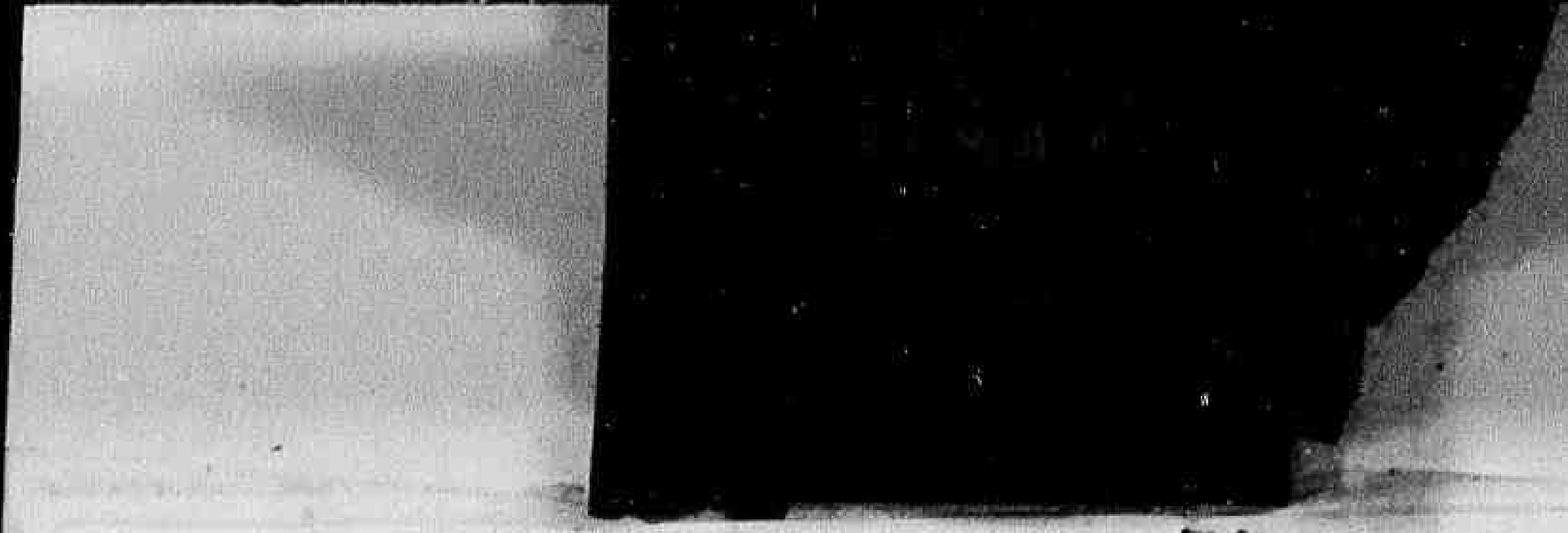
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ACC

10000/109/526
(VOL.6)



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

10000/109/526
(VOL.6)

UNRRA
FEB.-DEC. 1945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

~~624~~ 613

CSO 16/11

Pse see 611-612. for info

ERS

~~CSO~~ Pse Comm. 617.

Pse see 614 for info. 615 + 616 are in reply

2619

ERS 26/11 BL 19/11.

620

CSO

Adv we see reply to 618

HS 26/11.

625

4833

CSO ~~Pse~~ Info 624. SAM 29/11/45

CSO Pse info. 627. SHAEF 11/12/45

626 for info - ~~CSO~~ interim reply to 618. Econ Sec are furnishing a full reply as soon as possible.

FS 4/12.

C.R.O.

Ack use see reply to 618

HS 26/11.

4838

625

C.R.O. Ack. Dept. 624. Sent 27/11/40

dft Fwd. also. 627. SPH 27/11/40

626 for info - ~~C.R.O.~~ will send reply to 618. Secn. See are furnishing a full reply as soon as possible.

HS 4/12.

Closed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

504.

~~CIO~~ D/Ex. Com

603 for explanation see P.s 605-609 for i/f.

Encl 1 of 1 pp.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

593

CSO- Ref folio 592. Had best query to Col Fa. for action.

Encd 24/10

592

Yes early please & then let's have draft reply for C C Col. Fiske might be able to give you the answer this too.

24/10.

601

Dep. Ed Com.- Do you want to ~~discuss~~ review this before sending to Ec Com. It is not understood why Maj. Cundiff refers to "the additional responsibility of nourishing UNRRA activities" (para 3) and ~~the~~ "innumerable obligations which undoubtedly will be demanded once we have accepted them as our responsibility" UNRRA had merely asked for office space. and the statement that "UNRRA be given no encouragement in this matter" is not consistent with the more generous attitude at this HQ 4/11

Encd 2/11

602

CSO. UNRRA showed not

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785-017

Dep. [illegible]

before deciding to [illegible]. It is not clear
what they [illegible] refer to "the ad-
ditional responsibility of nourishing UNRRA
activities" (para 3) and ~~the~~ "innumerable
obligations which undoubtedly will be
demanded once we have accepted them as
our responsibility". UNRRA had merely
asked for office space and the state
ment that "UNRRA be given no encourage-
ment in this matter" is not consistent with
the more generous attitude at this HQ.

4:33 p

Enid 7/11

602

CSO.

I see no reason why UNRRA should not occupy such space in Montecatini building as may be released by AC/Bund. UNRRA should make their own arrangements with town major. We have no service functions with respect to UNRRA. Please reply accordingly.

11/5

Z

[illegible]

7/11

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

586 (585)

REMARKS:

This letter for your info — the Chief Com. wrote in a minute on the file & this matter that I should be informed & what we had found so far in the question. We are sending the file under separately from Accra. DM.

587

~~C.S.O.~~ Folio 585 and minute 586 for info

T-H.W.C. 26/9 Encd 25/9

588

~~C.S.O.~~ Folio 584 for info. T.L. original went to C.C.

T-H.W.C. 26/9. Encd 25/9

590

Ex-Com

C.S.O. Folio 589 for info

T-H.W.C. 18/10. Encd 18/10

4033

591.

C.S.O. Copy to Mr Keamy & UNRRA

DS (10)

~~515~~ 565

Civil Affair Section — minute 563-564.

The Executive Commissioner would like a concise report prepared showing the results and value of Col-Findlays visit to London

~~to~~ 566 Re Col Hemingways ex 2/9

DPR

for action please

CA S.
3SEP.1945

~~516~~ 567

To Civil Affairs Section. 562, 563, 565.

Reference ~~511~~, ~~512~~, ~~514~~. Herewith report by Colonel Findlay. Resolution re "Dissidents" is on page 4 of COUNCIL III DOCUMENT 4 of 2 July 1945, folio ~~508~~ 569.

568 569 570.

10.545.

~~517~~ 571

Ec.

Col findlays report is at 570.

See m 576

CA.S
3SEP.1945

Sd 13/9.

4832

~~to~~ 582

Ex Cmr

581

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2 July 1945, folio ~~586~~ 587.

10.545.

~~567~~ (571)

Ec~~o~~. 570.

Col thinks report in at ~~569~~.

See m 576

CA.S
DEC.1945

Sh 13/9.

4832

~~#~~ 582

Ex Chan

UNRRA la Argent et ~~#~~ 581

Fr 207.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

559

Executive Commissioner

Please see "report" at 556.
Quote 1442

V. P. C. A. S. — 560

I should like to have something more specific than this to show the C.S. as a result of Air Findlay's visit to London.

TTS/15/8

561

D. P. & R. S. C.

For necessary action in view of minute 560.

C.A.S.

K. Slaubley
Col
16 Aug 45

562

DP&RSC

Ref DPR/44/ADM of 24 Aug 45
I cannot find the resolution re "Dissidents" to which attention is drawn in para 1.
May it be flagged or otherwise clearly marked please

C.A.S.

K. Slaubley Col.
24 Aug 45

563

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

D.P. & R.S.C.

For necessary action in view of minute 560.

C.A.S.

K Hadley
Col
16 Aug 45

54 (52)

DP&RSC

Ref DPR/44/ADM of 24 Aug 45

I cannot find the resolution re "Dissidents" to which attention is drawn in para 1.

may it be flagged or otherwise clearly marked please

C.A.S.

K Hadley Col
24 Aug 45 : 31

54a (53)

C.A. Section.

I spoke to Col Fiddes re the "dissident resolution" and apparently this is missing from the papers attached. He will endeavour to produce it on the return 7 Sep. will advise. Perhaps in meantime Ex. Comm. would care to study other documents.

(547-557)

A/C A.
31/8.

54b

E.C. Sec.

Would you care to deal with this matter now or await Col Fiddes return

C.A.S.
1 SEP 1945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208 46

6298

5th December 1945.

DEC 1945

Chief Commissioner.

1. The news about UNRRA appropriation is most disturbing. Delay appears almost inevitable, even if a favourable decision is reached.

2. Economic Section is drafting a telegram to SACMED calling his attention to the grave danger of a gap in the pipe line and the disastrous consequences which must follow. (Copy to Embassies with request they forward to Governments).

3. I suggest as a wise tactical move, bringing into preminence the danger that lies ahead, and into true perspective the abstract future of the Allied Commission, that you should, at the beginning of Thursday's meeting with CAO and Ambassadors, state that you feel bound to raise a matter of far greater importance than the future of the Allied Commission and then let go on this supply menace.

M. S. LUSH

MSL/JG.

4:30

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208 Ti

626

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION
Surplus and Special Materials Branch

CAM/lp

Tel.472905

1 December 1945

Ref.AC/5000/1/S & S M.

DEC 3 1945

SUBJECT: UNRRA and Red Cross Supplies.

TO : Office of the Executive Commissioner
HQ Allied Commission

618

1. Reference is made to attached copy of letter from AMG 13 Corps, reference 13c/AMG/95/4, dated 14 November 1945.

2. The matter is being brought to the attention of both UNRRA and the Red Cross and, in the meantime, 13 Corps is being asked to furnish complete details as to quantities and locations of the goods in question in order that joint action can be taken by the authorities concerned.

Albert E. Dickens

ALBERT E. DICKENS
Chief of Branch

1 Encl. as above

BU
10/12

Copy to: Chief of Supply Group
Economic Section

See Minute 624

4923

(MAJ H)

0957

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208 FO
O
Log
624

Ref.:

27. November 1945

NOV 28 1945

SUBJECT : Extension of UNRRA Activity to AMG Areas

TO : Regional Commissioners :
Liguria Region
Piemonte Region
Lombardia Region
Venezia Region

1. The object of this communication is to inform you of the decision of the Allied Commission to permit the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) to extend its program to, and carry on field operations in, areas still under Allied Military Government control, with the exception of Venezia Giulia.

2. For your information, the activities of UNRRA in these areas will, for the time being, take the following form :

a. Public Health

The Health Division of the UNRRA Italian Mission operates through the Office of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health in the procurement and distribution of medical and sanitation supplies.

Also this Division has responsibilities in the control of epidemic diseases and for the medical care of non-Italian displaced persons.

For these purposes it is necessary for the medical officers (Headquarters consultants and district medical officers) to visit Italian health authorities, hospitals and other institutions, and to maintain contact with the Public Health Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, and other Allied authorities. It is also necessary to obtain information from manufacturing firms and distributing agencies concerned with the supply of pharmaceutical and biological products, X-ray materials and other medical supplies.

UNRRA has further commitments to the United Nations in the control of epidemic diseases, and it is necessary that the medical officers of the Health Division should have access to all persons concerned in the notification, treatment and control of infectious diseases. 4123

PA 30/11

see M625

(MAJ H)

0958

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017



Except in Piemonte Region, where direct approach by UNRRA representatives will be necessary, the Provincial Medical Officers (Medico Provinciale) are already in contact with the High Commissioner for Public Health and Hygiene. Relations with these officers will therefore be on the same basis as in Italian Government territory.

b. Welfare

The UNRRA feeding program for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children under 10 years of age is carried out by Provincial and Communal Committees who receive their instructions from the Italian Government through its Delegazione del Governo Italiano per i Rapporti con l'UNRRA. This Delegation has inspectors, or Regional Representatives, who may either go into their respective regions from time to time, or be stationed in those regions, and their function is to supervise the work of the Provincial Committees.

UNRRA Welfare personnel act as advisers and consultants to the Provincial and Communal Committees, and to the representatives of the Delegation, and act as observers for the UNRRA Mission of the work being done by the Delegation representatives and the committees. They have no formal authority over the Delegation representatives or the Committees, but may recommend to the Mission the measures to be taken if the program is not proceeding satisfactorily.

The Delegazione has already established through the Prefects in the Northern Regions its Provincial Committees. These have not yet been provided by UNRRA with their "basic instructions" nor have they yet held their first meetings, which will, in fact, be the first steps to be taken by UNRRA personnel upon their arrival.

It should be pointed out that the feeding program has been worked out in conjunction with AC and is purely supplementary in character. No local procurement of food-stuffs is intended. Therefore, no equivalent subtraction from local allocations or rations should be contemplated, nor should any action be taken by AMG to suspend its own supplementary ration, pending completion of a field study by UNRRA.

c. Displaced Persons

At the request of AC/AMG, UNRRA has already begun operating in the northern Regions in the care of non-Italian displaced persons situated outside camps, while during the course of the ensuing month, it is anticipated that UNRRA will take over the responsibility for certain AC camps. In the main, UNRRA activity with regard to Italian refugees is confined to the supply of clothing and camp equipment, through the Italian Government, which has already operating in Milan representatives of the Ministry of Post-War Assistance.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017



622

3. While the agreement for the extension of UNRRA activity to these areas is effective immediately, there may be some delay in the arrival of UNRRA personnel. However, UNRRA officials are instructing their representatives to make contact with you and the appropriate memebrs of your staff at the earliest possible date, to furnish such further details as you may require regarding their operations in your area.

4. It should be pointed out that these arrangements do not involve any change in the executive or jurisdictional position of the Regional Commissioners, nor should the activity of UNRRA be considered as representing duplication of any phase of AMG operations in the area. Furthermore, AC/AMG does not possess any jurisdiction over the personnel or activity or UNRRA. At the same time, it is requested that the Regional Commissioners and their staffs extend such assistance and advice as may be deemed appropriate to enable UNRRA most effectively to accomplish its mission.

5. Allied Commission responsibilities toward UNRRA are those of any other military unit, that is, the provision, subject to local availabilities, of rations, quarters, transport, and other housekeeping and/or maintenance facilities as may be necessary to enable UNRRA to carry out its mission. Allied Commission is not the only or principal source of supplies and services for UNRRA. UNRRA is accredited to the proper military commands in the area and possesses its own transport facilities. As a measure of courtesy, orders may be issued by AMG headquarters to enable UNRRA personnel to obtain transportation on Italian Military Aircraft.

/Sgd/ KLENRY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

cc. : S.C.A.O. AMG XIII Corps
C.C.
F.C.
Copies being sent G: G.5, AFHQ.
13 Copys.
P.B.S.
L.O. No2 Dist.

4026

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2708 Fb

621

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
APO 394

20 November 1945

NOV 2 - 1945

VIA AIR MAIL

Lt. Col. F.H.McCleary,
Chief Staff Officer
H.Q. Allied Commission
APO 394, U.S.Army

Dear Lt.Col. McCleary,

We wish to thank you for referring to us the letter of 9 October 1945 from some Yugoslavs in Italy containing certain comments on our Assistance Program for non-Italian displaced persons. It is a common occurence in the field of social work for persons not eligible for assistance to attack social workers on a personal basis rather than to recognize the reasons for their ineligibility.

For your information, we have recently extended our Assistance Program in accord with the decisions of the recent UNRRA Council meeting in London, to include the nationals of five of our member governments - United States, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., France and Yugoslavia, who had not previously requested UNRRA assistance for their nationals displaced in Italy. We are, however, able to assist only those persons who are eligible under policy resolutions approved at the first, second and third sessions of the Council of UNRRA.

We might add that we are unable to assist military personnel or demobilized soldiers and may only assist ex-prisoners of war upon the express request of the member government of which they are nationals.

May we again express our gratitude for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Antonio A. Sorieri

Antonio A. Sorieri
Deputy Chief of Mission for Relief Services.

4225

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208 48 329

Translation

Presidency of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government Delegation for
Relations with U.N.R.R.A.

0513

Rome, 20 November 1945

NOV 24 1945

I greatly appreciated your sending me a copy of your letter to Prime Minister Parri and Mr. Keeny, for the starting of relief for the North.

During the last few days, I made the final agreements with Mr. Keeny, and the work for the organization of relief in the above mentined zone, with the exception of Venezia Giulia, has already begun.

I send you all my thanks and remain,

Sincerely yours,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH U.N.R.R.A.
(Adv. Lodovico Montini)

L. Montini

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

trans. e/e

E.C. DIST - 2 hctor
Actori - Lc. Lec (3)
Jafo - C.C.
E.C.
4:22 ?

(CAIT 10)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208 Pt Y

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS

O Ext Com 618

13C/AMG/95/14

14 Nov 45.

SUBJECT : UNRRA and Red Cross Supplies.

NOV 19 1945

TO : HQ, AC.

1. Varying quantities of UNRRA and Red Cross supplies destined for consumption in JUGOSLAVIA are frequently being found in this area, having been sent back here for consumption by political and other agents of JUGOSLAVIA, and for distribution to pro-Slav elements.

2. It is considered that these goods should be confiscated and distributed in this area by A.M.G. This will ensure an equitable distribution without political favour.

3. No confirmation can however be obtained here of UNRRA's agreement to this.

4. May a ruling please be given. Until such ruling is given goods will be confiscated and held in pound.

For the Senior Civil Affairs Officer:

J.C. SMUTS,
Lieut-Colonel,
Deputy Senior Civil Affairs Officer.

JCS/ob.

Copy to:- Economics Section.

Note Econ. Sec are answering. 23/11.

Acc 626 Acc M.620

23/11

(MISS SAMPSON)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208 Exec. Comm. 616

ES. 1.32

16 November 1945

615

NOV 17 1945

Dear Mr. Keary:

Confirming our conversation on 15 November, attached is copy of a letter I have written to Professore Parri, indicating that the Allied Commission has no objection to the extension of the UNRRA supplementary feeding program to the areas of Northern Italy under Allied Military Government, with the exception of Venezia Giulia.

Sincerely yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. E. M. Keary
Chief UNRRA Mission (Italy)
ROME

cc: Avvocato Montini
Via Sallustiana 10
ROME

1 Incl: Ltr. to Parri

(MISS SAMPSON)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208 1/2

Exec! Comm:

615

ES. 1-32

16 November 1945

NOV 17 1945

My dear Professore:

Avvocato Mantini has asked whether the Allied Commission would have objection if UNRRA and the Italian Government decided to extend the present UNRRA supplementary feeding program and medical assistance program to the provinces of Italy now under Allied Military Government.

I am glad to inform you that the Allied Commission sees no objection to the extension of the UNRRA program in areas now under Allied Military Government with the exception of the Venezia Giulia area.

I have discussed the matter with Mr. Keeny, and I will inform the appropriate Allied Military Government officials of this decision and ensure their cooperation in this extension of the UNRRA program.

Sincerely yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral USN
Chief Commissioner

Professore Ferruccio Parri
The Prime Minister
Italian Government
ROME

cc: Mr. C. M. Keeny
Chief UNRRA Mission (Italy)
ROME

4321

(MISS SIMPSON)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208 to E4 Bonn

for Info.

614

Translation

Rome, 14 November 1945

Presidency of the Council
of Ministers
Delegation of the Italian Government
for Relations with U.N.R.R.A

0/11

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
A.C.
Rome

NOV 17 1945

I want to thank you for receiving me this morning. The purpose of my visit, my dear Admiral, was to pay my regards to you, and ask for your kind interest in favour of the U.N.R.R.A. Relief for the regions of Northern Italy, where it would be useful to extend the program for women and children (Montreal program), even if A.M.G. should stay for a longer period of time.

A general regulation establishes in fact that U.N.R.R.A. cannot start working in zones which are under the Control of Military Commands, and any possible activity in Northern Italy should therefore start only after the A.C. has issued an order regarding this matter.

I take a great interest in the above mentioned regions; that is why I brought the matter to your attention, asking you to see whether it is advisable to allow the beginning of the work in which the Italian Delegation is ready to co-operate.

As I am in friendly relations with the head of the Italian Mission and his staff, I feel certain that such operations could be carried out under the same form and with the same effects as in the other parts of Italy.

Allow me to express my gratitude, and believe me,

Sincerely yours,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN
GOVERNMENT DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH U.N.R.R.A.
(Adv. Lodovico Montini)

s. Lodovico Montini

trans. s/c

EC DIST - 17 Nov

~~MOTION~~ ORIGINAL TO CHIEFCOM

INFO - EK COM

- ECONSEC

(MISS SAMPSON)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

AFHQ REPEATED THIRTEEN CORPS

8394 15 NOVEMBER 1945 ROUTINE

RESTRICTED FD

PARA CHG FD REFERENCE MUR FOX XRAY FIVE TWO FIVE ZERO SIX CMA NINE NOVEMBER FD

PAREN TO FOR ACTION AFHQ REPTD THIRTEEN CORPS FROM HQ ALCOM CITE ASSOC PAREN

PARA TWO FD UNRRA AT PRESENT IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE BASIC FOOD RATION IN ITALY BUT IS CONDUCTING ONLY A LIMITED PROGRAM OF SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING FOR CHILDREN IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PART OF ITALY FD UNRRA ASSISTANCE AT PRESENT WOULD THEREFORE NOT BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR BASIC SUPPLIES FD PARA THREE FD REPORT OF LONDON UNRRA MEETING DECISION NOT QUITE CORRECT FD THE CONFERENCE EXPRESSED NO OPINION AS TO WHETHER VENEZIA GIULIA SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE SUPPLIED BY UNRRA FD IT MERELY EXPRESSED OPINION PAREN IN VOTING DOWN A YUGOSLAV PROPOSAL TO MAKE VENEZIA GIULIA A SEPARATE AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY PAREN THAT IF IT WERE LATER DESIRED TO EXTEND UNRRA AID TO VENEZIA GIULIA THIS AID COULD BE EXTENDED UNDER ONE OR ANOTHER OF THE EXISTING UNRRA AUTHORIZATIONS WITHOUT PASSING A SPECIAL RESOLUTION FOR THE PURPOSE SINCE YUGOSLAVIA CMA ITALY AND AUSTRIA HAD ALL BEEN DECLARED UNRRA AREAS FD

(Continued on page 2)

ECON SEC

550

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

CAPT BRAYBROOKE

0947

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017



PA 611

PARA FOUR PD CLEVELAND CMA WHO WAS MEMBER OF UNCLE SUGAR DELEGATION AT LONDON CONFERENCE CMA CONFIRMS ABOVE INTERPRETATION AND STATES THAT UNCLE SUGAR DELEGATION ASSUMED MILITARY WOULD PROBABLY CONTINUE SUPPLYING VENEZIA GIULIA WHILE IT REMAINED AMG TERRITORY PD

PARA FIVE PD THE RECORD OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE DOES HOWEVER AUTHORIZE UNRRA TO PROVIDE CIVILIAN SUPPLIES TO VENEZIA GIULIA IF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN THE AREA REQUEST UNRRA TO ASSUME THIS RESPONSIBILITY PD AFTER CONSULTATION WITH [redacted] KERNY CHIEF OF UNRRA MISSION ITALY THE FOLLOWING VIEWS ARE PUT FORWARD COLON SUBPARA ABLE PD UNRRA SUPPLIES FOR VENEZIA GIULIA COULD NOT IN ANY CASE BE FURNISHED PRIOR TO FEBRUARY ARRIVALS SEMICOLON AND ONLY THEN IF THE NEW ONE PER CENT APPROPRIATION IS VOTED BY CONGRESS BEFORE END THIS YEAR PD SUBPARA BAKER PD UNRRA ASSISTANCE TO VENEZIA GIULIA COULD ONLY BE SUPPLIED AT SAME LEVEL AND ON SAME STANDARDS AS THEN APPLY IN THE REST OF ITALY PD IF THIS WOULD UNDULY TIE HANDS OF MILITARY COMMANDER IT WOULD BE PREFERABLE FOR UNRRA ASSISTANCE NOT TO BE EXTENDED TO VENEZIA GIULIA PD SUBPARA CHARLIE PD THE FACT THAT UNRRA OPERATED THE BASIC SUPPLY LINE TO BOTH YUGOSLAVIA AND ITALY WOULD NOT REPEAT NOT NECESSARILY QUOTE RESULT IN UNIFORM TREATMENT BOTH SIDES OF MORGAN LINE UNQUOTE PAREN YOUR FOX XRAY FIVE TWO FIVE ZERO SIX REFERS PAREN PD STANDARDS IN EACH UNRRA AREA DEPEND ON SEPARATE NEGOTIATIONS WITH LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY CONCERNED AND ON MONTH TO MONTH AVAILABILITY OF IMPORTED SUPPLIES PD

PARA SIX PD IN VIEW OF FOREGOING IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT NO ATTEMPT BE MADE TO CHANGE PRESENT SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS UNDER TAM SIX NINE ZERO FOR VENEZIA GIULIA AND UDINE PD

END

DIST: Economic Sec
Chief Commr
Exec Commr ✓

4:18

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(b)(c)

FX 52506
NOV (9/1503 A

G/3297
NOV 10/0930

PRIORITY

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGEG REF JEC/4 DATED 6 NOVEMBER

REAR XIII CORPS INFO AIACOM ROMS

RESTRICTED

1. The distribution of UNRRA supplies in Yugoslav occupied VENEZIA GIULIA was authorized by the 3rd session of the UNRRA council in London in the 12th plenary meeting on 22 August 45.

2. For AIACOM. This same meeting authorized UNRRA supplies for Italy and AUSTRIA. The meeting apparently was unware that Allied occupied Venezia Giulia was being supplied bythe Military and intended that all of Italy including Allied occupied Venezia Giulia should be supplied by UNRRA. In view of this it might be advisable for us to recommend discontinuing present Military responsibility to CCS. That would result in uniform treatment both sides MORGAN line. Your view desired.

3. For 13 Corps. Please comment on advisability of terminating military responsibility your area in favour UNRRA responsibility.

See 612

DIST

4317

Info-Action Econ Sec (3)
Info C.O.
File
Float

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

EXEC() COMM 605

S 3273
REC 10/0900A
OF DEL REPT
NOV 10 1945
HEADQUARTERS
10 NOV 1945
A. C.

FM 9/1100A

FM ALCOS HELAN FOR FEMAS FROM LUCIANO

FM ALCOS BERN FOR ACHIS FOR CLEVELAND

DECLASSIFIED.

Following is text of 61 and 1/2 million dollar UNRRA program for ITALY January 1946.

"The flow of basic supplies for ITALY, now assured by the $100 million FDR program, will step on or about December 31 1946. Unless an early decision is reached by the Congress on the new $1350 million appropriation, there may be an interval before the UNRRA shipments which should start on January 1 1946. In order to avoid such a disastrous event, the Director General of UNRRA has authorized the use of 61 and 1/2 million, out of the 1350 million now being appropriated by the Congress to UNRRA as a fulfillment of its early commitments. For advance procurement of the January portion of the 1946 program. The present draft requisition is meant to implement such decision and is to be regarded as a valid request for procurement in the US, before the ends of the current year, of commodities to be shipped beginning January 11946.

The criteria followed in preparing the draft requisition are given in appendix A; for overall justifications of the various items reference is made to narrative statements on the 1946 UNRRA program for ITALY, prepared by FEA in WASHINGTON.

Lee M.604

further details and specifications as well as a list of items to be included in the category of "unspecified items" will follow in due course, in particular the requisite amounts in under discussion. "

Tabular statement of program compares January portion of total UNRRA program already in your possession with 61 and 1/2 million dollar program. Comprises 6 columns. 44,116 1, commodity, 2 unit cost, 3 and 4 headed "original UNRRA program" titles quantity tons and total cost respectively. 5 and 6 headed "61 and half million dollar program" titles

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quantity tons and total cost respectively. columns 2 and 3 are extractions from 1946 UNRRA program for ITALY and total italian import requirements already inyour possession. column four is result multiplication columns 2 and 3. details column 1 5 and 6 follow. foodstuffs, wheat 260,000 13000,000 dehydrated soup blank blank, sugar 12,000 1,476,000 fats 4,000 1,000,000 salted fish 4,000 880,000 coffee blank blank milk powdered 1,500 1,860,000 milk skim 2,000 1,400,000 milk evaporated 5,000 1275,000 meat 3,000 1,500,000 dried legumes 12,500 1,750,000. pats and oils, animal fats and oils 300 75,000 oil seeds (38 percent oil ) 7,000 630,000 cocoa blank blank celephony 2,000 400,000. textile raw materials; raw cotton 5,000 2,500,000 raw wool (scoured basis) 2,000 2,400,000 reworked wool 800 480,000 jute blank blank cellulose for rayon blank blank. hides and related products, cattle hides 4,000 1,600,000. rubber and allied products; natural and synthetic rubber 1,500 750,000carbon black 600 210,000 raw materials for pa er industry; cellulose for paper 1,500 112,500 mechanical wood pulp blank blank. lumber, lumber blank blank. nate ials for building industry; paper bags blank blank asbestos blank blank clay blank blank refractories blank blank . non ferrous metals; copper 2,000 480,000 tin 100 120,000 coal; coal 400,000 2,800,000 petroleum products; gasoline /20,000 400,000 kerosene, gas oil 20,000 240,000 fuel oil 40,000 280,000 lubricants 3,000 300,000. agricultural supplies; ammonium nitrate 26,000 1,690,000 phosphate rock blank blank farm machinery blank blank. medical and health supplies, medical and health supplie blank 1,500,000.summary follows first column commodity second column original UNRRA progra third column 61 and 1/2 million dollar program. foodstuffs 30,196,000 28,741/000. pats and oils 1,485,000 1,185,000 textiles 5,920,000 5,380,000 hides 1,600,000 1,600,000 rubber 960,000 960,000 paper 137,500 112,500 lumber 900,000 blank building 720,000 blank material non ferrous 600,000 600,000 metals coal 2,800,000 2,800,000 petroleum

4,15

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1,130,000 2,180,000 products agricultural supplies 3,265,000 1,696,000 medical and health supplies 1,500,000 1,500,000 freight 13,312,500 12,110,000 items which cannot as y yet be specified blank: 3,721,500 total second column dollars 64,546,000 total third column dollars 61,500,000.

