reception centers along the northern frontiers of the country were receiving thousands daily. The Government appealed to UNRRA to aid in rectifying the inadequate water supply and sanitation conditions in the camps. Following an inspection tour, Major Ingraham, UNRRA sanitation chief, flew to Italy to obtain from Allied military authorities needed supplies, including anti-epidemic supplies and materials of all description required in the camp rehabilitation work. The military have assured UNRRA of their cooperation in seeking the release of a wide range of heavy equipment.

The report also stated that in addition to the 16 tractors that were flown to Yugoslavia recently (see Review No. 10), the balance of the 50 tractors UNRRA has procured in Cairo were proceeding to Belgrade by air in a steady stream.

Czechoslovakia

The following broadcast from Prague, by the Czechoslovak Home Service in Czech was monitored by FCC on 4 June:

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At a press conference at his Ministry on 4 June, Minister of Food Majer gave some details about the organization and activities of UNRRA, in order to provide the public with correct information and enable it to appreciate the importance of UNRRA relief. Minister Majer referred to the constitution of UNRRA and to the principles of its activities. The deliveries of UNRRA hitherto have been based on estimates of the Czechoslovak Government submitted in London. An UNRRA mission is now expected which, together with the UNRRA office and other relevant authorities, will elaborate a so-called purchasing plan to be fulfilled by UNRRA out of its own financial means and with due regard to the world market. This help is expected to be considerable. Nevertheless, it cannot be said what quantities UNRRA will send. This will depend chiefly on UNRRA's financial situation, the supply position, and the proportionate damage suffered by Czechoslovakia.

In the ensuing debate, it was explained that the Government itself would determine the price of the individual commodities received from UNRRA irrespective of the dollar exchange rate, and that the goods would be sold and the money thus received used for further UNRRA services. So far, 18,000 tons of food, fats, meat, medicaments, seeds, and new cars -- the only means of transport in Slovakia -- had been received.

The following telegram to the Soviet Government in Moscow was monitored by FCC on 2 June:

"The first UNRRA train arrived yesterday (1 June) in Prague. The Czechoslovak Government thanks the Soviet Union for freeing the harbor of Constanza and for the extraordinary help given by putting at our disposal the harbor installations and means of transport. This help has made possible the transport of the UNRRA goods to our Republic, which will partly fill the great gaps caused by the ravaging of the enemy.

Signed: Fierling, Premier
Majer, Minister of Food."

Also monitored on 4 June was a broadcast from Prague, announcing that the Premier and Food Minister of Czechoslovakia had dispatched a message of sincere thanks to UNRRA, Washington, on the occasion of the arrival of the first UNRRA supplies in Prague.

On invitation of the Czechoslovakian Government, members of the first contingent of UNRRA's Czechoslovakian mission were scheduled about 18 June to proceed to Prague, Director Lehman announced.

Eight members of the mission were to leave London and join Mission Chief Peter I. Alekseev, a citizen of the U.S.S.R., in Prague. The group leaving from London included Carl Bergithon, Canada, chief supply officer; Jerry S. Kralick, U.S., specialist in requirements and procurement; J. S. Gorvin, U.K., agricultural rehabilitation specialist; Grey Leslie, U.S., industrial rehabilitation specialist; Mrs. Helena Glassey, U.S., special assistant to the chief of mission, and three secretaries. Other personnel will join the mission from time to time from both outside and Czechoslovakian sources.

Up to 30 May UNRRA had shipped to Czechoslovakia about 37,000 long tons of supplies. The first UNRRA supplies arrived in Prague by train from the sea-coast on 1 June. The 40-car trainload contained dried milk, prunes, peas, sugar, coffee, tinned meat, lard, extracts for margarine production, clothing, some raw material and machinery. Other UNRRA supplies are reported to have been received in Moravska Ostrava, Czechoslovakian industrial center. According to current schedules, approximately 77,000 long tons of supplies will have been shipped to Czechoslovakia by 30 June.

Poland

A broadcast from the Provisional Government of Poland in Lublin, monitored by FCC on 23 May, announced from Warsaw of that date:

Three truckloads of supplies sent by UNRRA have arrived at Warsaw. They were unloaded in the Port of Constanza and consisted mainly of flour, peas, rice and meal. The Union of Polish Cooperatives will direct the sale of the wares.

(Note: The "Union of Polish Cooperatives" is believed to be SPOLEK, the largest organization, cooperative or private, handling supplies in Poland before the war.)

The following cablegram was received by Director General Lehman on 13 June from Prime Minister Osobka Morawski of the Provisional Government of Poland in Warsaw:

"The Polish Government on behalf of the nation wishes to express their gratitude to the UNRRA for the efficacious help extended by the UNRRA to Poland. The first goods sent by the UNRRA have arrived in this country. They are a visible and precious token of the will of the United Nations to assist Poland in her great task of reconstruction."

Director General Lehman stated that through June 30 UNRRA will have shipped more than 100,000 tons of supplies to Poland.

Albania

Director General Lehman has determined that Albania is not able to pay in foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation assistance supplied by UNRRA, according to Section 16 of the Financial Plan. Re-examination of the determination is to be made not earlier than six months and not later than one year after the inception of the UNRRA program in Albania. This determination is identical with those made with regard to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

An FCC-monitored dispatch from Tirana, Albania, of 6 June stated that the first relief supplies from the Allied military had arrived at Durazzo and were being distributed to regions devastated by the war. These supplies consisted of 70 tons of flour, 36 tons of sugar, 15 tons of milk and 10 tons of coffee. Up to 6 June, almost 537 tons of flour had arrived. In addition, 337 lorries, of which a good many already are in use, were sent to transport the supplies, and 349 tons of petrol and lubricating oil were expected soon.

(The UNRRA mission in Albania, during the present period of military responsibility for relief, is in the country solely to assist military authorities.)

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Italy

By the end of May UNRRA sent to Italy 50,675 tons of supplies in connection with its program of aid to Italian mothers and children, and shipments were expected to total 77,000 tons by the end of June. Director General Lehman announced on 20 June. Of the tonnage already dispatched 49,456 tons were of food. Italian agencies and UNRRA have had a cooperative food distribution program under way for more than two months and more than 800 local agencies will eventually assist in the handling and distribution of the food supplies.

A report from the UNRRA Italy mission of 9 June said that the first food distribution by the mission has been completed in the five devastated provinces of Frosinone, Chieti, Aquila, Pescara and Latina, and in the city and province of Naples.

The second distribution started in Naples and plans were under way for distributing food elsewhere. In Frosinone 26,000 mothers and children had been fed; in Chieti, 14,000; in Aquila, 7,200; in Pescara, more than 3,000 and in Latina, 68,000 - a total of more than 118,200 persons in these provinces alone.

In Naples more than 75,000 mothers and children were reached with UNRRA aid through 500 agencies and institutions. More than 20,000 of the Naples city school children were fed through 33 different elementary schools. It will be possible for the Naples schools to remain open all summer; provision of UNRRA foods will help keep the children off the streets and prevent their constant search for means to augment the family rations. Two hundred institutions in Naples Province have been recipients of UNRRA foods, benefiting 17,000 children, and it has been ascertained that practically every children's institution in the province is now receiving free UNRRA foods.

In one commune the institutions and convents prepare lunches for the school children whose schools have been demolished. The children take their cooked food in temporary classrooms. In addition to food, UNRRA shipments to date have included medical supplies, clothing, and trucks and bicycles. The latter are for use in facilitating the distribution of other supplies.

A report from the Italian Mission of 2 June stated that by force of circumstances the problem of displaced persons in that country was becoming one of paramount importance to the mission. With refugees from former enemy territory pouring into North Italy and wandering southward, UNRRA has been requested by military authorities to help take care of as many as possible of the migrants who may be accommodated in the camps in Southern Italy. Arrangements have been made to do this. Repatriation of Italian refugees to their homes in Central Italy is also being hastened through UNRRA participation. Refugees have been brought to the Ortona Transit Camp at the rate of a trainload of 400 refugees every five days. From there they are sent to their homes in the Abruzzi region with all dispatch. Arrangements are being made to establish other camps in the North to relieve the congestion and to evacuate some of the refugees by sea to their homes in the South.

Five new offices opened by the UNRRA mission are dispensing monthly cash grants, which are limited to stateless persons and refugees of United Nations nationality. Food and clothing will be given these people as soon as possible.

The greater part of them are Polish nationals. The offices are located at Aquila, Teramo, Ancona, Perugia and Ascoli Piceno. Additional offices, to be established in North Italy by the first of July, will make possible the extension of UNRRA assistance to United Nations nationals in all parts of liberated Italy.

Six leading women's organizations have formed an executive committee that is busy recruiting groups of women for services in the UNRRA program. UNRRA foods have already reached 21,000 mothers and children in Rome, where distribution is proceeding.

(At its meeting on 28 May the Central Committee adopted a resolution authorizing the Administration to carry out operations in enemy or ex-enemy areas for the care and repatriation or return to their homes of certain categories of displaced persons of Italian nationality outside Italy as though they had been included under the terms of Resolution 57.)

UNRRA and the Far East

Thirty-eight Chinese technical experts brought to the U.S. by UNRRA, so that they might gain information relative to the latest and best U.S. methods and techniques applicable to Chinese rehabilitation problems, were ready in June to return home and put their information to work. The visiting delegation consisted of experts in agriculture, medicine, public health and conservation, selected by the Chinese Government.

The program of experts during their U.S. stay, arranged by UNRRA in cooperation with the China Institute of America, included conferences and study with university professors and Government officials, and inspection trips to irrigation and soil conservation projects, hydro-electric systems, fisheries, sewage disposal plants and public health and welfare systems. On their return to China the specialists will recommend to the Chinese Government processes for adaptation to treatment of China's rehabilitation problems. Their reports will also be used by UNRRA and CNRRA officials in planning the relief program to be undertaken after liberation of occupied China.

J. Stewart Burgess, professor of sociology, Temple University, and formerly chairman, Department of Sociology, Yenching University, has been placed in charge of a new program of training UNRRA personnel for service in China. The program, conducted partly at Headquarters and partly at the Training Center, consists of orientation in UNRRA's objectives, organization and field operations; and background material on China, with readings, lectures, discussion and language study.

About 50 tons of medical training supplies and about 10 tons of agricultural supplies are now under procurement for China. During April and May, 2 1/2 tons of vegetable seeds and 6 1/2 tons of medical supplies sailed for Calcutta from whence they will be sent into China; word of their arrival in Calcutta was received.

The close working relationship between UNRRA and CNRRA has been emphasized once again by the request from Dr. T. F. Taiang, Director General of CNRRA, that Harry B. Price, assistant director of the China Office, be assigned to CNRRA

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on a part-time basis. Mr. Price will serve as Honorary Deputy Director, and will divide his time between UNRRA and CNRRA, assisting Dr. Tsiang in a consultant capacity. Dr. Lennig Sweet also of the Chungking office, has been appointed associate director of the Kweichow project currently being initiated by CNRRA. Dr. Sweet will work for CNRRA on the project in a staff capacity. Dr. Skinner and Ralph Edwards will also assist CNRRA in the administration of its program in the Kweichow area.

Director Benjamin H. Kizer of the China office returned to Washington. Mr. Kizer will stay at Headquarters until leaving for London to attend the Third Session of the Council in London. Dr. T. F. Tsiang, head of CNRRA, will also be in the U.S. shortly for conferences concerning the China program, prior to proceeding to London.

Acting Director Frank Gaines of the Southwest Pacific area office returned the first week in June from a trip through the liberated areas of the Netherlands East Indies. Mr. Gaines was accompanied on this tour by Drs. H. R. O'Brien and Dorothy Jacquelin, and Messrs. Cassin Soorma and Kenneth McKenna. Some of the more populous islands of the Netherlands Indies have not yet been liberated, and Mr. Gaines has given assurances to the NICA that the Southwest Pacific area office stands ready to offer assistance whenever it may be requested.

Relief Supplies for the Philippines

The first ship carrying UNRRA relief supplies was being loaded in west coast American and Canadian ports for the Philippines, Director General Lehman announced on 29 June. The cargo consisted of food and medical supplies, being rushed to the Commonwealth as part of its program to make available emergency relief supplies for particularly devastated districts of liberated areas.

The ship carried food from Canada, including 4,500 long tons of wheat flour, especially ground for Philippine consumption, and 75 long tons of evaporated milk. The UNRRA supplies from the U.S. consisted principally of medical items, such as 15,000 vials of penicillin, 20,000 pounds of the powerful insecticide, D.D.T., 9,987 gallons of velsicol, for use with the D.D.T., and 600 bottles of isotonic solution of sodium chloride, for use with the penicillin. The value of these supplies is about \$600,000. UNRRA has undertaken a million-dollar emergency program for the Philippines; the balance will be made available during the summer, probably in July, and will again consist of food and medical supplies. In addition, quantities of contributed clothing will be turned over to the Philippine Government. These clothes, however, carry no charge, and will therefore be in addition to the million-dollar program.

Mr. Lehman stated that the Philippine emergency relief program developed as a result of a request for aid transmitted to him by President Osmena this spring. On 21 May, the Philippine Government submitted a firm statement of requirements, and UNRRA's Bureau of Supply immediately went to work on it.

UNRRA AND LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Countries Heavy Suppliers, 2nd Quarter, 1945

A partial breakdown of the procurement program in Latin America for the second quarter of 1945, which also extends into the start of the third quarter, gives the following items and quantities from the countries listed: Uruguay - 103,000 blankets; 60,000 pairs of shoes; 150 tons of cheese; Peru - 4,000 tons of beans; 600 tons of fish; Cuba - 20,000 tons of sugar (about half already shipped); Dominican Republic - 5,000 tons of corn; Brazil - 10,000 tons of cotton seed oil; 10,600 tons of cotton seed meal; 1,400 tons of canned fish; 1,000 tons of soap, and Chile - 30,000 tons of nitrate of soda.

Most of the above tonnage will have been shipped by the end of summer. Production of textiles in Brazil has started and it is estimated that approximately 10,000,000 yards will be ready for shipment by the first of July. The Brazil textile program is for a total of 45,000,000 yards. Procurement has been initiated in other countries of Central and South America, but not yet consummated.

UNRRA Medical Personnel from Latin America

UNRRA has enlisted the aid of eleven Mexican doctors to work on its program of medical and health assistance now carried on in the liberated areas of Europe. Several of the Mexicans had arrived in Washington before the end of June and others were expected shortly. The Mexican physicians are the third group from Latin America to come to UNRRA for European service. Nine Cuban doctors arrived in Washington, and Brazil is sending a group directly to Redding, England.

The doctors will be part of the 450 UNRRA teams working to repatriate the displaced persons in Germany. At present there are 108 medical officers in the UNRRA program, comprising nationals of the United States, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, Cuba, Canada, Mexico and Latin America. The recruitment of the Latin American doctors is the result of several UNRRA missions to the other American Republics to discuss with the government of each country the details of its work with UNRRA. Dr. Herbert Abrams, of Chicago, a major in the U.S. Public Health Service, detailed to UNRRA, who arrived in Washington after heading a seven weeks' mission, explained that similar groups from Colombia and Venezuela will leave within the next few weeks.

UNRRA AND INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

In Epidemiological Bulletin No. 9 (15 June), issued by UNRRA's Health Division, Editor Knud Stowman includes a survey of smallpox under the title "Smallpox at Bay and at Large."

Mr. Stowman points out that public health opinion as expressed for example in the successive international sanitary conventions has always been reluctant to recognize the distinction between mild and classical smallpox.

Smallpox control in Europe, except its southern parts, during the present war has been an outstanding success, Mr. Stowman observes, but the Mediterranean countries have been less fortunate, the largest proportionate increase in cases being in North Africa.

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An unofficial report of recent date refers to an outbreak of smallpox in Yugoslavia, but so far there has been no confirmation. In March 1944 there was a smallpox outbreak in some parts of Italy, spreading from Sicily, and cases multiplied rapidly. By the end of March 1945 the outbreak did not yet show any signs of abating. Fortunately, the type was very mild and the mortality rate was about the same as that of ordinary scarlet fever.

Turkey, where smallpox has always been more or less endemic, underwent its most serious outbreak in 1943, continuing into 1944 but with less violence. By April 1945 the epidemic appeared to be abating. Egypt, Algeria, French Morocco and other North African areas suffered to a greater or less extent from recent manifestations of the disease, with the worst situation apparently south of the desert belt, in French, Belgian and British colonies of Central Africa and an increase of incidence in the Union of South Africa. There have been serious epidemics in recent years in Asia, as well as in India and French Indo-China.

In Europe, according to Mr. Stowman, it seems that cowpox vaccination has driven out both types. Until such success has been achieved on other continents more complete knowledge of the epidemiology and migrations of the disease is essential. It would advance our understanding of the factors involved and the danger presented were the types to be specified as far as feasible, the editor concludes.

UNRRA Mobile Canteen to Aid Dutch Hunger Victims

A Paris broadcast of 23 June stated that one of the automobile canteens that UNRRA placed at the disposal of Holland would be used to transport food-stuffs to the inhabitants of the Arnhem region who are suffering from a lack of nutrition to such a point that it is impossible for them to go to the distribution center and they have to be fed at home.

UNRRA ADMINISTRATION

Third Session of UNRRA Council to Meet in London 7 August

At the request of the British Government the convening of the Third Council Session has been postponed from 24 July to 7 August, in order to facilitate the arrangements being made for the Session. In a letter to the Director General dated 12 June, the U.K. Minister of State conveyed an official invitation from the London County Council to UNRRA to use the County Hall for the Session. The provisional agenda of the Council Session is being sent to member governments. The question of critical food supplies will undoubtedly be discussed.

Committee of the Council for the Far East

It has been decided that the Committee of the Council for the Far East will meet in London on 3 August.

Delegation to India and South Africa

A small UNRRA delegation under the leadership of the Hon. Francis B. Sayre, diplomatic adviser, left for a short visit to India and South Africa toward the end of June to discuss further cooperation between these Governments and UNRRA and to perfect procurement procedures.

The mission left Washington on 25 June for New Delhi to discuss with the Indian Government the supplies that UNRRA is procuring against the contribution of \$24,000,000 provided by India. The mission will also stop off at Cairo and Bagdad to open conversations with the Governments of Egypt and Iraq regarding financial contributions to UNRRA. Later, the mission will proceed to the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Sayre expects that jute and peanut oil will occupy an important part of the discussions, for there is a critical world shortage of these items. The possibility of procuring water buffaloes for shipment to China to augment that country's depleted stock of draft animals will also be raised. Mr. Sayre hopes that an UNRRA official will be permanently stationed in India in connection with supply problems.

Director General's Report to the Council

Final changes have been incorporated in the Director General's Report to the Council for the period 1 January through 31 March on the basis of comments made by member Governments and organizational units concerned. The report will be printed in London for distribution to Council members at the Session. A Washington edition will be printed shortly for distribution in this country. The Director General's Report to the Council for the period 15 September through 31 December 1944 is now in print and will shortly be distributed.