Appendix A follows - the basic principle underlying the determination of the items to be included in this program is the origin of the commodities to be supplied. since the dollars 61 and 1/2 million can be spent as a general rule in the us. several items such as coffee, lumber, cellulose for rayon, building materials, copra, jute and mechanical woodpulp have been excluded. A special case is presented by phosphate rock the source of supply of which is french North Africa; negotiations are underway between the Italian and French governments with the object of concluding a direct deal. should such negotiations not come to a favourable conclusion, in view of the indispensible character of the material, it might be necessary for UNRRA to take the matter into its own hands. for the time being however, phosphate rock is not included in the draft requisition . the remaining differences between the total january program and the draft requisition are explained below. pohydrated soup is not included in this draft requisition because new arrivals will not be necessary until late february 1946 in view of the stocks at present available in the country and the shipments under way. the problem of paper bags for cement is still under consideration, the Italian government is considering the purchase of paper for bags in its own transitional program . no provision is made for farm machinery since it is not known whether it will become available for shipment in january. special mention should be made medical andhealth supplies. in the Italian program for 1946 there is a long list of pharmaceutical and chemical products which is under consideration by AC and CCAC it is

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017



1,150,000 2,180,000 products agricultural supplies 3,[illegible]95,000 1,690,000 medical and health supplies 1,500,000 1,790,000 trucks 13,312,500 12,110,000 items which cannot as yet be specified blank 3,722,500 total second column dollars 64,546,000 total third column dollars 61,500,000.

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expected that a special requisition will be forwarded for this and a sum of dollars one and half million has been allocated for that purpose. there is a number of items which will appear as essential for early shipment in the course of supplementary investigations during the next few weeks, provision has been made for such a possibility by setting aside about 3.5 million for "items which cannot as yet be specified". this sum is also to be regarded as including contingency reserves.

LIST

ACTION : [illegible]

INFO : [illegible]

4312

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

63

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 2209/601/EC 14 November 1945

SUBJECT: Office Space, UNRRA

TO : Acting Chief of Mission,
UNRRA, Rome

592

1. Reference your letter of 13 October, regarding the proposal to establish UNRRA mission in the Montecatini building in Milan.

2. There is no objection from this HQ's point of view to your mission occupying such space in the building as may be released by AC/AMG. It is not yet known how long those premises will be occupied by AC/AMG and the 4th floor to which you specifically refer, (together with the 2nd and 3rd) are reserved for Allied Commission as long as may be necessary. However the rest of the building is being operated by the Montecatini Company.

3. It is suggested that you make your own arrangements with the Town Major of Milan; unfortunately it is not in our power to put the building at anyone's disposal.

/s/ NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive Commissioner

Copy to: Office of Rep of CC, NC, Milan.

see M604

4011

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208 Ext

600

**ALLIED COMMISSION**
**OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER**
Montecatini ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Building
MILAN

AC.ADV/2154
Tel. 632-141 ext. 01

JWC/ac
30 October 1945

NOV 2 1945

SUBJECT: Office Space, UNRRA Ref. 2208/595/EC 595

TO : Executive Commissioner, Hq. Allied Commission, A.P.O. 394

1. The Headquarters Commandant (Major Macnamara) of this Office has been consulted regarding this problem and his remarks were as follows:

a) The 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors of the Montecatini Building are reserved for the Allied Commission;

b) The 1st floor is being taken over by the Montecatini officials. The rest of the building has been and will be operated by the Montecatini Company;

c) UNRRA has been told they must approach the Montecatini officials directly if they care to use space in this building;

d) It is presumed that UNRRA does not use requisitioned premises and that Brig. Lush said we are not beholden to them;

e) I have refused to do the house-keeping for UNRRA

f) I will not let them in this building unless they provide a quota of oil for heating.

2. This Office inherited the UNRRA representative when we consolidated with Region on office space and other administrative problems. It is cleared from the above statements by the Headquarters Commandant that UNRRA is expected to provide for its own faicilities as soon as possible. Inasmuch as they are apparently to enter upon an expanding program and the duties and personnel of this Headquarters are constantly being reduced, it is not deemed advisable to take on the additional responsibility of nourishing UNRRA activities in this area.

3. It is thought to be particularly desirable to assert the independence of the Allied Commission from UNRRA from the beginning of this Liaison organization so that we will avoid being called upon for innumerable obligations which undoubtedly will be demanded once we have accepted them as our responsibility. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that UNRRA be given no encouragement in this matter and every assistance will be given by this Headquarters to help UNRRA establish its independent organization here in the North.

For DEPUTY EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER:

J. Wm. Cunliffe

J. Wm. CUNLIFFE
Major AGD
Executive Officer

AG 230.2 603

(1 Typed copy)

(CARBON WHITE)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

22085

554

E.C.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
ITALIAN MISSION

16 September 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, USN
Commander US Naval Forces
Northwest African Waters

SEP 25 1945

As per your request for information to Admiral Stone of ACC, I submit the following observations regarding the UNRRA progress in SICILY:

Approved this date by the "del governo Italiano per i rapport in UNRRA," 249,600 rations for the nine (9) provinces of SICILY comprised of children, from 0 to 15 years of age and nursing and expectant mothers. On the basis of granting 750 calories per day to each of thesepersons as a supplementation of the Italian Government controlled rations, the following amounts of food are allocated per month:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Milk | - | 327 tons |
| Semolino | - | 88 tons |
| Sugar | - | 71 tons |
| Flour | - | 588 tons |
| Lard | - | 106 tons |
| Dried peas & beans | - | 386 tons |
| Fish | - | 1567 tons |

To date the program has extended to maximum of 102,000 persons. There is variation from week to week in number due to changing plans, and temporary invavailability of food stores. To date the greatest difficulty encountered has been transportation. The lack of consistently adequate transportation has resulted in delay and unevenness in the movement of foods. For example, food already delivered to the Island against the above amounts has arrived in broken lots and with considerable variation in amount and therefore in terms of length of time the food is to last. For some items, there is in the provincial warehouses supply for almost five (5) months. For other items, one province has received food which could last only seven days. There is, however, a continuous shipment of food into the Island from the Federazione Italiano dei Consorzi Agrari. Transportation also creates difficulty in moving the food within the provinces to the points of distribution. The net result of this has been that planning has been very difficult and actual delivery to ultimate recipients has been delayed because of invavailability or shortage in certain items, which prevents the distribution of the full ration.



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(CAST WHITE)

(DISTRIBUTION AS PER SHEET 2)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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I feel that considering the tremendous handicaps a very creditable job has been done in this area, and with time we should achieve a more regular flow of goods. I would like to see the provincial warehouses stock-piled for three (3) months with monthly delivery to replace monthly consumption.

Another difficulty has been that because of the urgency of the Sicilian situation decision was taken to commence operations in all nine (9) provinces at the same time. This rapidity, in addition to the unavailability of sufficient personnel, has resulted in some confusion and lack of direction to the Italian provincial personnel. 250,000 rations in a land of 5,000,000 persons with a tradition of chronic dissatisfaction with officialdom, has created in the Italian officials some degree of apprehension which has expressed itself in their tendency to try to appease the population and has made it very difficult for them to determine that this individual shall receive and another shall not. There is no question that the need far exceeds the 250,000 quota. Within the last few days an important step was taken by the "del governo Italiano per i rapport in UNRRA" in the appointment of a district representative of that office who will be resident in SICILY. Avv. Compagnini, who has been selected, is setting up a district office in PALERMO. With this office in operation we shall now be able to achieve more frequent and more consistent interpretation and guidance to the provincial committees who have suffered from a lack of this up to this point.

Communications are quite inadequate in SICILY. There are some communes in SICILY that do not have telephone or telegraph and there are others that can be reached only by climbing roads up the hillside. This adds to the difficulty of giving interpretation and guidance and in turn receiving reports of operations. There is, however, an awareness of need I think on the part of all which when supplemented by the active direction which should be available from Avv. Compagnini's office, will result in the very near future in a more smoothly functioning program.

To sum up, I would say the difficulties have been:

Transportation, Local Financial Resources for many Expenses, the great difficulty faced by the local officials in distributing so few in the face of so much need, the rapidity with which the program was started and the lack of close and consistent direction. All of the above are within immediate remedy, except transportation.

I hope that the above comments convey to you the situation as I see it. I am quite optimistic that the next 45 days will see a great change in the right direction.

Respectfully,

/s/ ROLAND ARTIGUES
Welfare Representative

/jcr

EC DIST - 25 Sep 45
Chief Commr (Orig)
Exec Commr
Econ Sec
C.A. Sec

4.08

E.C. 2208 40

(581)
1.3.2

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

SEP 19 1945

CHIEF OF MISSION'S NARRATIVE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1945.

SR

CONTENTS

This Report is an integrated summary of the Mission's operations and emphasises problems, developments, and trends during the month and specifies targets for the following month.

In order to facilitate compilation of this Report it was deemed necessary to adopt a consistent pattern in reporting throughout divisions and other organisational units. Thus the following sections contain the consolidated material :-

1. Introduction.
2. Relations with Military Authorities and Italian Government and Agencies.
3. Problems, such as (a) Significant problems in Divisions;
   (b) Problems caused by instructions received;
   (c) Repercussions caused by political disturbances;
   (d) Administrative problems.
4. Statement of actions requested of European Regional Office, London.
5. Immediate major work program.
6. Major activities.
7. Attachments.

Divisional material appears in the above sections in the following order:

A. Office of the Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission.
B. Public Relations.
C. Supply.
D. Health.
E. Displaced Persons.
F. Welfare.
G. Finance & Administration.

The omission of a Division from a section means that the Division has nothing to report under that heading.

4307

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787017

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4307

(S.M.KEENY)
CHIEF OF ITALIAN MISSION

SEE Mem 582

Distribution:

U.S. Embassy (4)
British Embassy (4)
Allied Commission (3)
London (7)
Washington
Cochran
Cairo
Greece
Yugoslavia
Albania
Italy (All Divisions)

M-613FR

(CSO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

1. INTRODUCTION

August was a month in which the atomic bombs were dropped, Russia entered the war and the war itself ended.

Italy received the news of the end of the war quietly. Its attention had been centered on how to get out of its own difficulties. The note for the month has been relatively quiet, with the Parri Government apparently making real gains. There have been no considerable political disturbances, even Trieste being relatively peaceful. The announcements following Potsdam concerning the importance of an early settlement of the peace treaty has increased local optimism. Administration by the Allied armies, if they mean to get out fast, has eased the railway and housing situation and seems to be well received, with the usual misgivings in some quarters about what would happen when Italy has to look after its own affairs again.

The UNRRA action at the London Conference in approving an enlarged program for Italy has been received by the Italian press with general satisfaction. There is the usual optimistic handling of the news, with little recognition that the UNRRA relief will at best re-finance the supply lines already coming into Italy and will not add much additional aid. This Mission is stressing:
(a) that UNRRA cannot undertake any enlarged program until the money has been voted by the responsible governments;
(b) that the amount available for 1946 will not be large enough to provide anything but the bare essentials for the economy;
(c) that it is imperative that normal commercial relationships be re-established as soon as possible in order that the UNRRA program may be terminated at the end of 1946, without leaving the country in its present helpless position.

The outstanding bad news of the month is that there is a shortage in the wheat crop, which is down by 30% over last year. If the present estimates prove correct, it will be necessary to import wheat until the next crop comes in at nearly double the rate of the past year or to lower the ration. This is most serious, because nothing raises more excitement in Italy than lowering the bread ration.

The prospects for UNRRA's job for 1946 are of course changed drastically by the assignment of a broader program of work. Fortunately the present limited program is well under way. Also the end of the war makes it essential to get the necessary staff. The Mission's policy will be:

(a) to hold the present key people as far as possible;
(b) to place responsibility on the Italian Government as far as possible, consistent with the necessity of ensuring that imported supplies are used as intended;
(c) to rely heavily on aid from Embassy staffs.

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Urgent action is required and is being taken in cooperation with A.C. to
(a) assure that allocations are filed for the first quarter of 1946, though, of course, without final committment of UNRRA funds;
(b) to enquire as to the availability of present A.C. personnel; and
(c) to review the present organization to ascertain how much of it needs to be retained for operations next year.

2. RELATIONS WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES, THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND AGENCIES

(A) Office of the Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission

(1) The general relations with the Italian Government Delegation and with the Ministries concerned in the UNRRA program continue to be cordial and satisfactory. The UNRRA program in Italy has developed into a truly joint program between UNRRA and the Italian Government since all important actions are taken in agreement and in cooperation with the Government.



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(B) Public Relations

(i) An informal conversation which the Public Information Adviser had with Prime Minister Parri and Palmiro Togliatti, Minister of Justice, resulted in the Prime Minister's offering to place an official from his office to keep in touch with UNRRA affairs.

(C) Supply Division

(i) During the month it was established that the Government Delegation would be responsible for the manufacture of blankets and hospital textiles from UNRRA raw wool and cotton.

(ii) Negotiations were entered into with the Office of the High Commissioner for the 1942 Exposition with a view to obtaining its Science Building as a warehouse. This building could house 25,000 tons of food in Rome. Costs of alteration would be borne by the Exposition

(iii) A very complete estimate of the Agricultural situation and of the food and agricultural needs of Italy was furnished by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and the Office of the High Commissioner of Health and presented at a conference arranged for Congressman Christian A. Herter, Dr. Albert Viton and Mr. Henson.

(D) Health Division

(i) The Ministry of Health has arranged warehousing facilities in Genoa and Naples. Once an inventory of medical supplies has been made, transfer of title to the Italian Government can be effected immediately

(ii) The program of mosquito eradication to combat malaria in Sardinia is being drafted with the Ministry of Health and the Rockefeller Foundation; an official request for this project will be made to the Delegation in September.

(iii) Negotiations for exchanging UNRRA medical supplies on the mainland belonging to the Italian Army for items located in Sardinia have been initiated.

(iv) The Decree establishing the Ministry of Health has not yet been published by the Italian Government.

(v) 10,000 vials of penicillin are being purchased from the military to be used as a reserve to space out the periods when UNRRA shipments of Penicillin are late.

(E) Displaced Persons Division

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(E) Displaced Persons Division

(i) A Legislative Decree, effective as at 31 July, was issued with reference to the new Ministry of Postwar Assistance. This Decree establishes the new Ministry and makes it responsible for directing, promoting, providing and coordinating the moral and material assistance for partisans, returning soldiers, prisoners of war, military internees and their families, civilian refugees and other civilian victims of the war and for all those repatriated from other countries. The groups covered include virtually all persons affected by the war. So far as we have been able to observe, however, the provisions of the Decree have not been implemented as yet.

(ii) Representatives of the Ministry have been made responsible for liaison work with the Division and some progress has been made in this direction. Unfortunately, however, these liaison officers, who appear to be of fairly high calibre, do not appear to have real authority within the Ministry. Attempts are being made to face this issue with the Minister and to have their responsibilities defined.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785-017

(iii) Work with the Italian refugees continues largely because of the activities of the military authorities and of our Voluntary Society personnel assigned to the Ministry, but there is not yet a real assumption of responsibility and authority by the new Ministry of Post-war Assistance.

(iv) Apart from the military, our main relations with other agencies are with the IGCR. In Italy the JDC operates under the aegis of IGCR. Apart from these agencies, relations are maintained with ENDSI (Italian agency established by the American Relief for Italy) and with the representatives of the Voluntary Societies working directly with us. The Division, during the past month, concentrated with the IGCR on plans for review of apparently stateless cases receiving assistance from UNRRA.

(v) Numerous consultations were held with JDC representatives since there has been an illegal influx of Jewish refugees into Italy, many of whom are in UNRRA camps or receiving assistance from UNRRA. It has not been possible as yet to even estimate the number involved.

(vi) Our Voluntary Society staff members engaged in supervision of distribution of relief supplies to Italian refugees have been working closely in the provinces with ENDSI on joint plans of distribution.

(F) Welfare Division

(i) Provincial committees are now functioning in 48 of the 58 provinces under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

(ii) Provincial Committees are still leaning quite heavily on the UNRRA District Welfare staff for guidance and assistance in carrying out their work.

(C) Finance and Administration Division

(i) Finance Section:

(a) The Government has been punctilious in its adherence to the financial terms of the Agreement. A Decree has been approved in which lire have been matched with the entire $ 50,000,000. Credits are established, however, in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. Lire have been transferred to the UNRRA account for Administrative and Operative expenses whenever requested.

(b) Relations with the Allied Commission continue to be excellent. The Commission's cooperation in furnishing financial and economic information has been invaluable, particularly in the compilation of the report on Italy's ability to pay.

(ii) Administration Section:

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(ii) Administration Section:

(a) Whilst relations with the Italian Delegation are most amicable, some difficulty is experienced in getting the Delegation to act promptly, particularly in the requisitioning of billets, offices, garages and warehouse space. We eventually get what we want, but only after a great deal of effort.

(iii) Transport Section:

(a) The release of vehicles from AFHQ quarters has improved considerably. During the month 200 - 6x6 CMC 2½-ton trucks and 100 jeeps have been collected from the vehicle parks in the Leghorn area.

(b) The whole of the P.O.L. supplies for UNRRA are now obtained through C.I.P., which is the Italian Government Petrol Monopoly. Although adequate distribution points had not been established at the beginning of the month, the system is now working satisfactorily.

M-613-FR

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3. PROBLEMS

(A) Office of the Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission

(i) Progress made in August toward the strengthening of the Italian Government Delegation has not been satisfactory. The status of the Italian Government Delegation as the channel between the UNRRA Italian Mission and the Government needs further clarification. Since UNRRA may become responsible for the import program for Italy in 1946, it will be necessary that authority be given to the Italian Government Delegation in order to enable it to obtain prompt and efficient action from the Ministries. In fact, the whole problem of our relations with the Government is being re-examined in the light of the forthcoming expansion of the UNRRA program.

(B) Supply Division

(i) In coordination with our efforts to get AFHQ and AC to obtain Italian troops from the Military Mission, Italian Army, for guard duty for UNRRA goods, the Italian Delegation has addressed a similar request to the Commanding General of the Italian Army in the Rome Area.

(ii) A conference was held with various Government representatives to establish procedures for procurement by the UNRRA Italian Mission of indigenous Italian products for other countries.

(C) Health Division

(i) An outstanding problem of the Division is getting its supplies promptly from the U.S. Transport facilities have been seriously lacking, but this problem is gradually being solved.

(D) Displaced Persons Division

(i) The major problem facing the Division is that of taking over displaced persons work now being done by AC. Although food for displaced persons was requested last March, we are not yet in a position to provide from UNRRA sources a full ration to a single refugee in our camps. The possibility of purchasing rations from military sources as has been done in the past will soon be eliminated, which makes it essential to have basic rations without delay for a much larger number of refugees. The position with other supplies, such as clothing, canteen supplies and equipment, is equally unsatisfactory because of delays in shipment of items requisitioned.

(ii) The amendment to Resolution 57 raises important operational questions. It is not clear, for example, who will determine the nationality of those persons refusing to return to their country.

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Italian troops from the Military Mission, Italian Army, for guard duty for UNRRA goods, the Italian Delegation has addressed a similar request to the Commanding General of the Italian Army in the Rome Area.

(ii) A conference was held with various Government representatives to establish procedures for procurement by the UNRRA Italian Mission of indigenous Italian products for other countries.

(C) Health Division

(i) An outstanding problem of the Division is getting its supplies promptly from the U.S. Transport facilities have been seriously lacking, but this problem is gradually being solved.

(D) Displaced Persons Division

(i) The major problem facing the Division is that of taking over displaced persons work now being done by AC. Although food for displaced persons was requested last March, we are not yet in a position to provide from UNRRA sources a full ration to a single refugee in our camps. The possibility of purchasing rations from military sources as has been done in the past will soon be eliminated, which makes it essential to have basic rations without delay for a much larger number of refugees. The position with other supplies, such as clothing, canteen supplies and equipment, is equally unsatisfactory because of delays in shipment of items requisitioned.

(ii) The amendment to Resolution 57 raises important operational questions. It is not clear, for example, who will determine the nationality of those persons refusing to return to their country. Yet another problem in this connection is the fact that displaced persons in, as well as outside camps, will be subject to considerable pressure and propaganda from representatives presenting contradictory points of view.

4.705

(iii) Another disturbing problem is the unauthorized movement of refugees in Italy. These have been largely Jewish refugees coming in from Austria and Germany. We should like to stress again the need for UNRRA (ERO) assuming responsibility for displaced persons wherever they are found and the provision of sufficiently satisfactory care to help eliminate movements such as these. There is also the question as to the eligibility for care on the part of groups which move in this fashion. The interpretation of our resolutions indicates that a displaced person is one who was displaced by war. Now that the war is over, other groups may voluntarily displace themselves and there is a question as to whether these are to be considered as truly displaced persons.

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(E) Finance and Administration Division

(i) Finance Section:

(a) The Mission still awaits the information necessary to submit a statement of the actual costs of supplies furnished to Italy. Prompt action by Washington on this is imperative.

(ii) Accounts Section:

(a) Obligations: The following procedure is used for purchase of supplies and services from the British and American Armies: Receivable Orders are made up in quadruplicate and signed by an authorized UNRRA official. Three copies are presented to the Army Depot with a request that the order be filled, the fourth copy being retained by the UNRRA office issuing the Order. At the time the order is completely filled, the Sales office of the Army forwards one copy of the order to MTOUSA, one copy to UNRRA HQ, Rome, and retains one copy for its own files. Until Rome HQ receives a copy from the Army, it does not know the amount of obligation to the Army on the particular purchase since the original copy made up by UNRRA does not carry any value. In most cases, Receivable Orders are supported by indents for many items, some of which are not immediately obtainable. In such cases the Army does not forward the completed Receivable Order until all parts of it are filled. At the present time we have approximately 30 Receivable Orders on file which carry no value, and upon which it is difficult to obtain any value from the Army. Therefore, while we know we have a liability existing, we do not know the exact amount. It is believed that until such time as arrangements can be made with the Army to have them produce the exact figures monthly, it is better not to show an estimated amount

(iii) Personnel Section:

(a) The Mission adheres to the scale of wages which the Army has established for its Italian employees. Professionally and Technically qualified Italians find little difficulty in earning wages in excess of these rates; consequently difficulty is being experienced in replacing from local sources U.S.P.H.S. personnel returning home.

(b) The interviewing of large numbers of service personnel about to be released or repatriated has considerably retarded the other work of the Section.

(iv) Administrative Section:

(a) The present office accommodation is proving inadequate owing to the expansion of the Mission. Every effort is being made to get more accommodation. The Government is supplying further furniture, but more slowly than we would like.

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(iv) Administrative Section:

(a) The present office accommodation is proving inadequate owing to the expansion of the Mission. Every effort is being made to get more accommodation. The Government is supplying further furniture, but more slowly than we would like.

(v) Transport Section:

(a) The time lag between placing requests with AFHQ and actual release has meant an inadequate supply of spare parts and equipment for essential repairs in the past. This difficulty will be eliminated as stocks are built up.

(b) The 2½-ton trucks and jeeps purchased from American Army surplus stocks have proved to be in such bad condition that only minor repairs have been carried out in the Rome garage. Tenders have been received from contractors for major repairs.

(c) The present garage accommodation is quite inadequate, and steps are being taken to obtain at least one other garage.

(d) All Italian employees engaged are screened, particularly drivers whom we are employing in large numbers at the present time. A

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recording and accounting system is being established in the UNRRA Garage so that pilfering losses may be reduced to the minimum.

4. STATEMENT OF ACTIONS REQUESTED OF ERO

A. Finance and Administration Division

(i) Accounts Section:

(a) Although many questions concerning home allotments have been settled by Washington and ERO during the month of August, a few problems of long standing still exist, as well as many new ones which have cropped up during August.

(ii) Personnel Section:

(a) A statement clarifying the Administrative Orders recently issued on the new salary rates for Class 1 employees.

(iii) Administrative Section:

(a) Since the typewriter position is still unsatisfactory, it would seem well to outline the present situation. There are 75 typewriters throughout the entire Mission, some twelve of these are good and some 25 bad. Included in the 75 are 10 typewriters which arrived from ERO and 15 from Philippeville during the month. The majority of these required repairing before they could be put into use.

Negotiations are being carried on at the present time to obtain typewriters from AC and MEO, but at this stage it is not possible to estimate either numbers or condition. Any assistance ERO can render in this matter will be very much appreciated.

(b) Cable received from Washington on 22 August stated that office supplies would be shipped "soonest". Due to the fact that a great many items of office supplies cannot be obtained locally, and such supplies as we can obtain are exceedingly high in price on the local market, it is most essential that all supplies come forward at as early a date as possible.

(c) Registry: Difficulty is experienced in securing information as to the whereabouts of UNRRA personnel to whom personal mail has been incorrectly directed. This would present no difficulty if other Missions were to forward us personnel directories.

5. IMMEDIATE MAJOR WORK PROGRAM

(A) Public Relations

(i) It is necessary that the Italian people appreciate that the resolution of the Council is but a recommendation, and that an expanded program for

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throughout the entire Mission, some twelve of these are good and some 25 bad. Included in the 75 are 10 typewriters which arrived from ERO and 15 from Philippeville during the month. The majority of these required repairing before they could be put into use.

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5. IMMEDIATE MAJOR WORK PROGRAM

(A) Public Relations

(i) It is necessary that the Italian people appreciate that the resolution of the Council is but a recommendation, and that an expanded program for Italy will be possible only when member nations subscribe additional funds.

(B) Supply Division

(i) The last series of movements to the provinces has established a fairly substantial stock securing, in most instances, three months' supply in those provinces, which have begun feeding. The Mission's goal is that by 30 September all provinces now organized should have in provincial warehouses or in the communes a stock sufficient to cover consumption for the rest of the year. Particular care is being taken to see that those places likely to be snowbound have sufficient stocks. 4.05

(ii) Pressure is being applied on the Government to prepare a plan of allocation and distribution for the northern provinces which are expected to come under the jurisdiction of the Government almost immediately.

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(C) Health Division

(i) The Medical Nutrition Mission, having completed a two weeks' survey in Cagliari and Sardinia, has moved to Catanzaro for the next survey.

(ii) Italian teams are being trained in the techniques of ridding hospitals and other institutions of insects.

(D) Displaced Persons Division

(i) Repatriation: Approval has not yet been received from the Italian Government of the Greek Agreement, although the terms of this Agreement are in effect. We are ready to pay transport of Greeks from Italy to Greece in any situation where such movement is not possible by the military. Constant contact with the Greek representative is being maintained and we are ready to make any plans which are necessary. The reverse situation, however, is not entirely satisfactory; for we have no assurance that Italians in Greece are being properly treated or that the Greeks will refrain from returning Italians who have lived in Greece for many years. This matter is being explored further with the Greece Mission.

(ii) Assistance: As a result of the amendment to Resolution 57, it is expected that the list of refugees assisted outside camps will increase by at least 3000.

(iii) Camps: Plans are going ahead for the closing of Philippeville. Shipping bids are in for the movement of refugees and supplies. Action on these bids has not been satisfactory but the matter is receiving urgent attention.

(iv) Italian Refugees: Plans have been developed in conjunction with the new Ministry for distribution of relief supplies on a continuing basis while taking into account supplies on hand, as well as those anticipated in the next month. These supplies are almost entirely clothing, which is badly needed and must be distributed before the bad weather sets in.

(E) Welfare Division

(i) Endeavors are being made to derequisition schools still held by the military for the fall term.

(ii) Every assistance is being given to provincial committees in the preparation of statistical reports.

(iii) Efforts are being directed to the release of a social agency directory for Rome which is now partially prepared in draft form.

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(F) Finance and Administration Division

COPY

(i) Finance Section:

(a) Consideration is being given to the greater employment of the lira fund on programs jointly approved under Annex III, Section 2 (b) (iii) of the Agreement.

(b) Provide an estimate of total costs for commodities imported and transferred to Government account to date.

(c) Audit the expenditures for the months of July and August of the Italian Delegation General Administration account for those expenditures over which the Mission has supervisory control in accordance with the Agreement in this regard.

(d) Reconsider the Government's instructions to the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzii Agrarii that all goods should be insured upon their arrival at warehouses.



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(e) Make the necessary arrangements to pay the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzii Agrarii for their expenses in connection with receipt, warehousing and transporting of UNRRA goods.

(f) Attempt to expedite the procurement for neighboring countries of relatively small quantities of commodities from Italian surpluses by establishing a credit from the lira fund for such purchases.