UNRRA Film News - June

Maurice Liu, acting chief of Visual Media, Public Information, reported considerable increase in UNRRA film activities during June. William H. Wells, chief of Visual Media, arranged with the British Ministry of Information in London to prepare a special newsreel including all available footage on UNRRA activities. Much new material is being filmed especially for this project. The newsreel will be shown to the assembled delegates at the UNRRA Council meeting in August.

Arrangements have been completed for Warner Brothers to release the British Ministry of Information film, "The 900." The picture, showing evacuation by air of Yugoslav wounded and Yugoslav orphans in an UNRRA camp in Italy, was previewed by UNRRA officials on 25 June.

Newsreel release and coverage of five UNRRA stories were arranged by the Visual Media Branch. The Canadian Film Board agreed to release to the newsreels in London and New York films showing the unloading of U.S. collected used clothing from the S. S. Gripsholm at Naples. Loading of the first UNRRA shipment of the livestock shipped to Greece for agricultural rehabilitation was filmed at Baltimore on 24 June by FOX Movietone News, MGI News of the Day, Universal Newsreel, and U. S. Army Signal Corps cameramen, in addition to coverage by the Baltimore Sun, Acme News Photos, Associated Press Photos, International News Photos, LIFE Magazine. OWI Overseas is including this in a United Newsreel.

The Office of Inter-American Affairs filmed the first group of Latin-American doctors recruited for UNRRA service in Europe during a typical day's activities at College Park on 25 June. Arrangements were made with the British Information Service to release to the five U.S. newsreels the British Ministry of Information film of the departure of Yugoslavs and Greeks from UNRRA Middle

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East Camps as the refugee repatriation movement began. OWI Overseas filmed the United National clothing drive in New York for inclusion in their overseas newsreel.

Invitations were issued by the Secretariat to delegates of the member governments who will attend the Third Council Session to bring with them for showing films on UNRRA and relief and rehabilitation problems and activities produced by government or commercial agencies of their countries.

Signal Corps motion picture coverage of UNRRA's displaced persons work in Germany has begun. Footage of the Granville Camp has already been released to the newsreels. Some Signal Corps films of UNRRA DP work have already arrived in New York but have not yet been released.

AT UNRRA HEADQUARTERS

UNRRA in Operation Pictured by Luncheon Speakers

At the regular semi-monthly staff luncheon, held at the "Y" on 19 June, the principal speakers were Director General Lehman and Senior Deputy Director R.G.A. Jackson, just returned from the European Regional Office, London.

The theme of the Director General's brief talk was "UNRRA in full flight," but Governor Lehman qualified the metaphor by saying that UNRRA will fly faster and higher, and very soon. "UNRRA is on its way," he said. "During the past two or three months all operations have been greatly accelerated." There are bound to be some set-backs and disappointments as in any program of this magnitude, but UNRRA's staff need not be concerned regarding achievement of UNRRA's main objectives, the Director General said. Millions of Europe's liberated peoples already are benefiting from UNRRA.

In a vigorous presentation of the over-all European and Middle East picture, Commander Jackson emphasized the generally satisfactory character of current operations, although he warned that next winter in Europe may have tragic consequences unless every effort is made to speed the flow of basic supplies and the rehabilitation of internal transport for distributing them. The Commander observed that the reorganization that has been going on in ERO, together with the recent delegation of authority over country missions to the London office, has worked to speed up all activities in connection with the country missions. ERO, he said, is being further streamlined in the interest of throwing the greatest possible weight to the "front line forces" -- the country missions. "The job is bigger than UNRRA," said Commander Jackson, referring to the fact that UNRRA is only one factor out of many working for the solution of Europe's critical post-war problems. The job is bigger, also, in that the needs of Europe's people far outweigh any other considerations.

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(Material in this issue covers the events of July)

UNRRA: AUGUST 1944 - JULY 1945

UNRRA Monthly Review, No. 1, covering the events of August 1944, recorded relatively little "news" of UNRRA, an organization still in its infancy.

The Headquarters organization in its general outlines had been established during the previous Spring. Dr. P. W. Kuo arrived in Washington on 29 July to assume his duties as Deputy Director General in charge of the Secretariat. ERO had been functioning since the end of April. The UNRRA Training Center started operation on 1 May and on that same date UNRRA assumed responsibility for administration of six Middle East camps for refugees, originally established by MERRA, a British organization.

The first issue of the Review reported that UNRRA had sent a small observers' mission to Italy headed by S. M. Keeny to study problems in connection with the care and repatriation of United Nations nationals there. (The Allied forces were still inching their way into the Po Valley, preparatory to the final victorious drive.)

Another mission, consisting of Messrs. Owen L. Dawson and Eugene Staley, had just returned from China where they had been engaged in exploratory conversations with Government officials on the subject of future relief and rehabilitation plans.

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A mission to Latin American countries under direction of Dr. Eduardo Santos, assisted by Laurence Duggan, was still in the planning stage.

Preparations were under way for holding the Second Session of the Council at Montreal beginning 15 September. Activities both at Headquarters and ERO were concerned chiefly with building up staff and in developing programs for relief and rehabilitation in countries to be liberated, based on estimates of needs and availability of supplies.

Smashing victories, during July - August, 1944, of Allied armies in the French theater, north and south, led many optimists to think that the Rhine would soon be crossed and German resistance would collapse, possibly in early Fall. The Second Council Session was to be marked by this feeling of urgency.

In August 1944 the UNRRA staff and personnel at Headquarters, ERO, Cairo and elsewhere totaled short of 1,500 persons. The first UNRRA agreements with the military and later with liberated governments were many months off; Marshal Tito, however, already had expressed interest in receiving UNRRA assistance.

UNRRA in July 1945

A year later, in July 1945, almost the entire UNRRA program - with the notable exception of the Far East - was in full operation although not by any means at full volume. But if the broad panorama of UNRRA's world-wide activities and the vast number of detailed operations being carried on seemed to justify the hopes of the First Council Session, there were still many critical problems to be faced before the winter of 1945-46 set in.

Ocean shipping no longer was the Administration's Number One bottleneck: a sizeable fleet of cargo vessels loaded with UNRRA supplies was plying the Atlantic and other ships - fewer in number - brought supplies from the Eastern Hemisphere. Most serious, however, were the prospects for food supplies - especially meats, fats, proteins - for liberated areas, and closely related to this problem, the need to deliver to Europe a sufficient quantity of trucks to insure the distribution not only of imported supplies but also of products indigenous to the countries themselves. Both of these questions and the answers to them were the subject of statements and press conferences during the month by Director General Lehman and Acting Director General Hendrickson.

REPORTS OF ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL - CONTRIBUTIONS AND SUPPLIES

Acting Director General Roy F. Hendrickson on 25 July held a press conference at Headquarters which served not only to bring press representatives up to date on UNRRA operations but also clarified a number of points that have been a source of misapprehension.

At the meeting two significant reports were made available to the press: the contributions to UNRRA by member governments authorized or in process of authorization as of 24 July; and a preliminary report of UNRRA shipments to liberated areas and UNRRA camps, cumulative through 30 June.

Contributions

In connection with the first document, the contribution report stated that it was not intended to show what amounts had actually been realized in cash, commodities, or services, but rather reflected the status of legislative and executive action by member governments to make available to UNRRA appropriations against which detailed requests may be initiated. In several countries, including the U.S., further appropriations are necessary to make available the full amount already authorized. The report does not include amounts furnished to UNRRA in local currency by governments of liberated areas.

A summary table of contributions authorized or in process of authorization showed that of a total of \$1,845,663,348 designated as operating contributions, \$1,265,733,283 had been contributed or was available on request. Out of a total of \$17,125,000 in administrative contributions allocated by the Council, \$13,434,583 had been paid and \$3,690,417 was still unpaid.

To correct misapprehensions resulting from publication of a news item stating that only 9 of the 44 member countries participating in UNRRA had fulfilled their financial obligations, Acting Director General Hendrickson issued a statement on 21 July clarifying the whole picture of contributions by member countries to UNRRA.

"As a basic premise in the creation of the UNRRA Agreement, the 44 member governments determined that the operating contributions to UNRRA would be borne by those countries whose home territory was not occupied by the enemy," said Mr. Hendrickson, listing 13 countries in that category. "These countries do, however, contribute to the administrative expenditures of UNRRA in the same proportionate degree as the 31 members of the Administration which had not been occupied."

Mr. Hendrickson pointed out that the UNRRA Council recommended that the member governments of the unoccupied countries each make a contribution to UNRRA approximately equivalent to one percent of its national income for the year ending June 30, 1945. At the present time, the following countries have appropriated one percent of their national incomes, namely Australia, Canada, Iceland, New Zealand, Panama and U.K. Brazil had made a contribution of 1.3 percent of its national income. In addition, a full one percent contribution has been pledged by the government of Costa Rica.

The U.S. Congress authorized a contribution of \$1,350,000,000, equivalent to one percent of the national income. Of this amount, as of July 20, 1945, Congress actually appropriated or transferred \$800,000,000, leaving a balance outstanding of \$550,000,000.

"I want to emphasize that the UNRRA Agreement does not imply a flat obligation on each country to make a contribution equal to one percent of its national income," said Mr. Hendrickson. "The particular situation of a country may justify a contribution of less than this amount, for example, in the case of a country whose economy is such that it possesses no surpluses either in foreign exchange or in local goods or services. In some instances, contributions of relatively small amounts have represented real sacrifices on the part of the contributing countries."

Thirteen countries, according to Mr. Hendrickson, have made or pledged contributions of less than one percent, but in numerous cases have indicated that these amounts represent only the initial installments, and that they are anxious to make

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additional contributions as soon as circumstances permit. They are: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, India, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Union of South Africa, Uruguay and Venezuela.

"Actually," Mr. Hendrickson explained, "there are at present time only nine countries with which the arrangements for contributing to UNRRA's operating expenses have not yet been completed, namely: Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Liberia and Nicaragua. However, negotiations with most of these countries are under way, and give every promise of being successful."

A dispatch from Cairo of 13 July stated that the local press had announced that the Egyptian Government would soon be asked to vote a credit of E 250,000 for its contribution to UNRRA. The report explained that this is not the full one percent of the national income, which is considered too heavy a burden, but a fraction of one percent based on the proportionate per capita income of Egypt compared with that of the U.S.

Shipments

The second report of Mr. Hendrickson dealt with supply operations -- current and anticipated.

Of the 1,304,298 long tons of supplies valued at \$296,563,000 accounted for in the report, 1,069,639 tons valued at \$223,038,000 are classified as from Western Hemisphere sources and 234,659 tons valued at \$73,525,000 from the Eastern Hemisphere. Included in the totals are supplies bought from the military.

Shipments from the Western Hemisphere are classified by programs - Food, Clothing, Textiles and Footwear, Agricultural Rehabilitation, Industrial Rehabilitation, and Medical and Sanitation.

The figures reveal that food made up the bulk of actual shipments through May. Flour and cereals were the major food items. Shipments of badly needed proteins - meats, milks, dried eggs and fish - as well as fats, oils and soaps, also urgently required, were in small quantities. UNRRA's requests for these supplies substantially exceeded the amounts made available by supplying countries.

A breakdown by countries and camps, on the basis of first loading dates, gives a total of shipments from the Western Hemisphere (actual shipments through May plus estimated shipments through June together with supplies bought from the military) of 1,069,639 long tons. From the Eastern Hemisphere (estimated shipments through May and June and estimated supplies bought from the military) the figure is 234,659 long tons. The grand total for both Hemispheres is 1,304,298 long tons. In estimating tonnage shipped during a given month, ships are included that are programmed to present for loading during that month, but not all these vessels are able to clear ports before the end of the month.

By countries in Europe, camps and China the cumulative totals, May and (estimated) June are: Greece, 843,496 long tons of which 683,131 tons came from the Western Hemisphere; Italy, 74,936, all from the Western Hemisphere; Poland 89,059 of which 79,794 tons came from the Western Hemisphere; Czechoslovakia, 84,701 of which 67,225 tons came from the Western Hemisphere; Yugoslavia, 208,930 of which 161,377 tons came from the Western Hemisphere, and UNRRA camps, 1,406 tons, all from the Western Hemisphere. Albania received 1,761 long tons and China 9 long tons from the Western Hemisphere.

Trucks

Regarding the current truck procurement situation, Mr. Hendrickson said that while the Administration hoped to get some 33,000 trucks before the end of the year, all of which are desperately needed in the countries for which UNRRA has assumed assistance responsibility, actual procurement at this time amounted to a much smaller figure. Canada has agreed to furnish 13,000 new trucks and the U.S. military in Italy have declared 2,600 trucks surplus, which UNRRA has taken over.

In connection with the over-all need for trucks in Europe, Mr. Hendrickson said that for Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania, and the small number needed for the program in Italy, the need is for slightly more than 50,000 trucks, and he added that one reason for this situation is that railroad recovery is going to be very slow. An UNRRA representative returning from Czechoslovakia reported, for example, that transport damage in that country greatly exceeded previous estimates. (Countries on a paying basis in western and northern Europe are, of course, carrying on their own truck procurement programs.)

Cost to complete 1945 UNRRA program

Taking up the question of UNRRA's program for the last half of 1945, Mr. Hendrickson said that for the remainder of the year UNRRA should be carrying out its responsibilities in furnishing services and supplies at the rate of \$300,000,000 to \$325,000,000 per month. He reminded his listeners, however, that he was not speaking in terms of money but of goods and services to be supplied by contributing countries, and that if supplies fell short of UNRRA requests, their value naturally would be reduced from the above figures.

USSR request for UNRRA aid

One item of news developed at the press conference was Mr. Hendrickson's announcement that the U.S.S.R. had made an informal request through the Soviet Government's alternate to the Council Session for assistance in relief and rehabilitation to the amount of \$700,000,000 in value. As yet, the Soviet Government has not specified the items needed or the period of time during which they should be delivered. Following the request, the procedure will be set in motion in regard to determination of Russia's ability to pay in foreign exchange for UNRRA supplies, and a committee for that purpose will be established.

DIRECTOR GENERAL VISITS LIBERATED AREAS

In Italy

A dispatch of 7 July reported that Director General Lehman and his party arrived in Paris on 6 July after a comfortable trip, and that all were well and were proceeding that morning by plane to Rome.

An announcement from Vatican City of 10 July stated that His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, had granted a special audience to Director General Lehman and those accompanying him. His Holiness concluded a short address by saying:

"Your splendid organization, Gentlemen, is making a powerful and necessary contribution towards just this end (complete and genuine liberty), and Europe will never cease to bless you for it. May God strengthen your hands and give

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light and courage to the promptings of your heart. May He grant you the precious consolation of doing untold good to your fellow men in their piteous need and sufferings. For you, Director General of UNRRA and all your collaborators we invoke God's choicest blessing and may He bless all here present and those who are near and dear to you."

In a press conference held in UNRRA's Rome headquarters on 10 July, Director General Lehman discussed UNRRA's plans for the "coming battle of the seasons."

"So far," said the Director General, "UNRRA has sent to areas devastated by the war, in Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Italy, supplies worth over \$250,000,000. Italy has received 50,000 tons of supplies and before the end of the year another 50,000 tons will be made available for this country. Our plans for the coming half year contemplate the arrival of 3,895,000 tons of goods valued at over \$900,000,000 or three times as much as we have received so far. To obtain these goods we have to tackle a very serious situation, due to the scarcity of clothing, fuel, raw materials and transport. To carry out our plans we need tinned fish, fats, dairy products, lard, meat and protein-containing food.

"Another problem is that of transport. At present, means are scarce but UNRRA counts on having at its disposal before the end of the year 20,000 trucks which will help distributing supplies for Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Poland."

The arrival of Director General Lehman in Rome on 7 July coincided with the supply conference being held at Rome headquarters of UNRRA, starting 6 July and lasting four days. The conference was presided over by Commander R. G. A. Jackson, Senior Deputy Director General. Attending were the heads of the UNRRA missions in the Balkans, in the Middle East and in Italy and their staff, together with officials of the ERO, and Washington Headquarters.

Commander Jackson in opening the conference stressed the advantages of getting these representatives together for such a meeting. "The object of our meeting," he said, "was to bring together these officials who are in charge at the principal supply points controlled by Washington and London and the representatives of the UNRRA mission at the receiving points. This is the third meeting of its kind held since UNRRA commenced operations in this part of Europe and as a result there has been a definite improvement in our organization.

"Our purpose," added Commander Jackson, "is wherever possible to increase the flow of relief supplies to the countries concerned and to ensure that they are used to the best advantage. Many commodities are still exceptionally difficult to procure and one of the objects of the meeting was to review the supply position affecting these commodities and to consider whether any alternative means could be found to provide relief."

In Greece

A dispatch from Athens of 18 July gave the following account of Director General Lehman's activities following his arrival at the Eleusis Airport, Athens, on Friday 13 July. The Director General was accompanied by T. V. Brunkard, H. E. Caustin, Dr. Leake and U.S. Army Lieut. Von Maucher, detailed by AFHQ to the party.

The group was met by Chief of Mission Buell Maben, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, U.S. Ambassador MacVeagh, in the capacity of an old personal friend, and numerous reporters and photographers. The party proceeded to the "President's House" - a guest residence provided the visitors by the Greek Government during the Director General's stay. On the following day Governor Lehman met Regent Damaskinos and Premier Voulgaris, with whom he had extended conferences, as well as Deputy Premier Varvaressos and Cabinet Members.

On Saturday afternoon the Director General visited the offices of UNRRA's Greece mission, including class for Greek welfare workers from the Greek regions, who are spending a week in Athens in preparation for carrying out the provisions of the new Greek Welfare Law.

The Lehman party on Sunday morning accompanied the Premier, Deputy Premier and top Government officials on an inspection tour of the Pireaus port area, where they observed large stocks of UNRRA goods recently landed and examined the effects of the almost total destruction of port facilities, a situation that resulted in the laborious process of unloading all supplies by hand from lighters. After an inspection of the harbor, the party was feted at the port authority headquarters.

Director General Lehman on 19 July held a press conference in the office of the chief of the Greece mission, which was attended by representatives of the entire foreign press in the Capital. The conference lasted an hour and a half and was marked by a lively exchange of questions and answers.

In a general statement to the press the Director General said, in part:

"As UNRRA's Director General, I am happy to be here in Greece representing the good-will and joint efforts of 44 United Nations who are proud that this valiant country is numbered among their membership. With a keen sense of obligation UNRRA has undertaken the relief and rehabilitation of your economy, as a small measure of return for the great sacrifices you have made, in lives and destruction, toward the defeat of the common enemy."

Governor Lehman paid a tribute to the cooperation between the Greece mission, the Greek Government and the people of Greece, referring particularly to the helpfulness of Regent Damaskinos, Premier Voulgaris and the Cabinet. He then gave a statistical review of the progress of the UNRRA program for Greece to date. He warned that since the war was not yet over, the military program in the Pacific required vast amounts of foods from the United Nations and was drawing heavily on the world's shipping resources.

"However," the Director General added, "realizing the pressing needs of Greece and other devastated countries of Europe, we are allocating all available materials carefully and stretching them as far as possible." Pointing out that UNRRA shipments up to the present to Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Italy have merely met the most urgent momentary needs, he said that UNRRA is well aware that winter is ahead of these countries, with all the dangers inherent in critical shortages, and that there is no time to be lost if the looming crisis is to be met.

"Our job," said the Governor, "depends upon supplies and transport. Although the shipping situation is now easier, supplies are becoming harder to acquire.

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UNRRA must secure actual supplies right now or in the next few months if it is to meet Europe's fateful deadline. UNRRA cannot commandeer needed supplies; we are completely dependent upon the willingness of the United Nations to allocate a sufficient portion of their own resources to enable them to meet UNRRA schedules that demand more than three times the amount already delivered."

UNRRA, said the Director General, is pushing its procurement in the face of world deficiencies in clothing, textiles, fuel, raw materials, transport, and especially, the essential foods. The supply of internal transport facilities is another world-wide bottleneck; throughout the world, trucks are one of the scarcest items. UNRRA must consider how to allocate to best use every truck, tire and spare part. Before winter snows close the mountain passes it is vital for UNRRA to obtain sufficient trucks to carry food stocks through the passes to enable the more remote populations to survive the winter.

The Director General told the press representatives that he had been tremendously impressed by the sight of Greek peasants working in the broiling sun, with inadequate tools, their livestock slaughtered, their machinery destroyed and reduced to using the most primitive methods, often with no roof to shelter their families in burned and devastated villages. He recalled, too, the picture of dockers in the port unloading ships by hand in the shadow of ruined dock equipment and burned warehouses - grim reminders of war.

In conclusion, the Director General said, "I am most confident, as we move into the post-war construction of Europe, that you Greeks have what it takes to work out your own destiny."

In Yugoslavia

A dispatch of 22 July from Belgrade reported the arrival of Director General Lehman and his party on that day. The party was scheduled to arrive on the previous day but engine trouble forced the plane to return to Athens.

The Director General and his aides were greeted by Minister of Commerce and Supply Nikola Petrovich, Minister of Information Sava Kosanovich, UNRRA Mission Chief M. A. Sergeichic and Deputy Chiefs Nugent and Martin. The first event scheduled for the visitors was a reception Sunday evening by Minister Petrovich to introduce Governor Lehman to Yugoslav Government leaders.

At the dinner given in honor of the Lehman party by Minister Petrovich on 22 July, the Director General was ill but took part, nevertheless, in the function and responded to a welcoming speech of the Minister. The dinner was attended by members of the party and of the UNRRA mission headed by Mission Chief Sergeichic, and by Ministers of the Government. Minister Petrovich greeted Governor Lehman not only as Director General of the great international organization but also as a great statesman and strategist.

"Yugoslavia gave her utmost in the struggle," said Mr. Petrovich. "She endured the greatest material sacrifices. The help given to us by UNRRA is an important contribution toward the recovery of the peoples of Yugoslavia. We hope this help will be increased. We Yugoslavs know how to value this help and are thankful for it."

In reply the Director General said: "I am very glad I came here to see your brave country. All freedom-loving nations know the great sacrifices of the Yugoslavs in this bitter struggle and they are grateful to their great ally, Yugoslavia. UNRRA intends to help Yugoslavia with her reconstruction. I am very glad that the UNRRA mission in Yugoslavia is so strong and that it is doing its utmost to speed up help and make it effective. We will do all we can to increase UNRRA's assistance to your country."

A statement to Belgrade correspondents issued by Director General Lehman on 26 July was as follows:

"I am very glad to make a visit to Yugoslavia even though illness has made it impossible for me to see the areas of greatest need in this country. Nevertheless, it has been possible during my stay to obtain a clear picture from numerous sources of the problems confronting Yugoslavia along the path to recovery.

"Yesterday I talked with Marshal Tito, who told me of the high value he placed on the UNRRA work here. I also conferred with Ministers of the Government who have the closest relations with our organization. Further, I have had discussions with Mission Chief Sergeichic, whose experience in dealing with large-scale supply and transport problems fits him admirably for his post.

"During conversations with Marshal Tito I have been most gratified by his emphasis on the timely arrival of UNRRA supplies in the most devastated areas of Dalmatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, which could not have been accomplished without the ceaseless efforts of UNRRA's supply organization.

"The difficulties that the Administration has tackled and still has to tackle arise from serious world shortages existing in a wide variety of goods most urgently needed for relief. In food requirements, for example, the UNRRA program calls for substantial supplies of canned fish, fats, dairy products and similar animal and protein products. These are, unfortunately, the most critically short in world supply. The natural concern of supplying countries to protect their living standards has greatly increased UNRRA's difficulties in obtaining these commodities. I have to report, therefore, that UNRRA shipments to Yugoslavia and other countries dependent on our help has been reduced below the quantities planned. Thus, August shipments to this country are about two-thirds of the volume planned. Food stuffs will approximate 75,000 tons but we still hope possibly to increase August deliveries.

"For a long time I have been acutely aware of the desperate need for transport in Yugoslavia. Owing to the present lack of vehicles here, it is necessary for UNRRA to bring from the Western Hemisphere food now obtainable in Vojvodina which, were trucks available, would greatly help to alleviate the tragic conditions prevailing in all areas along the Adriatic coast. At Caserta, therefore, I strongly urged the military authorities to secure the release of vitally needed motor transport that had become surplus to military needs. I am happy to announce that in the coming two months, 1,500 trucks from Italy will be delivered, beginning in August. By the end of September UNRRA will have been able to provide the Yugoslav Government with 4,000 trucks - an achievement of which we can be proud but will do our best to improve upon.

"While the provision of food is vitally urgent now, it is imperative that the agricultural economy of Yugoslavia be restored at the earliest possible moment.

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Only in this way can relief problems finally be solved here. UNRRA has a substantial and extended agricultural rehabilitation program, an important part of which is the restoration of livestock herds disastrously depleted during the German occupation. Currently, UNRRA has imported to Yugoslavia 705 mares, 247 Brown Swiss heifers and six bulls. Another 724 head of cattle are due during the next three or four weeks; in addition, Washington Headquarters expects to send two shiploads of mares and heifers monthly to your country.

"During the enemy occupation Yugoslavia lost almost all the draft animals whereon its agriculture depended. To remedy this situation UNRRA has arranged with the U.S. Army in Italy to purchase nearly 3,000 mules which will partly offset the loss of draft animals. UNRRA has also taken steps to provide Yugoslavia with tractors to help make good this loss and shipments of these machines to date amount to more than 600. A still larger number is due to be shipped to Yugoslavia by the end of August.

"In addition, UNRRA stands ready, if so desired by the Government, to provide the services foreseen under the UNRRA Agreement, relating primarily to health, welfare and displaced persons. Specialists in each of these fields are here with the UNRRA mission.

"The relentless battle waged by the Yugoslav nation in its heroic effort to overcome German aggression has won this country the admiration of all United Nations. In UNRRA the United Nations created the means whereby Yugoslavia and other Allied peoples who suffered greatly in the war may receive a helping hand toward peaceful recovery.

"The entire UNRRA organization is making and will continue to make every effort to realize this objective. The urgency of the work is thoroughly understood by every member of our organization and UNRRA will spare no efforts to further this task."

On leaving Yugoslavia the Director General was given a farewell reception by Minister of Commerce and Supply Nikola Petrovich, Director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade Dr. Rudolph Bicanic, Director of the Bureau of Special Supplies Petar Nikezic, Foreign Office representatives, Mission Chief M. A. Sergeichic and mission deputy chiefs.

At the time of his departure from Yugoslavia the Governor said, "I have enjoyed my stay in Belgrade very much and regret the necessity for leaving so soon. I am glad to have had an opportunity to confer with Marshal Tito and his Ministers and learn at first hand the country's vital needs. In conformity with our desire for UNRRA to assist in meeting these urgent necessities we have already brought in all possible supplies and look forward to bringing more."

UNRRA Assistance to Republic of San Marino

On 15 July it was reported from Rome that an agreement between UNRRA and the Republic of San Marino, covering a limited program of assistance similar to that for Italy but on a much smaller scale, had been signed in Rome on 14 July at UNRRA headquarters. The Republic was represented by Prof. Gino Giacomini, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Chief of Mission S. M. Keeny acted for UNRRA.

Director General Lehman had provisionally determined that the Republic of San Marino was not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for the program and operations within its territory, expenditures for which by UNRRA will not exceed the equivalent of \$50,000.

As in the case of Italy, provision is also made for the care of displaced persons of United Nations nationality and stateless persons. In addition, aid is assured in the control of epidemics.

S. M. Keeny, who recently visited San Marino to observe conditions there, stated that during the German occupation nearly 100,000 refugees sought sanctuary in the Republic and were given aid and shelter. The drain on the country's financial resources, therefore, was very great. Previously, the Republic had no national debt.

Expressing great satisfaction at the conclusion of the agreement, Prof. Giacomini said, "At such a critical moment, when the population of San Marino and especially the old people, the sick and the children stand so much in need, the generous assistance promised by UNRRA is of the greatest value, both materially and morally."

Denmark Applies for UNRRA Membership

Denmark has made formal application for membership in UNRRA, Acting Director General Roy F. Hendrickson announced on 27 July, upon receipt of official notification from Henrik Kauffmann, Danish Minister to the U.S.

Action on Denmark's application for membership will be taken at the Third Council Session. Upon Council ratification, Denmark will become the 45th member government participating in UNRRA. At the two previous UNRRA Council Sessions, held at Atlantic City in November 1943 and Montreal in September 1944, a Danish observer was present.

Mr. Hendrickson stated that an UNRRA representative is now in Denmark, investigating the kinds of supplies and services which that country can best furnish for the relief and rehabilitation of liberated lands in Europe. The extent of any assistance which Denmark may ask of UNRRA has not yet been determined, but assistance may be requested in the field of displaced persons.

Preparations for Third Council Session

The Third Session of the Council, which will begin on 7 August in the London County Council Building, London, is scheduled to last for 10 days with three meetings planned for each day of the session. Preliminary to the session, the Committee of the Council for the Far East will hold meetings starting on 2 August. These will not be open to the press.

Arrangements are being completed to provide fullest possible services and facilities to enable correspondents to cover the Council meeting. Since it will not be possible for the UNRRA Office of Public Information to arrange hotel accommodations for correspondents, all correspondents have been requested to make their own

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reservations. Correspondents who intend to go to the meeting from outside the U.S. must, of course, make their own arrangements for passports, visas and transportation. Director of Public Information Horse Salisbury will be in charge of press relations.

The Committee meetings will not be open, but reports on committee deliberations and actions will be made available to correspondents through committee spokesmen and appropriate documents with a minimum of delay. It is expected that the chairman of the Third Session will hold regular and frequent press conferences for the purpose of bringing to correspondents up-to-date information concerning deliberations and actions of the Council and its various committees and subcommittees. Such conferences will be accompanied by related documents or by a press digest of such documents.

This session is being planned as a relatively brief but important business session. Reports and recommendations of the Director General and of the Committees of the Council will be submitted to the Council for consideration. Council members will have the opportunity to report new developments in their respective countries and to discuss UNRRA policies and operations.

Summary of Used Clothing Drive

The latest summary of the United National Clothing Collection, as of 10 July, was as follows:

Of the total collected on that date - 150,366,014 lbs. - a total of 116,178,756 lbs. had been weighed in at Treasury warehouses; 56,432,130 lbs. had been forwarded to Treasury baling plants; 21,401,945 lbs. were already baled, and 13,000,000 lbs. had been shipped or were scheduled for immediate shipment.

Shipped or scheduled for immediate shipments were the following amounts: to Belgium and Luxembourg, 1,500,000 lbs.; to France, 3,100,000 lbs.; to the Philippines, 1,850,000 lbs.; to Italy, 275,000 lbs.; to Yugoslavia, 3,400,000 lbs.; to Greece, 1,800,000 lbs.; to China, 50,000 lbs. and to USSR, 1,000,000 lbs.

Allocations to recipient countries to be met by present and future availabilities are as follows: to USSR, 23,000,000 lbs.; to Poland, 11,000,000 lbs.; to Yugoslavia, 6,600,000 lbs.; to Italy, 5,725,000 lbs.; to France, 4,300,000 lbs.; to Greece, 4,200,000 lbs.; to Czechoslovakia, 4,000,000 lbs.; to Philippines, 2,150,000 lbs.; to Belgium and Luxembourg, 1,500,000 lbs.; to Norway, 1,000,000 lbs.; to Albania, 600,000 lbs.; and to Netherlands, 4,000 lbs. Reserved for UNRRA emergency needs and the Far East, 13,950,000 lbs.

The clothing is being baled and made available for export at the rate of 1,000,000 lbs. daily.

UNRRA IN OPERATION - BY COUNTRIES

Greece

A report from Athens of 3 July said that large quantities of supplies, particularly clothing were recently shipped from America. As a consequence, the port of Piraeus was working continuously and various kinds of commodities filled the port's

piers. Port authorities received orders for the quickest possible transport of these goods to State depots. Meanwhile, the Supply Ministry was making every effort for the convenient storage of the supplies. A Ministry statement emphasizes that the amount of good received so far would suffice for carrying out the Government's program.

The distribution of food during July, compared with the June distribution, was expected to show a slight improvement. The policy of equal rations for town and countryside was again being pursued. Thus, an addition was made to the ration of dried vegetables and wheat in all the provinces that, so far, had not received any of the above-mentioned products. Cereal rations would be increased in the countryside, not only in the farm areas not producing cereals but also in the Cyclades where the production of fruit and vegetables is almost non-existent.

Soap was being distributed throughout the country as well as in the areas of Athens, Patras and Salonika, and distribution of soap and salt will be carried out during August in all parts of the country. Baby food, so far distributed by the Swiss Red Cross, will be allocated to various centers.

By the middle of July the supply handling situation at the port of Piraeus showed improvement. Previously, difficulties were caused by lack of lifting equipment and inadequate supervision of port operations. Rail facilities at the port had also been expanded.

Among other vessels entering Greek ports, the VIRGINIA, out of Baltimore arrived on 15 July at the port of Piraeus with 359 mares, 329 heifers, 11 bulls, and 10 calves born en route. Lost during the voyage were 16 mares, 6 heifers and one bull. (In shipping livestock by sea a percentage of loss in transit is to be expected.) Out of the total number of animals, 100 mares, 150 heifers and 6 bulls were sent to Salonica.

As regards indigenous food supplies, fish production was improving as the peak season for the catch approached. During the first week of July, 147 tons of fish were brought into Athens alone.

The mission's health division held a series of interviews with leading Greek physicians with the object of organizing a course for general practitioners in recent medical developments, including also instructions about the use of UNRRA-imported drugs that are unfamiliar to Greek medical men. The entire T.B. program for Greece was reviewed and the division proposed that a mass radiological survey be conducted in Athens.

The welfare division of the mission reported that one of the biggest jobs was consultation with the Government on the drafting and administration of the first Greek social assistance law (recently promulgated). Distribution of supplies to persons of low purchasing power has to fit into the general framework of government policy. To establish this general framework a joint policy committee was set up, drawn from the Greek Government, UNRRA, and the Government's foreign advisers. The welfare subcommittee of this committee has the UNRRA country welfare director as secretary. In readiness for the coming into operation of the social assistance law, a conference was held of UNRRA welfare staff from all over Greece.

The UNRRA Daily News Digest, Athens, of 4 July issued the following summary of UNRRA supplies received in Greece, as officially reported:

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Between 30 March and 28 June, 114 vessels arrived in Greek ports with UNRRA cargoes. (By no means all of these ships, however, were loaded exclusively with UNRRA supplies.) The breakdown of tonnages received was as follows: grain and flour, 220,385 tons; various foodstuffs, 58,214 tons; clothing, bedding, footwear, 7,483 tons; industrial supplies, 15,164 tons; medical supplies, 1,120 tons; agricultural and fisheries equipment, 30,019 tons; coal, 57,920 tons, and tires, 48 tons. Also received were 786 cars of various types, among which were a considerable number of tractors and 17 Red Cross vehicles. The incoming shipments included quantities of railroad equipment, piping, welding equipment, 17 tons of civil supplies, bulls of select stock for an artificial insemination project and quantities of technical supplies.

A report of 23 July from Athens stated that recently there has been a noticeable improvement in the working relationship between UNRRA's supply bureau in Greece and the Government. Two UNRRA representatives are now members of the committee on allocation and prices of relief supplies. Considerable progress has been made in the work of the committee, especially as regards agricultural supplies.

A dispatch from Athens of 14 July reported that a discussion on anti-malarial work for the current year had been held on that day at the Health Ministry. Following a detailed program, the country has been divided into 10 regions with 15 sections. Assistance in the program is being obtained from UNRRA, which has supplied a medical technical staff as well as materials.

Yugoslavia

A dispatch from Belgrade of 19 July stated that on the previous day Chief of UNRRA Yugoslav Mission M. A. Sergeichic held a 40-minute interview with Marshal Tito, attended by Minister of Commerce and Supply Nikola Petrovic. Mr. Sergeichic informed Tito of the work accomplished by UNRRA thus far in Yugoslavia and discussed prospects for future aid from the United Nations. The mission chief expressed gratification in regard to the energetic measures taken by Yugoslav authorities for the reception and distribution of UNRRA relief and rehabilitation supplies, and particularly praised the efforts involved in discharging and clearing ships through Adriatic ports.

The Marshal told Mr. Sergeichic that UNRRA supplies were helping the Yugoslav people restore the country from the ravages of war and occupation. Tito stressed the vital importance of food deliveries during the coming months and the pressing need to secure additional transport for internal distribution of food. Among major goals discussed were feeding the population through next winter and speeding up the rehabilitation of industries.

A broadcast of 10 July from Belgrade announced:

Recently several thousands of tons of wheat delivered by UNRRA have been unloaded in Split. The unloading was very well organized. The dockers compete with one another as to who will carry out his quota most speedily. Peasants are also helping.

On the same date a statement of Commerce and Supply Minister Petrovitch was released:

"As you know, the first UNRRA ship has arrived in Trieste loaded with 6,500 tons of wheat, 450 tons of flour and 40 tons of peas and beans. These goods are intended for the supply of the population of the passive and stricken areas of the northwest of our fatherland. So far, the goods we have received from UNRRA arrived mainly in Dubrovnik and Split harbors where we had to transfer them to trucks and smaller ships and then transport them to the Croat Littoral, Lika, Gorski Kotar, and Slovenia. As a result of this, little assistance has so far been given to these areas.

"Recently, the food situation in Gorski Kotar, Lika and the Croat Littoral was very grave and we therefore asked UNRRA to begin the delivery of goods via Trieste as soon as possible. Deliveries via Trieste are not only of importance to us for the supply of the northwestern areas of Yugoslavia but also for the supply of the northeastern and eastern areas. From Trieste we can without difficulty deliver goods by rail not only to Ljubljana and Zagreb but also to Ljubljana, Novisad and Skoplje."

A report from London of 12 July stated that the famous British plastic surgeon, Sir Harold Gillies, had arrived in Belgrade to tell Yugoslav doctors about the latest developments in plastic surgery in Britain. He illustrated his lectures with motion pictures; later, plastic surgeons he himself trained gave demonstrations. Sir Harold's visit was sponsored by UNRRA at the request of the Yugoslav authorities.