(g) In view of the impending program for Italy, it will be necessary, when further facts are available, to submit a supplementary Fourth Quarter Budget in its final form. A supplementary budget has been prepared with the facts as present available, but this draft must not be considered as final.

(h) Develop the Economic Statistical Subsection so that the Mission is not dependent upon the Economic Section of Allied Commission for financial and economic information.

(ii) Accounts Section:

(a) It is anticipated that the preparation of Philippeville's final financial statements will be completed by 30 September.

(iii) Administration Section:

(a) Registry: The establishment of our own courier service to some district offices. The revision and amplification of the directory. The revision of the filing system to provide for the expanded program.

(iv) Transport Section:

(a) In September it will be possible to step up the 2,500 tons of foodstuffs transported from port to provincial warehouses during the last fortnight of August, by virtue of the repair and issue of the GMC trucks.

(b) Once some thirty German and Italian passenger vehicles are made road-worthy, the personnel-carrying problems of the Mission, which have been particularly difficult in the last three months, will be to a large extent remedied.

6. MAJOR ACTIVITIES

(a) Office of the Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission

(i) A meeting was held at San Marino with the Government officials for the purpose of discussing the implementation of the Agreement with the Government of San Marino and of explaining the functioning of the Italian program after which the San Marino is patterned. At

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(B) Public Relations

(i) Fifteen United States Congressmen and other officials visited UNRRA in four different groups during the month and were shown UNRRA's activities in Italy and given pertinent material.

(ii) The Public Information Adviser visited Florence and organized public relations in the area. UNRRA posters were distributed and a Nutrition Conference covered.

(iii) Mr. Keeny granted an interview to Milton Bracker of the New York Times.

(iv) Feature articles were prepared for the American and Italian press.

M-613-FR

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(C) Supply Division

(i) Final agreement was reached that UNRRA would turn over to ARI 50% of the clothing and shoes received through the United National Clothing Drive and that ARI would stencil its own name on the bales received from the Mission.

(ii) The Director General of the Italian Delegation signed forms S-34 for food requirements for the last quarter and these were transmitted to Washington, together with a memorandum of justification.

(iii) During the month two full ships the JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS with about 6,000 tons of mixed cargo, and the JOSEPH HOOKER with approximately 7,800 tons of wheat and flour were received from the States. The HOOKER was received in Sardinia where the cargo was turned over to the Government. The HARRIS was received in Genoa and has just finished discharging. Bills of Lading on the cargo were received from Washington on 5 September and in the statistical report appended estimated quantities are used since we do not yet have an out-turn report. The EMPIRE STRONGHOLD was received in Naples from the U.K. with 87 hundred dozen spools of thread; the Beakonfield was received at Bari with 498 tons of yellow beans; and the WILLIAM BLOUNT was received with 100 tons of dried skim milk and 5.3 tons of medical supplies.

Total receipts to date are estimated at 86,165 metric tons, of which 61,470 have been transferred to the Government and 721 tons have been directed to UNRRA operations for displaced persons. Estimated losses before transfer are 415 tons, leaving stocks on hand under Mission control of 23,559 metric tons, none of which is wheat since all of this is transferred to the Government on arrival for repayment of an equivalent amount of locally-milled flour when and where needed in the provinces.

(iv) During the month 12,500 tons of food were made available to the provinces. Of this amount, approximately 3,500 tons represent merely a shift by UNRRA trucks from port warehouses in Rome and Naples to local provincial warehouses in the same cities. Also included are about 1,600 tons of locally-milled flour made available against UNRRA wheat.

There are several encouraging aspects in the figure of 12,500 tons. It is three times as large as that of the preceding month. Close to 3,000 tons were moved by rail, which represents a substantial improvement in the rail situation. It was possible to take partial advantage of the lift represented by the trucks obtained in Italy for the Greece and Yugoslav Missions. These trucks were driven overland by Army drivers from Naples and Leghorn to Brindisi for Greece and from Leghorn to Trieste for Yugoslavia. Part of the food moved during the month was some 850 tons of canned fish made available by the Government from AC imported stocks as partial repayment on the 2,000 odd tons of codfish loaned

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(D) Health Division

(i) The Fourth Quarter Budget for the Division was submitted for $ 1,417,607.

(ii) Of the 239 tons of medical supplies received to 31 August 141 tons had been transferred to the Italian Government and 4 tons to UNRRA-operated services.

(E) Displaced Persons Division

(i) At 28 August four-fifths of the camp population had been registered. Of these registered, 1,439 appear to be stateless. Of the rest, a list of 965 repatriable displaced persons has been submitted to AC for visas and transportation arrangements. By 31 August the registration of camps was up to date.

M-613FR

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(ii) During the month the number of displaced persons assisted outside of camps had increased from 3,938 to 6,082. This has been partly due to the additional cases in northern Italy where we have extended our operations and also to the influx of refugees who have come in from outside without authorization or official action. We have had to assist many of these groups on an emergency basis pending further disposition.

(iii) The camps in Southern Italy are practically full, with a population of 5800, with the exception of Ferramonti Camp, which is now closing because of malarial conditions. AC has agreed to our suggestion that approximately 900 Yugoslavs be moved from Santa Cesarea and Tricase Camps and that these camps be filled with apparently stateless Jews.

(iv) Italian Refugees: The repatriation of Italians from Germany continues at the rate of 7000 to 8000 daily, and movements are made to AC transit camps on the North and by train down both sides of the country to towns nearest their destination.

(v) Our Voluntary Society personnel continues its previous assignment of repatriation of Italian civilian refugees from Southern Italy to Central Italy. In addition, we have extended the service of supervision of distribution to Central Italy so that most of the country is now covered.

(F) Welfare Division

(i) During the month, food was distributed in 45 of the 58 provinces under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

(ii) Progress has been made in the solution of some of the difficulties encountered in the distribution process. The new allocation method developed by the Government should, in the future, assure the receipt of balanced supplies of foods. The movement of two or three months' supply of food to each province should also result in a smoother, more orderly and continuing distribution process.

(iii) In Naples the Welfare staff have been able to give some assistance in the reorganization of the entire investigation and visiting procedures of ECA. In Naples and Rome UNRRA staff has helped agencies coordinate their community services.

(iv) In both Naples and Rome the school lunch program has been operating successfully, together with special recreational programs which accompany the feeding program. In Naples 26,348 children are being fed under this project and in Rome 48,279.

(G) Finance and Administration Division

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(G) Finance and Administration Division

(i) Finance Section:

(a) Certain alterations were made to the draft of the Decree which is to implement the financial terms of the Agreement between UNRRA and the Italian Government as it seemed doubtful that the draft presented implemented the terms accurately. 4.02

(b) UNRRA, as an Allied organization, has indicated to the Italian Government that we should treat our Italian employees in a similar manner to AC in respect of tax assessment.

(c) The report on Italy's ability to pay, as at 27 July 1945, was completed, and filed as a secret document.

(d) the Budget for the Fourth Quarter has been completed together with the provisional supplementary budget.

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(c) Statistics: During the month, the Section assumed responsibility for obtaining accurate figures for the number of persons receiving UNRRA food. In collaboration with the Welfare Division revised instructions were prepared. These instructions were issued by the Government on 20 August; Welfare officers have been briefed, as well, and it is expected that accurate figures will be obtained from the reporting system now in operation.

(ii) Accounts Section:

(a) The increase in the temporary staff has placed an added burden on the payroll unit, since all auditing of time sheets is done by them. A systematic report of time worked has been put into operation at the UNRRA Garage and is functioning relatively well.

(b) All obligations assumed during August with regard to U.S. and British Army supplies and equipment have been recorded on the improved system now in operation.

(c) During August invoices were obtained from the Army for various stores and equipment covering a period of four months. These invoices have been identified as proper charges to the Mission and payment made in each case.

(iii) Transport Section:

(a) The fleet of goods-carrying vehicles has multiplied three times and is now capable of the movement of 2,500 to 3,000 tons per week. In addition to the movement of supplies from port to provincial warehouses, some trucks are working for Displaced Persons Division, Camps, movement of refugees, and on reconstruction work in Liberated areas. Some 30 trucks are working for Health Division on malaria control and other health activities.

(b) The Section has been actively engaged throughout the month on the clearance of some 2,500 vehicles from Leghorn and Naples for the Yugoslav and Greece Missions. Wherever possible these have been loaded with UNRRA goods for distribution en route, and a considerable quantity has been shipped by this means.

(c) A large number of convoys between various points in Italy have been organized.

(d) Approximately 40 jeeps have been repaired through the period.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2361 40

3 515

13 September 1945

SEP 14 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have pleasure in forwarding you herewith two copies of the Journal of the Third [redacted] Council Meeting which took place in London last month, in order that you may be apprised of the measures which the United States and British Governments took on behalf of your country.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

Copy to: Exec Comar
VP CA Sec
VP Leon Sec

4901

(Capt Arnold)

1002

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219

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(589)

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

16976/13073.1.1/19.14

Rome, 15 Oct. 1945

OCT 17 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

I received a copy of the Journal of the third meeting of the U.N.R.R.A. Council, which took place last August in London, and I want to thank you for sending it to me: I appreciate it very much.

In the Journal, I once more saw the passionate interest taken by the representatives of the great American and British nations, on account of their Governments, in the difficult situation of Italy, and their generous efforts to meet our numerous and deeply felt requirements.

May I express to them the appreciation and gratitude of the Italian nation, as well as my own; I want you, my dear Admiral, who supervise our fate with such care and goodwill, to be informed of our gratitude, and I remain,

Yours sincerely,

a. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

Copy to:- Mr Keeny UNRRA.

PA
Encl
18/10

trans. e/e.

EE DIST - 16 OCT 45

INFO-ACTION: Encl(2)
INFO: Chief Comm
" " Ex Comm

4:00

Copy

Lee (CMDT Wintle)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 2208/599/EC

26 October 1945

SUBJECT: Office Space, UNRRA

TO : Deputy Executive Commissioner

Further to our 2208/595/EC of 25 October, herewith a letter from Regional Commissioner, Lombardia, transmitting letter from President of Italian delegation to UNRRA. The last paragraph of which deals with the question of office space.

Followed up
1/11 - no action
BV 8/11

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

Copy with incls to UNRRA
(attn Mr. Hodgetts) ref.
yours of 18 Oct.

B/U 2/L 4033

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Ref: 2208/595/80

25 October 1945

SUBJECT: Office Space, UNRRA

TO : Deputy Executive Commissioner

1. Attached letter from UNRRA, regarding office space at Milan, is forwarded to you for appropriate action.

2. Please prepare a reply for the signature of the Chief Commissioner when arrangements shall have been made.

E H WHITE

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

See 7600

Encl
25/10

4838

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2708

597

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
BRITISH ZONE/AUSTRIA
APO 394

Office of Regional Commissioner.

Ref: B/23444

22 October 1945.

Subject : Italian UNRRA Mission.

To : Executive Commissioner,
HQ. - Allied Commission.

OCT 25 1945

1. Reference the attached translation of letter I have received from the President of the Italian Delegation dealing with UNRRA.

2. I have consulted my Public Welfare Officer on the subject and I am in agreement with the request made so far as this Region is concerned, that is to say, that UNRRA operate in Lombardia (the request covers all AMG territory).

3. May the necessary steps please be taken for the issuance of the letter referred to.

A.N. HANCOCK,
Colonel.
Regional Commissioner.

1e 549

(CAPT WHITE)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

TRANSLATION

Roma, 15 October 45

(516)

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Delegazione del Governo Italiano
Per I Rapporti con L'U.N.R.R.A.

To: Col. A.N. Hancock,
capo dell' AMG per Lombardia
Milano.

After the meeting I had with you I verified the present state of operations in reference to the U.N.R.R.A. assistance programme in the North.

As you know this programme is limited to assistance to women and children for about 500,000 persons in the provinces of Northern Italy.

As far as we are concerned the operations relative to the despatch of goods are already at an advanced stage and by the middle of November it is considered that the central warehouses placed at our service in the North will be stocked with food sufficient to a 3-months ration.

However, before these operations can begin a necessary formality on the part of the allied military authorities is essential, i.e. a request to the Italian U.N.R.R.A. mission, which would otherwise be unable to operate in the territories which have not yet passed under Italian control.

I wish to point out the necessity for such a letter in the interest of the assistance programme for those Provinces.

I take this opportunity ~~to~~ also to point out that it will be necessary for a certain number of rooms in the Montecatini Building in Milan to remain at the disposal of those offices whose task will be the carrying out of the operations of the present U.N.R.R.A. delegation and mission and at the disposal of those which we hope will be operating in the near future on a much vaster scale.

(Signed) LODOVICO MONTINI

President of the Italian Delegation dealing with U.N.R.R.A.

4037

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

595

Ref: 2208/595/20 25 October 1945

SUBJECT: Office Space, UNRRA

TO : Deputy Executive Commissioner

512

1. Attached letter from UNRRA, regarding office space at Milan, is forwarded to you for appropriate action.

2. Please prepare a reply for the signature of the Chief Commissioner when arrangements shall have been made.

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

4836

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22-8-50 Ec. Comm.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

OCT 19 PM

592

Rome.

18th October, 1945.

OCT 19 1945

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.,
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission,
A.C. Building,
Rome.

My dear Admiral Stone,

In view of the imminent extension of UNRRA operations to North Italy, it is essential for us to open a District Office of the UNRRA Italian Mission in Milan.

If the enlarged program is approved, the Milan Office will become the center of UNRRA activities in the North, and will assume particular importance in connection with any project of industrial rehabilitation which UNRRA may undertake in the future.

I understand that the Montecatini Building in Milan is at present requisitioned by the Allied Military Government. UNRRA is already occupying a small office on the fourth floor of that building, which is used for assistance to non Italian Displaced Persons. It is estimated that the entire fourth floor will be needed for the UNRRA offices. The floor will be divided between the UNRRA Italian Mission and the Italian Government Delegation for relations with UNRRA, with which we are closely collaborating in carrying out a joint program of assistance.

May I urgently ask that the 4th floor of the Montecatini Building in Milan be put at the disposal of UNRRA, as soon as the military necessities may make it possible.

I will be particularly grateful to you for giving favorable consideration to this request.

Sincerely yours,

G.H. Hodgkins
Acting Chief of Mission

See 598

See 593 + 594

See 4685

See 603

Le (Capt White)

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22084

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Economic Section

Ref. 1.32/53 25 September 1945

SUBJECT : Distribution of UNRRA Supplies in Trieste

TO : Headquarters AMG 13 Corps

SEP 25 1945

1. Reference your cable S/208 of 17 September 1945, asking the question of whether reports of Jugoslav distribution of UNRRA supplies in Trieste were true or not.

2. Mr. Keeny of UNRRA was contacted and he stated that he has no information on this subject. At the time he was contacted, three members of the Jugoslav Mission to Italy were present in Mr. Keeny's office, and when questioned on this subject, they stated they had no knowledge of such actions indicated on XIII Corps' cable.

3. Air Vice Marshal Saul, UNRRA liaison Representative to the SAC MED in Caserta was contacted by telephone 19 September 1945. The subject cable was read to him and he indicated that this was the first he had heard about such distribution of UNRRA supplies. He stated he would look into the matter and advise this office of his findings as soon as possible.

4. This office will inform you as soon as more information is had on this subject.

(SIGNED)
NORMAN R. SMITH
Major, AGD

CHARLES W. WALTON
Colonel
Chief, Supply Division

Distribution:
✓Executive Commissioner
Chief Commissioner
Food S/C
UNRRA - Attn: Mr. Keeny

(CAPT WHITE)

SEE F 586
HMS 7+52

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

# JOURNAL

Third Session of the Council

VOL. III, No. 7 LONDON, ENGLAND 14 AUGUST, 1945

## ORDER OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 14 August, 1945
SESSION HEADQUARTERS: County Hall

**9.45 a.m.**
GENERAL COMMITTEE
Room 169

**10.30 a.m.**
EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING
Council Chamber
Discussion of Director General's Programme of Operations—*Continued*

**2.30 p.m.**
COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES
Room 130

**4.30 p.m.**
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL CONTROL
Room 177

### COMMITTEE ON PROCEDURE

The Committee on Procedure met on Monday, 13 August, 1945, at 10.15 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jan Stanczyk (Poland).

The Committee considered the draft resolution proposed by the Government of the United States of America relating to the inclusion of Canada and France in the membership of the Central Committee.

The Committee on Procedure decided to recommend to the Council the adoption of this resolution amending Article III, Paragraph 3, of the UNRRA Agreement.

The Committee on Procedure further decided to recommend to the General Committee that the wider question of the increase of membership on the Central Committee, as raised by the member of the Council for Australia at the meeting of the Council on Saturday, 11 August, 1945, should be considered as soon as possible by the Council during the present session.

### COMMITTEE ON POLICY

The Ad Hoc Committee on Policy held its second meeting on Monday, 13 August, at 10.30 a.m., under the chairmanship of Mr. Jan Masaryk (Czechoslovakia). The Committee discussed Paragraphs (b) and (c) of Item 7 of the Agenda relating to the authority of the Administration to assist in the care of displaced persons who cannot or do not wish to be repatriated or returned to their homes, and the necessity of agreement with the government of the country of which they are nationals as a prerequisite to their care in enemy or ex-enemy territory.

Speeches were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Poland, South Africa, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Norway, Poland, the United States, France, and by the Director General.

The Committee decided to adjourn the discussion until its next meeting.

### FILM SHOWING

POSTPONEMENT OF SPECIAL PROGRAMME

The avoid conflict with other official engagements, the programme of films which it was planned to show at the Ministry of Information today (Tuesday, 14 August) has been postponed until *Friday next* (17 August). The showing will start at 6.00 p.m. and will last till about 8.00 p.m. As previously announced, the films include:

1. *Broken Dykes* (Effects of the flooding in Holland).
2. *Stricken Peninsula* (Italy's needs).
3. *The Star and the Sand* (Yugoslavs in Middle East camps).
4. *Polish Refugee Children* (Transplanting refugees to other lands).
4. *Note—the Peace* (UNRRA's role in the new international organisation).
6. *Food—Secret of Peace* (The world food shortage).

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## "UNRRA REPORT": LAST SHOWING

The UNRRA Newsreel Report film will be shown today (Tuesday) in Room 156 (opposite the dining room) at 1.00 p.m. and again at 5.00 p.m. With it will be shown Canada's unusual animated short film on international economic relationships, *Mutual Aid*.

## SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

The seventh meeting of the Third Session of the Council was called to order at 4.30 p.m., Monday, 13 August, 1945, at the County Hall, by the Chairman, Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai.

The request has been made by the member for the U.S.S.R. that the applications of the Ukrainian Republic and the Byelorussian Republic should be placed on the agenda of the current session. As this matter had previously been referred to the General Committee, the Secretary was asked to read the Report of the General Committee on this matter. This read as follows:

Second Report of the General Committee:

*The General Committee met at 9.30 a.m., 11 August, 1945, Room 169, and recommends that the applications of Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration be set down on the Agenda of the Third Session of the Council and further recommends that the Council consider these applications at a Plenary Meeting.*

In reply to the Chairman, it was stated that this report had been circulated by the Secretariat.

The representatives for Yugoslavia and Poland seconded the request that the admission of the two new Council members be put on the current agenda, in view of the fact that the programme of forthcoming operations, which would be important to these countries, was to be discussed.

The member for the United States requested that the resolution of the United States relating to the admission of new members be put on the agenda for the current session. This was seconded by the member for the United Kingdom, put to the Council by the Chairman, and carried.

### ADMISSION OF THE UKRAINIAN AND BYELORUSSIAN REPUBLICS

The Chairman called on the Secretary of the Council to read the recommendation of the General Committee on the subject of the application of the Byelorussian Republic and the Ukranian Republic for membership.

The SECRETARY: The General Committee recommends:

*That the applications of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic for admission to membership in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration be set down on the Agenda of the Third Session of the Council, and further recommends that the Council consider these applications at a Plenary Meeting.*

The CHAIRMAN: That, of course, is not a substantive proposition for consideration by the Council. Is there a resolution actually recommending the admission of the two Republics?

The SECRETARY: The resolution, based on the recommendation of the General Committee, which the Secretariat was asked to prepare, is as follows:

*Whereas the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic have applied to the Council for admission to membership in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,*

*Resolved:*

(1) *That, in accordance with the provisions of Article II of the Agreement of 9 November, 1943, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic are hereby admitted as members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.*

(2) *That the proportion of the administrative expenses of the Administration for the calendar year 1945 to be allocated to the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic be determined by the Council after receipt of a recommendation from the Committee on Financial Control in accordance with Resolution 25.*

This resolution was put to the vote of the Council, and adopted unanimously.

The request was made by the member of Council for the U.S.S.R. that a cable be dispatched to the Republics named, inviting them to send their delegation to the present Session of the Council.

### ADMISSION OF SIGNATORIES OF UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

At the request of the Chairman the secretary read a resolution submitted by the United States delegation:

*Whereas under Article II of the UNRRA Agreement Governments and Authorities which are not signatories of the agreement may, upon application for membership, be admitted by action of the Council;*

*And whereas certain Governments which are not now members of the Administration are signatories of the Charter of the United Nations;*

*Be it resolved:*

(1) *That the Central Committee is hereby authorized on behalf of the Council to admit those Governments which are signatories of the Charter of the United Nations and which are not now members of UNRRA into the membership of UNRRA on the same terms as the present members of the Administration as set forth in section 4 of resolution 14.*

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Supplement to Journal No. 7

# United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

## THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

*List No. 6*

*Documents issued on 13 August, 1945*

# *GUIDE TO COUNCIL DOCUMENTS*

| Document No. | Code | Title | General Subjects Covered | Agenda Item |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57 | Ad Hoc/P (45)3 | Committee on Policy: Minutes of 10 August, 1945. | Displaced Persons: Indigenous Supplies. | |
| 58 | C(45)28 | Order of the Day—13 August, 1945. | Plenary Meeting. Committees. | |
| 59 | Ad Hoc/P (45)4 | Memorandum by World Jewish Congress, American Jewish Conference and Board of Deputies of British Jews. | Jewish displaced persons; in camps in Germany, in other ex-enemy countries, in allied countries; non-repatriable Jews; Jewish cooperation with UNRRA. | |
| 60 | Ad Hoc/Pr (45)2 | Committee on Procedure: Agenda for 13 August, 1945. | Inclusion of Canada on Central Committee. | 2 |
| 61 | Ad Hoc/G (45)6 | Second Report of General Committee. | Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics: Applications to be placed on Council Agenda. | |
| 62 | CFC(45)34 | Committee on Financial Control: Minutes of 11 August, 1945. | Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman; minutes of previous meeting. | |
| 63 | Ad Hoc/Pd5 | Displaced Persons: Draft Resolution. | Draft submitted by U.K. Representative. | |
| 64 | Ad Hoc/Pr (45)3 | Draft Report of Committee on Procedure. | Amendment to paragraph 3 of Article III of UNRRA Agreement: proposed text. | |
| 65 | C(45)29 | Committee on Supplies: application of Iceland for membership. | Position *re* exports of fish and fish products. | |
| 66 | C(45)30 | Committee of the Council for Europe: application of Denmark. | Letter applying for membership. | 4892 |
| 67 | CFC(45)37 | Committee on Financial Control: Supplement to Contribution Report. | Contributions: developments between 6 and 13 August, 1945. | |

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(2) *The Central Committee is authorized, upon the recommendation of the Director General and in consultation with the Committee on Financial Control, to determine the amount which any new member may be requested to contribute to the administrative expenses of the Administration.*

The Chair recognized the member of the Council for South Africa.

Mr. J. R. JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the resolution in principle, but before reaching a decision on this I should like to consult the resolutions of the Atlantic City Session which, I believe, cover the matter.

The Chair recognized the member for the United Kingdom.

Mr. P. J. NOEL BAKER: Mr. Chairman, on the substance of the matter I feel it is plainly desirable—and I believe every member of the Council is agreed—that the U.S. resolution should be adopted. I should, therefore, like to support the proposal made, and I hope we shall adopt it now.

If I may, I would like to reply to the request made by the member of the Council for South Africa. The resolution which has just been read came from the General Committee and with their authority to the Council. It was a re-draft of the resolution submitted originally by the U.S. In this original draft the Director General was authorized to invite signatories of the Charter to become members, whereas it is open, under the General Committee's proposal to the Central Committee, to admit them. I think it is plain that the change suggested by the General Committee is right, and I believe that the U.S. delegation agreed. As to the main point of what we now have to consider, if a government is fit to sign the United Nations Charter and to join in the great new World Organization which we are going to set up, then certainly it is also fit to come and work with us here in UNRRA. Their participation will help us in our work and will advance the purposes for which this Organization has been set up. On those grounds I hope that this proposal will be adopted and adopted unanimously.

The Chairman recognized the member of Council for Norway.

Mr. A. ORDING: The General Committee, so far as I know, has not made any recommendation to the Council. I understand that the proposal referred to by the Chair is that the Central Committee should be authorized to admit the signatory governments. This delegation, however, agrees in substance, and we second the motion.

The resolution was then put by the Chairman to the vote of the Council, and adopted unanimously.

### Programme of Operations

The discussion on the programme of operations was preceded by a short statement from the Director General.

Mr. Herbert H. LEHMAN: In formulating the programme of operations, I should estimate, as shown on page 38 of the Programme of Operations, that there would be nearly two million displaced persons in Austria and Germany on 1 October, 1945. Figures were given here last week by representatives of the military to show a considerably smaller estimate. There is no way of making any precise estimate of either the number of displaced persons who may exist on a given date, or of other factors which will affect the cost of operation. The cost of the operation will depend on the actual numbers as at a given date, on which the full responsibility of UNRRA commences, the date of the take-over, the arrangements that can be made with the military concerning supplies, transportation and other factors, and the length of the period of responsibility of UNRRA. All those factors will play a very great role; so that I must make it quite clear that there is no means, at this time, of forming any precise estimate of the cost. But in the figures which I gave in the several tables, I showed an estimate of the cost of the operations for displaced persons to be undertaken by UNRRA, the balance for this year and all of 1946, as $179,000,000. Obviously, if the displaced persons are fewer than the two million estimated, the cost will be less; but there is no way of estimating how much of a saving there will be over the estimates shown in the two tables. However, assuming that the figures that have been given to us by the military are approximately correct, there would in all probability be a saving of from 50 million to 75 million dollars over the estimate.

### Comments of the Member for China

The Chair recognized the member of the Council for China.

Dr. Tingfu TSIANG: My remarks on the plans of the Director General are very brief. As our work has progressed we have realized that our earlier plans were indeed inadequate. After experience in the field and full study of the needs of the various countries, our Director General has placed before us a plan of operations in the future. That plan is quite comprehensive. It may not, and in fact it cannot, meet the needs of all the countries, but I would suggest that the plan goes a considerable distance in meeting the most urgent needs of the suffering countries. Therefore I would support that plan with all my strength.

In regard to the items presented in the plan, I shall not make any comments. We are not here to say that the needs of this or that country are less or greater than the needs of any other country. That line of discussion my own Government would not wish me to go into. I have no desire to bark along that line, for in the opinion of my Government, whilst the relief of material distress is of great importance, we have another objective which is equally important, namely, that after UNRRA has done all it can, the nations of the world should come to a better understanding of



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each other; the peoples of the world will have a greater fraternal feeling towards each other.

Therefore in the opinion of my Government, while relief of material distress is important, the promotion of that fraternal feeling in the post-war world is equally important. I think that the plan as drafted by our Director General will go far in achieving both the direct and the indirect objectives of our common enterprise.

### Comments of the Member for the United States

The Chair recognized the member for the United States.

Mr. William L. CLAYTON: I said this morning that I believed we would have in the United States considerable difficulty in getting the Congress to approve another substantial appropriation say of the order of the first one, for UNRRA operations, but if the programme were satisfactory I believe that we could obtain from the Congress of the United States another appropriation of approximately one per cent of the national income for the fiscal year ending July, 1943. I do not of course in this matter undertake to make any commitment on the part of the United States Congress.

I would like to speak here on some additions to the progeamme presented by the Director General in his report. I have in mind particularly the needs of two countries: Italy and Austria. There are two resolutions which I would now like to present covering assistance to those two countries.

### Needs of Italy

It will be useful to outline for the benefit of the Council the background against which these Resolutions are presented, and the reasons why the United States Government considers them an important and integral part of the action to be taken at the Council during the current session.

First, as regards Italy. Ever since the invasion of Sicily in 1943, the Allied Armies responsible for military operations in Italy have provided minimum amounts of supplies to relieve immediate distress in Italy, and to prevent disease and unrest among the civilian population which might prejudice the military operations in the area. This was particularly necessary in Southern Italy which was normally a deficit area for food, and in which the Germans methodically destroyed essential industry, electric power and utilities. When VE-day came, the Italians found themselves in a particularly unfortunate position. While the northern part of their country had been liberated rapidly without any major destruction of industrial facilities, the Italians did not have the means to make those factories run. The men, the skill and the electric power are there; but coal and raw materials and petroleum products must be imported to get Italian production on its feet. In spite of efforts to produce the largest possible quantities of food, the Italian grain harvest this fall is extraordinarily poor, due to drought, and in certain areas to grasshoppers.

Normally, the northern part of Italy helps to feed the south, while the islands of Sicily and Sardinia are roughly self-sufficient. Next year the total deficit of wheat alone may reach close to two million tons for the year, in order to maintain even the present low ration of 300 grams of bread per day.