A broadcast from Belgrade of 15 July announced that representatives of the Yugoslav commercial delegation which is in Trieste, headed by Bozidar Bozovin and Dr. Jasa Albala, made the following statement to the press:

"Our Government has authorized the reception and remittance of goods that UNRRA sends to Yugoslavia via Trieste. The work of reception and remittance is being carried out successfully. On this occasion we wish to express our sincere gratitude to UNRRA's representative for his cooperation. We are convinced that in the future also the Anglo-United States military authorities will help us in our work so that our country, which has contributed proportionately the greatest sacrifices in the struggle against Fascism, will again be able to regain its health."

As part of its duties under the International Sanitary Convention 1944 UNRRA has taken over the work of typhus control in Yugoslavia, carried on since January 1945 by the U.S. Typhus Commission under agreement with Marshal Tito. During the six months of its responsibility, the U.S. Typhus Commission, assisted by UNRRA personnel, undertook the mass inoculation against typhus of the populations of Bosnia and Herzegovina; today some 500,000 persons have been so protected. To insure speeding-up of typhus control, DDT and anti-typhus vaccine have been flown to Yugoslavia. The UNRRA health unit in charge of the control program comprised (middle of July) 29 doctors, nurses, sanitary engineers and technicians. What such control means in health and lives may be measured from the fact that in the winter of 1942-43 there were over 30,000 cases and 5,000 deaths in Croatia alone.

Czechoslovakia

The first trainload of UNRRA supplies for Prague, reported to have arrived on 30 May, consisted of 40 cars loaded with dried milk, prunes, peas, sugar, coffee, tinned meat, lard, extracts for margarine production and clothing. It was officially taken over by Minister of Food Vaclav Majer who outlined the importance of UNRRA supplies for Czechoslovakia.

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A report of 25 June from London stated that the first part of the mission to Czechoslovakia, comprising six UNRRA members, two representatives of the Czechoslovak Government and two secretary interpreters, was leaving on that date by plane for Prague. A broadcast from Prague of 30 June announced that, according to a statement by Chief of Mission Peter I. Alekseev, several members of the mission and staff members had arrived from London and Washington. The mission had opened its offices in the Capital and was prepared to start work. Liaison had been established with the appropriate authorities of the Czechoslovak Government.

Mr. Alekseev at the beginning of July disclosed that nine shiploads of UNRRA supplies from British and United Nations ports had reached Constanza and through assistance rendered by Soviet authorities were brought by rail from that port of Czechoslovakia.

A broadcast from London of 14 July announced that dispatches from Prague indicated that the main Czechoslovak industries have already been nationalized and have started the production of locomotives, trucks and electrical equipment. The Capital was strictly rationed, and food supplies, particularly milk, were much below the needs of the population. However, there was no organized black market and clandestine restaurants, such as those in the liberated countries of western Europe, were almost non-existent. The UNRRA mission was already functioning in Prague and quantities of gasoline, cereals, meat, fats and medical supplies had begun to arrive.

On 19 July the food and supply commissariat of the Slovak National Council announced that among other supplies received from UNRRA by Slovakia were coffee, tea, cocoa, prunes, biscuits, jam and rusks. These foods were to be distributed through district national committees in an initial one-time special allocation. Committees must give priority to hospitals, repatriation and recreation canteens, children's homes and similar institutions. The remainder will be distributed among the rest of the population.

Distribution of medical supplies delivered by UNRRA has begun in Czechoslovakia, according to a dispatch from Bratislava of 21 July. Priority in the distribution of these supplies is given to repatriation centers and hospitals in quantities sufficient to insure a health service approaching that of peacetime. In the near future supplies will also be allocated to chemists to cover the needs of the public and prevent black market trading in medical products.

Poland

At the invitation of Premier Osobka-Morawski of the Polish Government of National Unity, the temporary delegation to Poland left the U.S. on 18 July, arriving in Moscow en route to Warsaw on 23 July.

The delegation, headed by Deputy Director General Michail A. Menshikov, included Frantisek Weisl, chief assistant; Oscar Schachter, legal adviser; Clifford Willson, chief supply officer; Clarence Anderson, requirements specialist; Maurice Hays, agricultural rehabilitation specialist; Dr. Henry Holle, medical officer; Charles R. S. Stein, displaced persons specialist; Eric Teesdale, finance and administration officer, and Gertrude Mott, secretary. Transported from Teheran in a special Soviet plane, the party was received at the Moscow airport by U.S.S.R. Council Member Sergeev, representatives of the Soviet Government and of the American and Polish Embassies.

Italy

A record for cargo unloading and warehousing was set recently by the Italian mission when 6,335 tons of supplies from an UNRRA ship was handled; the operation, normally requiring two weeks, was performed in 10 days. This was the more surprising in that the job was done in the old wrecked port of Civitavecchia. As no railway cars were available, every conveyance including horses and wagons, was used to move the stuff by road to Rome, fifty miles away. Credit for the success of the operation goes to the mission's port liaison officer, transport officer and supply officer. The military gave excellent cooperation by loaning trucks.

According to reports received at Headquarters from Dr. Dudley A. Reekie, commanding medical officer, UNRRA mission in Italy, the Italian Government and UNRRA have advanced the program for prevention and control of malaria. A preliminary survey at Fondi in the so-called Pontine areas of Latini showed that 100 percent of the population now living in that section were infected with the disease.

For control of the adult malaria-carrying mosquito UNRRA has shipped 45,000 square feet of window screening, currently being distributed to the people. Enough DDT oil solution to spray 1,200 houses in the most heavily mined or flooded districts has been made available. UNRRA also provides trucks, bicycles, and funds for the necessary labor of cleaning ditches and spraying chemicals. The UNRRA project is under the direction of Lt. Colonel Vincent B. Lamoureux, epidemic control engineer, chief consultant with the UNRRA staff in Italy.

Also under the direction of Dr. Reekie, UNRRA is cooperating actively with the Italian Government in its efforts to control the spread of tuberculosis within the borders of its country. The effect of the war has been to increase sharply the incidence of the disease throughout the great bulk of the population.

UNRRA food by the end of July was being distributed to the most needy nursing and expectant mothers and children in 28 of the 49 provinces now under Italian Government jurisdiction. Approximately 400,000 persons already have been fed under this program but transport difficulties from ports to provincial warehouses retarded distribution to some areas. In 153 schools in Rome, some 45,000 children were benefiting from the school lunch program.

The repatriation of Italian refugees from ex-enemy territory in the North - an operation in which UNRRA is assisting the military and the Government - was greatly accelerated during the month. UNRRA's transit camp at Ortona, opened on 2 May, had handled 6,600 refugees by the end of the month with the help of voluntary society personnel.

China

UNRRA's China office was called upon to render aid in the cholera epidemic that broke out in Chungking and its vicinity. The epidemic has affected at least 8,000 people. Medical authorities there hope that with satisfactory supplies and personnel it can be got under control before attaining major proportions.

The China office of the Administration is joining forces with the Chinese Government and the U.S. Army under Lt. General Wedemeyer in an effort to halt the spread

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of the epidemic. UNRRA was asked to furnish nine medical officers as quickly as possible, comprising two sanitation officers and seven physicians. These specialists left the U.S. toward the end of July, bound for Chungking.

Both supplies and personnel have been sent to Chungking with the greatest possible speed. The U.S. Army at Chungking requested that the War Department assign a number one priority to UNRRA's people and supplies, and the Chinese Embassy in Washington and the U.S. Department of State voluntarily offered the Administration all possible assistance. The supplies, to be used in the anti-cholera campaign, amount to about three tons and include particularly chlorine, chlorinating units with gas engines to be used for treatment of water, hypo needles, rubber tubing and drugs for treatment of cholera patients.

As a result of an agreement between the Chinese Government and UNRRA, 38 Chinese technical experts - 13 agricultural, 13 medical, 8 water conservancy, 4 social welfare - were selected by the Chinese Government and sent to the U.S. for training for relief and rehabilitation tasks in China. UNRRA agreed to pay each of the technical experts a maximum of \$500 for the travel expenses from India to the U.S. and \$200 a month plus travel expenses up to the maximum amount of \$2,400 for the entire training period.

The experts arrived in the U.S. in September and October, 1944, and pursued their studies according to the programs and itineraries prepared by the Chinese advisory committee in collaboration with the U.S. Government agencies and approved by the UNRRA advisory committee. All of the technical experts finished their course of study in nine months time and made reports and recommendations to Chinese Government agencies. By the end of July most of them were on their way home.

A dispatch from Chungking of 28 July stated that five Chinese agricultural experts, who at the invitation of UNRRA last year were in the United States studying problems relating to agricultural technique and technical procedures in connection with rehabilitation and relief work back in China, returned to Chungking recently. Meanwhile, twelve experts on social welfare will be sent to the United States for further training by the China office of UNRRA. Three of these experts will be recommended by the Women's Advisory Council, while the rest have not been decided upon.

Mission to Philippines

The Government of the Philippine Commonwealth has expressed approval of UNRRA's offer of a mission to the Philippines. In its initial stage, the mission will consist of three members. Frank Gaines, acting director of the Southwest Pacific area office at Sydney, recently arrived in Manila to set up headquarters as chief of mission. Dr. Henry O'Brien will serve as health officer for the mission. The third member of the mission is to be in charge of supplies. (The first UNRRA shipment to the Philippines was reported in Review No. 11.)

PRESIDENT'S THIRD REPORT TO CONGRESS ON U.S. PARTICIPATION IN UNRRA

The Third Quarterly Report on U.S. participation in the work of UNRRA, as of March 31, 1945, was transmitted to Congress under date of 29 June and issued by the GPO in a 45-page booklet, price 10 cents.

In his letter of transmittal President Truman said, in part:

"On May 8, 1945, the long, dark years of Nazi tyranny ended and the liberation of millions of Europeans became a reality. The victory in Europe marks the close of a militaristic and barbarous era that enslaved most of the Continent and threatened free nations throughout the world.

"Millions of the liberated peoples are emaciated, hungry, and sick and they are without means of livelihood. Other millions who were ruthlessly commandeered into the Wehrmacht or forced into labor battalions to work on military projects and in Nazi war factories and farms have been freed by United Nations forces only to find themselves destitute, far from home and country, and without food and shelter.

"Even before V-E Day, and under the most adverse conditions of supply and shipping shortages during the final offensives against Germany, UNRRA had begun to deliver supplies. UNRRA's year of planning and preparation was paying dividends in the form of mounting supplies and personnel services for the liberated areas, and assistance to our own military authorities in the care and repatriation of the millions of displaced persons."

The letter also summarized UNRRA operations during the period covered by the report, which are detailed in the report itself. An interesting feature of the report is a flow chart showing how UNRRA assembles supplies.

UNRRA AND DISPLACED PERSONS

During July the repatriation program of UNRRA assistance to military and government authorities was being carried on in many parts of Europe and the Middle East, including help rendered in Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia (medical), and Germany. In the latter theater, 312 UNRRA teams were reported at work on 14 July and a large group of personnel assigned to these operations was at the Granville center, France, completing the short, intensive training course or standing by for a signal to be called forward. UNRRA teams have taken charge of assembly centers as rapidly as military authorities assigned them this responsibility. With the termination of SHAEF, arrangements with the various theater commanders of the Allied occupying forces have been continued as under the agreement with SHAEF, with the expectation that UNRRA would assume larger repatriation responsibilities in the near future.

At the UNRRA Training Center, University of Maryland, the last class preparing for displaced persons operations in Germany will report for overseas duty early in August and recruitment of other personnel for this work will end at the same time.

The next major recruitment program at Headquarters will be that for China operations. The character of this recruitment will be entirely different. It will be for highly specialized technicians -- not doctors as such, but a radiologist, an ophthalmologist, an otolaryngologist; not an agricultural "rehab man," but a seed adviser, a fisheries adviser, a flooded areas agricultural adviser, and the like.

Jewish Refugees Aided by UNRRA

An AP dispatch from Marseille of 9 July stated that 818 European Jews, gathered from German concentration camps, embarked on that date for Haifa in Palestine on voyages arranged by Supreme Headquarters and UNRRA. It was the first trip of its kind and many more may follow. The refugees were from 15 days to 82 years old. Many had been under detention for years.

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AT HEADQUARTERS

Director General Discusses "First Battle of the Peace"

On Tuesday evening, 3 July, Director General Lehman spoke over the coast-to-coast network of ABC, the American network having made available the major portion of their program "Headline Edition" for his important statement.

In substance, the Director General's speech was a frank appraisal of the current food situation in Europe's liberated countries and a blunt challenge to the uninhabited contributing countries - especially the U.S. - to consider the possible effects of withholding the essential foods from Europe's hungry populations.

"In the great battles of the war we have been overwhelmingly victorious," said Governor Lehman, "but the first great Battle of the Peace is yet to be won."

Pierce Appointment

Clarence Pierce, recently director of displaced persons operations in the UNRRA Cairo office was appointed deputy director of the Displaced Persons Division, according to an announcement by Acting Director General Roy F. Hendrickson of 18 July. Under the direction of Mr. Pierce some 38,000 Greeks, Yugoslavs and Dodecanese were established in UNRRA's Middle East camps and approximately 16,000 were returned to their homes. Before coming to UNRRA in January 1944, Mr. Pierce was secretary to the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene and has held other positions connected with public welfare and assistance.

Welfare Administrative Changes

Effective 11 July, the position of deputy director of the Welfare Division was filled by Gay Shepparson, previously head of the planning and program branch. Conrad Van Hyning, who had been deputy director, became director of the Welfare Division, ERO. Mr. Van Hyning left for London on 14 July.

Far Eastern Division

Effective 10 July, by administrative order of the Director General, the Far Eastern Division was made a part of the Office of the Senior Deputy Director General, in recognition of the fact that its functions are of a coordinating character relating to the several bureaus and offices at Headquarters. The order was applicable to Headquarters only.

Acting Director General Roy F. Hendrickson announced with regret the resignation of Edwin Arnold, Director of the Far Eastern Division. Mr. Arnold has been appointed Director of Territories and Island Possessions, U.S. Department of the Interior. Before assuming his new duties, Mr. Arnold attended the meeting of the Committee of the Council for the Far East in London, held on 2 August.

UNRRA Representative at ILO Session

At the 95th meeting of the governing body of ILO, held in Quebec 22-27 June, A. E. Casgrain, chief of groups liaison, Public Information, attended as UNRRA observer. Mr. Casgrain, together with ILO delegates and representatives of various governments, was entertained at a series of functions that included a party given by the Mayor of Quebec, a dinner by Quebec's Premier, a tour of the Island of Orleans, tea at the Lieutenant Governor's estate and other events.

UNRRA Staff Members Confer With CIO War Relief Committee

On 12 July four representatives of UNRRA - Acting Director General Roy Hendrickson, Director of the China Office Ben Kizer, Information Director Morse Salisbury and Groups Liaison Chief A. E. Casgrain - met with a group of members of the executive committee of the CIO War Relief, which included chairman Irving Abramson and committee members Leo Perlis and John Pierce.

At the UNRRA Training Center

The UNRRA Training Center at the University of Maryland by the end of July was carrying its peak load. Enrollment was represented by men, most of them from the Armed Services of the U.S. or Canada. On 27 July the last group of trainees for the displaced persons (Germany) operation entered on duty. On that day about 120 persons were inducted at the Center to go through the streamlined two-weeks displaced persons program.

Several changes have taken place in the composition of the faculty and staff of the Training Center. Bertram Pickard resigned as principal training officer and is returning to his home in England. Pierce Williams was appointed acting principal training officer for the duration of the DP program. Dr. Paul Mohn, consultant, resigned to take up other international responsibilities. Martha Lindsey, administrative officer, will shortly leave for Germany. In her place Mrs. Rheua Pearce has been appointed administrative officer.

Dr. Tsiang Explains China's Needs

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Chinese delegate to the UNRRA Council and director of the Chinese Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, addressed UNRRA staff members and guests from U.S. agencies and organizations interested in China, 13 July, in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium in Washington. With Director of Training Frank Munk presiding, Dr. Tsiang was introduced by UNRRA's China office director Benjamin Kizer.

Dr. Tsiang described the organization of CNRRA, and discussed such outstanding problems of relief and rehabilitation in China as displaced persons, transportation and agriculture. He paid tribute to the high degree of understanding and cooperation that exists between his organization and the China office of UNRRA. Dr. Tsiang emphasized the fact that one of China's most urgent needs at the present time is for non-Chinese technical people, many of whom are to be furnished by the Administration.

"Our big job today," he said, "is the rehabilitation of China's economy. We have been busily engaged thus far with emergency relief, feeding and housing people in bombed out cities, helping refugees get home, giving institutional relief to orphans, the crippled and the aged. We must turn now to our public works program. Suppose," said Dr. Tsiang, "we accomplish this emergency relief job to our complete satisfaction, there is still the problem of China to solve."

"In our effort to restore Chinese economy, CNRRA and UNRRA work directly with the Chinese central ministries, the Ministry of Railways, Agriculture, Health, River Conservation, etc. Next to transportation in importance is the restoration of river dikes and the reclamation of flooded farm land. These head a long list of projects being carried out in cooperation with the Central and provincial governments: repair of roads and streets; public buildings, hospitals, schools; restoration of industry; raising of health standards and plague control."

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"The biggest problem in our agriculture today is the loss of our draft animals in the absence of which men and women have to pull the plow. The Japs have depleted the water buffalo population to the extent that provinces once using 1,500,000 buffalo now have less than a third of that number. But we are hard at work on buffalo-raising projects, and are even considering artificial insemination to increase their numbers."

Staff Luncheon Speaker

At the UNRRA staff luncheon, held at the "Y" on 24 July, the speaker was Mrs. Cecilia Razovsky Davidson, following Public Information Director Morse Salisbury's survey of UNRRA up to date. Mrs. Davidson's work with refugees began in 1934, when she served as executive director, National Coordinating Committee for Aid to Refugees and Emigrants Coming from Germany in cooperation with the High Commissioner for Refugees of the League of Nations. Mrs. Davidson had just returned from a nine-months' stay abroad, where she organized a personal service division in France for the Joint Distribution Committee dealing with special problems affecting displaced persons in France. Later she visited the concentration camps and assembly centers in France and in Alsace Lorraine, and assisted in planning for the temporary asylum for children coming out of the concentration camps.

Mrs. Davidson gave a grim and moving account of some of the things that have happened to Europe's children during the war, the disruption of family life and the horrors these young ones in many instances have witnessed. Now a specialist in Displaced Persons Division, Mrs. Davidson has long been associated with child welfare work and immigrant aid.

About UNRRA

Received at Headquarters is Pamphlet No. 5, May 1945, in the series issued at Sydney, Australia, by the Australian United Nations Assembly, one of the member organizations of ACU (the Australian Council for UNRRA). The entire issue is devoted to UNRRA and the Lapstone Conference of February 1945.