The combined military responsibility for sending civilian supplies to Italy ceases at the end of this month. For the interim period between September and December of this year, a minimum flow of basic supplies to Italy will be maintained through a special appropriation which has been made by the United States Government for the purpose. It is our hope and belief that the British and Canadian Governments will be joining with us in keeping this supply line open until the end of the year.

To meet the problem, from December on, it is proposed that UNRRA should assume the responsibility for basic relief and rehabilitation supplies to Italy during the year 1946.

The provision of UNRRA help to Italy, as all the member nations are aware, has a history. At the Atlantic City Conference, the Council decided that UNRRA would not conduct relief operations in enemy or ex-enemy territories except to the extent necessary to provide relief to United Nations displaced persons and to prevent epidemics affecting United Nations nationals. At the Montreal Conference, the Council voted in Resolutions 57 and 58 to conduct a supplementary relief operation in Italy to the extent of no more than $50,000,000 worth of supplies. This operation is already well under way, under the able direction of UNRRA's Chief of Mission in Rome, Mr. Keeny. However, it is necessarily extremely limited and contemplates only the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies, assistance in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons, and welfare services for children and nursing and expectant mothers. It is clear that this limited programme is no substitute for the basic supplies which would be maintained by UNRRA if the resolution I am about to present is approved by the Council.

The question naturally arises—should a United Nations organization assume the responsibility for relief in an area which only two years ago was an enemy country? I believe that during these two intervening years Italy has earned the right to be treated as a member of the community of free nations. Italy's partisans played a major part in the liberation of the Po Valley, as Field Marshal Alexander and General Mark Clark have testified. The new Italian Government, which began its life under great handicaps in a tiny section of the country, has been progressively strengthened, is growing in a democratic mould, and is now headed by a Prime Minister who formerly directed the

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resistance movement in northern Italy. The recent Tripartite Conference at Berlin resulted in complete agreement that a formal peace treaty with Italy should be drawn up and made effective as quickly as possible. The section of the Berlin Declaration dealing with Italy is an important statement of policy, and I would like to read it in full:

"The three Governments have included the preparation of a peace treaty for Italy as the first among the immediate important talks to be undertaken by the new Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy was the first of the Axis Powers to break with Germany, to whose defeat she had made a material contribution, and has now joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan. Italy has freed herself from the Fascist regime and is making good progress towards the re-establishment of a democratic Government and institutions. The conclusion of such a peace treaty with a recognized and democratic Italian Government will make it possible for the three Governments to fulfil their desire to support an application from Italy for membership in the United Nations."

In order to enable UNRRA to conduct in Italy a programme of relief and rehabilitation, I believe that the relevant procedures require two things to be done at this Council Meeting. The first is to act on the resolution which I am presenting to the Council herewith. The second is to modify the Programme of Operations in order to provide sufficient funds with which to undertake an Italian programme on the same standards and basis as the programmes for other liberated areas.

Thereafter, UNRRA can take immediate steps to build up its Mission in Italy so that it can cope with its new responsibilities; to negotiate an agreement with the Italian Government and to build up a supply pipeline which can be effective when the present pipeline runs out at the end of the year.

### Needs of Austria

With regard to Austria, the resolution which I submit to the Council merely specifies that no provisions in the existing Council Resolutions shall prevent the Administration from undertaking relief and rehabilitation operations in Austria, and from treating that country as a liberated area rather than an ex-enemy area, on the invitation of the appropriate authorities. It has been generally agreed among the occupying powers that military arrangements for import of civilian supplies should cease in Austria by the end of the calendar year, if possible, and that a civil administration should then assume the responsibility, subject to the approval of the Control Commission. Austria will presumably be faced with the full burden of maintaining her own civilian economy long before the time when the country is ready to assume the full obligation of keeping its own economic house in order. The Council will recall that the Moscow Declaration of November last year expressed the intent of the concurring powers that a free and independent Austria should be restored and that the Austria of the past seven years should, in effect, be considered by the United Nations an occupied country which was forced to participate in the aggressions of the enemy. As an implementation of this policy, it has since been agreed that Austria would not be called upon to pay reparations. I am sure that the peoples of the United Nations concur, and are prepared to support the action now requested of this Council that Austria should benefit by UNRRA's assistance, and be thereby enabled to undertake its own economic rehabilitation, which in turn will permit Austria to resume its rightful place in the world community of peace-loving nations.

The assistance which UNRRA might be called upon to render to Austria, in undertaking operations there under the same terms as in other liberated areas would not, in the opinion of experts who have been studying the minimum essential imports of civilian requirements for this purpose, cause any great drain on the resources of the Administration. Areas adjacent to Austria, as well as the Soviet authorities, are already supplying a part of Austria's essential import needs; these contributions I trust can be continued for those categories of relief supplies which are in surplus in Eastern Europe. Austria, for centuries the cross-road of Eastern and Western cultures in Europe, may prove to be, as a free and independent country, an important participant in the programmes of international collaboration and co-operation.

### Proposals for Aid

I would like to read the two resolutions which the United States Government hopes the Council will adopt. I request, Mr. Chairman, that these resolutions be circulated for consideration by the Council Members before they are acted upon.

"*Whereas Italy, being the first of the Axis Powers to break with Hitler, made a material contribution to the defeat of Germany and thereafter joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan; and*

*Whereas Italy has freed herself from the Fascist regime and is making good progress towards the re-establishment of democratic Government and institutions; and*

*Whereas under Resolution 58 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has already undertaken certain operations in Italy confined to the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies, to assistance in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons and to the care of children and nursing and expectant mothers, and the welfare services associated therewith; and*

*Whereas the urgent needs of the Italian people for basic imported relief and rehabilitation supplies are being met by the combined military authorities only until the end of August, 1945;* 4656

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*Resolved:*

*That the Administration is authorized and directed to initiate as soon as possible in Italy, and with respect to Italian nationals, a programme of relief and rehabilitation assistance on the same standards and basis of priority as apply to liberated areas of the United Nations and their nationals, and that the limitations previously imposed on the Administration in Resolutions 1, Part I (3), and 58 are modified accordingly."*

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of that Resolution.

"*Whereas by the Moscow Declaration and otherwise, members of the United Nations have expressed the intention that Austria should be reconstituted as a free and independent nation, and*

*Whereas in accordance with this intention it is desirable that Austria should benefit by the assistance of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as soon as possible, it is therefore*

*Resolved: That nothing in Resolution I or any other Resolution of the Council should prevent the Administration from undertaking relief and rehabilitation operations in Austria as a liberated area on the invitation of the appropriate authorities exercising administrative control of that country."*

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of that Resolution.

### Comments of the Member for the United Kingdom

The Chair recognized the member of the Council for the United Kingdom.

Mr. P. NOEL BAKER: The other day we were discussing the Report of the Director General on the work which has been done up to the present time, and it was agreed by many governments who are in the best position to know that in fact the results achieved have been much better than the public had been led to think, and that in action UNRRA is proving that it was right to set it up.

We are now talking about the future, and we must concentrate our minds on the future and do all we can to concentrate the mind of the public, also, on what remains to be done.

In the Director General's programme of operations everything that he says in the fifty pages of his Report leads to the conclusion on the fifty-first which is put in the form of a question: "Shall the United Nations furnish the additional resources needed by the Administration to carry through its operations in 1946?" This question the Director General places before the Council for its consideration at the Third Session. He urges that the Council recommend to the member governments that they take action to provide the additional resources required to carry the task forward towards its completion.

That is the question we have now to face on his programme. More resources, more contributions from governments in goods and services and foreign exchange are now required if UNRRA is to do the job which the Director General has sketched; and as we are seeing, the programme is not in itself a complete picture of what UNRRA had to do.

### Industrial Rehabilitation

There is one matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Director General and of the Council. It is the need for an increased allocation of resources for industrial rehabilitation. I think that the sums originally thought of have in fact already been increased, but I venture to think that the condition of Europe, up to date, shows that it would be wise to reconsider further, to see whether we ought not now to have even larger allocations for putting industry to work again at the earliest possible moment.

Then, we have the proposals just made by Mr. Clayton that Italy and Austria should become recipients of UNRRA help. Like other members of the Council, I should like to examine in detail the resolutions which Mr. Clayton has circulated to us to-day. I think it almost certain that I shall be in agreement with them, but as to the details I want to keep a free hand, and I know he will agree that we, like other members of the Council, should do so. But I want at once to say that we agree with the main substance of the propositions which he makes. We believe that Italy should be treated as he proposes. He spoke of the work of the Italian partisans, and recalled the messages of appreciation sent by Field Marshal Montgomery while operations were going on; but far more important to this Council is the prospect of what might happen in Italy if adequate help were not brought here through this coming winter. In the northern plains of Italy there are 23,000,000 people. We expected that their factories and their transport system would be smashed. Happily for us, and for the world at large, partly through our action, partly through the action of the Italians themselves, that did not happen. We are so far fortunate, but if it should happen that nevertheless the mills and the factories remain idle, that men are standing round the streets while their families are hungry through this coming winter, can we expect to avoid trouble which might be disastrous for us all? Those remarks apply in full to Austria. It will be a very serious thing for all of us if there should be disturbances in Italy or Austria, which might happen if the conditions became as bad as they would be without UNRRA help. Therefore, as I tried to argue the other day, this—like all the rest of UNRRA—action is a matter of enlightened self-interest for every country which belongs.

### Increased Contributions

More resources are needed. My Government has already allocated a full contribution of one per

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cent of its national income for the year 1942–43. It is making available as fast as it can to the Administration the services, the goods and the exchange which are needed to pay up in full. We have suffered very considerable war damage ourselves; our rehabilitation expenditure will not be small. Our financial situation is very grave; we do not stand in the matter of foreign exchange where we used to stand in the happy days of 1939; we are, perhaps, more crippled financially by the war than any other large country in the world. I cannot this afternoon go quite as far as Mr. Clayton has gone with regard to a further contribution, but I do say this, that the United Kingdom is ready to make a further contribution to the further work which UNRRA must do.

I hope, in a day or two at most, I shall be able to say how much, on what conditions, and in what way we can do it, and I hope that that will further a general agreement by the Council as a whole on this important matter of new contributions; but I do say now that in principle, in spite of our own difficulties (which I beg the Council to believe are very real and very grave) we will make a further contribution. I want to add that I think it is of the highest possible importance that every nation which belongs to UNRRA should make a maximum effort to bring help in this crucial year. I would like to re-echo the words with which the Canadian delegate ended his splendid speech on Saturday last: "We must all do everything we can up to the limit of our strength."

There are some countries whose financial position has been much less damaged by the war than that of others. I am not quite sure that everyone of them has made its full contribution of one per cent. Some have made considerable contributions, but not as much as that. I do ask every delegate to represent to his government at home that now is the time when they can help the world, and, incidentally, help the future prosperity of their own countries, in this way. I believe it may be true that some of the receiving governments will find, as they begin to get things moving again with UNRRA help, as shipping becomes available, they may have a large national surplus of some supplies. That may be very useful to UNRRA on a cash payment basis. It will be goods coming into international trade, additional supplies by which UNRRA will benefit. But it is not impossible that some of them may be able to make a contribution—even if it is only a token contribution it would have a great moral value—a free contribution from those surpluses towards the work which UNRRA has to do.

There is another point to which I want to refer in the Financial Plan of Resolution 14. Paragraph 20 recommends that as far as possible all expenses of the Administration within a liberated area shall be borne by the government of such area, and shall be paid in local currency made available by the government of the area or derived from the proceeds of the sale of supplies. I do not know quite how much help the Administration has received from the provision of local currency in pursuance of that paragraph 20, up to the present time. I suggest that is a matter which the Director General and his colleagues should closely examine, and which delegates themselves should examine. Perhaps there are governments who are here represented who have not yet felt able to provide local currency to help in the Administration's costs within their country, but who might now be able to do so. That, again, would be one more way of increasing the material resources of the Administration, but it would have not only a material importance. If I may venture to suggest it, it would have a moral importance as well, because every extra government that comes in with a contribution, which makes some sacrifice of its own towards the achievement of the common work, is helping to encourage other governments to do so, and strengthening the general effort which will be made.

Those are the observations which I want to make at this stage, but I hope that I may be able to speak on a later day on the whole matter of contribution; and I hope that my remarks may be more specific and more encouraging to the Council on this occasion.

### Conclusion of Meeting

In response to the query of the member of Council for the U.S.S.R., the Chairman agreed that the procedure of circulating the draft resolutions to members in advance of discussion would be followed.

The Chairman pointed out that according to Article IX of the Rules of Procedure, it was mandatory for the Chairman of the Council to refer the resolutions to the appropriate Committee. He proposed to refer them to the General Committee, which was meeting the following morning. This was not to be interpreted as meaning that the debate on the general programme of operations was restricted or concluded. It would continue at the next Plenary Session.

The meeting was adjourned at 6.10 p.m., to reconvene at 10.30 a.m. the following morning.

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL CONTROL

The twenty-first meeting of the Committee on Financial Control was called to order at 3 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. William L. Clayton (United States). Mr. Clayton requested that, as he had another meeting, his place be taken by the Temporary First Vice-Chairman, Mr. G. S. Dunnett (United Kingdom). Mr. Dunnett then took the Chair. Mr. Harold Glasser (United States) was elected as rapporteur.

The Committee discussed the question, referred to them by the Council, of the percentage of administrative expenses that should be borne by Denmark now that this country had become a member of the Administration. After

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and having regard to relative population, pre-war national income, and degree of destruction caused by the war in Denmark and other Western and Central European countries, the Committee decided to recommend to the Council that half of one per cent of the total administrative expenses of the Administration be allocated to Denmark, and that Denmark be requested to pay one-half of this amount for the calendar year 1945.

The Committee commenced a discussion on the Fourth Financial Report of the Administration for the period ended 31 December, 1944, and the Report of the Committee on Financial Control to the Third Council Session, which had been referred back to the Committee on Financial Control in order that they might advise the General Committee on the appropriate action to be taken. This discussion will be continued at a further meeting to be held at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday next, 14 August, 1945.

## MAIL AND MESSAGES

The attention of Delegates is respectfully called to the blackboard outside the Council Chamber on which continuous note is kept of letters and messages received.

It would be greatly appreciated if Delegations could arrange a daily check with the Enquiry Office for mail and messages likely to be left there.

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572

Ref: 2208/EC

12 September 1945

SUBJECT: Guards for UNRRA Supplies

TO : Colonel I. F. Beleer
UNRRA Liaison Officer

1. Reference is made to UNRRA's request for the use of two companies of the Italian Army for the purpose of guarding warehouses and accompany trucks with UNRRA stores moving from ship to warehouse and from warehouse to provinces. This matter was referred to AFHQ by AC on 25 August, and a copy of our letter sent to you for information.

2. AFHQ has now informed us that it is not considered advisable to change the present policy concerning use of Italian troops since the guarding of UNRRA supplies is not a military commitment. Therefore, these troops should not be used for this purpose. However, AFHQ indicates that when the Italian Government assumes full control of the Italian Army, employment of the Army will be a matter for the Italian Government to decide, and it is suggested that the best solution would be for the Italian Government to provide such civilian guards as are necessary.

A. B. ARNOLDY

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208 EC

Ex. Cont 512

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

AG 370.091/159 GCT-O

6 September 1945

SEP 10 1945

SUBJECT: Guards for UNRRA Supplies.

TO: Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
APO 394

1. Reference is made to your letter numbered 2208/EC dated 25 August 1945.

2. It is not considered advisable to change the present policy concerning the use of Italian troops; since the guarding of UNRRA supplies is not a military commitment, these troops should not be used for this purpose.

3. However, when the Italian Government assumes full control of the Italian Army, the employment of the Army will be a matter for the Italian Government to decide. It is considered that the best solution would be for the Italian Government to provide such civilian guards as are necessary.

BY COMMAND OF FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER:

8 SEP

KIMUND R. SHUGART
Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

Ans 513

4887

(Capt Kennedy)

(1 Staff Copy)

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/44/ADM

9 September 1945

SUBJECT : UNRRA Conference London.

TO : Executive Commissioner, H.Q., A.C.,
(through C.A. Section).

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1. I enclose certain documents collected during the Conference. I would draw attention to the resolution re "Dissidents". Page 4 is the "actual resolution".

2. The general system was to discuss matters in "Committee" and bring up resolutions for confirmation at the "Plenary Sessions" which were held daily.

3. The "Plenary Sessions" handled the matters brought up, with decision and the minimum talk - generally confirming the decisions of the Committee in a very few minutes.

4. I listened in and talked to with many UNRRA Representatives connected with Displaced Persons - and the many related problems.

I also met Displaced Persons (Military Representatives) from Germany and France and discussed diverse problems with them.

5. The question of "Dissidents" and "Stateless", the most important and difficult question in connection with Displaced Persons, was only discussed when I was present, as the "Plenary Session" for it was not due until the following week.

6. The resolution to be brought up concerning "Dissidents" was couched in as guarded language as possible and if passed would enable UNRRA to take on this responsibility. I understand that it has been passed with 4 countries dissenting.

7. I felt, having made the necessary contacts that I could do no more to further that resolution, and as I felt my presence was more required here, returned after 1 week on 11 August.

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7. I felt, having made the necessary contacts that I could do no more to further that resolution, and as I felt my presence was more required here, returned after 1 week on 11 August.

The Conference, I understand was still proceeding on 21 August.

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C.B. FINDLAY
Colonel,
Director.

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CONFIDENTIAL

COUNCIL III DOCUMENT 4
C(45)3
2 July 1945.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Memorandum and Draft Resolution Relating to Item 8 of the Draft Provisional Agenda.

This item has been placed upon the agenda by the Director General because of recent experience of the Administration with the problems referred to and because of the expectation that the same problems will be raised in connection with a number of persons who will be encountered in displaced persons operations in Germany and elsewhere. In this memorandum the subheadings under the item are discussed in a different order and are slightly changed in wording in the light of further study.

a. Necessity of agreement with the government of the country of which displaced persons are nationals as a prerequisite to their care in enemy or ex-enemy areas.

UNRRA has already been requested by a member government to withhold assistance from those of its displaced nationals in Italy who have not been designated by it. Similar requests from other governments may well be anticipated.

In support of the position that such persons cannot be assisted, the following language from paragraph 1 of Resolution 57 is cited:

> "...the Administration shall be authorized ... to carry out operations in enemy or ex-enemy areas for the care ... of displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution No.10, in agreement with the government of the country of which they are nationals..."

This language is to be contrasted with the language of Resolution No. 1 applying to non-enemy areas of operations and describing authorized services of UNRRA, in part, as follows:

"assistance in caring for, and maintaining records of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

persons operations in enemy

subheadings under the item are discussed in a different order and are slightly changed in wording in the light of further study.

c. Necessity of agreement with the government of the country of which displaced persons are nationals as a prerequisite to their care in enemy or ex-enemy areas.

UNRRA has already been requested by a number government to withhold assistance from those of its displaced nationals in Italy who have not been designated by it. Similar requests from other governments may well be anticipated.

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This language is to be contrasted with the language of Resolution No. 1 applying to non-enemy areas of operations and describing authorized services of UNRRA, in part, as follows:

> "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."

Under this language in Resolution No. 1, agreement is not necessary for care in such areas, but only for repatriation or return.

In reply it is contended that there exists no reason for imposing a different requirement in enemy or ex-enemy areas from that in other areas, that no such difference was intended by the draftsmen of the resolution, and that its language should be interpreted in the same way as Resolution No. 1.

/Moreover,



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Moreover, it is pointed out that the necessity of prior clearance of individual cases with a governmental representative could easily result in delays that would mean terrible distress, and even death, for the persons involved. Such delays may also result in serious problems of disease and unrest for the local authorities.

One additional point should perhaps be made. If UNRRA follows the practice of confining assistance to displaced nationals designated by their government, the Administration will undoubtedly be faced with complaints from non-designated persons that they are the victims of discrimination based on political grounds. Such complaints will raise the problem of the duty of UNRRA under Resolutions 2 and 7 forbidding discrimination in the distribution of supplies on grounds of political belief. It is believed, that these resolutions not only constitute recommendations to member governments, but also place upon UNRRA a responsibility - the responsibility to see that, so far as possible, supplies are distributed without the forbidden discrimination. Consequently, if UNRRA receives complaints charging such discrimination, it will have the duty of investigating and determining to the best of its ability whether the charges are correct.

The investigation of the large number of such complaints which, under the circumstances, could well be expected, would present UNRRA with a task of almost insuperable difficulty and of a character likely to bring it into controversy with member governments.

b. Authority of the Administration to assist in the care of displaced persons who do not wish to be repatriated or returned to their homes.

It is already clear that a number of refugees from one member country, found outside of their country, do not wish to return to it. It is expected that other persons of various nationalities will be found in Germany and elsewhere in like circumstances. It may also be anticipated that many destitute stateless persons and persecuted enemy nationals will not wish to be returned to their former homes in Germany, although legally and physically able to do so.

Some of the displaced persons who do not wish to return to their country may well be collaborationists who fear punishment. It is believed, however, that many of those who may not wish to return will be persons who have been loyal to the cause of the United Nations and whose reasons for unwillingness to return do not involve any complicity with the enemy. The question raised by the item on the agenda is whether UNRRA should be in a position to assist them.

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Those who maintain that UNRRA is not, at present, authorised to assist such persons cite the language of paragraph 10 of the report of the Sub-committee 4 of the Committee IV at Atlantic City. This paragraph reads as follows:

> "Another organization with which the closest co-operation will be necessary is the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees which has long dealt with those persons who have been obliged to leave their homes for reasons of race, religion, or political belief. UNRRA will assist in the care and repatriation of such of these persons as can, and are willing to, return to their countries of origin or of

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former residence. The Inter-governmental Committee has the function of finding places of settlement for such of them as fall within its competence and as cannot or do not desire to be so repatriated. It should be the responsibility of the relief organs of UNRRA to assist, for a reasonable period, in the care of such of these refugees as cannot be repatriated, until the Inter-Governmental Committee is prepared to remove them to new places of settlement."

In the last sentence of the above paragraph, the responsibility of UNRRA is limited to the care of "such ... refugees as cannot be repatriated", thus apparently excluding those refugees who can, but do not desire to, be repatriated.

In answer to this argument, however, it is pointed out that the quoted language from the report of the sub-committee is advisory only and that in none of the resolutions of the Council is there any prohibition against caring for persons who do not wish to be repatriated or returned.

If UNRRA is not permitted to care for such persons, the purpose of the provisions in Resolutions 57 and 60 designed to assist persecuted enemy nationals may be to a large extent defeated. On the other hand, it is quite possible that many of the United Nations nationals who, at first, will be unwilling to return home, will change their minds as political and other conditions become stabilized.

c. Recommendations

Whatever may be the correct interpretation of existing provisions, these matters now appear to be of such importance as to warrant reconsideration by the Council. It is recommended that Resolution 57 be amended to conform to Resolution 1 with respect to the need for the agreement of the government of which displaced persons are nationals, and that UNRRA be expressly authorized to assist displaced persons in all areas even if they do not wish to be repatriated or returned.

Criminals and persons who have actually collaborated with the enemy, however, are clearly not entitled to the assistance being furnished by the United Nations through UNRRA, but their relief or [illegible]

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Criminals and persons who have actually collaborated with the enemy, however, are clearly not entitled to the assistance being furnished by the United Nations through UNRRA, but their exclusion from UNRRA assistance should be based upon something more than an accusation not otherwise pursued. UNRRA cannot be placed in the position of a magistrate in such cases. Rather the test of whether a person is to be considered a collaborationist or a criminal should be whether he is detained in custody by the appropriate military or civil authorities. Accordingly, it is proposed that UNRRA's authority to assist displaced persons be limited only in the case of those persons who have been taken into custody by such authorities.

The attached draft of a resolution is intended to carry out these recommendations.

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CONFIDENTIAL - 4 - COUNCIL IRI DOCUMENT 4
C(45)5

Proposed Resolution

RESOLVED:

1. That paragraph 1 of Resolution No. 57 is revised to read as follows:

"That notwithstanding the provisions of Resolution No. 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, in agreement with the government of the country of which they are nationals, the repatriation or return of displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution No. 10, or for the care and repatriation or return of 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 favour 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 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 the Administration shall be authorized to carry out operations for the care of displaced persons otherwise eligible for care even though they are unwilling to be repatriated or returned to their homes.

3. That, except pursuant to Resolution No. 47, the Administration shall not carry out operations for the care or repatriation or return of displaced persons while detained in the custody of military or civilian authorities because of collaboration with the enemy or the commission of other crimes of which they have been accused or convicted.

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1030

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2208

9 762A

Ref: 2208/10. 25 August 1945.

AUG 27 1945

SUBJECT: Guards for UNRRA Supplies.

TO : A.F.H.Q.
G-5 Section.

1. Transmitted herewith is a copy of a request from the UNRRA Italian Mission to secure the use of two companies of the Italian Army for the purpose of guarding warehouses and accompany trucks with UNRRA stores moving from ship to warehouse and from warehouse to provinces.

2. It appears that the Italian Government with which UNRRA had taken up this question is favorably inclined, but it has advised UNRRA that it cannot act without MMIA or Allied Commission approval.

3. The Economic Section and the Public Safety Sub-Commission, as well as this office, believe that the request is justified although MMIA has indicated disapproval on the grounds that:-

a. War Ministry has employed private guards to guard its own warehouses.
b. the feeding of Italian soldiers is an Allied responsibility.
c. UNRRA is more or less a private organisation and therefore actually is not entitled to the use of Italian Army personnel.
d. there are no Italian Army guards available for this kind of duty as contemplated in the organisation of the Italian Army.
e. the use of Italian Army personnel as guards must be approved by AFHQ.

It is therefore deemed proper to submit this matter to you for decision.

4. On the other hand it is felt that UNRRA's request should be given favorable consideration because:-

a. It is important that relief supplies furnished by our Governments be protected from pilferage such as has been experienced by Allied Commission with imported supplies.

b. UNRRA is an organisation of international status and importance; its available funds are fixed and its operations are of an emergency nature to alleviate suffering and unrest in Italy and is therefore of assistance to the military authorities in this respect.

c. It is expected that control of the Italian Army will shortly be

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/turned ....

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turned over to the Italian Government, which has indicated to UNRRA its willingness to allocate Italian military personnel if approved, and it is therefore assumed that when control of the Italian Army is turned over to the Italian Government, the personnel requested will probably be made available to UNRRA.

5. Under the circumstances it would seem that approval for the use of such personnel during the short interim would not be out of line, particularly as it would save considerable amounts of supplies from being stolen and eventually finding their way into black market channels.

For the Chief Commissioner:

/s/ Norman E Fiske

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Acting Executive Commissioner

Copies to:

Chief Commissioner
Economic Section
Mr. S.M. Keeny, UNRRA
Float
File

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2

For Comm

For info - please see folio 6

24/8

24/8 Noted. 2 27/8

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

21 August 1945.

AUG 22 1945

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of 20 August enclosing a copy of the resolution proposing the extension of UNRRA relief to Italy which was presented by the U.S. Member at the recent UNRRA meeting in London.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Honorable Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

cc: EXEC. COMMR.
ECON. SEC.
CC FILES
CA SECTION

(CAPT DANIELS)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

COPY

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome, August 20, 1945

My dear Admiral Stone,

I take pleasure in transmitting herewith, for your information, a copy of the resolution proposing the extension of further UNRRA relief to Italy, which was presented by the U.S. Member of the UNRRA Council at the August 13 session of the UNRRA Council meeting held in London.

1/

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ A. Kirk
Alexander Kirk

Enclosure:

Above stated

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

RESOLUTION PRESENTED ON AUGUST 13, 1945 BY U.S. MEMBER OF UNRRA COUNCIL

"Whereas Italy, being the first of the Axis Powers to break with Hitler, made a material contribution to the defeat of Germany and thereafter joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan: and whereas Italy has freed herself from the Fascist regime and is making good progress toward the reestablishment of democratic government and institutions: and whereas under Resolution No. 58 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has already undertaken certain operations in Italy confined to the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies, to assistance in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons and to the care of children and nursing and expectant mothers and the welfare services associated therewith: and whereas the urgent needs of the Italian people for basic imported relief and rehabilitation supplies are being met by the Combined Military Authorities only until the end of August, 1945, be it resolved: that the Administration is authorized and directed to initiate as soon as possible in Italy, and with respect to Italian nationals, a program of relief and rehabilitation assistance on the same standards and basis of priority as apply to liberated areas of the United Nations and their nationals, and that the limitations previously imposed on the Administration in Resolutions 1, Part 1 (3), and 58 are modified accordingly."

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Chief Commissioner

Attached is submitted for your ~~signature~~/information/~~approval~~.

AUG 21 RECD

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2205

(C O P Y) (2)

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

July 28, 1945

AUG 16 1945

Headquarters Allied Commission
Economic Section
% American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Attn: Brigadier General E. B. McKinley

Dear General:

Thanks a lot for your 9 July letter, tossing a bouquet on my 23 June report to you. I was trying to help clear up some points of probable confusion and I am glad to hear that it was a successful effort.

The delay in the general decision as to what is going to happen to the AC and who is going to be responsible for making it happen has had the effect of causing FEA to hold me here until there is some resolution in general of the civilian position in the AC. As you know, this has in turn gotten tied up with some more general problems involving the future financing of relief supplies to Europe, and has ended up at Potsdam. I hope that something comes out of it soon, since I am anxious to get back to work at the old stand in Rome.