The May-June issue of War Relief News, published by the National CIO War Relief Committee, devotes the number to the food situation in Europe. Under the title of "UNRRA Ready to Roll," the part played by UNRRA in helping to alleviate Europe's hunger and malnutrition is well covered. A graphic chart shows the relative caloric intake of the average American, compared with citizens of six liberated countries. The U.S. average caloric diet runs well above 3,000 calories; that of the next three countries about half that amount, while the part of Holland last occupied was below 500 calories - a starvation diet.

The lead article in the 15 July issue of the Booklist, semi-monthly publication of the American Library Association, is "Information, Please, on UNRRA" by Olive Sawyer, assistant chief, groups liaison, Public Information. Miss Sawyer deplors the lack of general information on UNRRA, which is reflected in various misconceptions in the public's mind regarding the purpose and organization of the international agency. The author lists and describes the current material on UNRRA - documents, periodicals and descriptive pamphlets - available for the information of the inquiring reader. A bibliography on UNRRA and related subjects supplies titles in detail.

UNRRA AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Reports from Epidemiological Bulletins

While war has always been destructive to the higher forms of life, it has over and again proved a boon to the lower levels of organic life from body lice and down, the UNRRA Epidemiological Information Bulletin No. 10 states. Scabies, which is due to a tiny mite, has multiplied throughout the world. It has increased seven-fold in Norway, ten-fold in Paris, and seventy-five-fold in Amsterdam; among refugees in the Chinese province of Kweichow nearly 100 percent. Only an adequate supply of soap can put an end to the spread. The increase of syphilis is hardly less spectacular and likely to have more serious consequences. In such European countries where data are available, the increase has been from four to eight-fold. It is considered that the brilliant achievements of anti-syphilis campaigns between the two world wars have been completely wiped out, at least in Europe.

The extensive epidemics of typhus which swept North Africa during the war have been followed by an epidemic of louse-borne relapsing fever, according to Dr. G. Stuart, chief of the epidemic control section, Health Division, ERO, writing in Epidemiological Information Bulletin No. 11. More than 40,000 cases were reported up to March, 1945, mainly in Tunisia, but in recent months the outbreak has spread also to Algeria and Morocco. Elsewhere, the Bulletin points out that several hundreds of typhus cases have been found among the displaced persons returned from Germany to their native countries. The Bulletin also reports the serious disease situation noted by a party of observers that visited Kweichow province, China, to investigate the condition of refugees there. The prevalent diseases included typhus, malaria, typhoid fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, dysentery, T.B., trachoma and scabies. Practically all refugees were afflicted with scabies. Further information on the spread of typhus in Europe and North Africa was given in the issue.

UNRRA FILM NEWS

Visual media branch of Public Information reported many items of news on UNRRA film activities for July, with major emphasis on actual shooting and completion.

The MOI film, THE STAR AND THE SAND, dealing with the UNRRA El Shatt Camp, reached the U.S., and arrangements for nationwide release were being made. Acting Film Chief Maurice Liu arranged a special showing of this film for the UNRRA Staff Society. Other films on the program were "The 900," showing air evacuation of Yugoslav wounded, and Yugoslav orphans in an UNRRA camp in Italy; THE STRICKEN PENINSULA, showing the devastation and misery in Italy.

Canadian National Film Board completed another of its World in Action series, "FOOD -- SECRET OF THE PEACE," which is to be distributed by United Artists. This film presents the tremendous need for food contributions from United States and Canada to relieve the desperate food situation in Europe. The picture points out that the alternative is death, riot, and political chaos - a disturbing threat to peace. Through UNRRA and increased direct Government shipment of food a blow for peace can be struck. This picture was scheduled to be shown to the Council Meeting in London.

UNRRA Film Chief William H. Wells returned to London after visiting Paris, Rome, and Athens. Together with Canadian Film Board Director Nick Read, he completed the script for the UNRRA-Greek film. Read will proceed to Greece to start shooting.

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Wells conferred in London with Captain David Miller on the Signal Corps film on UNRRA. Acting Chief Liu arranged with the U.S. War Department for Captain Miller to visit France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Occupied Germany, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, and possibly Czechoslovakia, to shoot at first hand scenes of destruction, relief and rehabilitation needs, and UNRRA's operations.

The MARCH OF TIME crew filming the UNRRA story in France and occupied Germany began shooting at Granville on 22 June. Two directors, two cameramen, escorted by an army officer, worked there one week and then proceeded to Germany to cover UNRRA teams. Project will cover all UNRRA programs in these areas, including that of displaced persons.

OWI Overseas is making a film on International Health showing the health problems resulting from the chaos of war and the measures taken to combat the rise of epidemics by UNRRA, the armed forces, and government agencies of the various United Nations. This picture will be of value to the war-ravaged countries in maintaining and improving the health of their peoples.

PATHE Newsreel included in one of its recent releases Signal Corps motion pictures of UNRRA relief operations in Czechoslovakia...Army-Navy Screen Magazine No. 59 is largely devoted to film coverage of a displaced persons camp in Germany. This newsreel is seen by all U.S. Armed Forces. A print is being given to UNRRA for use at the Training Center...A qualified Italian documentary film producer at his own expense will make a film showing the work of UNRRA in Italy. UNRRA is supplying the raw stock film for the project and will have the use of the film for distribution in the United States.

New Headquarters Publications

UNRRA: Organization, Aims, Progress. 34 pp. Revised, Spring 1945.
Out of the Chaos. 18 page booklet with graphics. Spring 1945.
In the Wake of the Armies. First-hand accounts. Monthly
Report of the Director General to the Council, 15 Sept. 1944 - 31 Dec. 1944.
UNRRA in Outline. Folder periodically brought up to date.

The International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, N.Y., also has a number of UNRRA documents for sale: Journal of the Second Session of the Council; Compilation of the Resolutions on Policy of the First and Second Sessions of the Council; and Emergency Welfare Services. The U.S. Government Printing Office has issued three Reports of the President to Congress on U.S. Participation in UNRRA. The Third Report is reviewed in this issue.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE February 2, 1945-

TO Miss Hodel
FROM E. Akin and Paul J. McCormack
SUBJECT: UNRRA

I

The scope of UNRRA's jurisdiction is fully described in the attached publications. With reference to displaced persons, its jurisdiction was originally defined in Resolution No. 10 adopted at the First Session of the Council, in 1943:

A Resolution Relating to Policies With Respect to Displaced Persons

RESOLVED

1. That the Council recommends that member governments and the Director General exchange information on all phases of the problem, including such matters as the numbers and places of temporary residence of their nationals in other countries, and of the presence of the nationals of other countries, or stateless persons, within their territories.
2. That the Council recommends that member governments consult with and give full aid to the Director General in order that he may, in concert with them, plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of orderly and effective measures for the return to their homes of prisoners, exiles, and other displaced persons.
3. That the Council recommends that member governments consult with the Director General for the purpose of carrying out measures with respect to the repatriation or return of displaced persons; and that the classes of persons to be repatriated be those referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV.
4. That the question of the assistance to be given by the Administration in the return to their homes of displaced persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality who have been intruded into homes from which nationals of the United Nations have been expelled should be considered as a separate issue to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV.

1/ First Session of the Council of the UNRRA, Selected Documents, Atlantic City, New Jersey, November 10-December 1, 1943. And: UNRRA, Second Session of the Council, Resolutions on Policy, September 1944.

5. That steps be taken to insure the closest cooperation with the Committee on Health, as well as with the national health authorities of the various countries concerned, with a view to preventing and controlling any epidemics which may be expected to arise in connection with the repatriation of large groups of displaced persons.

6. That the Director General take steps to insure the closest cooperation with such agencies as the International Red Cross and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and any other appropriate bodies of suitable standing whose assistance may be of value, with a view to invoking their collaboration in the work of the repatriation of displaced persons.

7. That the Director General should establish the earliest possible contact with the military authorities of the United Nations with a view to concerting plans for dealing in a uniform and closely coordinated manner with any large groups of displaced persons which may be found in any liberated or occupied territory on the entry of the forces of the United Nations into that territory.

This jurisdiction was enlarged at the Second Session of the Council, in 1944, by Resolutions No. 46, 47, 57, and 60.

These Resolutions read as follows:

RESOLUTION NO. 46

A Resolution Relating to Displaced Persons on Territories Never Occupied by the Enemy

WHEREAS

Displaced persons are defined in Resolution 10 and,

WHEREAS

Many displaced persons have been able, pending the opportunity of returning to their homes, to reach certain United Nations territories never occupied by the enemy; and,

WHEREAS

It is laid down in Resolution 10 that it is to be the duty of the Administration to assist such persons when their return to their homes is a matter of urgency; it is therefore

RESOLVED

That the Council approve the following statement as a guide to the operations of the Administration with respect to displaced persons in territories never occupied by the enemy:

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1. In assisting in the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons who are in territories which have never been occupied by the enemy, it is desirable that the Administration allot its resources mainly in favor of congregated groups of displaced persons rather than in favor of displaced individuals.

2. The Administration shall assume responsibility for care and repatriation only of persons who are necessitous and who lack the resources to return to their homes.

3. The Administration shall, in principle, assume responsibility for care of such displaced persons pending repatriation only in areas where the resources for their maintenance are inadequate or cannot continue to be made available.

4. The repatriation of such persons shall be carried out in such a way as to harmonize, with the minimum of disturbance, with any general scheme of repatriation, and in particular with any system of priorities which may be evolved as part of such a scheme.

5. The Administration shall undertake this task only in agreement with the governments concerned as provided in paragraph 8 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV of the First Session of the Council.

RESOLUTION NO. 47

A Resolution Relating to the Responsibility of the Administration for the Removal or Repatriation of Intruded Persons

WHEREAS

Resolution No. 10, provides:

"4. That the question of the assistance to be given by the Administration in the return to their homes of displaced persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality who have been intruded into homes from which nationals of the United Nations have been expelled should be considered as a separate issue, to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV," and

WHEREAS

The efficient and orderly repatriation of displaced persons to their homes in liberated territory may necessitate the prior orderly removal from those homes of persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality who have been intruded therein and may necessitate the return of such intruded persons to their country of origin; it is therefore

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RESOLVED

1. That in the event of request by a government or recognized national authority of a liberated area that the Administration remove or assist in the removal of intruded persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality from that area or return or assist in returning them to their country of origin, the Administration may undertake such a task pursuant to agreement entered into for this purpose between the Administration and the government or recognized national authority of the liberated area and between the Administration and the United Nations military command or the United Nations control authority in the country to which such persons are to be returned.
2. That all expenses connected with such possible operations shall be paid by or ultimately recoverable from the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned.

RESOLUTION NO. 57

A Resolution Relating to Operations in Enemy and Ex-Enemy areas with Respect to Displaced Persons and Epidemic Control

WHEREAS

In the course of the activities of the Administration in collaboration with the military authorities and the governments concerned with respect to the care and repatriation or return of the classes of displaced persons referred to in Resolution 10 found in enemy or ex-enemy areas, and in controlling epidemics, it will be necessary that the Administration have latitude in its authority to provide the assistance which may be required of it and be enabled to take measures for the care or repatriation of such persons without delay; it is therefore

RESOLVED

1. That, notwithstanding the provisions of Resolution 1, Part I, the Administration shall be authorized without the necessity of obtaining prior approval by the Council to carry out operations in enemy or ex-enemy areas for the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution 10, in agreement with the government of the country of which they are nationals, or other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, or for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing the spread of such epidemics to United Nations areas or to displaced persons of United Nations nationality found in the particular enemy or ex-enemy area. In carrying out the purposes of this Resolution the Administration will do so only from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command, the established

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control authority or duly recognized administration of the area on the one hand and the Administration on the other, and subject to such control as the military command or the established control authority may find necessary.

2. That with regard to payment for such operations the Administration shall

(a) make arrangements with the military command or the appropriate authority for the provision of local currency in the manner contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution 14;

(b) be authorized to charge against its general resources such expenses as cannot be met in local currency and fall to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the Director General consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution 23 as to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as to the ability of the countries involved to pay.

RESOLUTION NO. 30

A Resolution Relating to the Care and Return of Certain Persons of other than United Nations Nationality, or Stateless Persons, Found in Liberated Territory

RESOLVED

1. That, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in other Resolutions of the Council, the Administration shall be authorized to undertake the care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality, or stateless persons, who are found in liberated territory and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations; provided, however, that nothing in this Resolution shall affect the provisions contained in the preamble of the Agreement and in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part I of Resolution 1.

2. That with regard to payment for such operations the Administration shall

(a) make arrangements with the military command, the established control authority or the appropriate national authority for the provision of local currency in the manner contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution 14;

(b) be authorized to charge against its general resources such expenses as cannot be met in local currency and fall to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the Director General consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution 23 as

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to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as to the ability to pay of the enemy or ex-enemy countries of which the persons referred to in paragraph 1 are nationals.

In addition, Resolutions No. 58 and 59 adopted in 1944 provide for the extension of UNRRA's activities to Italy and the Dodecanese Islands (cf. infra, II, 2).

Resolution No. 13 adopted in 1943 provides, i.e., for the establishment of temporary shelters for displaced persons. Resolution No. 9 adopted in 1943 encourages the cooperation of UNRRA with voluntary relief agencies. Finally, the general policies of UNRRA with respect to assistance to displaced persons (previous to the amending resolutions adopted in 1944) are set out in the report of Subcommittee 4 of the First Session of the Council.^{1/}

II

On the basis of WFB's files, the following action has been taken to date by UNRRA in the interest of displaced persons:

1. Refugee camps maintained by UNRRA:

Aleppo (Syria) ab. 1,000 refugees (Sept. 1944)	Mainly Greeks, Italians
El Shatt (Egypt) ab. 25,000 refugees (Sept. 1944)	Mainly Yugoslavs, Albanians
Khatatba (Egypt) ab. 9,500 refugees (Sept. 1944)	Mainly Yugoslavs
Mosca Wells (Egypt) ab. 5,000 Greeks (Sept. 1944)	Mainly Greeks
Nuseirat (Palestine) ab. 12,000 refugees (Sept. 1944)	Mainly Greeks
Tolubrat (Egypt) ab. 1,000 refugees (Sept. 1944)	Mainly Greeks, Yugoslavs
Camp Lyautey (Morocco) ab. 800 refugees (Oct. 1944)	Mainly Jews ^{2/}
Camp Philippeville (Algiers) newly organized ^{2/}	

2. In the course of September 1944, UNRRA was said to have authorized \$50,000,000 for relief in Italy. We don't know to what extent non-Italian refugees in Italy were included in this relief program. (Have pursued UNRRA negotiations and obtained agreement they assume as much our load as possible when they begin operations about January one. According to UNRRA interpretation which we protest, UNRRA cannot assume responsibility for refugees who entered Italy prior

^{1/} First Session of the Council of the UNRRA. Selected Documents, p. 156 - 165.

^{2/} Refugees sent to Camp Lyautey were those selected in Spain through the direct efforts of the WRB, in order to make possible a further admission of refugees from France to Spain. Upon liquidation of the camp, at the end of 1944, its inhabitants other than of Greek and Yugoslav nationalities were largely taken to Philippeville. Refugees from German-held territory to be evacuated from Switzerland under arrangements with WRB will, if no other destination is found for them, presumably be sent to Philippeville.

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war beginning. They have requested interpretation Washington. Would urge you follow up that end because of precedent." - JDC cable from Rome, 758 of November 13.)

3. In the course of December 1944, UNRRA, though not yet ready to operate in Bulgaria and Rumania, was said to have agreed to procure \$60,000 worth of medical supplies for the account of JDC, with a view to combating epidemic conditions in those countries.

4. UNRRA personnel is said to have been loaned to JDC for relief work in France, in December 1944.

Personnel of a British Jewish volunteer relief agency ("British Jewish Relief Unit") attached to UNRRA, is said to have been loaned by UNRRA to JDC for relief work (presumably in Yugoslavia), in December 1944.

5. ("UNRRA has not been invited by the French to work largely because at present time they have no supplies and intergovernmental committee finds itself limited by its mandate which restricts activities to persons who had to leave their country because of race, religion or political views and is also handicapped by lack funds for purely relief purposes." - JDC cable from Paris, 819 of December 6.)

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Confidential.

Notes on a Conversation between Dr. Zelmanovitz, of World Jewish Congress, and Dr. Langrod (Assistant to Mr. Scott, Displaced Persons Committee, UNRRA) on January 3rd, 1945.

1). Roumanian situation.

Mr. Langrod confirmed that a mission was designated for Roumania which should be headed by Mr. Moe Beckelman. He informed Dr. Zelmanovits confidentially that an application for this mission (without naming names) was made a few weeks ago to the Russian Government, but no reply has yet been received.

Dr. Langrod stressed that UNRRA would be prepared and able to commence immediate activities and to send the necessary material and personnel to Roumania, if it would be permitted to do so by the Russian authorities. Dr. Langrod had no new information on the latest situation in Roumania.

In reply to a question what could be undertaken by the World Jewish Congress to speed up the matter, Mr. Langrod indicated that it would certainly be useful if we would draw the attention of the public to the mere fact that many months after the liberation of the territories great numbers of Jews are in distress, without getting the help either from Governments or from Intergovernmental organs etc. It would certainly be useful if pressure would be brought to bear in this respect, without of course attacking any specific Government or the UNRRA organisation as such.

The fact that Mr. Beckelman is designated as the Head of this mission should, for the time being, be regarded as confidential.

2). Multi-lateral Agreement on Repatriation.

Dr. Zelmanovits asked Dr. Langrod about his opinion whether he favoured the following suggestion being put forward by the World Jewish Congress:

As France and Belgium did not invite UNRRA into their countries stating that they themselves can cope with the problems of relief of the population, that a demand be put forward that UNRRA should be allowed to take care in these territories of displaced persons, who are non-nationals of these countries.

Dr. Langrod thought that this is a reasonable demand which is based on the spirits of the UNRRA constitution and referred in this connection to a multi-lateral agreement on repatriation which, in his opinion, might be concluded between the member states of UNRRA during the next few weeks. This agreement refers to UNRRA as the co-ordinating body of activities concerning displaced persons in the various countries.

During the discussion Dr. Langrod disclosed that this agreement speaks only of displaced persons who are Allied nationals. He informed Dr. Zelmanovits confidentially that the original draft included enemy, ex-enemy nationals and stateless (victims of Nazi persecution). This was omitted following objections by Sir Herbert Emerson. Dr. Zelmanovits was promised a copy of this multi-lateral agreement in the course of the next few days.

Dr. Langrod stressed that, in his opinion, it would be inopportune to attempt to change this agreement now, because otherwise it could be thrown overboard altogether. Dr. Zelmanovits pointed out that a multi-lateral on this subject which did not refer to enemy, ex-enemy nationals and stateless displaced persons (as referred to in the Montreal Resolution) seems to him useless, as the care of the Allied nationals is, anyhow, the duty of the various Allied Governments. He, therefore, could not pledge that the World Jewish Congress will keep silent on this point.

Dr. Langrod finally appreciated this point of view and mentioned that the multi-lateral agreement need not be regarded as a secret document.

3). Special Section for Displaced Persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality and stateless.

Dr. Zelmanovits enquired whether, as a result of the Resolution of Montreal concerning enemy and ex-enemy nationals, special arrangements have been made within the Committee for Displaced Persons to deal with the specific problems of these people.

Dr. Langrod informed Dr. Zelmanovits that M. Byrne (an outstanding French lawyer, non-Jew) has been appointed Head of a special division of his Committee to deal with "non-repatriable displaced persons". In his opinion, this covers also persons referred to in the Montreal Resolution.

Dr. Zelmanovits explained that this view is not quite correct as, for instance, a) Hungarian Jews, Italian Jews, Bulgarian Jews and even Roumanian Jews might wish to be repatriated, and b) because displaced persons are even those who have been deported in their own country.

Dr. Langrod agreed that this explanation is correct. He mentioned that Sir Herbert Emerson regards himself as the spokesman of these people in the Council of UNRRA, but agreed that as these persons have not their proper appointed representative such as, for instance, the Allied nationals have, he himself would be in favour of a special Section or Department to be created for these people. He would favor such a development.

He was doubtful whether such a Section could be created without the approval of Governor Lehman and, in this case, he was quite sure that Governor Lehman would present his own candidate. Dr. Zelmanovits emphasized that it would be just as useful to seek somebody for this post who would know from his own experience the mentality of the people concerned, would be aware of all the complicated problems connected with this, and would be able to act as liaison officer to the various organisations existing in America and in these countries of this group of people (the various German-Jewish, Austrian-Jewish, Hungarian-Jewish organisations etc). Dr. Langrod was rather doubtful whether Governor Lehman and the other responsible officials of UNRRA would recommend a Jew for this position, because of the old difficulties that a Zionist would be opposed by non-Zionist groups, a Congress-man by the JOINT etc. etc. Dr. Langrod suggested, however, that a Memorandum on this subject should be submitted to Mr. Scott and promised that he himself would support it wholeheartedly.

4). German and Austrian Jews in France and Belgium.

In the course of the conversation Dr. Zelmanovits referred to the fate of Austrian and German refugees in France and Belgium, their internment and the fact that they are being regarded as "Germans". Dr. Langrod recommended that we should also consider the submission of a Memorandum on this subject to UMRRA which would feel entitled to take this matter up with the Government concerned, as it is their duty, according to the Atlantic City Resolutions, to take care of these people before they are taken over by the Intergovernmental Committee.

000973

**First Session of the Council
of the
United Nations
Relief and Rehabilitation Administration**

SELECTED DOCUMENTS

**Atlantic City, New Jersey
November 10-December 1, 1945**

000976

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Introductory Note

On November 9, 1943 plenipotentiaries representing forty-four United Nations and those nations and authorities associated with them in the war, signed the agreement establishing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The next day the representatives of these nations met at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the First Session of the Council established by the agreement, to provide for the organization of the Administration and to lay down the broad policies to guide its activities.

They had before them the task of taking the first steps to make effective the determination of the forty-four nations that the population of areas liberated by the armed forces of the United Nations shall receive aid and relief from their suffering, food, clothing, and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparations 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 urgently needed services.

This involved consideration of the scope of activities to be undertaken by the Administration, the procedures for obtaining supplies and distributing the burden as equitably as possible, the methods for assuring equitable apportionment and distribution of supplies, as well as other questions relating more particularly to the administration of relief and rehabilitation measures in the field and to relations with other governments and organizations. Finally, rules were required to govern the conduct of the Administration itself, so as to secure effective representation of the interested nations in the formulation of the policies of the Administration and to facilitate the operations of the Director General in carrying out these policies.

The work of the Council was done, in the first instance, by four main *ad hoc* committees and their subcommittees; and a Committee on *Ad Hoc* Committees, whose function was to coordinate the work of the four main committees. The four main committees constituted were:

- Committee on Organization and Administration (Committee I)
- Committee on General Policy (Committee II)
- Committee on Finance and Supplies (Committee III)
- Committee on Relief and Rehabilitation Policies (Committee IV)

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The reports of these Committees and the resolutions recommended therein were reviewed, and in some respects modified, by the Committee on *Ad Hoc* Committees. They were then submitted, together with the report of the Committee on *Ad Hoc* Committees, to the Council, which accepted the reports and adopted the resolutions, as so modified.¹ These reports appear in this publication, beginning on page 83.²

The resolutions were arranged according to subject matter, embodied in a separate document entitled "Resolutions on Policy of the First Session of the Council", and in this form, adopted by the Council.³

¹ The resolutions of the Council accepting the reports and adopting the resolutions recommended therein are set forth in App. I, pp. 205.

² Committees were also established on Credentials, Temporary Rules of Procedure, Agenda, Nomination of Officers for the First Session of the Council, and Admission of Observers from Other Intergovernmental Agencies. These, however, were temporary organizing committees and their reports are not included in this publication. These reports may be found in the unpublished documentation of the First Session of the Council.

³ App. I, p. 206.

Address of the President of the United States of America at the Signing of the Agreement Establishing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration¹

On behalf of the host nation I welcome you to this historic occasion. Here in the White House seated about a table in the historic East Room are representatives of forty-four nations—United Nations and those associated with them.

The people of these forty-four nations include approximately eighty percent of the human race, now united by a common devotion to the cause of civilization and by a common determination to build for the future a world of decency and security and above all peace.

Representatives of these forty-four nations—you gentlemen here—have just signed an agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—commonly known by a simpler word as UNRRA.

This agency will help to put into practical effect some of the high purposes that were set forth in the declaration of the United Nations on January 1, 1942.

Coming after the Declarations of Moscow recently this agreement shows that we mean business in this war in a political and humanitarian sense, just as surely as we mean business in a military sense. It is one more strong link joining the United Nations and their associates in facing problems of mutual need and interest.

The agreement which we have all just signed is based on a preamble in which the United Nations declare that they are "determined 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 resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services". That is the preamble of the agreement which has just been signed here today.

All of the United Nations agree to cooperate and share in the work of UNRRA—each nation according to its own individual resources—and to provide relief and help in rehabilitation for the victims of German and Japanese barbarism.

¹ Delivered at the White House, Nov. 9, 1943.

I think it is hard for us to grasp the magnitude of the needs in occupied countries.

The Germans and the Japanese have carried on their campaigns of plunder and destruction with one purpose in mind: that in the lands they occupy there shall be left only a generation of half-men—undernourished, crushed in body and spirit, without strength or incentive to hope—ready, in fact, to be enslaved and used as beasts of burden by the self-styled master races.

The occupied countries have been robbed of their foodstuffs and raw materials, and even of the agricultural and industrial machinery upon which their workers must depend for employment. The Germans have been planning systematically to make the other countries economic vassals, utterly dependent upon and completely subservient to the Nazi tyrants.

Responsibility for alleviating the suffering and misery occasioned by this so-called New Order must be assumed not by any individual nation but by all the united and associated nations acting together. No one country could—or should for that matter—attempt to bear the burden of meeting the vast relief needs—either in money or in supplies.

The work confronting UNRRA is immediate and urgent. As it now begins its operations, many of the most fertile food regions of the world are either under Axis domination or have been stripped by the practice of the dictatorships to make themselves self-sustaining on other peoples' lands. Additional regions will almost inevitably be blackened as the German and Japanese forces in their retreat scorch the earth behind them.

So it will be the task of UNRRA to operate in these areas of food shortages until the resumption of peaceful occupations enables the liberated peoples once more to assume the full burden of their own support. It will be for UNRRA, first, to assure a fair distribution of available supplies among all of the liberated peoples, and, second, to ward off death by starvation or exposure among these peoples.

It would be supreme irony for us to win a victory, and then to inherit world chaos simply because we were unprepared to meet what we know we shall have to meet. We know the human wants which will follow liberation. Many ruthlessly shattered cities and villages in Russia, China, and Italy provide horrible evidence of what the defeated retreating Germans and Japanese will leave behind.

It is not only humane and charitable for the United Nations to supply medicine, food, and other necessities to the peoples freed from Axis control; it is a clear matter of enlightened self-interest and of military strategic necessity. This was apparent to us even before the Germans were ousted from any of the territories under their control.

But we need not any longer speculate. We have had nearly a year of experience in French Africa—and later experience in Sicily and in Italy.

In French North Africa, the United Nations have given assistance in the form of seeds, agricultural supplies, and agricultural equipment, and have made it possible for the people there to increase their harvest.

After years of looting by the Germans, the people of French Africa are now able to supply virtually all of their own food needs, and that in just one year. Besides, they are meeting important needs of the allied armed forces in French Africa, in Sicily, and Italy, and giving much of the civilian labor which assists our armed forces there in loading and unloading ships.

The assistance rendered to the liberated peoples of French Africa was a joint venture of Great Britain and the United States.

The next step, as in the case of other joint operations of the United Nations, is to go further to handle the problems of supply for the liberated areas on a United Nations basis—rather than the cooperation of only two nations.

We have shown that while the war lasts, whenever we help the liberated peoples with essential supplies and services, we hasten the day of the defeat of the Axis powers.

When victory comes there can certainly be no secure peace until there is a return of law and order in the oppressed countries, until the peoples of these countries have been restored to a normal, healthy, and self-sustaining existence. This means that the more quickly and effectually we apply measures of relief and rehabilitation, the more quickly will our own boys overseas be able to come home.

We have acted together with the other United Nations in harnessing our raw materials, our production, and our other resources to defeat the common enemy. We have worked together with the United Nations in full agreement and action in the fighting on land, on the sea, and in the air. We are now about to take an additional step in the combined actions which are necessary to win the war and to build the foundation for a secure peace.

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 want 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.

As in most of the difficult and complex things in life, nations will learn to work together only by actually working together. Why

not? The nations have common objectives. It is, therefore, with a lift of hope, that we look on the signing of this agreement by all of the United Nations as a means of joining them together still more firmly.

Such is the spirit and such is the positive action of the United Nations and their associates at the time when our military power is becoming predominant, when our enemies are being pushed back—all over the world.

In defeat or in victory, the United Nations have never deviated from adherence to the basic principles of freedom, tolerance, independence, and security.

Tomorrow I am glad to say the UNRRA begins its first formal conference—and makes the first bold steps toward the practicable, workable realization of a thing called freedom from want. The forces of the United Nations are marching forward and the peoples of the United Nations march with them.

So my friends on this historic occasion I wish you all the success in the world.

Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

1 The Governments or Authorities whose duly authorized
2 representatives have subscribed hereto,

3 Being United Nations or being associated with the
4 United Nations in this war,

5 Being determined that immediately upon the liberation
6 of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as
7 a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof
8 shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, cloth-
9 ing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in
10 the recovery of the health of the people, and that prepara-
11 tion and arrangements shall be made for the return of
12 prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the
13 resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial
14 production and the restoration of essential services,

15 Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

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

19 1. The Administration shall have power to acquire, hold
20 and convey property, to enter into contracts and undertake
21 obligations, to designate or create agencies and to review
22 the activities of agencies so created, to manage undertakings
23 and in general to perform any legal act appropriate to its
24 objects and purposes.

25 2. Subject to the provisions of Article VII, the purposes
26 and functions of the Administration shall be as follows:

27 (a) To plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the
28 administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in
29 any area under the control of any of the United Nations

1 through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and
 2 other basic necessities, medical and other essential services;
 3 and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the
 4 adequate provision of relief, the production and transpor-
 5 tation of these articles and the furnishing of these services.
 6 The form of activities of the Administration within the ter-
 7 ritory of a member government wherein that government
 8 exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to
 9 be assumed by the member government for carrying out
 10 measures planned by the Administration therein shall be
 11 determined after consultation with and with the consent of
 12 the member government.

13 (b) To formulate and recommend measures for indi-
 14 vidual or joint action by any or all of the member govern-
 15 ments for the coordination of purchasing, the use of ships
 16 and other procurement activities in the period following the
 17 cessation of hostilities, with a view to integrating the plans
 18 and activities of the Administration with the total movement
 19 of supplies, and for the purpose of achieving an equitable
 20 distribution of available supplies. The Administration may
 21 administer such coordination measures as may be authorized
 22 by the member governments concerned.

23 (c) To study, formulate and recommend for individual
 24 or joint action by any or all of the member governments
 25 measures with respect to such related matters, arising out
 26 of its experience in planning and performing the work of
 27 relief and rehabilitation, as may be proposed by any of the
 28 member governments. Such proposals shall be studied and
 29 recommendations formulated if the proposals are supported
 30 by a vote of the Council, and the recommendations shall be
 31 referred to any or all of the member governments for indi-
 32 vidual or joint action if approved by unanimous vote of the
 33 Central Committee and by vote of the Council.

34 ARTICLE II

35 *Membership*

36 The members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabili-
 37 tation Administration shall be the governments or authorities
 38 signatory hereto and such other governments or authorities

1 as may upon application for membership be admitted thereto
 2 by action of the Council. The Council may, if it desires,
 3 authorize the Central Committee to accept new members
 4 between sessions of the Council.

5 Wherever the term "member government" is used in this
 6 Agreement it shall be construed to mean a member of the
 7 Administration whether a government or an authority.

8 ARTICLE III

9 *The Council*

10 1. Each member government shall name one representa-
 11 tive, and such alternates as may be necessary, upon the Coun-
 12 cil of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Adminis-
 13 tration, which shall be the policy-making body of the Adminis-
 14 tration. The Council shall, for each of its sessions, select
 15 one of its members to preside at the session. The Council
 16 shall determine its own rules of procedure. Unless otherwise
 17 provided by the Agreement or by action of the Council, the
 18 Council shall vote by simple majority.

19 2. The Council shall be convened in regular session not
 20 less than twice a year by the Central Committee. It may
 21 be convened in special session whenever the Central Com-
 22 mittee shall deem necessary, and shall be convened within
 23 thirty days after request therefor by one-third of the mem-
 24 bers of the Council.

25 3. The Central Committee of the Council shall consist
 26 of the representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist
 27 Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of
 28 America, with the Director General presiding, without vote.
 29 Between sessions of the Council it shall when necessary make
 30 policy decisions of an emergency nature. All such decisions
 31 shall be recorded in the minutes of the Central Committee
 32 which shall be communicated promptly to each member gov-
 33 ernment. Such decisions shall be open to reconsideration by
 34 the Council at any regular session or at any special session
 35 called in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2. The
 36 Central Committee shall invite the participation of the repre-
 37 sentative of any member government at those of its meetings
 38 at which action of special interest to such government is
 39 discussed. It shall invite the participation of the represent-

1 ative serving as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of
2 the Council at those of its meetings at which policies affect-
3 ing the provision of supplies are discussed.

4 4. The Committee on Supplies of the Council shall con-
5 sist of the members of the Council, or their alternates,
6 representing those member governments likely to be princi-
7 pal suppliers of materials for relief and rehabilitation. The
8 members shall be appointed by the Council, and the Council
9 may authorize the Central Committee to make emergency
10 appointments between sessions of the Council, such appoint-
11 ments to continue until the next session of the Council. The
12 Committee on Supplies shall consider, formulate and recom-
13 mend to the Council and the Central Committee policies
14 designed to assure the provision of required supplies. The
15 Central Committee shall from time to time meet with the
16 Committee on Supplies to review policy matters affecting
17 supplies.

18 5. The Committee of the Council for Europe shall con-
19 sist of all the members of the Council, or their alternates,
20 representing member governments of territories within the
21 European area and such other members of the Council rep-
22 resenting other governments directly concerned with the
23 problems of relief and rehabilitation in the European area
24 as shall be appointed by the Council; the Council may au-
25 thorize the Central Committee to make these appointments
26 in cases of emergency between sessions of the Council, such
27 appointments to continue until the next session of the Coun-
28 cil. The Committee of the Council for the Far East shall
29 consist of all the members of the Council, or their alternates,
30 representing member governments of territories within the
31 Far Eastern area and such other members of the Council
32 representing other governments directly concerned with the
33 problems of relief and rehabilitation in the Far Eastern area
34 as shall be appointed by the Council; the Council may au-
35 thorize the Central Committee to make these appointments
36 in cases of emergency between sessions of the Council, such
37 appointments to continue until the next session of the
38 Council. The regional committees shall normally meet
39 within their respective areas. They shall consider and
40 recommend to the Council and the Central Committee poli-
41 cies with respect to relief and rehabilitation within their

1 respective areas. The Committee of the Council for Europe
2 shall replace the Inter-Allied Committee on European post-
3 war relief established in London on September 24, 1941 and
4 the records of the latter shall be made available to the Com-
5 mittee for Europe.

6 6. The Council shall establish such other standing regional
7 committees as it shall consider desirable, the func-
8 tions of such committees and the method of appointing their
9 members being identical to that provided in Article III,
10 paragraph 5 with respect to the Committees of the Council
11 for Europe and for the Far East. The Council shall also
12 establish such other standing committees as it considers de-
13 sirable to advise it, and, in intervals between sessions of the
14 Council, to advise the Central Committee. For such stand-
15 ing technical committees as may be established, in respect of
16 particular problems such as nutrition, health, agriculture,
17 transport, repatriation, and finance, the members may be
18 members of the Council or alternates nominated by them be-
19 cause of special competence in their respective fields of work.
20 The members shall be appointed by the Council, and the
21 Council may authorize the Central Committee to make
22 emergency appointments between sessions of the Council,
23 such appointments to continue until the next session of the
24 Council. Should a regional committee so desire, subcom-
25 mittees of the standing technical committees shall be estab-
26 lished by the technical committees in consultation with the
27 regional committees, to advise the regional committees.

28 7. The travel and other expenses of members of the
29 Council and of members of its committees shall be borne by
30 the governments which they represent.

31 8. All reports and recommendations of committees of
32 the Council shall be transmitted to the Director General for
33 distribution to the Council and the Central Committee by the
34 secretariat of the Council established under the provisions
35 of Article IV, paragraph 4.

36 ARTICLE IV

37 *The Director General*

38 1. The executive authority of the United Nations Relief
39 and Rehabilitation Administration shall be in the Director

1 General, who shall be appointed by the Council on the nom-
2 ination by unanimous vote of the Central Committee. The
3 Director General may be removed by the Council on recom-
4 mendation by unanimous vote of the Central Committee.

5 2. The Director General shall have full power and au-
6 thority for carrying out relief operations contemplated by
7 Article I, paragraph 2 (a), within the limits of available
8 resources and the broad policies determined by the Council
9 or its Central Committee. Immediately upon taking office
10 he shall in conjunction with the military and other appro-
11 priate authorities of the United Nations prepare plans for
12 the emergency relief of the civilian population in any area
13 occupied by the armed forces of any of the United Nations,
14 arrange for the procurement and assembly of the necessary
15 supplies and create or select the emergency organization
16 required for this purpose. In arranging for the procure-
17 ment, transportation, and distribution of supplies and serv-
18 ices, he and his representatives shall consult and collaborate
19 with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations and
20 shall, wherever practicable, use the facilities made available
21 by such authorities. Foreign voluntary relief agencies may
22 not engage in activity in any area receiving relief from the
23 Administration without the consent and unless subject to the
24 regulation of the Director General. The powers and duties
25 of the Director General are subject to the limitations of
26 Article VII.