What with my being on ice and the fact that I am about as familiar with the Italian supply and financial problems as anybody available around here, FEA is sending me to London to help the U. S. delegation to the UNRRA conference which starts August 7, and to negotiate with various British agencies on a coordination of the financing, allocation, and procurement of supplies to Italy as between U. S. and U. K.

You are probably familiar with the UNRRA proposal which would mean appropriating 400 or 500 million dollars to carry on in Italy an UNRRA program similar to the programs in Greece and Yugoslavia, and those projected for Poland and Czechoslovakia. There has been some talk of starting the UNRRA program (if it goes through the Council, which may prove quite a difficulty) with October or November loadings; but I personally doubt it if UNRRA would be in a position by that time to set up a supply line and adequately to supervise distribution in Italy, to make sure that the distribution is in line with UNRRA policies. My guess, therefore, would be that December or January loadings would be a better estimate of the ETD of UNRRA's program, if it is approved by the UNRRA Council and if it is then implemented by a congressional appropriation and contributions from the other major UNRRA members.

4 & 16 SEE 165

(Capt Ahmann) (From Col Bernsmore to Exec Comm 16 Aug 45.)

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(COPY)



Meanwhile, we have the period from now until the end of the year to worry about, and the coordination between the two main supplying countries has gotten into considerable difficulties recently. The U. S. Government decided that the military period was going to end with August loadings, and even though that was not an agreed position with the British in CCAC, all the arrangements on the U. S. side were set up on that assumption. Consequently, when September loadings got dangerously close and the British Missions in Washington still had no instructions from London, that they could agree to the termination of combined military responsibility for civilian supplies after August loadings, we had to go ahead unilaterally with our preparations for September loadings from the U. S., which resulted in State Department No. 1216, which I addressed to you. It was an unfortunate way of handling the matter, but the only way available to us at the time. Within the last day or so, the British have been getting changed instructions from London, and I think that we will be able to handle the Category "A" supplies like food, coal, and POL on a combined basis through CLAC, very much the way the Category "B" supplies are already being handled (except that the Sacerdoti Mission will, of course, not be involved in the Category "A" supplies).

You will be getting the result of all this in cables and airgrams, but I thought it might be useful to give you that background. I will write you again from London when I see how the UNRRA proposal is faring.

I hope we can keep in touch as much as possible during this interim period, since I am still an AC missionary abroad and I want to make sure that I'm selling the right kind of religion from week to week.

My address in London, probably for nearly the whole of August, will be % Mission for Economic Affairs, American Embassy, London.

Sincerely,

Harlan Cleveland
Executive Director
Economic Section
Allied Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

NOTES ON UNRRA CONFERENCE LONDON 2 - 11 AUGUST 1945.

AUG 14 1945

Thursday 2 August 1945.

Left Rome 4.45 - after some doubts but "Priority 2" did it.

Marseilles 8 - 9 a good meal.

Paris 11 - 12 Coffee and doughnuts - changed plane only two of us with "Priority 2" got on.

London Bovington. Security and Customs most offensive to British - U.S. went free - a poor welcome - no coffee - dumped near Marble Arch 4 a.m. By luck found a bed, others did not.

10 a.m. reported QMG House for return passage - was told I had to be "sponsored" - CAO 12 Hyde Park Gate undertook the job. Much searching around UNRRA Portland Place offices for conference agenda etc. - Retired to country for weekend to recover temper.

Taxis always full - Restaurants all overcrowded - and many clubs closed.

Monday 6 August 1945.

Arrived back to London 10 p.m.

Tuesday 7 August 1945.

Visited QMG House - Sponsering authority not appeared - a.m. cursed sponsor on phone !

P.M. UNRRA Conference Plenary "formal". Visited Civil Affairs H.Q. Displaced and Economic - not impressed.

Bright Spot. Fell into World Gunner Conference finishing for day - drank with them - belief in humanity returned.

Wednesday & Thursday 8 & 9 1945.

UNRRA Conference Plenary formal, but made many contacts.

Friday 10 August 1945.

QMG House - sent summoned to curse inefficiency - actually told

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to be "sponsored" - CMG 12 Hyde Park Gate undertook the job. [illegible] around UNRRA Portland Place offices for conference agenda etc. - Retired to country for weekend to recover temper.

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Bright Spot. Fell into World Gunner Conference finishing for day - drank with them - belief in humanity returned.

Wednesday & Thursday 8 & 9 1945.

UNRRA Conference Plenary formal, but made many contacts.

Friday 10 August 1945.

CMG House - went prepared to curse "inefficiency" - actually told to parade 5.50 a.m. Saturday - rather a shock as London was "improving". Lunch Black Knight, Red Cross - in good heart - says "ask to keep girls" if required after 1 October.

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UNRRA Conference. P.M. More Civil Affairs G-1 side. C.A. Officers and Lawyers urgently required for Africa, Tripoli to Somaliland.

Tea - Miss Warner S.R.C.S. - says "do not part with your girls without reference to her".

6 P.M. Gate crashed HBM UNRRA Cocktail Party Claridge.

Saturday 11 August 1945. A.M. CROYDON - All left on empty stomachs - except self. RAF Crew shared their rations. Eat well Marseilles. Arrived Naples 4p.m.

C.B. FINLAY
Colonel
Director.

see M508

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FAREAST

RESTRICTED

(55)

Committee of the Council
for the Far East

CCFE(45)16
12 July 1945

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE FAR EAST

Draft Declaration Concerning Care and Repatriation of Displaced Persons and Internees in the Far East

The government of desiring to assist in the return to their homes of persons displaced by war and to support the operations of UNRRA (hereinafter referred to as the Administration) to this end makes the following declaration;

Article 1

The term displaced persons as used herein means all persons whom the Administration is authorized to assist pursuant to Resolution 10 paragraph 3, Resolution 57 (excluding operations for the control of epidemics), and Resolution 60.

Article 2

The government agrees that the Administration will operate as the central international organ for coordinating the care and repatriation of displaced persons in the Far East; to which end it will endeavor to promote efficient and harmonious handling of displaced persons by the several governments concerned. While the government will retain such degree of control over displaced persons within its territory as it desires, it will cooperate with the Administration in carrying out of this responsibility of coordination and will consult with the Administration on matters involving international aspects of care and repatriation of displaced persons.

Article 3

The government undertakes to the degree that it retains control in its territory over displaced persons other than those of its own nationality to take the following measures;

(a) After consultation with the military authorities and in collaboration with the other Governments concerned, to urge the displaced persons, by radio and all other suitable means, to refrain from attempting to make their own way back to their countries but to stay where they are and co-operate with the measures to be taken for organising their return home;

(b) To announce at the same time that, as part of the agreed policy of all the United Nations concerned, it will apply to the displaced persons the principle of equality of treatment with its own nationals and will provide for their orderly and speedy repatriation;

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(c) To take without delay all practicable measures to have information collected concerning the location, nationalities, numbers, general condition and movements of the displaced persons, and to make such information available at the earliest possible moment to the other Governments concerned and to the Administration;

(d) To treat the displaced persons on a basis of equality with its own nationals in regard to the provision of food, the application of its public medical, relief and welfare services, and the application of restrictive health measures;

(e) So far as available supplies permit, to provide displaced persons who are awaiting repatriation and are in need with clothing sufficient to make up the minimum necessary for health and decency until they leave the territory;

(f) To provide adequate shelter for the displaced persons and, where necessary, to organize assembly centres for collecting together those whose return to their own countries is being arranged;

(g) To lend its good offices for organizing the individual registration of the displaced persons and to see that use is made of the international forms which have been prepared in consultation with the Administration;

(h) To ensure as far as possible that before they leave the territory for their own countries the displaced persons are furnished with any personal identity papers or other individual documents (e.g., employment books, wage books, social insurance books) which are in the custody of local authorities, employers or other agencies;

(i) In the case of displaced persons whose return to their own countries is likely to take some substantial time to arrange, to permit them to take up any temporary employment which may be available for them, in order that they may be as self-supporting as possible, provided that the authorities of their own country concur and that the terms and conditions of the employment do not put them in an unfavourable position on the whole as compared with nationals of the territory; and

(j) To admit to its territory, if requested to do so by the Government of another of the United Nations, an approved Mission consisting of one or more officials, for the purpose of -

(i) Identifying and establishing the national status of displaced persons claiming to be nationals of the United Nation concerned;

(ii) Issuing visas for their repatriation; and

(iii) Advising and assisting the authorities of the territory in providing for their care and maintenance and arranging for their repatriation.

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Any such national Mission shall be granted a status and privileges similar to those granted to the Mission from the Administration referred to in Article 7.

Article 4

The government undertakes to deal with displaced persons of other nationalities who individually enter its territory in trying to return to their homes as far as possible on the same footing as such displaced persons already in its territory and to canalize and regulate their movements. It undertakes to accord freedom of transit to organized groups of displaced persons after receiving reasonable warning of their arrivals. It undertakes to give to any other government reasonable warning of the arrival in that country of any organized group convoyed by the government, or leaving its territory, except that it shall not be bound to give warning if the organized group is convoyed by the Administration, which will itself give such warning.

Article 5

The government undertakes to admit to its territory all displaced persons of its own nationality.

Article 6

As regards displaced persons whose place of settled residence prior to displacement was in the territory of the government but who are not nationals thereof, the government, while it can give no absolute or general guarantee to readmit all such persons into its territory, undertakes to meet any requests it may receive for their readmission in a spirit of wide humanity as contemplated in paragraph (6) of the Report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV of the First Session of the Council of the Administration held at Atlantic City.

Article 7

The government undertakes to admit to its territory an approved Mission or Delegate for displaced persons from the Administration only

(a) To keep the Mission or Delegate fully informed of the measures being taken in its territory in respect of displaced persons who are nationals of another of the United Nations;

(b) To give the Mission or Delegate facilities for visiting centres where such displaced persons are located and for becoming acquainted with the arrangements made on their behalf;

(c) To consult the Mission or Delegate on matters affecting coordination of the movement of the displaced persons back to their respective countries; and

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(d) To afford the Mission or Delegate facilities for enabling the Administration to discharge its responsibility in respect of nationals of any United Nation whose Government has asked the Administration to assist in providing for their care and maintenance and arranging for their repatriation.

Article 8

Should any serious emergency arise or threaten to arise through the entry or prospective entry of very large numbers of displaced persons, the Government undertakes to consult with the Administration immediately.

Article 9

The Government is free to make arrangements with other Governments to carry out the terms of this declaration. It will promptly inform the Administration of any standing arrangements regarding displaced persons that it makes with other Governments.

Article 10

The Government undertakes to permit freedom of transit of enemy nationals under convoy by the Administration in carrying on repatriation operations pursuant to Resolution 47 after receiving reasonable warning of their arrivals and to facilitate within its territory the work of the Administration that is necessary and proper to such operations.

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Subcommittee on Health
for the Far East

THE/FE(45)12
Australia 12
2 February 1945
CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH FOR THE FAR EAST

## Agreement for the Health and Sanitary Control of Displaced Persons in the Far East During Repatriation

The undermentioned Governments;

Considering that the repatriation of displaced persons will involve special problems of health and sanitation and must be so carried out as to control as far as possible the occurrence of infectious disease amongst those concerned and the transmission of these diseases to others;

Considering further:

That the chief diseases to be guarded against are malaria, typhus in all its forms, plague, cholera, smallpox and yellow fever;

That outbreaks of the dysenteries, the typhoid fevers, relapsing and cerebrospinal fever, diphtheria, influenza and the infectious diseases of childhood may also occur;

That a high prevalence of certain communicable diseases is to be expected, especially pulmonary tuberculosis, leprosy, the venereal diseases, yaws, trachoma, helminthic infections and skin diseases;

That malnutrition will be present in all degrees and will add to the prevalence and to the severity of other diseases, and that specific nutritional diseases, such as beriberi, pellagra and scurvy will be encountered;

That the presence of diseases of the heart, cancer and other chronic conditions and disabilities may necessitate emergency treatment or special transport arrangements;

That anxiety states and other psychiatric disturbances will be unusually prevalent;

That surgical attention will be required for persons suffering from injuries or wounds; and finally -

That special arrangements will have to be made for the ordinary incidence of illness, for mental and nervous disorders, for pregnant and parturient women, for nursing mothers and infants.

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Being convinced that the closest cooperation between Governments and the UNRRA Administration will be required in carrying out the abovementioned task;

Considering further that, in order that displaced persons may be repatriated in the best conditions regarding health, it is essential that sanitary measures be applied to them in the countries in which they are found, in countries of transit and in the countries to which they are going (hereinafter called countries of displacement, transit and destination) and that in order to avoid unnecessary delay all such measures should be coordinated.

Have decided to conclude an Agreement for these purposes and have accordingly appointed the undersigned Plenipotentiaries who, having communicated their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:-

PART I: GENERAL

Article 1

The Contracting Governments recognize the Health Organization of UNRRA as constituting an emergency international health service in regard to displaced persons, and will grant to the medical and technical personnel employed by UNRRA for this purpose such rights and privileges within their respective territories as may be necessary to enable them to carry out their duties, in agreement with the Governments concerned.

Article 2

(a) The health and other analogous measures set forth in the present Agreement shall be applied to all displaced persons in receipt of relief and whose movements are subject to control.

(b) The Contracting Governments will also use their best endeavours to ensure that displaced persons who are endeavouring to effect their own repatriation without the control of the competent authorities shall be subjected to the health and other measures concerned.

(c) In carrying out any restrictive health measures there shall be no discrimination on the basis of nationality.

PART II: MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE COUNTRIES OF DISPLACEMENT

Article 3

(a) The Contracting Governments will, in any of their territories in which there are displaced persons awaiting repatriation, set up assembly centres for the application of health measures to such persons.

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(b) The Contracting Governments will take the necessary measures to ensure that so far as possible, all displaced persons of the classes referred to in Article 2 shall pass through an assembly centre.

Article 4

Each Contracting Government will, at all assembly centres in its territories make available to displaced persons food and clothing as an essential part of the health measures to be applied to them. The provision of food to persons suffering from malnutrition and deficiency diseases shall be of such character and quantity (differing from or in excess of the normal standard) as may be deemed medically necessary in each individual case.

Article 5

Each Contracting Government shall maintain at all assembly centres a staff of physicians and other medical personnel together with medical equipment and supplies, sufficient for all necessary health measures.

Article 6

Arrangements shall be made at each Assembly Centre for the medical inspection, immunization and disinfestation of displaced persons and their effects. Such arrangements shall be in conformity with rules to be formulated for this purpose by the Health Organisation of UNRRA and shall harmonize with those in force during any immediately preceeding period of Allied Military administration in the territory concerned. They shall, in particular, take account of any infectious diseases and other special conditions affecting health known to be prevalent in the relevant countries of displacement, transit or destination and shall in any case comprise as a minimum:-

i) the disinfestation of all persons, their clothing and other effects on admission to an assembly centre before medical inspection and before billeting, the disinfestation to be repeated if necessary;

ii) the medical inspection of all persons, at the least on arrival and shortly (if possible within 24 hours) before departure;

iii) that persons known or suspected to have been exposed to cholera, epidemic louse-borne typhus, plague, smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid or (in the case of children) diphtheria, or proceeding to an area where such a disease is known to exist, shall be protected by the methods recognized for that particular disease.

Article 7

a) Any persons found, as the result of examinations at an assembly centre, to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease or, on account of their physical or mental condition, to be unfit for travel, shall not be

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permitted to proceed, until suitable arrangements are made for their care in transit.

b) Meanwhile, medical treatment in hospitals or other suitable places, including isolation facilities, shall be provided for such persons.

(The Subcommittee on Health for the Far East would point out that there may be difficulty in getting territories to accept the return of their own nationals with disease).

Article 8

a) A medical clearance certificate shall be issued to all persons, who, in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer of the assembly centre at which they have been examined, are free of infectious and contagious disease and in a fit mental and physical condition to undertake the journey to their country of destination. The certificate shall be in such form and subject to such conditions of validity as may be determined by the Health Organization of UNRRA.

b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 58 of the International Sanitary Convention of 1926, persons free from infectious or contagious disease but who have been exposed to infection or contagion shall not ordinarily be detained, but shall be issued with a medical clearance certificate indicating that they have been exposed to infection or contagion and giving the date of the last probable exposure. The Chief Medical Officer of the assembly centre may, however, and in the case of cholera, plague, smallpox, epidemic louse-borne typhus and yellow fever, shall, refuse clearance during a period not exceeding the usual incubation period of the disease in question.

PART III: RULES APPLICABLE TO TRAVEL
THROUGH COUNTRIES OF TRANSIT AND
DURING TRAVEL IN THE COUNTRY OF DISPLACEMENT

Article 9

Displaced persons in possession of a valid medical clearance certificate, other than those taken ill during the journey, shall not be delayed or detained on medical grounds or because of any health requirement; provided, however, that in the event of a case of epidemic louse-borne typhus occurring, persons who have been in contact therewith may be detained for the purpose of delousing.

Article 10

The journey of displaced persons whose repatriation is being effected by or under control of the authorities shall, so far as possible, take place in

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ships, trains, vehicles or by other means of transport exclusively employed for that purpose and not available for travel on the part of the ordinary public. Such persons shall, in any case, throughout their journey, be isolated from any other passengers and also be prevented from having any contact with the local population at stopping places. In the event of a break in the journey or of an interval necessitated by change of vehicles or otherwise, special accommodation will be provided in which those concerned will be kept until the journey is resumed.

Article 11

a) The Contracting Governments will take special measures to ensure the presence of adequate sanitary equipment and precautions on all ships, trains, vehicles or other means of transport used for the carriage of displaced persons, and at stopping places. Especially, adequate lavatory and toilet accommodation will be provided and an abundance of safe drinking water. Food will be protected from flies.

b) Where the repatriation of any group of displaced persons is being effected by or under the auspices of UNRRA, the Health Organization of UNRRA shall be entitled, prior to the commencement of the journey, to ask for and receive satisfactory assurances regarding the sanitary arrangement to be made, and to inspect the equipment and facilities provided.

Article 12

a) Medical treatment (including, so far as possible, hospitalisation where necessary) will be made available to persons taken ill during the journey.

b) If sick persons are to travel, suitable transport will be provided, together with medical and nursing care, on the journey.

Article 13

Displaced persons who have entered or crossed the frontiers of any country without permission shall be regarded as having been found there, and as if the country in question were the country of displacement. They shall accordingly be subjected to the appropriate measures set out in Part II of the present Agreement.

PART IV: MEASURES TO BE APPLIED
IN COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

Article 14

a) The Contracting Governments will, in any of the territories to which Displaced Persons are repatriated, set up reception centres for the application of health measures to such persons.

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b) The Contracting Governments will take the necessary measures to ensure that, so far as possible, all displaced persons of the classes referred in Article 2, shall immediately on arrival be sent to a reception centre.

Article 15.

The provisions of Article 4-7 inclusive of the present Agreement shall apply mutatis mutendis to reception centres and to the examination and treatment of displaced persons there, due account being taken of any treatment, disinfestation, immunization or other procedures carried out in respect of the persons concerned before arrival.

(It is recommended that the medical clearance certificate issued at the assembly centre be employed, with any suitable endorsement, for any further movement from the reception centre to the final destination.

PART V: FINAL CLAUSES.

Article 16.

The present Agreement shall be applied in all the territories of the Contracting Governments, including colonies and territories under suzerainty, protection or mandate, in which displaced persons are found or to which they are repatriated or through which they pass in transit in the course of repatriation.

Article 17.

a) The present Agreement shall enter into force on .....

b) Thereafter, it shall be open to accession on the part of any Government which has not signed it. Accessions shall be notified to the Government of ..... and shall take effect immediately. The Government of ..... will inform all the other Contracting Governments of the receipt of all notices of accession.)

The present Agreement shall remain in force until the Health Organization of UNRRA certifies that its continued application is no longer necessary.

Dr Kuo
SJP

RESTRICTED

Committee of the Council
for the Far East

CCFE (45) 15
12 July 1945

# UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

## COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE FAR EAST

## Externally Displaced Persons in the Far East

### 1. ESTIMATED NUMBERS[1] OF EXTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

A. EXTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS ESTIMATED TO BE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Total 103,500[2]

| Present Location | Place of Origin | |
|---|---|---|
| | Within S.W. Pacific Area | U.S.A. and Europe |
| N.E.I. | 60,000 | 1,500 |
| Australia | 20,000 | 800 |
| Thailand | 2,500 | 200 |
| Malaya | 2,500 | 200 |
| British Borneo | 1,500 | 100 |
| Papua | 1,500 | 100 |
| French Indo-China | 2,500 | 100 |
| Hong Kong | 2,000 | 400 |
| Burma | 5,500 | 100 |
| | 100,000 | 3,500 |

B. INDIA

Total 6,000[3]

| Present Location | Nationality |
|---|---|
| Various camps in India | Polish |
| | Dutch |
| | American |
| | French, etc. |

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| Present Location | Place of Origin | |
|---|---|---|
| | Within S.W. Pacific Area | U.S.A. and Europe |
| N.E.I. | 60,000 | 1,500 |
| Australia | 20,000 | 800 |
| Thailand | 2,500 | 200 |
| Malaya | 2,500 | 200 |
| British Borneo | 1,500 | 100 |
| Sarawak | 1,500 | 100 |
| French Indo-China | 5,500 | 100 |
| Hong Kong | 2,000 | 400 |
| Burma | 3,500 | 100 |
| | 100,000 | 3,500 |

B. INDIA

Total 6,000[3]

| Present Location | Nationality |
|---|---|
| Various camps in India | Polish |
| | Dutch |
| | American |
| | French, etc. |
| | 6,000 |

C. CHINA

4563

Total 1,402,600+

| Place of Origin | |
|---|---|
| Hong Kong and Macao | 1,061,500 |
| South Sea Islands, French Indo-China, Burma, Thailand, and neighbouring areas | 271,500 |
| Japan, Korea | 50,000 |
| U.S.A., Europe, Africa | 19,600 |
| | 1,402,600 |

U.N.a.2324

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D. SLAVE LABORERS IN JAPAN

Total 1,000,000[5]

Place of Origin

| | |
|---|---|
| Korea and China | 750,000 |
| Southwest Pacific Islands | 250,000 |
| | 1,000,000 |

E. GRAND TOTAL EXTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS 2,512,100

II. PROPOSAL FOR ACTION DIVIDED INTO: A. GENERAL PROPOSAL, B. RESPONSIBILITY OF FAR EASTERN MEMBER GOVERNMENTS, AND C. RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH MIGHT BE UNDERTAKEN BY UNRRA

A. GENERAL

The Displaced Persons operations in the Far East will be concerned with externally displaced persons, stateless persons, and ex-enemy nationals (intruders).

It is proposed that UNRRA maintain one or two overall Displaced Persons offices in the Far East which will serve in a liaison capacity between UNRRA and the various Far Eastern member governments in directing all Displaced Persons operations in the Far East. By this plan of organization the repatriation or return of displaced persons will be completely centralized and handled on an international basis. This approach to the problem will require that the Displaced Persons operations be independent of the operations of any individual missions which may be established, but it will be the responsibility of individual missions in countries where they exist to assist the governments of those countries in caring for and transporting displaced persons to appropriate ports of embarkation. The Displaced Persons operations will begin at those ports of embarkation and will assume responsibility for the repatriation or return of such persons.

Locations (port cities) will be selected at appropriate points in the Southwest Pacific, in Southeastern Asia, and in Japan, at which assembly and dispersal centers will be established. These centers (with the exception of those located in Japan) will be established and operated by the Far Eastern

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C. RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH MIGHT BE UNDERTAKEN BY UNRRA

A. GENERAL

The Displaced Persons operations in the Far East will be concerned with externally displaced persons, stateless persons, and ex-enemy nationals (intruders).

It is proposed that UNRRA maintain one or two overall Displaced Persons offices in the Far East which will serve in a liaison capacity between UNRRA and the various Far Eastern member governments in directing all Displaced Persons operations in the Far East. By this plan of organization the repatriation or return of displaced persons will be completely centralized and handled on an international basis. This approach to the problem will require that the Displaced Persons operations be independent of the operations of any individual missions which may be established, but it will be the responsibility of individual missions in countries where they exist to assist the governments of those countries in caring for and transporting displaced persons to appropriate ports of embarkation. The Displaced Persons operations will begin at those ports of embarkation and will assume responsibility for the repatriation or return of such persons.

Locations (port cities) will be selected at appropriate points in the Southwest Pacific, in Southeastern Asia, and in Japan, at which assembly and dispersal centers will be established. These centers (with the exception of those located in Japan) will be established and operated by the Far Eastern member governments.

UNRRA staff will headquarter at these port cities to aid and advise governmental or occupying authorities.

The care and repatriation of displaced persons in the Far East will be undertaken by the Far Eastern member governments and UNRRA in accordance with a joint understanding and agreement referred to in the sub-section B.2 immediately following.

B. RESPONSIBILITY OF FAR EASTERN MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

1. Far Eastern member governments have to date indicated a desire to secure UNRRA's aid on behalf of displaced persons to only a very limited degree. In this connection it should be noted that:

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a. France has to date made no request for services or supplies on behalf of French Indo-China;

b. The United Kingdom has made no request on behalf of Burma, Malaya, or British Borneo, but continued "close contact" with UNRRA in relief operations is desired;

With regard to Hong-Kong residents returning from China, the United Kingdom "feels that UNRRA's aid may be of value ..... because of the existence of abnormal circumstances .....";

c. No request for services or supplies has been made on behalf of the Netherlands East Indies, "but close contact is desired" with UNRRA;

There is some indication, however, that assistance may be requested "for care and repatriation of European and Indonesian prisoners of war held in camps outside the Netherlands East Indies";

d. With respect to Papua and New Guinea, the Australian Commonwealth has requested only "close contact on relief operations" to date;

e. China requests include one for assistance on behalf of "overseas displaced persons".

2. It is proposed that each Far Eastern member government become a signatory to a declaration setting forth basic principles which would serve as a guide in the care and repatriation of displaced persons in the Far East.

In addition, attention is directed to the proposed "Agreement for the Health and Sanitary Control of Displaced Persons in the Far East during Repatriation".

3. It is proposed that the member governments will at their own expense:

a. Arrange for the collection, care and maintenance of member nationals, stateless persons, and ex-enemy nationals found within their territories and transport them to selected ports where suitable camp facilities, including personnel, equipment, etc., will be provided by the respective governments;

b. Provide facilities, including living accommodations, maintenance and local transportation for UNRRA personnel operating within their respective territories.

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c. No request for services or supplies has been made by the Netherlands East Indies, "but close contact is desired" with UNRRA;

There is some indication, however, that assistance may be requested "for care and repatriation of European and Indonesian prisoners of war held in camps outside the Netherlands East Indies";

d. With respect to Papua and New Guinea, the Australian Commonwealth has requested only "close contact on relief operations" to date;

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b. Provide facilities, including living accommodations, maintenance and local transportation for UNRRA personnel operating within their respective territories.

C. RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH MIGHT BE UNDERTAKEN BY UNRRA

It is proposed that UNRRA:

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1. Provide the necessary machinery, in the Far Eastern Displaced Persons offices for the direction and coordination of all Displaced Persons operations in the Far East;

2. Provide personnel for the repatriation or return of displaced persons by establishing in selected ports units for the embarkation and transportation of displaced persons;

3. Provide necessary personnel to aid and advise governmental or occupying authorities, such personnel to include specialists on administration, camp management, feeding, transportation, health, welfare and registration;

4. Establish mobile units to carry out necessary Displaced Persons operations in countries where no general mission exists or at ports not at present contemplated for Displaced Persons operations;

5. Provide conducting parties or "flight teams";

6. Arrange for and finance transportation for the movement of displaced persons between the selected ports; and arrange for maintenance and supervision for these displaced persons en route;

7. So far as is consistent with the plans of military authorities, establish two assembly areas for displaced persons ("slave laborers") found in Japan and operate them;

8. With regard to stateless persons, either reimburse various member governments for their care and maintenance or provide this care for a reasonable period in camps established for this purpose.

II. PROPOSED UNRRA ORGANIZATION

The following minimum requirements are envisaged as of this date:

A. JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 1945

One Chief Displaced Persons Officer.

B. OCTOBER - DECEMBER, 1945

One person to head the operation, with the present chief Displaced Persons Officer to serve as an assistant to him, plus six Displaced Persons specialists (one for each of the six areas), plus three additional administrative officers, and three secretaries for assignment to the Far Eastern Displaced Persons Offices.

C. JANUARY - JUNE, 1946

Same staff as October - December, 1945, plus:

Thirty-eight additional personnel, including administrative staff, specialists, and clerical staff for assignment to the Far Eastern Displaced Persons offices to direct and coordinate Displaced Persons operations; and

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C. With regard to stateless persons, either reimburse various member governments for their care and maintenance or provide this care for a reasonable period in camps established for this purpose.

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The following minimum requirements are envisaged as of this date:

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One Chief Displaced Persons Officer.

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One person to head the operation, with the present chief Displaced Persons Officer to serve as an assistant to him, plus six Displaced Persons specialists (one for each of the six areas), plus three additional administrative officers, and three secretaries for assignment to the Far Eastern Displaced Persons Offices.

C. JANUARY - JUNE, 1946

Same staff as October - December, 1945, plus:

Thirty-eight additional personnel, including administrative staff, specialists, and clerical staff for assignment to the Far Eastern Displaced Persons offices to direct and coordinate Displaced Persons operations; and

Fourteen additional personnel for each of six areas (total of 84); and

Six "flight teams" of 6 additional persons each for assignment to each of six areas (total of 216); and

Four mobile units of six persons each (total of 24).