27 3. The Director General shall also be responsible for the
28 organization and direction of the functions contemplated by
29 Article I, paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c).

30 4. The Director General shall appoint such Deputy Di-
31 rectors General, officers, expert personnel, and staff at his
32 headquarters and elsewhere, including field missions, as he
33 shall find necessary, and he may delegate to them such of his
34 powers as he may deem appropriate. The Director General,
35 or upon his authorization the Deputy Directors General,
36 shall supply such secretariat and other staff and facilities
37 as shall be required by the Council and its committees, in-
38 cluding the regional committees and subcommittees. Such
39 Deputy Directors General as shall be assigned special func-
40 tions within a region shall attend meetings of the regional

1 standing committee whenever possible and shall keep it ad-
2 vised on the progress of the relief and rehabilitation program
3 within the region.

4 5. The Director General shall make periodic reports to
5 the Central Committee and to the Council covering the
6 progress of the Administration's activities. The reports
7 shall be made public except for such portions as the Central
8 Committee may consider it necessary, in the interest of the
9 United Nations, to keep confidential; if a report affects the
10 interests of a member government in such a way as to render
11 it questionable whether it should be published, such govern-
12 ment shall have an opportunity of expressing its views on
13 the question of publication. The Director General shall also
14 arrange to have prepared periodic reports covering the activ-
15 ities of the Administration within each region and he shall
16 transmit such reports with his comments thereon to the
17 Council, the Central Committee and the respective regional
18 committees.

ARTICLE V

Supplies and Resources

21 1. In so far as its appropriate constitutional bodies shall
22 authorize, each member government will contribute to the
23 support of the Administration in order to accomplish the
24 purposes of Article I, paragraph 2 (a). The amount and
25 character of the contributions of each member government
26 under this provision will be determined from time to time
27 by its appropriate constitutional bodies. All such contribu-
28 tions received by the Administration shall be accounted for.

29 2. The supplies and resources made available by the
30 member governments shall be kept in review in relation to
31 prospective requirements by the Director General, who shall
32 initiate action with the member governments with a view to
33 assuring such additional supplies and resources as may be
34 required.

35 3. All purchases by any of the member governments, to
36 be made outside their own territories during the war for
37 relief or rehabilitation purposes, shall be made only after
38 consultation with the Director General, and shall, so far as

1 practicable, be carried out through the appropriate United
2 Nations agency.

3 **ARTICLE VI**

4 *Administrative Expenses*

5 The Director General shall submit to the Council an
6 annual budget, and from time to time such supplementary
7 budgets as may be required, covering the necessary adminis-
8 trative expenses of the Administration. Upon approval of
9 a budget by the Council the total amount approved shall be
10 allocated to the member governments in proportions to be
11 determined by the Council. Each member government
12 undertakes, subject to the requirements of its constitutional
13 procedure, to contribute to the Administration promptly its
14 share of the administrative expenses so determined.

15 **ARTICLE VII**

16 Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained,
17 while hostilities or other military necessities exist in any
18 area, the Administration and its Director General shall not
19 undertake activities therein without the consent of the mili-
20 tary command of that area, and unless subject to such con-
21 trol as the command may find necessary. The determination
22 that such hostilities or military necessities exist in any area
23 shall be made by its military commander.

24 **ARTICLE VIII**

25 *Amendment*

26 The provisions of this Agreement may be amended as
27 follows:
28 a. Amendments involving new obligations for member
29 governments shall require the approval of the Council by a
30 two-thirds vote and shall take effect for each member gov-
31 ernment on acceptance by it;
32 b. Amendments involving modification of Article III or
33 Article IV shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a
34 two-thirds vote, including the votes of all the members of
35 the Central Committee;
36 c. Other amendments shall take effect on adoption by
37 the Council by a two-thirds vote.

1 **ARTICLE IX**

2 *Entry into Force*

3 This Agreement shall enter into force with respect to
4 each signatory on the date when the Agreement is signed by
5 that signatory, unless otherwise specified by such signatory.

6 **ARTICLE X**

7 *Withdrawal*

8 Any member government may give notice of withdrawal
9 from the Administration at any time after the expiration of
10 six months from the entry into force of the Agreement for
11 that government. Such notice shall take effect twelve
12 months after the date of its communication to the Director
13 General subject to the member government having met by
14 that time all financial, supply or other material obligations
15 accepted or undertaken by it.

16 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is signed by the
17 following representatives, duly authorized for that purpose
18 by their respective Governments or Authorities.

19 DONE in Washington this ninth day of November, one
20 thousand nine hundred forty-three, in the English language,
21 the original to be deposited in the archives of the Depart-
22 ment of State of the United States of America, and certi-
23 fied copies thereof to be furnished by the Government of the
24 United States of America to each of the Governments and
25 Authorities on whose behalf this Agreement is signed.

Signatories to the Agreement

Article IX of the Agreement provides that it shall enter into force with respect to each signatory on the date when signed by that signatory, unless otherwise specified by such signatory. The Agreement was signed on behalf of fourteen Governments with a reservation or statement to the effect, in each case, that the Agreement was signed subject to ratification or legislative approval.

The following is the list of the signers of the Agreement, in the order in which they signed. The specific reservations made by Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela are noted above the name of the official who signed on behalf of his government.

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Sir Owen Dixon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Australia in Washington

FOR BELGIUM

Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium

FOR BOLIVIA

Señor Dr. Don Luis Fernando Guachalla, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bolivia in Washington

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

Mr. Eurico Pentado, Financial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy in Washington

FOR CANADA

The Honorable Leighton McCarthy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Canada in Washington

FOR CHILE

This Agreement will enter into effect with respect to Chile, in conformity with the provisions of its Constitution, once it has been approved by the Congress and ratified by the appropriate constitutional agencies of the Republic.

Señor Don Rodolfo Michels, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile in Washington

FOR CHINA

Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Chief Political Secretary to the President of the Executive Yuan of China

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FOR COLOMBIA

The Plenipotentiary of Colombia signs with the reservation of subsequent approval by the Colombian Congress.

Señor Don Alberto Vargas Nariño, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Colombia in Washington

FOR COSTA RICA

Señor Don Carlos Manuel Escalante, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica in Washington

FOR CUBA

This Agreement, subject to approval by the Senate of the Republic, will be ratified by the Executive.

Señor Dr. Aurelio F. Conchoso, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba in Washington

FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mr. Jan Masaryk, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia

FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Señor Dr. Julio Vega Batlle, First Secretary, Dominican Embassy in Washington

FOR ECUADOR

Subject to ratification by the Congress of the Republic of Ecuador.

Señor Dr. Don S. E. Durán Ballén, Consul General, New York

FOR EGYPT

Mahmoud Bey Hassan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Egypt in Washington

FOR EL SALVADOR

Señor Dr. Don Héctor David Castro, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of El Salvador in Washington

FOR ETHIOPIA

Subject to the ratification of the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia and newly appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ethiopia in Washington

FOR THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

Mr. Jean Monnet, Commissioner General for Supply and Reconstruction

FOR GREECE

Mr. Kyriakos Varvaressos, Governor of the Bank of Greece, and former Minister of Finance of Greece

FOR GUATEMALA

Pending the required approval by the National Assembly of Guatemala, the immediate application of this Agreement shall be considered provisional with regard to the Government of Guatemala.

Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Guatemala in Washington

FOR HAITI

Mr. André Liautaud, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Haiti in Washington

FOR HONDURAS

Señor Dr. Don Julian R. Caceres, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Honduras in Washington

FOR ICELAND

Mr. Magnus Sigurdsson, Special Envoy of the Government of Iceland *ad hoc*

FOR INDIA

This Agreement is signed subject to a reservation under Article IX that it shall enter into force with respect to the Government of India as soon as it has been approved by the Indian Legislature.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India in Washington

FOR IRAN

This Agreement shall enter into force immediately after its approval by the Iranian Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Mohammed Shayesteh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iran in Washington

FOR IRAQ

Subject to ratification by the Iraqi Parliament.

Mr. Ali Jawdat, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iraq in Washington

FOR LIBERIA

Mr. Walter F. Walker, Consul General of Liberia in New York

FOR LUXEMBOURG

Mr. Pierre Dupong, Prime Minister of Luxembourg

FOR THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES

Subject to ratification by the Senate of the United Mexican States.

Señor Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Nájera, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States in Washington

FOR THE NETHERLANDS

Mr. P. A. Kerstens, Minister of Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Agriculture, and Fisheries of the Netherlands

FOR NEW ZEALAND

Geoffrey S. Cox, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of New Zealand in Washington

FOR NICARAGUA

Ad referendum.

Señor Dr. Don Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in Washington

FOR NORWAY

Mr. Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstjerne, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Norway in Washington

FOR PANAMA

Señor Don Enrique A. Jiménez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Panama in Washington

FOR PARAGUAY

Señor Dr. Don Celso R. Velázquez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Paraguay in Washington

FOR PERU

Under reserve of its constitutional ratification.

Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru in Washington

FOR THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

The Honorable Sergio Osmena, Vice President of the Philippine Commonwealth

FOR POLAND

Mr. Jan Kwapinski, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Commerce, Industry, and Shipping of Poland

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Ralph William Close, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Union of South Africa in Washington

FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Mr. Andrei A. Gromyko, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Washington

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The Right Honorable The Viscount Halifax, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom in Washington

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America

FOR URUGUAY

With the reserve that it shall not enter into force with respect to Uruguay until it has received legislative approval.

Señor Dr. Don Juan Carlos Blanco, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Uruguay in Washington

FOR VENEZUELA

The Plenipotentiary of Venezuela signs the present Agreement in the understanding that this is done subject to the ratification of the Public Powers of the Nation, in conformity with Venezuelan constitutional procedure.

Señor Dr. Don Diógenes Escalante, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Venezuela in Washington

FOR YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. Constantin Fotitch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia in Washington

A**Officers of the First Session****CHAIRMAN OF THE FIRST SESSION**

Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States of America; *Member of the Council for the United States of America*

VICE CHAIRMEN OF THE FIRST SESSION

Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States; *Member of the Council for Australia*

Rafael de la Colina, Minister Counselor, Mexican Embassy, Washington; *Member of the Council for Mexico*

P. A. Kerstens, Netherlands Minister of Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Agriculture and Fisheries; *Member of the Council for the Netherlands*

The Director General

Herbert H. Lehman

Officers of the Secretariat for the First Session**CHIEF OF THE SECRETARIAT**

Warren Kelchner, Chief of the Division of International Conferences, Department of State

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE SECRETARIAT AND SECRETARY PRO TEMPORE OF THE COUNCIL

Philip C. Jessup, Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Foreign Economic Administration

B

Members of the Council

AUSTRALIA

Sir Owen Dixon, Minister to the United States

BELGIUM

Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs

BOLIVIA

René Ballivián, Commercial Counselor, Bolivian Embassy, Washington

BRAZIL

Eurico Penteadó, Commercial Counselor, Financial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, Washington

CANADA

L. B. Pearson, Minister Counselor, Canadian Legation, Washington

CHILE

Carlos Dávila, former Ambassador to the United States

CHINA

Tingfu F. Tsiang, Chief Political Secretary to the President of the Executive Yuan

COLOMBIA

Alberto Vargas Nariño, Chargé d'Affaires in the United States; Observer

COSTA RICA

Carlos Manuel Escalante, Ambassador to the United States

CUBA

Gustavo Gutiérrez, Sanchez, Secretary, Junta de Economía Guerra

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jan Masaryk, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Julio Vega Batlle, First Secretary, Embassy of the Dominican Republic, Washington

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ECUADOR
S. E. Durán Ballén, Consul General, New York

EGYPT
Mahmoud Bey Hassan, Minister to the United States

EL SALVADOR
Héctor David Castro, Ambassador to the United States

ETHIOPIA
Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, Appointed Minister to the United States

FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION
Jean Monnet, Commissioner General for Supply and Reconstruction

GREECE
Kyriakos Varvaressos, Professor of Economics at the University of Athens; Governor of the Bank of Greece, London

GUATEMALA
Adrian Recinos, Ambassador to the United States

HAITI
Daniel Théard, Second Secretary, Haitian Embassy, Washington

HONDURAS
Julián R. Cáceres, Ambassador to the United States

ICELAND
Magnus Sigurdsson, Special Envoy of the Government of Iceland *ad hoc*

INDIA
Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India, Washington

IRAN
A. A. Daffary, Counselor, Iranian Legation, Washington

IRAQ
Ali Jawdat, Minister to the United States

LIBERIA
Walter F. Walker, Consul General, New York

LUXEMBOURG
Pierre Dupong, Prime Minister of Luxembourg

MEXICO
Rafael de la Colina, Minister Counselor, Mexican Embassy, Washington

NETHERLANDS
P. A. Kerstens, Netherlands Minister of Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Agriculture, and Fisheries

NEW ZEALAND
Walter Nash, Minister to the United States

NICARAGUA
Alberto Sevilla Sacasa, Secretary, Nicaraguan Embassy, Washington

NORWAY
Anders Frihagen, Minister of Supply and Reconstruction

PANAMA
Ricardo A. Morales, Counselor, Panamanian Embassy, Washington

PARAGUAY
Celso R. Velázquez, Ambassador to the United States

PERU
Juan Chávez D., Minister Counselor, Peruvian Embassy, Washington

PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH
Joaquín M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Commonwealth to the United States

POLAND
Jan Kwapinski, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Commerce, Industry, and Shipping

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Ralph William Close, Minister to the United States

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Vasili Alexseevich Sergeev

UNITED KINGDOM
Colonel John J. Llewellyn, British Minister and Chairman of the British Supply Council in North America

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State

URUGUAY
Juan Carlos Blanco, Ambassador to the United States

VENEZUELA
Henrique Gil-Fortoul, Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

YUGOSLAVIA
Constantin Fotitch, Ambassador to the United States

The Honorable Henrik de Kauffman, Minister of Denmark to the United States, attended the session in his personal capacity.

Observers From Other Intergovernmental Agencies**COMBINED CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF**

A. D. Marris, Counselor, British Embassy, Washington
 Lieutenant Commander Godfrey V. Wickware, Office for Occupied Areas, United States Department of the Navy

ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL, AND TRANSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Alexander Lovaday, Director
 Martin Hill

HEALTH SERVICE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Raymond Gautier, Officer in Charge

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director
 Oswald Stein, Assistant Director
 Pierre Waelbroeck, Chief of the Employment and Migration Section; Alternate
 C. Wilfred Jenks, Legal Adviser; Alternate

UNITED NATIONS INTERIM COMMISSION ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Paul H. Appleby, Member for the United States of America
 Howard S. Piquet, Executive Secretary

C**Resolutions on Policy of the First Session of the Council****PART I****GENERAL POLICIES****Resolution No. 1**

A Resolution Relating to the Scope of the Activities of the Administration

(Reception No. 200)

RESOLVED

That the following shall be the broad policies of the Administration with respect to the scope of its activities:

I. Areas in Which the Administration Will Operate

The exact geographical areas in which the Administration will operate and the kind of operations it will undertake in each case must be determined by the Director General (in the light of policies laid down from time to time by the Council) only after consultation with, and with the consent of, the government or authority (military or civil) which exercises administrative authority in the area. The Administration's activities in seeking to achieve the objectives referred to in the preamble of the Agreement setting it up will be governed as follows:

1. In the case of a liberated area in which a government or recognized national authority does not yet exercise administrative authority, the Administration will operate from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command and the Administration, and subject to such control as the military command may find necessary. The Administration shall, so far as circumstances permit, seek the advice of the government or recognized national authority concerned.

2. In the case of a liberated area in which a government or recognized national authority exercises administrative authority, the Administration will operate only after consultation with, and with the consent of, the government or recognized national authority concerned regarding the form of activities to be under-

taken by the Administration within the whole or part of such area.

3. If it appears necessary for the Administration to operate in an enemy or ex-enemy area in carrying out the purposes of the Agreement, it will do so only from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command, the established control authority or duly recognized administration of the area on the one hand and the Administration on the other, and subject to such control as the military command or the established control authority may find necessary; provided that the Council approve the scale and nature of the operations it is proposed to undertake and the standard of provision, and that all expenses connected with such possible operations in an enemy or ex-enemy area should be carried by the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned. The Director General will consult with the military command or established control authorities having control of enemy or ex-enemy areas with a view to securing information as to any surpluses of supplies from time to time available in such enemy or ex-enemy areas from which relief and rehabilitation import requirements of liberated areas might be met.

Nothing in the above should be taken as preventing the Administration from carrying on activities in other areas in order to perform the tasks laid upon it in the Agreement, provided that the government or authority (military or civil) exercising administrative authority in the area concerned agrees.

II. The Range of Services Which the Administration Will Provide

The supplies and services of which the Administration will seek to insure the provision fall under four heads:

1. *Relief supplies*: essential consumer goods to meet immediate needs, such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter, medical supplies.
2. *Relief services*: such as health and welfare; assistance in caring for, and maintaining records of, persons found in any areas under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason of war have been displaced from their homes and, in agreement with the appropriate governments, military authorities or other agencies, in securing their repatriation or return; and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.
3. *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.

4. *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.

III. Relation of the Administration With Existing Intergovernmental Authorities and Agencies Established to Deal With Supplies, Shipping, and Related Questions

1. The activities of the Administration in bringing assistance to the victims of war will be so conducted that they do not impede the effective prosecution of the war. The prosecution of the war demands that scarce supplies and shipping tonnage shall be carefully controlled and allocated in order to assure not only that the supplies and shipping requirements of the armed forces are fully met, but also that a fair distribution of supplies is made between the civil populations of the various areas having due regard to their actual or potential contribution to the war effort. It will therefore be essential, both for the conduct of the war and in order to promote a fair distribution of supplies between the inhabitants of areas with which the Administration is concerned and those of other areas, that demands upon supplies and shipping presented by the Administration should be coordinated with other demands through the use of the existing intergovernmental agencies concerned with the allocation of supplies and shipping.

2. It will be an essential part of the functions of the Administration to secure a fair distribution of goods which are in short supply and of shipping services to and among the various areas liberated or to be liberated. For this purpose the Administration must have full knowledge of all the relief and rehabilitation import requirements of such areas, whatever arrangements may be contemplated for procurement or finance. Therefore, member governments shall keep the Administration fully informed of their requirements and programs of intended purchases. The Director General may present to the intergovernmental allocating agencies such recommendations or objections as he may deem necessary to obtain a fair distribution to and among both liberated and to be liberated areas. The Director General will present before the intergovernmental allocating agencies the over-all requirements for relief and rehabilitation of all areas liberated and to be liberated in order to permit a global consideration of these needs with all other needs. He may also present the particular requirements of any country for which the assistance of the Administration has been

requested. It is anticipated that the Director General and, where necessary, the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, will be fully consulted by the intergovernmental allocating agencies when any matter touching the interests of the Administration is under discussion.

3. In order that the supplies allocated by the appropriate intergovernmental agency against requirements presented and supported by the Administration may be procured expeditiously and without duplication of effort, the Director General, after consultation, where necessary, with the appropriate intergovernmental agency, will make use wherever possible of the established national agencies concerned with the procurement, handling, storage, and transport of supplies. The member governments to which such national agencies are responsible would agree on their part to put the services of such agencies at the disposal of the Administration. Such additional responsibilities would form part of those already undertaken in prosecuting the war effort of the United Nations.

IV. Relationship of the Administration With the Military Command

1. Before an area is liberated, the Administration will, when requested by the military authorities,

- (a) consult with them in the planning of supplies for the relief and rehabilitation of the area during the period of military control;
- (b) arrange for the advance procurement of such supplies as may be agreed on to supplement supplies to be provided by the military authorities.

2. During the period when a liberated area is under military control, the Administration, so far as the Director General deems practicable, will, when requested by the military authorities,

- (a) arrange for the procurement of supplies to supplement supplies being provided by the military authorities;
- (b) furnish expert personnel and services, and advise on the conservation and utilization for relief purposes of stocks and productive resources;
- (c) assist in the carrying out of policies with regard to the repatriation or return of displaced persons as formulated in paragraph II, 2, above;
- (d) undertake other relief and rehabilitation activities;
- (e) assume responsibility in whole or in part for such activities.

In undertaking any of these functions, the Administration shall, so far as circumstances permit, seek the advice of the government or recognized national authority concerned.

3. It is recommended to the member governments that the Administration be kept informed so far as is practicable of the operations of the civil affairs branches of the military command and control authorities, in order that the Director General may make the necessary preparations for the provision of staff and facilities so that a smooth transition from the period of military control may be insured and the flow of supplies maintained.

4. It is recommended to member governments that the transition in each area from military to civilian relief and rehabilitation operations be consummated at the earliest date that military considerations permit.

Resolution No. 2

A Resolution Relating to Non-discrimination

(Reception No. 200)

RESOLVED

1. That, in any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief.

2. That, in determining the relative needs of the population, there may be taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area.

Resolution No. 3

A Resolution Relating to Assistance From Member Governments

(Reception No. 200)

RESOLVED

That the Council recommends that member governments take such steps as may be necessary and feasible to facilitate any operations of the Administration within areas under their control, assisting the Administration in obtaining such services, facilities, and personnel as may be required to carry on such operations, and arranging to the extent possible that the Administration's expenditures for services, facilities, supplies, equipment, and personnel be minimized so that its resources may be devoted directly to relief and rehabilitation.

Resolution No. 4*A Resolution Relating to Administration Publicity*

(Reception No. 209)

RESOLVED

That the Council recommends that member governments, consistently with such measures as they consider necessary to regulate the dissemination of information while hostilities or other military necessities exist, afford the Administration opportunity to make public information with regard to its operations, and that they permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

Resolution No. 5*A Resolution Relating to the Relations of the Administration With Intergovernmental Agencies Other Than Those Established To Deal With Supplies, Shipping, and Related Questions*

(Reception No. 299)

RESOLVED

1. That the Council reaffirms the principle of cooperation between the Administration and other intergovernmental agencies as set forth in the report of the Temporary Committee on Admission of Observers adopted by the Council on November 12, 1943.

2. That the Council invite representatives of the League of Nations Technical Organizations, the International Labor Organization, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture (or representatives from the Permanent Organization for Food and Agriculture now represented by the Interim Commission), to attend as observers and to participate in the meetings of the Council, its committees, and subcommittees, and in the meetings of regional committees and technical standing committees, in accordance with appropriate provisions in the Permanent Rules of Procedure.

3. That the Director General avail himself of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 2 above as the nature of the work and other circumstances make appropriate.

4. That the Director General, in pursuance of the principle set forth in paragraph 1 above, cooperate to such a degree and to such extent as he may deem desirable in the interests of the Administration with all other intergovernmental agencies whose operations and specialized services may be of value to the Administration, including the sending

of his representatives as observers to the meetings of other intergovernmental agencies, as well as those mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

Resolution No. 6*A Resolution Relating to Collaboration With Regard to Economic Measures*

(Reception No. 299)

RESOLVED

That the Council recommends that member governments consult with the Director General with a view to avoiding, so far as possible, the subjection of the funds, supplies, equipment, and services of the Administration to economic measures which might diminish the effectiveness of such activities or impose financial burdens on the Administration.

PART II
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION POLICIES

Resolution No. 7

A Resolution Relating to Relief Distribution Policies

(Reception No. 311)

RESOLVED

That the Council approves the following statement as a guide to activities with respect to relief and rehabilitation distribution:

1. That at no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as a political weapon, and no discrimination shall be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed, or political belief.
2. That in general the responsibility for the distribution, within an area, of relief and rehabilitation supplies should be borne by the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area.
3. That distribution should be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities. When supplies are sold to consumers, prices should be set at such levels as to facilitate the flow of supplies into the proper hands, and to avoid maladjustments in the price structure of the areas.
4. That distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies should take place under effective rationing and price controls. The suppression of black markets should not be left to general pronouncements and decrees, but should be the subject of active measures of enforcement applied vigorously and unrelentingly.
5. That the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area should take appropriate measures to insure that so far as the distribution within a liberated territory of relief and rehabilitation goods is done through private trade, the remuneration earned by private traders for their services is no more than is fair and reasonable.
6. That use should be made to the maximum practicable extent of normal agencies of distribution (governmental, commercial, cooperative), to the particular ends of combating inflation and restoring

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normal economic activity. This principle, however, cannot be pursued at the expense of measures found necessary under emergency conditions to insure an adequate control of the distribution of supplies and their direction to the appropriate consumers.

7. That if the Administration is called on by the military authority to furnish distribution services through its own organization and personnel in a liberated territory in which a government or recognized national authority does not yet exercise administrative authority, the Administration should, subject to the general provisions governing the relation of the Administration to the military authority and the government or recognized national authority concerned, make the fullest possible use of local authorities and of local organizations.

8. That the Administration be prepared to render direct assistance in distribution whenever, because of unusual circumstances, the government or recognized national authority concerned requests such aid within its territory. Wherever as a consequence of such request, the Administration is directly concerned with internal distribution, it should follow, in cooperation with the national or local authorities, the same general principles as those recommended above.

9. That the Director General should be kept fully informed concerning the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies within any recipient areas, and under all circumstances there should be the fullest working cooperation between the governments or recognized national authorities concerned and the Administration for this purpose.

Resolution No. 8

A Resolution Relating to Health and Medical Care

(Reception No. 312)

RESOLVED

1. That the Council urge its members, when nominating alternates for membership of the standing technical Committee on Health, to designate as such alternates accredited and technically competent representatives of their respective national health services.
2. That the Council recommends that governments and recognized national authorities cooperate fully with the Administration in establishing at the earliest possible date regional and other emergency agreements and arrangements for the notification within the limits of military security, of diseases likely to become epidemic, uniformity in quarantine regulations, and for other measures of prevention.
3. That the Council recommends that governments and recognized national authorities, whenever so requested by the Administration,

¹ So in original.

offer all facilities in making available to the Administration suitable personnel for its health organization, including the temporary loan of technical experts and the services of scientific institutions.

4. That the Council recommends the closest collaboration at the earliest possible time between the Administration and the Allied Military Authorities, particularly in relation to the notification of infectious diseases, within the limits of military security, and to the orderly transfer to the Administration of the epidemic control and other public-health measures put into operation by the military authorities.

5. That the Council recommends that governments and recognized national authorities whenever so requested by the Administration, facilitate in every way possible the assignment of their nationals from the occupied countries for technical training especially in the newer aspects of medical and sanitary sciences in the countries where such training is available; under the condition that the request be filed by the government concerned.

Resolution No. 9

A Resolution Relating to Welfare Services and Voluntary Relief Agencies

(Reception No. 318)

RESOLVED

1. That welfare services administered by or in cooperation with the Administration shall be provided without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief.

2. That it shall be the policy of the Administration to enlist the cooperation and seek the participation of appropriate foreign voluntary relief agencies, to the extent that they can be effectively utilized in relief activities for which they have special competence and resources, subject to the consent and regulation of the Director General in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.

3. That the extent to which foreign voluntary relief agencies should be used for assistance in the relief and rehabilitation of distressed people in any country should be a matter to be determined by the Director General in consultation with the government or recognized national authority concerned.

4. That within the framework of its total program and with the closest collaboration between the health, welfare, and other appropriate organization units, the Administration should make specific provision for welfare services for victims of war, in particular for children, expectant and nursing mothers, the aged, and the disabled.

5. That, in general, welfare services should be administered, so far as possible, by the government or recognized national authority concerned and the Administration should make its resources available to the appropriate agency in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the national agency.

Continuous cooperation should be maintained and information exchanged between the government or recognized national authority concerned and the Administration.

6. That the Administration should be prepared to administer welfare services directly, either in part or in whole, when called upon by a government or recognized national authority, which for any reason is unable itself to administer these services.

7. That because of already prolonged suffering due to war and because of critical needs, the Administration should arrange to provide, as promptly as possible, the necessary welfare services, to be available when countries are liberated or occupied by the United Nations.

8. That welfare services should be designed to help people to help themselves. Wherever possible constructive work opportunities and measures for self-help should be provided to permit those receiving relief to produce at least some of their own basic requirements.

9. That because of the magnitude and complexity of the welfare problems confronting the Administration, and the necessity for effective technical guidance, there should be established a standing technical Committee on Welfare.

Resolution No. 10

A Resolution Relating to Policies With Respect to Displaced Persons

(Reception No. 314)

RESOLVED

1. That the Council recommends that member governments and the Director General exchange information on all phases of the problem, including such matters as the numbers and places of temporary residence of their nationals in other countries, and of the presence of the nationals of other countries, or stateless persons, within their territories.

2. That the Council recommends that member governments consult with and give full aid to the Director General in order that he may, in concert with them, plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of orderly and effective measures for the return to their homes of prisoners, exiles, and other displaced persons.

3. That the Council recommends that member governments consult with the Director General for the purpose of carrying out measures

with respect to the repatriation or return of displaced persons; and that the classes of persons to be repatriated be those referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV.

4. That the question of the assistance to be given by the Administration in the return to their homes of displaced persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality who have been intruded into homes from which nationals of the United Nations have been expelled should be considered as a separate issue to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV.

5. That steps be taken to insure the closest cooperation with the Committee on Health, as well as with the national health authorities of the various countries concerned, with a view to preventing and controlling any epidemics which may be expected to arise in connection with the repatriation of large groups of displaced persons.

6. That the Director General take steps to insure the closest cooperation with such agencies as the International Red Cross and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and any other appropriate bodies of suitable standing whose assistance may be of value, with a view to invoking their collaboration in the work of the repatriation of displaced persons.

7. That the Director General should establish the earliest possible contact with the military authorities of the United Nations with a view to concerting plans for dealing in a uniform and closely coordinated manner with any large groups of displaced persons which may be found in any liberated or occupied territory on the entry of the forces of the United Nations into that territory.

Resolution No. 11

A Resolution Relating to Policies With Respect to Agricultural Rehabilitation and Other Means of Increasing Food Essential to Relief

(Reception No. 315)

RESOLVED

That the Council approves the following statement as a guide to activities with respect to agricultural rehabilitation and other methods of increasing food essential to relief:

1. That for the first crop year after liberation in any area the Administration, through its agricultural rehabilitation and food production program, should give priority to the production of food for direct human consumption. For that year the war production pattern in liberated areas should generally be continued with emphasis upon

maximum output both from the soil and from fisheries. In certain areas, however, modification in this policy may be undertaken where a continuance of the war production pattern results in a disproportionate sacrifice in productivity, provided essential foods are otherwise available.

2. That it shall be the responsibility of the Administration to assist governments and recognized national authorities in the liberated areas immediately to take the necessary steps in providing the supplies and services needed to enable farmers to sow and harvest essential crops during the first crop year, to maintain their dairy herds, and to rehabilitate their farms for immediate food production. It shall also be the responsibility of the Administration to assist in restoring necessary processing facilities; in providing for the early expansion of fisheries and of the whaling industry; in reinstating the agricultural labor needed to carry out the production program; and, to the extent that they can contribute to the solution of relief problems, in reestablishing experimental stations and essential agricultural institutions, organizations, and services, in making the necessary technical surveys to determine agricultural requirements and to lay the basis for production programs.

3. That it shall be the policy of the Administration to integrate to the fullest possible extent its short-run agricultural rehabilitation and food production efforts with the longer-run reconstruction objectives of the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture, and to shape its policies so as not to hamper the achievement of those objectives, which call for the progressive realization in all countries of diets adequate both in quantity and quality.

4. That since priorities between various agricultural items will vary from area to area, such priorities shall be determined by the government or recognized national authority concerned in conjunction with the Director General in accordance with the general policy outlined above. In determining such priority for agriculture and fishing requirements the test should be applied whether the supply of these requirements will bring early and large returns in the form of crops and fish for direct human consumption.

5. The Administration should be prepared when requested by a government or recognized national authority to assist them in making technical field surveys in establishing priority on the need for supplies in making available information concerning production surpluses in nearby areas, and in providing such other technical assistance as is required.

Resolution No. 12

A Resolution Relating to Policies With Respect to the Rehabilitation of Such Industries, Transport, and Other Services as Are Essential to Relief

(Reception No. (316) 325)

WHEREAS

The preamble of the Agreement states that preparations and arrangements shall be made for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed industrial production and the restoration of essential services, it is therefore

RESOLVED

That, subject to the provisions of Resolutions Nos. 1 and 17 of this Session, the Council approves the following statement as a guide to activities with respect to the rehabilitation of such industries, transport and other services as are essential to relief:

1. Rehabilitation supplies are to consist of materials, such as raw materials, machinery, and spare parts needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated territories; and, within the scope of the Administration, the rehabilitation of public utilities and services, so far as they can be repaired and restored to meet immediate, basic needs, such essentials as light and water, power, transportation, and communication. These needs include rehabilitation of essential relief industries, such as those which provide food, shelter, clothing, medical supplies.

2. Raw materials may be supplied by (a) the liberated country in which the industry is situated and in which the materials are to be used, (b) another liberated country, or (c) any other country. The task of the Administration in cases (a) and (b) should be the rehabilitation of the raw material producing industries such as coal mines, mineral mines, construction materials industries, etc.

3. If the raw materials required must be imported from overseas, it should be the responsibility of the Administration, through the appropriate national or intergovernmental agencies, to arrange for necessary allocation and procurement of supplies, so that there may be created as promptly as possible, reserves to be available at the request of the Director General when and wherever the need arises.

4. It is recommended that pools be created of materials such as processing materials, machine tools, mobile power units, maintenance equipment, industrial machinery of both standard and special types, and spare parts.

5. It is recommended that in cases where home production exceeds home consumption, the government or recognized national authority concerned should take all steps necessary to enable the excess of pro-

duction available in a country to be put at the disposal of other liberated areas which may need such supplies to cover their deficits.

6. It should be the policy of the Administration to help those countries whose industries can be rehabilitated for production of relief and rehabilitation goods urgently required in other liberated areas. It is recommended that in attainment of these objectives the following be considered: special allocations of raw materials, machinery, and spare parts, by placing at the disposal of those countries, at the request of their governments, an experienced staff, and by providing special priorities for the return of skilled personnel awaiting repatriation.

7. It is recommended that the governments or recognized national authorities having administrative authority in a liberated area will keep the Director General and the appropriate regional committee fully informed as to any surplus of supplies from time to time available in such area, to meet, when circumstances permit, relief and rehabilitation import requirements of other liberated areas.

8. It is recommended that the Administration should, in consultation with the governments or recognized national authorities concerned and the appropriate international coordinating authority, assist liberated areas in restoring the transport and communications system to satisfactory working condition; it should also help to restore equipment, repair shops, workshops, shipyards, etc. It is recommended that a pool of transportation equipment both fixed and mobile should be created either from stocks manufactured overseas or in Allied or in neutral countries. Equipment which has been the property of the enemy may also form part of the pool.

9. It should be the task of the Administration to participate in conjunction with military and other appropriate authorities in the organization and coordination of the transportation of relief and rehabilitation supplies during the relief and rehabilitation period.

10. It is recommended that the requirements for raw materials, machinery, spare parts and processing materials should be established within each country and that a definite order of priority be established taking into consideration: (a) technical factors, such as, on the one hand, the necessity of restoring the public services (gas, water, electricity), and, on the other, the needs of various types of consumer goods; (b) social factors, such as the necessity of providing reemployment; (c) temporary economic factors, such as scarcity of certain raw materials and shipping.

11. The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief. No new construction or reconstruction work is contemplated, but only rehabilitation as defined in the preamble of the Agreement. Problems, such as

unemployment, are important, but not determining factors. They are consequences and, at the same time, motives of action. The Administration cannot be called upon to help restore continuous employment in the world.

Resolution No. 13

A Resolution Relating to Policies With Respect to Shelter

(Reception No. (317) 320)

RESOLVED

That the Council approves the following statement as a guide to activities with respect to shelter:

1. Any general rebuilding policy for the areas to be liberated is in the sphere of long-term reconstruction and does not, therefore, come within the purview of the Administration.

2. In the relief period priority in the rehabilitation of essential shelter or accommodation in the liberated areas should be given to:

hospitals and schools;
 habitations for homeless persons, especially for workers engaged in essential public services and in industries having high priority in relief, as well as for farmers and agricultural workers.

3. Where it may be necessary, however, there should be imported construction tools such as hand tools, building supplies and equipment, including excavating machinery, should essential materials and equipment not be found available, or be in short supply.

4. As regards the problem of shelter for displaced persons, which falls into two parts—temporary accommodation at collecting points and at frontiers, and accommodation of a more permanent, though not necessarily final character, for persons who cannot be returned to their homes either because their homes have been destroyed or because these are in territories still occupied by the enemy—wherever possible existing buildings, camps, barracks, and other buildings, should be used as they are or can be made suitable.

5. Where, in some enemy-occupied territories, extensive enemy colonization has taken place, and where consolidation of holdings and construction of military installations has been accompanied by destruction of farmhouses and buildings, there should be provided camp accommodations for farmers and agricultural workers upon return to their own country. Any large-scale permanent reconstruction of holdings and the rebuilding of farmhouses and other structures should not be undertaken by the Administration. Pools of

building materials shall be promptly created so that advance arrangements can be made for the accommodation of farmers and agricultural workers.

6. Where prefabricated housing is a specialized industry in any of the territories of a member government, the importance of making these supplies available as a part of the contribution of these governments should be recognized.

7. Where there is wide-spread destruction of particular areas caused by military operations or of a deliberate "scorched earth" policy on the part of the enemy, although priority should be given to housing repairs as indicated in paragraph 2, accommodation or shelter for workers in the food processing industries should be provided.

8. It is of importance that arrangements should be made, with the consent of the government concerned, for an expert assessment of this damage, so that detailed and accurate specifications of the equipment required in the reconstruction of factories providing essential relief requirements and the shelter or accommodations for the workers engaged in those industries may be obtained at as early a date as possible. In order that this work may be started, if possible, during the period of military responsibility for civilian relief and rehabilitation, the Council recommends to its member governments that the military authorities be invited to advise the Administration, to the fullest extent consistent with military security, of conditions found in the area affecting civilian relief and rehabilitation requirements and supplies.

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