IV. ESTIMATED COST TO UNRRA

A. SALARIES, EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION FOR UNRRA STAFF

1 January - September 1945

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Displaced Persons Officer | $ 4,932 |
| Personal Equipment and Transportation | 2,099 |

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2. October - December 1945

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Displaced Persons Officer | $ 1,707 |
| Salaries of: Person to head the operation plus 12 additional staff to serve in the 6 areas and the Far Eastern Displaced Persons offices | 19,753 |
| Personal equipment for these 13 persons | 2,600 |
| Transportation for these 13 persons to and from the S.W. Pacific | 19,300 |

3. January - June 1946

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries for 14 persons already in field | 42,920 |
| Salaries for 38 additional personnel for assignment to the Far Eastern Displaced Persons offices. | 78,212 |
| Salaries for 14 additional personnel for each of 6 areas (total of 84) | 196,482 |
| Salaries for 36 six-person "flight teams" (total of 216) | 624,492 |
| Salaries for 4 six-person mobile units (total of 24) | 69,388 |
| Transportation for 336 additional persons to and from S.W. Pacific | 487,200 |
| Personal equipment for 336 persons | 67,200 |
| Twelve jeeps for use in 6 assembly areas | 24,000 |
| Gas and oil for jeeps | 4,578 |

4. July - December, 1946

3. January - June 1946

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries for 14 persons already in field | 42,920 |
| Salaries for 38 additional personnel for assignment to the Far Eastern Displaced Persons offices. | 78,212 |
| Salaries for 14 additional personnel for each of 6 areas (total of 84) | 196,482 |
| Salaries for 36 six-person "flight teams" (total of 216) | 624,492 |
| Salaries for 4 six-person mobile units (total of 24) | 69,388 |
| Transportation for 336 additional persons to and from S.W. Pacific | 487,200 |
| Personal equipment for 336 persons | 67,200 |
| Twelve jeeps for use in 6 assembly areas | 24,000 |
| Gas and oil for jeeps | 4,578 |

4. July - December, 1946

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries for 376 persons already in field | 1,011,494 |
| Gas and oil for jeeps | 4,578 |
| (Salaries for Administrative personnel to operate 2 assembly areas in Japan shown as part of overall camp maintenance costs) | |
| Personnel equipment for Japan assembly area personnel | 90,000 |
| Transportation for Japan assembly area personnel to and from Japan | 240,000 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | Total Salaries January 1945 - December 1946 | $2,049,380 |
| 6. | Total Equipment and Transportation, January 1945 - December 1946 | 941,555 |
| 7. | Living Quarters and Administrative Supplies for staff over entire period January, 1945 - December, 1946 | 614,814 |

B. COST TO UNRRA TO PROVIDE CARE, TRANSPORTATION, ETC., FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cost of moving 100,000 persons between the six assembly areas in the S.W. Pacific | |
| | Clothing at $6.00 per person | 600,000 |
| | Food, medical supplies and transportation @ $50 | 5,000,000 |
| 2. | Cost of moving 3,500 persons from various S.W. Pacific ports to Europe and the United States | |
| | Food, medical care, and transportation @ $300 | 1,050,000 |
| 3. | Cost of overall maintenance (including personnel, food, clothing, medical care, equipment) for 6,000 persons (mostly Europeans) while in camps in India (6 months period @ $1.00 per day) | 1,080,000 |
| | Cost of food, medical care, and transportation for this same group while en route from India to Europe and the United States @ $200 | 1,200,000 |
| 4. | Expenditure on behalf of 1,061,500 persons to be moved from China mainland to Hong Kong and Macao | |
| | Clothing at $6.00 per person | 6,369,000 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cost of moving 100,000 persons between the six assembly areas in the S.W. Pacific | |
| | Clothing at $6.00 per person | 600,000 |
| | Food, medical supplies and transportation @ $50 | 5,000,000 |
| 2. | Cost of moving 3,500 persons from various S.W. Pacific ports to Europe and the United States | |
| | Food, medical care, and transportation @ $300 | 1,050,000 |
| 3. | Cost of overall maintenance (including personnel, food, clothing, medical care, equipment) for 6,000 persons (mostly Europeans) while in camps in India (6 months period @ $1.00 per day) | 1,080,000 |
| | Cost of food, medical care, and transportation for this same group while en route from India to Europe and the United States @ $200 | 1,200,000 |
| 4. | Expenditure on behalf of 1,061,500 persons to be moved from China mainland to Hong Kong and Macao | |
| | Clothing at $6.00 per person | 6,369,000 |
| 5. | Expenditure on behalf of 271,500 persons while en route from China to South Sea Islands, French Indo China, Burma and neighboring areas | |
| | Clothing at $6.00 per person | 1,629,000 |
| | Transportation and food en route at average cost of $35.00 each | 9,502,500 |
| 6. | Expenditure on behalf of 50,000 Japanese intruders while en route from China and Korea to Japan | |
| | Transportation and food at $25.00 each | 1,250,000 |

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| 7. | Expenditures on behalf of 19,600 persons to be moved from China mainland to U.S.A., Europe, and Africa | |
| | Clothing at ₰6.00 per person | ₰ 117,600 |
| | Transportation, food and medical care while en route at ₰300.00 per person | 5,880,000 |
| 8. | Expenditures on behalf of 1,000,000 "slave laborers" in Japan | |
| | Cost of overall maintenance (including personnel, food, clothing, medical care, assembly area equipment) for an average of 100,000 persons while in assembly areas in Japan, computed at 85₰ per day for 6 months | 15,300,000 |
| | Cost of food, medical care, and transportation for 375,000 persons while en route from Japan to Korea and China mainland, computed @ ₰25.00 | 9,375,000 |
| | Cost of food, medical care, and transportation for 125,000 persons while en route from Japan to various S.W. Pacific ports @ ₰75.00 | 9,375,000 |
| 9. | Expenditures on behalf of 20,000 stateless persons | |
| | Cost of overall maintenance while in assembly areas for 6 months at 85₰ per day | 3,060,000 |
| 10. | Additional medical supplies | 100,000 |
| | TOTAL OF COSTS TO UNRRA TO PROVIDE CARE, TRANSPORTATION, ETC., FOR DISPLACED PERSONS | ₰70,888,100 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. | Expenditures on behalf of 1,000,[illegible] "slave laborers" in Japan | |
| | Cost of overall maintenance (including personnel, food, clothing, medical care, assembly area equipment) for an average of 100,000 persons while in assembly areas in Japan, computed at 85¢ per day for 6 months | 15,300,000 |
| | Cost of food, medical care, and transportation for 375,000 persons while en route from Japan to Korea and China mainland, computed @ $25.00 | 9,375,000 |
| | Cost of food, medical care, and transportation for 125,000 persons while en route from Japan to various S.W. Pacific ports @ $75.00 | 9,375,000 |
| 9. | Expenditures on behalf of 20,000 stateless persons | |
| | Cost of overall maintenance while in assembly areas for 6 months at 85¢ per day | 3,060,000 |
| 10. | Additional medical supplies | 100,000 |
| | TOTAL OF COSTS TO UNRRA TO PROVIDE CARE, TRANSPORTATION, ETC., FOR DISPLACED PERSONS | $70,888,100 |
| | GRAND TOTAL OF ALL COSTS TO UNRRA ($70,888,100 plus items IV A. 5,6 and 7 - page 6) | $74,493,849 |

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DOCUMENTATION

1 All estimates have been rounded off to the nearest hundred.

2 These figures are based upon rough estimates made after examination of all pertinent data available.

3 Report of R.B. Durrant, Repatriation Division, Middle East Office, Displaced Persons Division.

A report from George R. Merrell, Secretary in Charge, American Mission, New Delhi, India, Attachment No. 3 to Despatch No. 404, 30 March 1944, states that: "Approximately 500,000 persons of British and British protected nationality were evacuated(to India) principally from the British colonies in South East Asia..."

4 From Program and Estimated Requirements for Relief and Rehabilitation in China, presented to UNRRA by Government of China, 10 September 1944, Annex J (Displaced Persons).

5 This figure is an estimate based upon the little information available.

6 Report of Technical Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons for the Far East, Meetings of January 25, February 2 and February 16.

7 Selected ports, with areas to be served are: Rangoon - Burma; Singapore - Malaya, Thailand, and British Borneo; Batavia - N.E. Indies; Darwin - Australia, New Guinea, and Papua; Saigon - French Indo-China and S.W. China; Kowloon - Hong Kong and South China. An assembly center will be located at each of these ports, each center being comprised of whatever number of camp units may be considered desirable to serve the area.

8 It is planned that conducting parties or "flight teams" will be attached to each of the port centers. The primary responsibility of such a staff will be to see that each group of displaced persons is properly supervised when en route between ports. It is expected that most of the persons actually accompanying displaced persons en route in a supervisory capacity, however, will have been chosen from among the displaced persons and assigned after being given some brief training for their duties.

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9 It will be noted that provision is made for the transportation from Japan of only 500,000 persons, while section I.D. (page 2) estimates the number of "slave laborers" in Japan at one million. Transportation for only 500,000 is provided upon the assumption that the other 500,000 will have left Japan prior to the time when UNRRA responsibility begins.

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ADDENDUM TO STATEMENT ENTITLED "EXTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE FAR EAST"

It will be noted that the estimated total of all costs to UNRRA, according to the attached statement, is £74,493,849.

Attention is directed to the following means by which this figure might, with some justification, be reduced:

| Item | Assumption | Estimated Percentage Saving | Estimated Resultant Saving |
|---|---|---|---|
| IV B.1 | That some food from local sources might be provided displaced persons in transit and/or some local currency might be provided. | 10 | £ 500,000 |
| IV B.5 | (Same as above) | 10 | 950,250 |
| IV B.6 | (Same as above) | 10 | 125,000 |
| IV B.8 Second par. | That some food from local sources might be provided "slave laborers" in assembly areas and/or some local currency might be provided | 25 | 3,825,000 |
| IV B.8 Third par. | That some food from local sources might be provided displaced persons in transit and/or local currency might be provided | 10 | 937,500 |
| IV B.8 Fourth Par. | (Same as above) | 10 | 937,500 |

| | | Percentage Saving | Resultant Saving |
|---|---|---|---|
| IV B.1 | That some food from local sources might be provided displaced persons in transit and/or some local currency might be provided. | 10 | $ 500,000 |
| IV B.5 | (Same as above) | 10 | 950,250 |
| IV B.6 | (Same as above) | 10 | 125,000 |
| IV B.8 Second par. | That some food from local sources might be provided "slave laborers" in assembly areas and/or some local currency might be provided | 25 | 3,825,000 |
| IV B.8 Third par. | That some food from local sources might be provided displaced persons in transit and/or local currency might be provided | 10 | 937,500 |
| IV B.8 Fourth Par. | (Same as above) | 10 | 937,500 |
| | | TOTAL | $7,275,250 |

N.B. The possibility of water transportation for displaced persons being provided by military authorities is unpredictable, but UNRRA will work to this end to reduce further the cost of its operations.

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CONFIDENTIAL

COUNCIL III Document 3
C(45)2
2 July 1945

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

## Draft Resolution relating to Bases of Requirements for the Far East

Item 9 of the Provisional Agenda for the Third Session of the Council calls for consideration of the question of the Bases of Requirements for the Far East.

1. The Council, at its First Session held at Atlantic City in November - December 1943, adopted Resolution No.17. Part A, Section 1, Paragraph 1, of this Resolution provides:

> "The Committee of the Council for Europe and the Committee of the Council for the Far East will recommend, from time to time, as policies to be adopted by the Council whatever basis or bases the Committees think appropriate for the whole or parts of their respective areas."

2. Moreover, Section 1 of Resolution No.20 adopted at the same session provides that among the functions of the Committees of the Council for Europe and the Far East is the following:

> "In the light of conditions prevailing in Europe and the Far East, and with the advice of such technical or special sub-committees as may be created, to recommend from time to time, as policies to be adopted by the Council, whatever basis or bases for overall requirements the Committees think appropriate for the whole or parts of their respective areas; and to advise the Director General with respect to the computation of overall requirements for their respective areas in conformity with the bases and policies approved by the Council."

East.

1. The Council, at its First Session held at Atlantic City in November - December 1943, adopted Resolution No.17. Part A, Section 1, Paragraph 1, of this Resolution provides:

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> "In the light of conditions prevailing in Europe and the Far East, and with the advice of such technical or special sub-committees as may be created, to recommend from time to time, as policies to be adopted by the Council, whatever basis or bases for overall requirements the Committees think appropriate for the whole or parts of their respective areas; and to advise the Director General with respect to the computation of overall requirements for their respective areas in conformity with the bases and policies approved by the Council."

3. The question whether common bases of requirements should be established for the Far East was discussed at several meetings by the Committee of the Council for the Far East (see Minutes of the Second Meeting, 10 December 1943, pp 2 and 3; Fifth Meeting, 5 May 1944, Doc. CCFE(44)7 pp.2-4; Sixth Meeting, 12 October 1944, Doc. CCFE(44)15 pp.5-8) but no decision was made. Opinion was expressed by several members of the Committee and by the Director General that common bases of requirements would be very difficult to establish for the Far East. Moreover, Resolution No. 17 did not fix any time limit for the establishment of the common bases and the sub-committees mentioned in Section 1 of Resolution No.20 had not yet been set up.

4. At its Sixth Meeting the Committee of the Council for the Far East requested the Bureau of Supply to prepare a summary of statements of relief and rehabilitation requirements received from several member governments concerning the Far East. In this summary the Administration expressed its



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opinion concerning the question of common bases of requirements for the Far East as follows:

> The Administration is aware of, and supports, the view of the Committee of the Council for the Far East that the establishment of common bases of requirements for the countries of the Far East, as has been done for Europe, would be both difficult to develop and difficult to apply in view of the wide variations in national conditions. Nevertheless, the fulfilment of the task of securing equitable distribution becomes a very real problem for commodities which are available only in limited supply. This does not necessitate the adoption of common bases for relief for all countries, but it does require that individual relief goals for each country be reasonable, and that the speed of restoration to such goals within the relief period should have regard to the urgency of need in all the areas. It may also mean that some general uniformity of approach will have to be provided for certain classes of supplies; for foodstuffs, for example standards of nutritional needs applicable to particular areas may have to be established. (Document CCFE(44)30 p. 2)

5. The problem was considered by the technical sub-committee on Agriculture, Health and Industrial Rehabilitation for the Far East when they met at Sydney in conjunction with the Seventh Meeting of the Committee of the Council for the Far East. (February 1945) The Sub-committee on Agriculture reported to the Committee as follows:

> The establishment of uniform bases for agriculture rehabilitation requirements for the Far Eastern countries is considered impracticable. The conditions surrounding agriculture vary widely and consequently agricultural rehabilitation does not lend itself to the development of single objective standards common to all countries.
>
> The Technical Sub-Committee on Agriculture for the Far East recommends to the Committee of the Council for the Far East that no attempt be made to establish common bases for relief and rehabilitation requirements and

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for commodities which are available only in limited supply. This does not necessitate the adoption of common bases for relief for all countries, but it does require that individual relief goals for each country be reasonable, and that the speed of restoration to such goals within the relief period should have regard to the urgency of need in all the areas. It may also mean that some general uniformity of approach will have to be provided for certain classes of supplies; for foodstuffs, for example standards of nutritional needs applicable to particular areas may have to be established. (Document CCFE(44)30 p. 2)

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> The establishment of uniform bases for agriculture rehabilitation requirements for the Far Eastern countries is considered impracticable. The conditions surrounding agriculture vary widely and consequently agricultural rehabilitation does not lend itself to the development of single objective standards common to all countries.
>
> The Technical Sub-Committee on Agriculture for the Far East recommends to the Committee of the Council for the Far East that no attempt be made to establish common bases for relief and rehabilitation requirements and that the principles upon which the individual governments have based their programs should be accepted for each country, with the understanding that for items in critically short supply an attempt may have to be made to correlate the needs of the various countries in order to arrive at an equitable allocation. (Document TAG/FE(45)11 (Revised) P.5.)

The Sub-Committee on Health reported as follows:

> The Sub-committee on Health for the Far East recommends to the Committee of the Council for the Far East that no general bases are practicable for medical supplies for the Far East, and that the principles upon which individual governments' programs are established should be accepted for each country, with the understanding that suitable bases will be established for single

/items,

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items, should any be found in the future to be in short supply. (Document TIR/FE(45)13 (Revised) p.2)

The Sub-committee on Industrial Rehabilitation while recording its agreement with the Administration's statement contained in Document CCFE(44)30 which has been quoted in paragraph 4 of this memorandum, laid down a series of "guiding principles" on equitable distribution of Industrial Rehabilitation. (See Document TIR/FE(45)15 (Revised) pp.3-6)

6. At its meeting of 19 February 1945, the Committee of the Council for the Far East considered and adopted a resolution on bases of requirements. The discussion of the resolution is recorded in the Minutes of the Meeting as follows:

The Chairman suggested that the time was opportune for a general resolution on bases in view of the recommendations of the Sub-Committees on Health, Agriculture and Industrial Rehabilitation, that no uniform bases for the Far East were necessary. At the Chairman's request the Administration prepared a draft resolution which recommended that:

(1) No common bases of requirements be established in the Far East.
(2) That the Administration should be guided by relief and rehabilitation standards for each country which are reasonable in terms of the basic needs and levels of consumption in the particular area and in the light of guiding principles adopted, or to be adopted, by this Committee, and that the speed of restoration to such standards during the relief period should have regard to the urgency of need in all the areas;
(3) That, if necessary to secure a fair distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies, agreement should be sought as occasion arises on standards for particular commodities, which standards need not be uniform throughout the several areas.

7. The text of the resolution as adopted by the Committee of the Council

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for a general resolution on bases in view of the recommendations of the Sub-Committees on Health, Agriculture and Industrial Rehabilitation, that no uniform bases for the Far East were necessary. At the Chairman's request the Administration prepared a draft resolution which recommended that:

(1) No common bases of requirements be established in the Far East.
(2) That the Administration should be guided by relief and rehabilitation standards for each country which are reasonable in terms of the basic needs and levels of consumption in the particular area and in the light of guiding principles adopted, or to be adopted, by this Committee, and that the speed of restoration to such standards during the relief period should have regard to the urgency of need in all the areas;
(3) That, if necessary to secure a fair distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies, agreement should be sought as occasion arises on standards for particular commodities, which standards need not be uniform throughout the several areas.

7.

7. The text of the resolution as adopted by the Committee of the Council for the Far East is as follows:

WHEREAS:
Article 1 of Part A of Resolution 17 provides that the Committee of the Council for the Far East shall recommend to the Council bases for relief and rehabilitation requirements in the Far East.

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WHEREAS:
The Committee of the Council for the Far East has received, considered, and accepted recommendations from the Technical Sub-Committees for the Far East on Health, Industrial Rehabilitation, and Agriculture, proposing that no common bases be established for the several areas of the Far East, in view of the difficulty of applying such common bases to the widely varying national conditions in the Far East.

/WHEREAS:

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WHEREAS:
The Committee of the Council for the Far East considers that the reasons underlying the recommendations of the Technical Sub-Committees on Health, Agriculture and Industrial Rehabilitation apply similarly to food, clothing, including footwear and textiles, and other supplies required for relief and rehabilitation in Far Eastern Areas.

RESOLVED:
That the Committee of the Council for the Far East recommends to the Council:

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

2. 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, as provided in Article II, Section 2, of Resolution 17, should be guided by relief and rehabilitation standards for each country which are reasonable in terms of the basic needs and levels of consumption in the particular area, and in the light of guiding principles adopted, or to be adopted, by this Committee, and that the speed of restoration to such standards during the relief period should have regard to the urgency of need in all the areas.

3. 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.

8. In view of these various resolutions adopted by the Committees of the Council, it is recommended that the Council adopt the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Article III, paragraph 5 of the Agreement provides that the Committee of the Council for the Far East shall consider

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established for the Far East.

2. 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, as provided in Article II, Section 2, of Resolution 17, should be guided by relief and rehabilitation standards for each country which are reasonable in terms of the basic needs and levels of consumption in the particular area, and in the light of guiding principles adopted, or to be adopted, by this Committee, and that the speed of restoration to such standards during the relief period should have regard to the urgency of need in all the areas.

3. 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.

8. In view of these various resolutions adopted by the Committees of the Council, it is recommended that the Council adopt the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Article III, paragraph 5 of the Agreement provides that the Committee of the Council for the Far East shall consider and report to the Council on policies with respect to relief and rehabilitation in the Far East;

"WHEREAS, Article 1 of Part A of Resolution 17 provides that the Committee of the Council for the Far East shall recommend to the Council bases for relief and rehabilitation requirements in the Far East; and

"WHEREAS, the Committee of the Council for the Far East has received, considered and accepted recommendations from the Standing

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Technical Sub-Committees on Health, Industrial Rehabilitation and Agriculture for the Far East, proposing that no common bases be established for the several areas of the Far East, in view of the difficulty of applying such common bases to the widely varying national conditions in the Far East; and

"WHEREAS, the Committee of the Council for the Far East, in accordance with the recommendations of the Standing Technical Sub-Committees, has recommended to the Council that no common bases of requirements be established for the Far East and has made certain other recommendations in this connection; it is therefore

"RESOLVED:

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

2. That the Director General, in discharging his responsibility for securing a fair distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies to and among the various areas liberated or to be liberated, as provided in Article III, Section 2 of Resolution 17, should be guided by relief and rehabilitation standards for each country which are reasonable in terms of the basic needs and levels of consumption in the particular area, and in the light of guiding principles adopted, or to be adopted, and that the speed of restoration to such

accordance with the recommendations of the Standing Technical Sub-Committees, has recommended to the Council that no common bases of requirements be established for the Far East and has made certain other recommendations in this connection; it is therefore

"RESOLVED:

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

2. That the Director General, in discharging his responsibility for securing a fair distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies to and among the various areas liberated or to be liberated, as provided in Article II, Section 2 of Resolution 17, should be guided by relief and rehabilitation standards for each country which are reasonable in terms of the basic needs and levels of consumption in the particular area, and in the light of guiding principles adopted, or to be adopted, and that the speed of restoration to such standards during the relief period should have regard to the urgency of need in all the areas.

3. 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."

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COFE(45)25
2 August, 1945
CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF 8TH MEETING

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE FAR EAST

HELD IN

THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

ROOM 1304, 11 PORTLAND PLACE

ON AUGUST 2nd at 10. a.m.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

ROOM 1304, 11 PORTLAND PLACE

ON AUGUST 2nd at 10. a.m.

CONFIDENTIAL

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1. PRESENT

OCFE(45)25
2nd August, 1945
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Chairman: H.E. Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang

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|---|---|
| AUSTRALIA | Mr. John Oldham |
| CHINA | Mr. C. M. Li |
| FRANCE | Mr. Jean Le Roy<br>M. Georges Manod (Alternate) |
| INDIA | Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai |
| NETHERLANDS | Jonkheer Th. Röell |
| NEW ZEALAND | Mr. R. M. Campbell<br>Prof. Allan G. B. Fisher (Alternate) |
| UNITED KINGDOM | Sir Paul Butler, K.C.M.G. |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | Mr. Donald S. Gilpatric. |
| SECRETARY - | Mr. Edwin Arnold |
| ASST. SECRETARY - | Mrs. Margaret Hall |

DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND HIS ADVISERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Director-General - | Mr. Herbert H. Lehman |
| Senior Deputy-Director-General - | Commander R. G. Jackson |
| Deputy Director-General in charge of Secretariat - | Dr. P. W. Kuo |
| Director of the China Office - | Mr. Benjamin Kizer |

OFFICIAL ADVISERS

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|---|---|
| CHINA | Mr. K. S. Sie<br>Mr. J. H. Liu |

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|---|---|---|
| NEW ZEALAND | | Mr. R. M. Campbell<br>Prof. Allan G. B. Fisher (Alternate) |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | Sir Paul Butler, K.C.M.G. |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | | Mr. Donald S. Gilpatric. |
| SECRETARY | - | Mr. Edwin Arnold |
| ASST. SECRETARY | - | Mrs. Margaret Hall |

DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND HIS ADVISERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Director-General | - | Mr. Herbert H. Lehman |
| Senior Deputy-Director-General | - | Commander R. G. Jackson |
| Deputy Director-General in charge of Secretariat | - | Dr. P. W. Kuo |
| Director of the China Office | - | Mr. Benjamin Kizer |

OFFICIAL ADVISERS

| | |
|---|---|
| CHINA | Mr. K. S. Sie<br>Mr. J. H. Liu<br>Mr. L. F. Chen<br>Mr. F. N. Cheng<br>Mr. H. H. Chen |
| UNITED KINGDOM | Mr. A. F. Morley<br>Mr. P. J. A. Stent<br>Miss Eleanor M. Hinder |

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OFFICIAL OBSERVERS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE - Mr. K. Kuriyan

NEW ZEALAND COUNCIL OF ORGANISATIONS FOR RELIEF SERVICE OVERSEAS - Mr. H. T. Silcock

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OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNRRA STAFF

Mr. G. H. Feller
Miss Margaret Goddard
Mr. Eugene Sergeev
Mr. V. Pastuhov
Mr. F. Hoehler
Mr. Van Kyning
Mr. S. W. Morrell
Miss Doris Garrett

2. OPENING OF THE MEETING

The Chairman called the Committee to order at 10.a.m., and after the Roll had been called the Provisional Agenda was unanimously adopted.

3. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE 7th MEETING

The Chairman asked the Committee whether there were any corrections or changes to be made in the Minutes of the 7th Meeting which had been previously circulated. The Member for the United States of America (Mr. Donald S. Gilpatric) brought to the attention of the Committee that Mr. Groves was listed as an Official Adviser whereas he should properly be designated an Observer.

The Member for France stated that he had not received a copy of the Minutes prior to the meeting and so was unable to decide whether they required change.

The Chairman stated that these Minutes had, however, been circulated to the French Government.

The Minutes were adopted with the above correction.

4. ADDRESS BY THE MEMBER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM (Sir Paul Butler, K.C.M.G.)

The Chairman invited the Member for the United Kingdom (Sir Paul Butler, K.C.M.G.) to say a few words.

The member for New Zealand (Mr. R. M. Campbell) on a point of order enquired from the Chair whether one or two people

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The Minutes were adopted with the above correction.

4. ADDRESS BY THE MEMBER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM (Sir Paul Butler, K.C.M.G.)

The Chairman invited the member for the United Kingdom (Sir Paul Butler, K.C.M.G.) to say a few words.

The member for New Zealand (Mr. R. M. Campbell) on a point of order enquired from the Chair whether one or two people, from Australia and from his country, who, following the Sydney precedent, would be admitted as Observers, could be allowed to attend the Meeting, as they would be interested in the remarks which the Member for the United Kingdom was about to make.

The Chairman replied that the question of Observers would be considered somewhat later.

The Member for the United Kingdom said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is most kind of you to give me an opportunity, as the representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on this Committee, to say a few words at the outset; and I want to say what very great

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pleasure it gives my Government to have this meeting here in London in the summer of victory in the West, and when the Rising Sun is rapidly sinking in the East. If that sounds like getting the points of the compass rather confused, I think there is something peculiarly appropriate in the rather perplex and exotic conception that the Japanese sun should be sinking on the wrong side of the sky.

My Government takes a special interest in the operations of UNRRA in the Far East because those operations are obviously of the very greatest interest to us all. The Chairman and myself, I think, are the only members here present who also attended the meetings in Australia; and I know that the Chairman will fully share my sentiments when I say that thanks to the warm hospitality and manifold facilities given to our Committee in Australia we had a most successful meeting; and, apart from the actual concrete results achieved, we achieved also something that was extremely valuable; and, so to speak, a legacy which I know we shall appreciate at this meeting, and that is a general sense of friendship and goodwill, and altogether very delightful circumstances for our meeting.

Gentlemen, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, I extend to you all a very cordial welcome, and I trust also that if there is any matter in which we in the Foreign Office can help any of you during this meeting you will not hesitate to call upon us. Thank you."

The Chairman, on behalf of the Committee and of UNRRA thanked the Member for the United Kingdom for his words of welcome.

5. ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS

The Committee agreed without division that Mr. H.T. Silcock, representing the New Zealand Council of Organisations for Relief Service Overseas and

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who also attended the meetings in Australia; and I know that the Chairman will fully share my sentiments when I say that thanks to the warm hospitality and manifold facilities given to our Committee in Australia we had a most successful meeting; and, apart from the actual concrete results achieved, we achieved also something that was extremely valuable; and, so to speak, a legacy which I know we shall appreciate at this meeting, and that is a general sense of friendship and goodwill, and altogether very delightful circumstances for our meeting.

Gentlemen, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, I extend to you all a very cordial welcome, and I trust also that if there is any matter in which we in the Foreign Office can help any of you during this meeting you will not hesitate to call upon us. Thank you."

The Chairman, on behalf of the Committee and of UNRRA thanked the Member for the United Kingdom for his words of welcome.

5. ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS

The Committee agreed without division that Mr. H.T. Silcock, representing the New Zealand Council of Organisations for Relief Service Overseas and Sir George Sansom of the British Foreign Office should be admitted as Official 4053 Observers.

6. DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE FAR EAST ON UNRRA ACTIVITIES IN AND FOR THE FAR EAST AND THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC FROM 20 FEBRUARY TO 15 JULY 1945

The Chairman then called upon the Director-General to make his Report on the Activities of the Administration in the Far East. The Director-General stated that he had a Report on UNRRA activities in and for the Far East and the South West Pacific from the 20th February to 15th July, 1945 to submit to the Committee. The Chairman enquired what was the pleasure of the Committee

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with regard to the report, and invited the Director-General to make any verbal remarks with regard to the work of the Administration in the Far East. The Director-General replied that he had nothing to add orally to what had been written in the Report.

The Member for India (Sir Girja Bajpai) suggested that the Members of the Committee might be allowed a little time to consider the report which might then be discussed at the Committee's next meeting. The Member for the United Kingdom, (Sir Paul Butler, K.C.M.G.) considered that the Committee would very much like to hear the report read by the Director-General. As this was the general feeling of the Committee, the Director-General read the report.

(Report to the Committee of the Council for the Far East on UNRRA's activities in and for the Far East and the South-West Pacific from 20th February to 15th July 1945. CCFE(45)18, 18 July 1945).

At the conclusion of the Director General's statement the Chairman suggested that discussions and questions concerning it should be postponed until Committee Members had had time to consider the Report. The Committee agreed.

7. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CHINA OFFICE (MR. KIZER) ON THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF UNRRA OPERATIONS IN CHINA

Mr. Kizer referred to his Report "First Six Months' Report on China Office" (C.C.F.E.4524) and said that in view of the length of the Report he would draw the attention of the Committee to the passages of major importance only.

This initial six months operation of the China Office has been characterised by a "lifting of the fog". The major problems have now been

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report.

(Report to the Committee of the Council for the Far East on UNRRA's activities in and for the Far East and the South-West Pacific from 20th February to 15th July 1945. CCFE(45)18, 18 July 1945).

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This initial six months operation of the China Office has been characterised by a "lifting of the fog". The major problems have now been identified.

The first task of forming definite and friendly relations with the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (C.N.R.R.A.), as the representative of and spokesman for the Chinese Government and its Ministries, and with the American Army as the authority without whose consent staff personnel cannot enter or remain in China, or supplies be brought in, has now been completed. UNRRA in this area has proved itself to be not simply a post war group but a body ready and able to render the Allied Military Forces real assistance. Close and efficient relationship has also been

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established between the China Office and the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration. F.E.A. is now engaged in bringing in equipment and supplies to aid the war effort, and the UNRRA programme is coordinated with theirs. An excellent beginning has been made towards full and orderly participation of the Foreign Voluntary Agencies in the relief and rehabilitation programme, and a careful analysis has been made of the interests and possible contributions to the programme within China that can be made by other Voluntary Relief Agencies not now operating in China. Methods have been agreed on to secure the full participation under C.N.R.R.A. and U.N.R.R.A. coordination of the Medical Missions formerly maintaining hospitals in China. Finally, satisfactory and active relationships have been established with the diplomatic representatives of those members of U.N.R.R.A. who are represented in Chungking.

It was mutually agreed between U.N.R.R.A. and the Chinese Government that the conclusion of a formal basic agreement should be delayed until the opportunity had been taken of discovering the problems needing to be covered. It is expected that soon after the return of Dr. Tsiung and Mr. Kizer to China, the series of six understandings which have been formulated to cover all the points which need extended consideration, will be amalgamated into such an agreement.

The newly established China Office has not devoted its energies during this initial period of its operation solely to programming and planning, but has found, by the exercise of resourcefulness, a variety of opportunities for providing relief.

It has helped first to speed [illegible]

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China. Finally, satisfactory and active relationships have been established with the diplomatic representatives of those members of U.N.R.R.A. who are represented in Chungking.

It was mutually agreed between U.N.R.R.A. and the Chinese Government that the conclusion of a formal basic agreement should be delayed until the opportunity had been taken of discovering the problems needing to be covered. It is expected that soon after the return of Dr.Tsiang and Mr. Kizer to China, the series of six understandings which have been formulated to cover all the points which need extended consideration, will be amalgamated into such an agreement.

The newly established China Office has not devoted its energies during this initial period of its operation solely to programming and planning, but has found, by the exercise of resourcefulness, a variety of opportunities for providing relief.

It has helped first to guard against famine and disease and the resulting social unrest; second, to relieve the Military Command of onerous burdens not directly in line with the task of defeating the Japanese; third, to gain the confidence of the Theatre Command in C.N.R.R.A.'s - U.N.R.R.A.'s capacity to measure up to their responsibilities; and fourth, to provide personnel experience and training in actual operations for C.N.R.R.A. - U.N.R.R.A.

Mr. Kizer then referred in illustration to specific instances.

Mr. Kizer referred finally to the invaluable collaboration of Dr.Tsiang and to the confidence and support he and his staff had received from the Far Eastern Division and its Chief in the U.N.R.R.A. Headquarters Office, and he expressed the highest approval of the morale and efficiency of the staff of the China Office.

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8. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kisor's statement the Chairman enquired of the Committee whether it was its pleasure to adopt the Report. The Member for the United Kingdom (Sir Paul Butler, K.C.M.G.) congratulated the Administration on the idealism and energy of the Staff of the South-East Pacific area office of U.N.R.R.A., and in particular the choice as its Chief, of Mr. Frank S. Gaines, whose personality was so peculiarly well adapted to his work in an international and philanthropic enterprise such as U.N.R.R.A.

The Member for the United Kingdom said that since the contents of the Director General's Statement and that of Mr. Kisor were disclosed to the members of the Committee for the first time that morning, and that they would naturally require a certain amount of time to study them, he would like to move the adjournment of the Committee until a date early the following week, either Monday or Tuesday morning. He regarded such an adjournment as particularly desirable in view of the fact that other important items on the Agenda required further consideration and consultation.

The member for the United States (Mr. D.S. Gilpatric) seconded the motion for adjournment and stated that his Government had a suggestion with regard to the Resolution which had been circulated (C.C.F. . 4524). The Member for India (Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai) suggested that the Committee should re-convene on Monday morning as the Third Meeting of the Council was scheduled for Tuesday. The member for New Zealand (Mr. R.M. Campbell) considered that it would be extremely awkward if meetings of the Committee of the Council for the Far East were held

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The Member for the United Kingdom said that since the contents of the Director General's Statement and that of Mr. Riser were disclosed to the members of the Committee for the first time that morning, and that they would naturally require a certain amount of time to study them, he would like to move the adjournment of the Committee until a date early the following week, either Monday or Tuesday morning. He regarded such an adjournment as particularly desirable in view of the fact that other important items on the Agenda required further consideration and consultation.

The member for the United States (Mr. D.S. Gilpatric) seconded the motion for adjournment and stated that his Government had a suggestion with regard to the Resolution which had been circulated (C.C.F. . 4524). The Member for India (Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai) suggested that the Committee should re-convene on Monday morning as the Third Meeting of the Council was scheduled for Tuesday. The member for New Zealand (Mr. R.M. Campbell) considered that it would be extremely awkward if meetings of the Committee of the Council for the Far East were scheduled to take place simultaneously with those of the Council. The Chairman answered that while the greater part of the work of the Committee might well be completed before the Council Session began, it might be necessary to "sandwich" additional meetings in with meetings of the Council since some of the members had matters which they desired to clear with their Governments, and which they might be unable to clear before the Council Meeting. The Member for New Zealand continued that while it was undesirable to ask for a long adjournment of the meeting since the greater part of the

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work of the Far Eastern Committee must depend on considerations which were to be reviewed at the Council, in particular the question of allocation of funds, a case could be made for holding a short final session of the Far Eastern Committee after the conclusion of the Council Meeting. The Chairman agreed to keep that suggestion in mind. The statement of the Member for New Zealand was supported by the member for Australia (Mr. J. Oldham) and by the member for India (Sir Girja Bajpai).

The Chairman put the motion that the Committee should adjourn until Monday, 6th August, at 10 a.m. The motion was carried unanimously.

In conclusion the Chairman expressed, in connection with the report made by Mr. Kiser, his appreciation of the Director General's decision to select Mr. Kiser for directorship of the China Office and of his selection of the other members of that office, to whom he referred also as the "splendid group of men in the China Office". He referred to the friendly character of the relations between the China Office and his Government and stated that insofar as personal relationship between U.N.R.R.A. and the Chinese Government was concerned no difficulty need be expected.

As there was no further business the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned until Monday morning, 6th August.

The Chairman put the motion that the Committee should adjourn until Monday, 6th August, at 10 a.m. The motion was carried unanimously.

In conclusion the Chairman expressed, in connection with the report made by Mr. Miner, his appreciation of the Director General's decision to select Mr. Miner for directorship of the China Office and of his selection of the other members of that office, to whom he referred also as the "splendid group of men in the China Office". He referred to the friendly character of the relations between the China Office and his Government and stated that insofar as personal relationship between U.N.R.R.A. and the Chinese Government was concerned no difficulty need be expected.

As there was no further business the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned until Monday morning, 6th August.



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Confidential

Council III Document 1
AC Hop/C 1
25 June 1945

DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA
FOR THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE UNRRA COUNCIL

1. Organization of the Third Session and election of officers.
2. Reports of the Director General to the Council, covering the activities of the Administration from 15 Septe ber 1944 to 30 June 1945.
3. Statements by the Combined Boards.
4. Statements by Allied Military Authorities.
5. Reports of the Committee on Financial Control.
6. Presentation of a program of operations by the Director General covering the proposed activities of the Administration and a review of its financial resources and future needs.
7. Report of the Committee on Supplies (tentative)
8. Consideration of the problem of Displaced Persons with respect to:
   a. Authority of the Administration to assist in the case of displaced persons who cannot or do not wish to be repatriated or returned to their homes.
   b. Necessity of agreement with the government of the country of which displaced persons are nationals as a prerequisite to their care in enemy or ex-enemy territory.
9. Consideration of the Resolution on Bases of Requirements for the Far East, adopted by the Committee of the Council for the Far East.
10. Inclusion of Mexico in the membership of the General Committee

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6. Presentation of a program of operations by the Director General covering the proposed activities of the Administration and a review of its financial resources and future needs.

7. Report of the Committee on Supplies (tentative)

8. Consideration of the problem of Displaced Persons with respect to:

   a. Authority of the Administration to assist in the care of displaced persons who cannot or do not wish to be repatriated or returned to their homes.

   b. Necessity of agreement with the government of the country of which displaced persons are nationals as a prerequisite to their care in enemy or ex-enemy territory.

9. Consideration of the Resolution on Bases of Requirements for the Far East, adopted by the Committee of the Council for the Far East. 4850

10. Inclusion of France in the membership of the General Committee.

11. Council business relating to the adjournment of the Session.

Note 1. It has been suggested that the Committee of the Council for the Far East should recommend to the Council the Adoption of a resolution in accordance with which Korea, Formosa and Thailand shall each be considered a liberated area within the meaning of Part I of Resolution 1, and the Administration shall be authorized to operate in such areas upon the

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same terms and conditions as in other liberated areas. This resolution will be referred to the said Committee for action at its next meeting to be held in London beginning 5 August. If adopted, this item will be placed on the Agenda.

Note 2. In pursuance of Article VIII, Section 5, of the Rules of Procedure, the provisional agenda as finally drawn up will be passed upon by the General Committee and submitted to the Council for approval.

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Council III Document 1
Ad Hoc/C 1
25 June 1945

# EXPLANATION OF PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE UNRRA COUNCIL

Item 1. The procedure governing the Council business at the opening of each Council session is described in the Rules of Procedure, particularly Articles I, VI, VIII and IX. (Selected Documents pp. 69-75).

Item 2. Article IV of the Agreement provides that the Director General shall make periodic reports to the Central Committee and to the Council covering the progress of the Administration's activities. The reports of the Director General at the Third Council Session will consist of three separate reports, the first covering the period between 15 September and 31 December 1944, the second covering the period between 1 January and 31 March 1945, and the third between 1 April and 30 June 1945.

The contents of these reports include, among other subjects:

Displaced Persons
Emergency Aid
Local Currency Proceeds from the Sale of Supplies
Relief and Rehabilitation Missions and Liaison Missions
Assistance to Military Authorities in Relief and Rehabilitation Operations
UNRRA Agreements with the Recipient Countries
Planning and Initial Operations of Relief and Rehabilitation in the Far East
Report of the Central Committee
Report on the work of the Committee of the Council for the Far East, including the Resolution on General Policy adopted at the Sydney meeting, Appendix No. 12 to the minutes of that meeting, which was discussed at the 12th meeting of the Central Committee and referred by it to the Council.

Representatives of member governments will have an opportunity to discuss these and other problems in connection with the Director General's Reports.

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Item 3. It is considered desirable to have statements from representatives of

consist of three separate reports, [illegible] between 15 September and 31 December 1944, the second covering the period between 1 January and 31 March 1945, and the third between 1 April and 30 June 1945.

The contents of these reports include, among other subjects:

Displaced Persons
Emergency Aid
Local Currency Proceeds from the Sale of Supplies
Relief and Rehabilitation Missions and Liaison Missions
Assistance to Military Authorities in Relief and Rehabilitation Operations
UNRRA Agreements with the Recipient Countries
Planning and Initial Operations of Relief and Rehabilitation in the Far East
Report of the Central Committee
Report on the work of the Committee of the Council for the Far East, including the Resolution on General Policy adopted at the Sydney meeting, Appendix No. 12 to the minutes of that meeting, which was discussed at the 12th meeting of the Central Committee and referred by it to the Council.

Representatives of member governments will have an opportunity to discuss these and other problems in connection with the Director General's Reports.

4843

Item 3. It is considered desirable to have statements from representatives of the Combined Boards similar to those made at the Second Session in Montreal, which proved to be helpful and informative to the Council Members and the Administration. Arrangements are being made to have at least two such statements, one on supply and the other on shipping.

Item 4. It is also considered desirable to have statements from representatives of the Allied Military Authorities which should be of particular interest and value to the Council Members and Administration now that the war in Europe has ended. It is contemplated that there will be two such statements, one by a representative of the United States and the United Kingdom Combined Chiefs of Staff, and the other by a representative of General Eisenhower.

Item 5. These reports will consist of the report of the Committee on Financial Control and the report of the Auditor for 1944, with the report and recommendations of the Audit Sub-Committee thereon, as provided in Resolutions 25 and 44.



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Item 6. This operating program is prepared in pursuance of Resolution 14. relating to a financial plan for the Administration, which provides that the Director General shall submit to the Council a program of operations covering the proposed activities of the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation.

Item 7. The questions of the production and interchange of relief and rehabilitation supplies and the equitable distribution of such supplies have been the subjects of discussion at several meetings of the Committee of the Council for Europe. Several aspects of these problems have also been considered by the Committee on Supplies, especially questions relating to the equitable distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies.

It has been suggested that it would be most useful if the Committee on Supplies would present a report to the Council covering not only the conclusions reached on the problem of equitable distribution of civilian supplies available for liberated areas but also the extent to which the Committee feels that further support by the member governments for UNRRA supply programs may be necessary.

Item 8. a) The language of paragraph 10 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV at Atlantic City making certain recommendations with respect to the care of persons who cannot or do not wish to be repatriated or returned to their homes seems to require clarification.

b) Resolution 57 appears to require UNRRA to obtain the agreement of the government of the country of which displaced persons are nationals before it can undertake their care in enemy or ex-enemy territory. In this respect, it differs from Resolution No. 1, under which such agreement is required prior to repatriation or return, but not prior to care. The requirement of a prior agreement for care can create serious administrative difficulties. The Council should consider whether there is any justification for the difference in the provisions.

Item 9. This resolution passed by the Committee of the Council for the Far East at its meeting held in Sydney will be included in the Director General's Report. However, since the Council made a formal request to the Committee for the Far East concerning this matter, and since this resolution is the answer to the Council's request, it seems appropriate to have this resolution as a separate item on the agenda of the Council.

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Item 10. This proposal would require for its adoption an amendment to Article III, paragraph 3, of the UNRRA Agreement.

Item 11. This item includes all actions necessary or appropriate to the adjournment of the session.

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CONFIDENTIAL

COUNCIL III Document 2
(C(45)1)

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July 8 1945.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

DRAFT RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE EXCLUSION OF FRANCE
IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
(Proposed by the United States Government)

RESOLVED:

Article III, Paragraph 3, of the UNRRA Agreement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The Central Committee of the Council shall consist of representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, with the Director General presiding, without vote. Between sessions of the Council it shall when necessary make policy decisions of an emergency nature. All such decisions shall be recorded in the minutes of the Central Committee which shall be communicated promptly to each member government. Such decisions shall be open to reconsideration by the Council at any regular session or at any special session called in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2. The Central Committee shall invite the participation of the representative of any member government at those of its meetings at which action of special interest to such government is discussed. It shall invite the participation of the representative serving as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Council at those of its meetings at which policies affecting the provision of supplies are discussed."

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

# JOURNAL

## Third Session of the Council

VOL. III, No. 1 LONDON, ENGLAND 7 August, 1945

## ORDER OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 7 August, 1945
SESSION HEADQUARTERS: County Hall (London County Council)

**9.00 a.m.—12.00 noon.**

FINAL REGISTRATION: At Head of Ceremonial Staircase; and Room 177

**2.30 p.m.**

FIRST PLENARY MEETING:
Council Chamber

1. Opening Speech by the Director General
2. Speeches of Welcome
3. Organisation of *ad hoc* Committees

**Immediately Following First Plenary Meeting:**

Committee on Credentials:
Meet in Room 177

Committee on Observers:
Meet in Room 130

Committee on Nominations:
Meet in Room 169

**5.30 p.m.**

"UNRRA REPORT" (Film):
Conference Hall

### REGISTRATION

Delegates are reminded of the importance of registering promptly. It will not be possible to issue a full Directory of Delegates until all members have registered and provided the secretariat with the appropriate information. Provision can also be made at this time for the issue of cards entitling access to the Council Chamber, forms for securing copies of documents, the daily Journal, etc.

### CREDENTIALS

The Credentials Officer (Mr. A. A. Adams) will be pleased to receive in Room 177, as soon as possible, any credentials which have not already been sent in. It is assumed that, as is customary, the credentials will be in the form of a communication from the appropriate authority of the Government concerned.

### GUIDEBOOK

The *Guide to the Third Session of the Council* provides information on the UNRRA offices and facilities situated in the County Hall; the principal officers of the Secretariat for the Council Session; arrangements for transport, communications, and enquiries; press and public relations. The Guide also contains maps, and a directory of Government offices in London. All members of Delegations should ensure that they are provided with a copy.

### "UNRRA REPORT"

**Special Film Showing at Opening Session**

A unique opportunity for delegates to familiarise themselves with many aspects of UNRRA's work will be provided by the film which is to be shown in the Conference Hall (*not* the Council Chamber) at 5.30 p.m. "UNRRA Report" depicts the assembly, shipping, delivery and distribution of relief supplies, and also the care and repatriation of displaced persons. It includes activities filmed in France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia and Egypt, as well as in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

This film report, the first of its kind ever prepared for an international body, has been edited for UNRRA by the U.K. Ministry of Information, and many film units, including the M.O.I., the British Army, the U.S. Army Signal Corps, the U.S. Office of War Information, and the National Film Board of Canada, co-operated with UNRRA in shooting the scenes covered.

The showing is open to the Press.

### COUNCIL DOCUMENTS

The Distribution Office dealing with the distribution of all Council documents will be open

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from 7 a.m. till 10 p.m., at the entrance to the Conference Hall. All documents relating to the Session will be obtainable here as soon as they are duplicated.

It will be of great assistance to the Secretariat if each Delegation can appoint a representative or secretary to call for the sets reserved for them, since owing to the transportation difficulties, direct distribution of documents to the hotels or residences of delegates could not be undertaken. The Authorisation Card for presentation at the Distribution Office has already been sent to each Delegation. Delegations have been allotted one copy for each of their members; together with two additional copies for record purposes. If after the experience of a few days Delegations find that they require further copies, arrangements can be made on application to the Distribution Office.

Each document relating to or arising out of Council business will be given a number in the special "Council III" series. This number will be used in the reference list of documents which will be issued daily (in mimeographed form), and in any annotations of the Agenda appearing in the Journal. A list of the symbols indicating the source or classification of the document is given at the end of this Journal.

Any documents which Delegations may wish to submit for inclusion in the papers of the Session should be passed, for clearance with the Secretariat, to the Assistant on Documentation, Mrs. Margaret Hall, Room 164. All arrangements for duplication are made thereafter by the Documents Officer, Miss N. F. Cracknell.

## JOURNAL

The Journal will be available each morning from 8 a.m. at the County Hall. It will be obtainable from the Distribution Office on production of the UNRRA card. Each issue will report the principal proceedings of the previous day's Session, and will contain announcements of the current day's business and other events.

## UNRRA AGREEMENT

### Signed by Representatives of 44 Nations at the White House, Washington, 9 November, 1943

The Governments or Authorities whose duly authorised representatives have subscribed hereto,

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

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

Have agreed as follows:

### ARTICLE I

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

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

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

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

(b) To formulate and recommend measures for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments for the co-ordination of purchasing, the use of ships and other procurement activities in the period following the cessation of hostilities, with a view to integrating the plans and activities of the Administration with the total movement of supplies, and for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of available supplies. The Administration may administer such co-ordination measures as may be authorised by the member governments concerned.

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

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## ARTICLE II

### MEMBERSHIP

The members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be the governments or authorities signatory hereto and such other governments or authorities as may upon application for membership be admitted thereto by action of the Council. The Council may, if it desires, authorise the Central Committee to accept new members between sessions of the Council.

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

## ARTICLE III

### THE COUNCIL

1. Each member government shall name one representative, and such alternates as may be necessary, upon the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which shall be the policy-making body of the Administration. The Council shall, for each of its sessions, select one of its members to preside at the session. The Council shall determine its own rules of procedure. Unless otherwise provided by the Agreement or by action of the Council, the Council shall vote by simple majority.

2. The Council shall be convened in regular session not less than twice a year by the Central Committee.* It may be convened in special session whenever the Central Committee shall deem necessary, and shall be convened within thirty days after request therefor by one-third of the members of the Council.

3. The Central Committee of the Council shall consist of the representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, with the Director General presiding, without vote. Between sessions of the Council it shall when necessary make policy decisions of an emergency nature. All such decisions shall be recorded in the minutes of the Central Committee which shall be communicated promptly to each member government. Such decisions shall be open to reconsideration by the Council at any regular session or at any special session called in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2. The Central Committee shall invite the participation of the representative of any member government at those of its meetings at which action of special interest to such government is discussed. It shall invite the participation of the representative serving as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Council at those of its meetings at which policies affecting the provision of supplies are discussed.

4. The Committee on Supplies of the Council shall consist of the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing those member governments likely to be principal suppliers of materials for relief and rehabilitation. The members shall be appointed by the Council, and the Council may authorise the Central Committee to make emergency appointments between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. The Committee on Supplies shall consider, formulate and recommend to the Council and the Central Committee policies designed to assure the provision of required supplies. The Central Committee shall from time to time meet with the Committee on Supplies to review policy matters affecting supplies.

5. The Committee of the Council for Europe shall consist of all the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing member governments of territories within the European area and such other members of the Council representing other governments directly concerned with the problems of relief and rehabilitation in the European area as shall be appointed by the Council; the Council may authorise the Central Committee to make these appointments in cases of emergency between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. The Committee of the Council for the Far East shall consist of all the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing member governments of territories within the Far Eastern area and such other members of the Council representing other governments directly concerned with the problems of relief and rehabilitation in the Far Eastern area as shall be appointed by the Council; the Council may authorise the Central Committee to make these appointments in cases of emergency between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. The regional committees shall normally meet within their respective areas. They shall consider and recommend to the Council and the Central Committee policies with respect to relief and rehabilitation within their respective areas. The Committee of the Council for Europe shall replace the Inter-Allied Committee on European post-war relief established in London on 24 September, 1941, and the records of the latter shall be made available to the Committee for Europe.

6. The Council shall establish such other standing regional committees as it shall consider desirable, the functions of such committees and the method of appointing their members being identical to that provided in Article III, paragraph 5, with respect to the Committees of the Council for Europe and for the Far East. The Council shall also establish such other standing committees as it considers desirable to advise it, and, in intervals between sessions of the Council, to advise the Central Committee. For such standing technical committees as may be established, in respect of particular problems such as nutrition, health, agriculture, transport, repatriation, and finance,

* Resolution No. 50 provides "that the provision in Article III, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, 'that the Council shall be convened in regular session not less than twice a year by the Central Committee' is hereby waived for 1944."

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the members may be members of the Council or alternates nominated by them because of special competence in their respective fields of work. The members shall be appointed by the Council, and the Council may authorise the Central Committee to make emergency appointments between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council. Should a regional committee so desire, sub-committees of the standing technical committees shall be established by the technical committees in consultation with the regional committees, to advise the regional committees.

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

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

## ARTICLE IV

### The Director General

1. The executive authority of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be in the Director General, who shall be appointed by the Council on the nomination by unanimous vote of the Central Committee. The Director General may be removed by the Council on recommendation by unanimous vote of the Central Committee.

2. The Director General shall have full power and authority for carrying out relief operations contemplated by Article I, paragraph 2 (a), within the limits of available resources and the broad policies determined by the Council or its Central Committee. Immediately upon taking office he shall in conjunction with the military and other appropriate authorities of the United Nations prepare plans for the emergency relief of the civilian population in any area occupied by the armed forces of any of the United Nations, arrange for the procurement and assembly of the necessary supplies and create or select the emergency organisation required for this purpose. In arranging for the procurement, transportation, and distribution of supplies and services, he and his representatives shall consult and collaborate with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations and shall, wherever practicable, use the facilities made available by such authorities. Foreign voluntary relief agencies may not engage in activity in any area receiving relief from the Administration without the consent and unless subject to the regulation of the Director General. The powers and duties of the Director General are subject to the limitations of Article VII.

3. The Director General shall also be responsible for the organisation and direction of the function contemplated by Article I, paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c).

4. The Director General shall appoint such Deputy Directors General, officers, expert personnel, and staff at his headquarters and elsewhere, including field missions, as he shall find necessary, and he may delegate to them such of his powers as he may deem appropriate. The Director General, or upon his authorisation the Deputy Director General, shall supply such secretariat and other staff and facilities as shall be required by the Council and its committees, including the regional committees and sub-committees. Such Deputy Directors General as shall be assigned special functions within a region shall attend meetings of the regional standing committee whenever possible and shall keep it advised on the progress of the relief and rehabilitation programme within the region.

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

## ARTICLE V

### Supplies and Resources

1. In so far as its appropriate constitutional bodies shall authorise, each member government will contribute to the support of the Administration in order to accomplish the purposes of Article I, paragraph 2 (a). The amount and character of the contributions of each member government under this provision will be determined from time to time by its appropriate constitutional bodies. All such contributions received by the Administration shall be accounted for.

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

3. All purchases by any of the member governments, to be made outside their own territories during the war for relief or rehabilitation purposes, shall be made only after consultation with the Director General, and shall, so far as practicable, be carried out through the appropriate United Nations agency.

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## ARTICLE VI

### Administrative Expenses

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

## ARTICLE VII

Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained, while hostilities or other military necessities exist in any area, the Administration and its Director General shall not undertake activities therein without the consent of the military command of that area, and unless subject to such control as the command may find necessary. The determination that such hostilities or military necessities exist in any area shall be made by its military commander.

## ARTICLE VIII

### Amendment

The provisions of this Agreement may be amended as follows:

(a) Amendments involving new obligations for member governments shall require the approval of the Council by a two-thirds vote and shall take effect for each member government on acceptance by it;

(b) Amendments involving modification of Article III or Article IV shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote, including the votes of all the members of the Central Committee;

(c) Other amendments shall take effect on adoption by the Council by a two-thirds vote.

## ARTICLE IX

### Entry into Force

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

## ARTICLE X

### Withdrawal

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

In Witness whereof, this Agreement is signed by the following representatives, duly authorised for that purpose by their respective Governments or Authorities.

Done in Washington this ninth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, in the English language, the original to be deposited in the archives of the Department of State of the United States of America, and certified copies thereof to be furnished by the Government of the United States of America to each of the Governments and Authorities on whose behalf this Agreement is signed.

# UNRRA RULES OF PROCEDURE

## Adopted at Atlantic City, 1943

## ARTICLE I

### Sessions of the Council

1. In accordance with Article III, section 2, of the Agreement, the Council shall be convened in regular session by the Central Committee not less than twice a year. It may be convened in special session whenever the Central Committee shall deem necessary, and shall be so convened within thirty days after the request therefor by one-third of the members of the Council. Such request shall be communicated to the Director General who shall transmit it forthwith to the Central Committee.

2. The Director General, after consultation with the Central Committee, shall fix the time and place of the first meeting of each session of the Council and shall notify the member governments* not less than sixty days in advance of a regular session and not less than three weeks in advance of a special session.

3. As a general rule, the plenary meetings of the Council shall be public, but the Council may decide that any meeting shall be held in private.

4. All decisions of the Council which may have been taken at a private meeting shall be announced at an early public meeting of the Council.

## ARTICLE II

### Officers of the Council

1. At the opening of each session of the Council, the Director General shall preside until the Council has elected a Chairman for the session.

2. The Council shall, after consideration of the report of the Committee on Nominations, elect a Chairman and three Vice-Chairmen of the Council. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected. In the event of the death, resignation, or other inability of the Chairman to complete his

* Whenever the term "member government" is used in these Rules of Procedure and any Annex thereto, it shall be construed to mean a member of the Administration whether a government or an authority.

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term, a new Chairman shall be elected for the unexpired term.

3. In addition to the others powers conferred upon the Chairman by these Rules of Procedure, he shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Council. He shall direct the discussions of the Council, insure observance of these Rules of Procedure, accord the right to address the Council, put questions to the Council, and announce the results of all votes.

4. In the absence of the Chairman during a meeting, or any part thereof, one of the Vice-Chairmen, taken in rotation according to the alphabetical order of the governments which they represent, shall preside. A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

5. The Chairman, or a Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman, shall not vote, but may appoint an alternate to act as the representative of his government on the Council.

## ARTICLE III

### The Director General

1. The Director General or his representative may attend and address any meeting of the Council and of its committees and subcommittees and may participate in the discussions, but may not vote.

## ARTICLE IV

### The Secretariat

1. In accordance with Article IV, section 4, of the Agreement, the Director General, or upon his authorisation the Deputy Directors General, shall supply such secretariat and other staff and facilities as shall be required by the Council and its committees, including the regional committees and subcommittees.

2. The Director General shall be responsible for the organisation and direction of the secretariat of the Council.

3. It shall be the duty of the secretariat to receive, translate, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Council and its committees; to prepare the records of the proceedings of the Council and its committees; to distribute reports and recommendations of committees of the Council to the Council and the Central Committee; and to perform such other work as the Council shall require.

4. The secretariat shall distribute to member governments proposals and other documents relating to the agenda of any session of the Council as far as possible in advance of the opening of such session.

## ARTICLE V

### The Central Committee

1. Meetings of the Central Committee may be convened by the Director General whenever he deems advisable and shall be convened by him within ten days after the request therefor by any member of the Central Committee.

2. The time and place of the meetings of the Central Committee shall be fixed by the Director General after consultation with the members of the Central Committee.

3. The meetings of the Central Committee shall be held in private unless it shall, by unanimous vote, decide that any meeting shall be public.

4. In accordance with Article III, section 3, of the Agreement, the Central Committee shall invite the participation of the representative of any member government at those of its meetings at which action of special interest to such government is discussed. It shall invite the participation of the representative serving as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Council at those of its meetings at which policies affecting the provision of supplies are discussed.

5. The minutes of each meeting of the Central Committee shall be sent as soon as possible to members of the Central Committee and to the representatives of those member governments participating in such meeting of the Central Committee, who shall, within forty-eight hours, inform the Director General of any corrections which they may desire to have made in the record of their own remarks. As corrected, the minutes shall be filed with the Director General and communicated promptly to each member government of the Administration.

6. At each session of the Council, the Director General shall render a full report on the work of the Central Committee since the preceding session of the Council.

## ARTICLE VI

### Committee Organisation

1. At the opening of each session, the Council shall elect a Committee on Nominations consisting of eleven members of the Council. This Committee shall submit to the Council nominations for the offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, for the four members of the General Committee to be elected by the Council, and for appointment to each standing or other committee of the Council for which new appointments may be required.*

2. At the opening of each session, the Council shall establish a General Committee consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the members of the Central Committee, and four other members elected by the Council. The General Committee shall, subject to the concurrence of the Council and in consultation with the Director General, determine the order of business of the Council, set the date of adjournment of the session, fix the time and place of each

* Whenever the term "standing committee" appears in these Rules of Procedure, it shall be construed to include the Committee on Supplies of the Council.

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meeting during the session, decide what matters are to be considered at each meeting, pass upon the provisional agenda in accordance with Article VIII of these Rules of Procedure, co-ordinate the work of all committees of the Council during the session, and otherwise facilitate the orderly dispatch of the business of the Council and its committees. The Chairman of the Council shall convene and preside at the meetings of the General Committee.

3. Subject to the provisions of Article III of the Agreement, the Council shall, after consideration of the report of the Committee on Nominations, designate the member governments to be represented on the Committee on Supplies, the Committee of the Council for Europe, the Committee of the Council for the Far East, and such other standing committees, other than standing technical committees, as the Council may establish.

4. In accordance with Article III of the Agreement, the Council shall, after consideration of the report of the Committee on Nominations, appoint the members of all standing technical committees which the Council may from time to time establish.

5. The rules of procedure applicable to all standing committees of the Council are set forth in Annex I to these Rules of Procedure.

6. The Council may appoint, or in particular cases authorise the appointment of, such temporary or special committees as may be required for advice or investigation, or for report on specific matters. Unless the Council decides otherwise, each temporary or special committee shall elect its own chairman and, if deemed necessary, a vice-chairman and a rapporteur. The term of these committees shall end when their respective assignments have been completed or when the Council so decides.

7. Even when nominations are submitted to the Council by any committee pursuant to these Rules of Procedure and any Annex thereto, the members of the Council shall, within the limitations imposed by Article III of the Agreement, retain the right to propose and to vote for persons other than those nominated by such committee.

## ARTICLE VII

### Attendance of Observers

1. The Council and the Central Committee may invite observers, or may invite public international organisations, non-member governments or authorities, relief and welfare agencies or others, to send observers, to attend all or any of their meetings or parts thereof, or to participate in such meetings or parts thereof, without vote, under such conditions as the Council or the Central Committee respectively shall determine. All such invitations shall be transmitted by the Director General.

## ARTICLE VIII

### Agenda

1. The provisional agenda of each session of the Council shall be prepared by the Director General, and shall include

(a) all items proposed by the Council at any previous session;

(b) all items proposed by the Central Committee;

(c) all items proposed by any member of the Council and transmitted to the Director General at least ten days in advance of the session; and

(d) any item which the Director General desires to put before the Council.

2. The provisional agenda shall be communicated to member governments as far as possible in advance of and not less than three weeks before the opening day of the session. Items transmitted to the Director General too late for inclusion will be at once communicated to member governments.

3. The provisional agenda so communicated shall be passed upon by the General Committee and submitted to the Council for approval as soon as convenient after the opening of any session.

4. The Council may later revise or add to the agenda.

## ARTICLE IX

### Conduct of Council Business

1. Every proposal which may be introduced into the Council by a member and which involves formal action by the Council on any item of the agenda shall forthwith be referred by the Chairman of the Council to the appropriate committee or committees. No action or vote shall be taken by the Council on any such proposal until a report thereon by such committee or committees has been presented and circulated to the members of the Council, unless the Council shall, by two-thirds vote, determine otherwise. Such reports shall, so far as practicable, be circulated at least twenty-four hours prior to the meeting at which the Council takes action or votes thereon.

2. The chairman or rapporteur of a committee shall be accorded preference for the purpose of explaining or defending the report of the committee.

3. During the discussion of any question, any member may move the previous question or the adjournment. Any such motion shall have priority in the debate.

4. A member may at any time move the closure of the debate. If application is made to speak against the closure, it may be accorded to not more than two speakers. If the Council decides in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the closure of the debate.

## ARTICLE X

### Voting

1. A majority of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for any formal action by the Council, except that for any proposal to amend the Agreement three-fourths of the members shall constitute a quorum.

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2. Each member government represented on the Council or on any of its committees or subcommittees shall have only one vote.

3. When any representative is unable to attend one or more meetings of the Council, his place may be taken by an alternate. The name of such alternate shall be communicated to the Chairman of the Council.

4. Except as otherwise provided by the Agreement or by these Rules of Procedure, all decisions of the Council shall require an affirmative majority vote of the members present.

5. Voting shall be by show of hands except as hereinafter provided.

6. In case of doubt as to the result of any vote by show of hands, the Chairman shall cause a record vote to be taken.

7. A record vote shall be taken in all cases where a special majority is required by the Agreement.

8. A record vote shall also be taken on any question if requested in writing by not less than five members of the Council and handed to the Chairman in advance of the vote or immediately after a show of hands.

9. Record votes shall be taken by calling upon members in the alphabetical order of the governments which they represent.

10. The vote of each member participating in any record vote shall be inserted in the verbatim report of the meeting.

11. On decisions relating to individuals, a secret ballot shall be taken whenever requested in writing by at least five members of the Council.

### ARTICLE XI

#### Languages of the Council

1. English shall be the official language of the Council and its committees.

2. Upon the request of any member of the Council that the final recommendations and resolutions of the Council and its committees shall be rendered both in English and in his own language, it shall be so provided.

### ARTICLE XII

#### Records of Proceedings

1. A verbatim report of all plenary meetings held during each session of the Council shall be prepared by the secretariat and filed with the Director General. Such reports shall be made available to any member government upon request. It shall not otherwise be distributed or published unless the Council shall decide to the contrary.

2. The secretariat shall prepare minutes of each session of the Council which shall be printed and circulated to member governments and which may be made public. The minutes of all private meetings shall be printed separately, distributed to member governments, and kept confidential.

3. The texts of all resolutions and formal decisions adopted at each session of the Council shall be transmitted by the Director General to each member government as soon as practicable after the adjournment of the session.

### ARTICLE XIII

#### Administrative Expenditures and Receipts

1. Regulations with respect to the administrative expenditures and receipts of the Administration are set forth in Annex II of these Rules of Procedure.

### ARTICLE XIV

#### Suspension and Amendment of Rules of Procedure

1. Any of the foregoing Rules of Procedure may be suspended by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council present at any meeting.

2. Amendments thereto may be adopted by a simple majority of the members present at any meeting subject to the proposal having first been reported upon by a committee of the Council.

### ARTICLE XV

#### Transitory Provision

1. The adoption of the foregoing Rules of Procedure shall constitute a validation of the appointment of all standing committees of the Council made at its first session.

## RULES OF STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL*

## ANNEX I

**Adopted at Atlantic City, 1943**

### ARTICLE I

#### Appointment and Tenure

1. Subject to the provisions of Article III of the Agreement, the Council shall, after consideration of the report of the Committee on Nominations, appoint the members of the standing committees of the Council.

2. Such appointments, in the case of the Committee on Supplies, the standing regional committees, and such other standing committees other than standing technical committees, as the Council shall establish, shall be made by designating the member governments whose representatives or alternates shall serve as members of such committees.

3. In the case of standing technical committees, such appointments shall be made by naming members of the Council or alternates nominated by such members because of special competence in their respective fields of work.

4. Except in the case of appointments made by the Central Committee in accordance with

* Including the Committee on Supplies of the Council.

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section 5 below, the appointment of members of the Committee on Supplies, the standing regional committees, and such other standing committees other than standing technical committees as the Council shall establish, shall continue until changes or replacements therein are made by the Council. The appointment of members to the standing technical committees of the Council shall be made at each regular session of the Council. Until such appointments are made, the membership of such committees shall continue. Members of all standing committees shall be eligible for reappointment.

5. In accordance with Article III of the Agreement, the Central Committee, if previously authorised by the Council, may make emergency appointments to any standing committee between sessions of the Council. Such appointments shall continue until the next regular or special session of the Council.

6. Members of standing committees may be accompanied to the meetings thereof by advisers and assistants, who may participate in the discussions under such conditions as the committee shall prescribe, but shall not be entitled to vote.

7. The travel and other expenses of members of the standing committees of the Council, and of their advisers and assistants, shall be borne by the member governments which have nominated them.

## ARTICLE II

### Meetings of Standing Committees

1. The Director General shall fix the time and place of the first meeting of each standing committee and he or his representative shall preside at the meeting until the committee has elected its chairman.

2. Subsequent meetings of each standing committee shall be convened by the chairman at such time and place as may be decided upon by the committee, provided that meetings of the Committee on Supplies, the Committee on Financial Control, and all technical standing committees of the Council shall, in addition, be held so far as possible at the same time and place as each regular session of the Council. The chairman shall convene meetings of a standing committee whenever requested by at least one-third of its members.

3. The meetings of each standing committee shall be private unless the committee shall decide by a two-thirds vote of the members present that any meeting shall be public. Any standing committee may invite observers, or may invite other public international organisations, non-member governments or authorities, relief and welfare agencies or others to send observers, to attend all or any of its meetings or parts thereof, or to participate in such meetings or parts thereof, without vote, under such conditions as the committee shall determine.

## ARTICLE III

### Officers of Standing Committees

1. At its first meeting each standing committee shall elect a chairman, a first vice-chairman, a second vice-chairman and, if deemed necessary, one or more rapporteurs. The chairman and vice-chairmen shall hold office until a new election takes place.

2. A new election of chairman and vice-chairmen of any standing committee shall be held if, after a period of not less than a year from their election, the committee shall so decide. In this event, the election shall be held at the next meeting of the committee. The officers of all standing committees shall be eligible for re election.

3. Upon the death, resignation, or inability to serve of any officer of any standing committee, an election to fill the vacancy thus created shall be held as soon as practicable.

4. Upon the death, resignation, or inability to serve of the chairman of any standing committee, the first vice-chairman, or, if he is not available, the second vice-chairman, shall serve as chairman *ad interim* until a new chairman is elected.*

5. The chairman, or a vice-chairman acting as chairman, shall have the same powers and duties, in respect of committee meetings, as are provided for the Chairman of the Council in Article II, sections 3 and 5, of its Rules of Procedure.

## ARTICLE IV

### Agenda

1. The provisional agenda for each meeting of each standing committee of the Council shall be prepared by the Director General or a Deputy Director General in consultation with the chairman of the committee, and shall include:

(a) all items proposed by the committee at any previous meeting;

(b) all items proposed by the Council, the Central Committee, or another standing committee of the Council;

(c) all items proposed by any member of the committee and transmitted to the Director General at least five days in advance of the meeting; and

(d) any item which the Director General desires to put before the committee.

2. The provisional agenda shall be communicated to the members of the committee as far as possible in advance of the meeting. Items transmitted to the Director General too late for inclusion in the provisional agenda shall be at once communicated to the members of the committee.

* Resolution No. 48 adds the following: "In the event of the temporary absence of the chairman during a meeting or any part thereof, the first vice-chairman, or, if he is not available, the second vice-chairman, shall preside. A vice-chairman acting as chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the chairman."

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3. The committee may revise or add to the agenda.

## ARTICLE V

### Procedure for the Conduct of Committee Business

1. A majority of the members of each standing committee shall constitute a quorum for any formal action by such committee.

2. Unless otherwise provided by these Rules, all decisions of a standing committee shall require an affirmative majority vote of the members present at the meeting.

3. Any standing committee may establish such *ad hoc* subcommittees as it considers necessary for the facilitation of its work. The chairman of the committee shall, with the approval of the committee, appoint the chairman and members of each such subcommittee, which shall report only to the committee which established it. In case of need, the chairman may proceed to appoint such *ad hoc* subcommittees with the authorisation of a majority of the members, subject to subsequent formal approval by the committee.

4. Any request from a regional committee to any technical committee for the establishment of of a technical subcommittee to advise the regional committee shall be transmitted to the Director General, who shall forthwith inform the chairman and members of the technical committee concerned. (The chairman of the technical committee shall, with the approval of the committee, appoint the chairman and members of each such subcommittee).* In case of need, the chairman may proceed to appoint such technical subcommittees with the authorisation of a majority of the members, subject to subsequent formal approval by the committee.

5. Any subcommittee so appointed shall report to the regional committee concerned through the appropriate representative of the Director General, who will transmit copies of the report to the Director General for his information. A copy of the report shall be distributed to the technical committee and to any other standing committee concerned.

6. Each standing committee may adopt such other rules governing the conduct of its business and the business of its subcommittees as are not inconsistent with the Agreement, the Permanent Rules of Procedure of the Council, and any Annex thereto.

* Resolution No. 48 substitutes the following for this sentence: "If the regional committee so desires, it may submit to the Director General for transmission to the chairman of the technical committee, the names of qualified persons, for appointment to such technical subcommittees."

## ARTICLE VI

### Records and Reports of Standing Committees

1. All reports and recommendations of standing committees, whether made on their initiative or at the request of the Council, the Central Committee, the Director General, or any member government, shall be transmitted to the Director General for distribution to the Council and the Central Committee.

2. The secretary of each standing committee shall prepare minutes of each meeting which shall contain a record of the conclusions reached by the committee. When approved by the chairman, the minutes shall be filed with the Director General, who shall distribute a copy thereof to each member government of the Administration.

3. A verbatim report of the meetings of any standing committee shall be kept if the committee so decides. Such report shall be filed with the Director General and made available to any member government of the Administration upon specific request, but shall not otherwise be distributed or published.

## ARTICLE VII

### Amendment of Annex I

1. The rules contained in this Annex shall apply to all standing committees of the Council, but not to the Central Committee.

2. The rules contained in this Annex may be amended by the Council in the same manner as provided for the amendment of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

## DOCUMENT SYMBOLS

The following relate to the Central Committee of the Council and the principal Committees of the Council :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CC | .. .. | Central Committee |
| CFC | .. .. | Committee on Financial Control |
| CS | .. .. | Committee on Supplies |
| CS-CFC/AP | .. | Subcommittee on Ability to Pay (Resolution 23) |
| CCE | .. .. | Committee of the Council for Europe |
| CCFE | .. .. | Committee of the Council for the Far East |

Documents emanating from Standing Technical Committees and Standing Technical Subcommittees are classified as follows, the second part of the symbol, if any, indicating that they relate either to Europe or the Far East. Thus TDP indicates the main Committee on Displaced Persons, TDP/E the Subcommittee on Displaced Persons for Europe, TDP/FE the Subcommittee on Displaced Persons for the Far East.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE | .. .. | Health |
| TWE | .. .. | Welfare |
| TDP | .. .. | Displaced Persons |
| TAG | .. .. | Agricultural Rehabilitation |
| TIR | .. .. | Industrial Rehabilitation |

Documents pertaining exclusively to the present Council will carry the following symbols:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C | .. | Council |
| AdHoc/G | .. | General Committee |
| AdHoc/P | .. | Committee on Policy |
| AdHoc/Pr | .. | Committee on Procedure |
| AdHoc/C | .. | Committee on Credentials |
| AdHoc/N | .. | Committee on Nominations |
| AdHoc/O | .. | Committee on Observers |

The Director General's Reports are given the symbols DGR.

Material prepared specifically for the Press (in addition to any of the above documents made available through the Public Relations Office) will be marked "Press Release."

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## PRESS CONFERENCES

For the coverage of private meetings, it is planned to hold Press conferences to give all available information. The times will be announced in the Journal and on the notice board in the Press Lounge.

## OFFICE HOURS

**Documents Distribution Office.** 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (See item on Council Documents, above).

**Enquiry Office** (UNRRA and Council business: see Guidebook). 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. This office will remain open later if necessary.

**Post Office** (Lobby on river side of Main Building). 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

# JOURNAL

Third Session of the Council

Vol. III, No. 4 LONDON, ENGLAND 9 August, 1945

## ORDER OF THE DAY

Thursday, 9 August, 1945

SESSION HEADQUARTERS: County Hall (London County Council)

**4.00 p.m.**

FOURTH PLENARY MEETING:
Council Chamber

1. Statements by the Military Authorities
2. Discussion of the Director General's Reports (apart from those portions relating to Displaced Persons) and of the Programme of Operations.

*NOTE: It is deemed unnecessary to call a Plenary Meeting in the morning since there will be no oral statements in connection with the Reports of the Combined Boards. The reports have been circulated as Council Documents Nos. 14, 15 and 16. Delegates will, of course, be free to refer to the contents of these Reports in the course of the discussion on the Director General's Reports.*

## DELIVERY OF DOCUMENTS TO DELEGATIONS

It has now been possible to make limited arrangements for delivery of Council documents including the Journal to those Delegations who wish to avail themselves of this facility. The deliveries are limited to *one address* for each Delegation, and to addresses in *Central London* only. They will be made twice daily, one to arrive between 7.30 and 8.30 in the morning, and the other to arrive between 8.00 and 9.30 in the evening.

Delegations wishing to take advantage of this service are requested to fill up the appropriate form (obtainable from the Enquiry Office) as soon as possible. It is particularly requested that Delegations ensure that someone will be in attendance at the address given in order to take delivery of the documents, and give an official receipt on the form which has been provided. Documents will not be left unless signed for by an authorised person.

Unless the above arrangements are made, all documents for the Delegation will be retained in the Distribution Office for collection in accordance with the arrangements previously announced in the Journal.

## SECOND PLENARY MEETING

The Second Plenary Meeting of the Third Session of the Council was called to order by the Director General at the County Hall at 9.30 a.m., Wednesday, 8 August, 1945.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Chair recognized the member of the Council for Belgium, for the presentation of the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Vicomte de THIEUSIES reported that the Ad Hoc Committee on Credentials appointed by the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to examine the credentials of its members met on 7 August.

Credentials of the representatives of 39 Member Governments having been examined, were found to be in good order. Nominations but no credentials were received for forty-four representatives of four governments. The Committee recommended to the Council the approval of these credentials and the accordance of full right of participation to the Council Members or their alternates present.

The Chairman reported further that no nominations had as yet been received from Costa Rica, Iran, Luxembourg, Uruguay and Nicaragua. The Committee expressed the hope that these would be received before the close of the Session, and recommended that, should such credentials or those from any other country admitted as a Member Government, be received before the end of the Session, they be examined and found in order or the reverse by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report. The report was seconded, and adopted.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OBSERVERS

The Chair recognized the member of the Council for Australia, to present the report of the Committee on Observers. The Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce moved the adoption of Observers as follows:

*The Committee appointed by the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to consider and submit recommendations with respect to the attendance of observers at the Third Session met on 7 August 1945 at 3.45 p.m.*

*The Committee has examined the credentials of observers invited pursuant to Resolution No. 5 of the First Session of the Council and has found them in good order as follows:*

*League of Nations, Economic Financial and Transit Department: Alexander Loveday, Martin Hill; International Labour Office: Clifton Robbins, Kurt van Kuryan; Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees: Sir Herbert Emerson, Patrick Malin or Dr. G. C. Kullman; Food and Agriculture Organisation: F. L. McDougall.*

*The Committee therefore recommends the approval of these credentials and the accordance of the privilege of observers to the representatives here present.*

*The Committee having considered certain suggestions recommends that the Director General be requested to transmit to the following organisations invitations from the Council to be represented by observers at its Third Session:*

*Provisional Organisation for European Inland Transport; United Maritime Authority; European Coal Organisation; World Trade Union Organisation.*

The report was seconded, and adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

The Chair recognized the member of the Council for China to present the report of the Committee on Nominations.

Mr. Tingfu F. TSIANG submitted the report of the Committee on Nominations as follows, and moved its adoption:

*The Committee on Nominations elected by the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration pursuant to Article VI, Section 1, of the Rules of Procedure of the Council met on 7 August at 6.30 p.m.*

*The Committee considered the offices for which it is required by Article VI, Section 1, of the Rules of Procedure of the Council to submit nominations. The Committee resolved to submit nominations as follows:*

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL—Member of the Council representing India

FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN—Member of the Council representing Yugoslavia

SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN—Member of the Council representing Mexico

THIRD VICE-CHAIRMAN—Member of the Council representing South Africa

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—Members of the Council representing Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Norway and Poland.

*The Committee in accordance with the resolution adopted at the first meeting of this Session of the Council also submits the following nominations for officers of the ad hoc Committees on Policy and Procedure:*

COMMITTEE ON POLICY

*Chairman*—Member of the Council representing Czechoslovakia

*First Vice-Chairman*—Member of the Council representing France

*Second Vice-Chairman*—Member of the Council representing Canada

COMMITTEE ON PROCEDURE

*Chairman*—Member of the Council representing Poland

*First Vice-Chairman*—Member of the Council representing the Netherlands

*Second Vice-Chairman*—Member of the Council representing Uruguay.

The motion was seconded and the report adopted.

SIR GIRJA BAJPAI TAKES THE CHAIR

Mr. LEHMAN—In accordance with the report of the Committee on Nominations which has just been adopted by the Council, I have great pleasure in vacating the Chair in favour of Sir Girja Bajpai, Member of the Council from India, and I will ask the Member of the Council from Australia and the Member of the Council from Canada to escort the Permanent Chairman to the rostrum, where I hope that he will address the Council.

I present the Chairman of this Session of the Council, the Member for India, Sir Girja Bajpai.

The Hon. Sir Girja S. BAJPAI—Mr. Director General and Members of the Council: I am deeply sensible of the honour that you have done India in electing me to this office, and I extend to you an expression of my gratitude for this honour. My sense of gratification at the honour done to my country is equalled only by my diffidence to perform the responsible task that you have entrusted to me. The measure of your generosity to me and your co-operation with me will be the measure of my success in the performance of that task.

You, Mr. Director General, yesterday paid a tribute to the greatness of London and her people. May I, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of the Council, add a word? Throughout the centuries of our history London has been great in achievement in many fields, but I doubt whether ever her greatness has been excelled or ever in the future it will be equalled by the grandeur of her resistance during

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five years of cruel and desperate war. That grandeur will be remembered with admiration wherever people admire courage and cherish freedom.

Mr. Director General and Members of the Council: One advantage of this unexpected elevation of myself to the Chair will be the brevity of my address. I have no set piece of words of wisdom to read to you. Indeed, although since we last met in Montreal Europe has been rid of the tyranny of Nazi Germany liberated Europe has not been rid of the fear of disease and hunger, and the task before UNRRA to-day is to intensify its effort for the relief of hunger and the prevention of disease.

In the Far East, too, events are moving fast towards victory and liberation. Perhaps the most revolutionary invention in the history of science will expedite the advent of the day when we can acclaim complete victory in the Far East as we have already acclaimed complete victory in Europe. That, again, Mr. Director General, is a challenge to action; and so with a renewed expression of thanks for the honour that you have done me and my country in electing me to this Chair, I shall say to the Council: 'On with our work.'

### Introduction of Vice-Chairmen

The Chairman then invited the first Vice-Chairman, the member of Council representing Yugoslavia, to the rostrum.

Mr. Nikola PETROVITCH—I thank you wholeheartedly for the honour which you have conferred on me by electing me as the first Vice-Chairman of the Third Session of the Council of UNRRA. I am conscious of the fact that this honour does not apply personally to me, but to the country I represent, and that fact gives me still greater satisfaction. By this honour you have expressed your feelings towards a country and a nation which was first among the enslaved peoples of Europe to rise, under the leadership of Marshal Tito, and which, side by side with its great Allies, endured in that struggle until its victorious end.

The war of four years for the high principles of freedom, justice, democracy, and national independence, cost the peoples of Yugoslavia enormous sacrifices. My country, which before the war had a population of more than fifteen millions, has lost about two millions of its inhabitants in the course of the struggle. Our material losses are immense. From the ruins, the blood and the ashes, my country arises towards a new life, borne onwards by an invincible spirit, and the indomitable will of its peoples. To achieve its goal it is in desperate need of help.

I would like to emphasise that UNRRA has already given help for which we are very grateful. At the same time I would express my hope that this aid will in the near future be increased, not only for us, but also for other European countries which have paid so dearly for their participation in the war against Nazism and Fascism.

I firmly believe in the successful work of this Third Session of the UNRRA COUNCIL; I hope that it will have a beneficial effect upon its future activities, and that it will have sufficient strength and means to fulfil the noble task confronting it.

The Second Vice-Chairman, the Member of Council for Mexico (Senor Don Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz) and the Third Vice-Chairman, the Member of Council for South Africa (Mr. E. K. Scallan) were also introduced, and expressed their appreciation.

### Adjournment

There being no other business before it, the Council adjourned till 4.00 p.m.

## THIRD PLENARY MEETING

The third meeting of the Third Session of the Council was called to order at 4.30 p.m., Wednesday, 8 August, 1945, at the County Hall, by the Chairman, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.

### Report of the General Committee

The Chairman called on the Secretary of the Council, Mr. George S. Mooney, to present the portion of the report of the General Committee relating to the Agenda; which read as follows:

#### Agenda

*The General Committee recommends that the Council approve the following agenda for the Third Session of the Council:*

Item 1. *Application of the Government of Denmark for Membership in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.*

Item 2. *Inclusion of Canada and France in the Membership of the Central Committee.*

Item 3. *Reports and Programme of Operations presented by the Director General:*

a. *Reports of the Director General to the Council covering the activities of the Administration from 15 September, 1944, to 30 June, 1945.*

b. *Programme of Operations covering the proposed activities of the Administration and a review of its financial resources and future needs.*

Item 4. *Statements by the Combined Boards:*

a. *Statement by the Combined Raw Materials Board.*

b. *Statement by the Combined Production and Resources Board.*

c. *Statement by the Combined Food Board.*

Item 5. *Statement by Allied Military Authorities.*

Item 6. *Reports of the Committee of Financial Control:*

a. *Fourth Financial Report (9 November, 1943, to 31 December, 1944).*

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*b. Report of the Committee on Financial Control to the Third Council Session.*

ITEM 7. *Consideration of the Problem of Displaced Persons:*

*a. Discussion of those portions of the reports of the Director General and the Programme of Operations relating to Displaced Persons.*

*b. Authority of the Administration to assist in the care of displaced persons who cannot or do not wish to be repatriated or returned to their homes.*

*c. Necessity of agreement with the government of the country of which displaced persons are nationals as a prerequisite to their care in enemy or ex-enemy territory.*

ITEM 8. *Consideration of the Resolution on Bases of Requirements for the Far East, adopted by the Committee of the Council for the Far East (Council Document 3).*

ITEM 9. *Additions to membership of the Committee on Supplies: applications of the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Norway, the Philippine Commonwealth and the Provisional Government of Poland for membership in the Committee on Supplies.*

ITEM 10. *Designation of Korea and Formosa as liberated areas. (Council III, Document 20).*

ITEM 11. *Council business relating to the adjournment of the Session.*

It was explained by the Chairman that this dealt only with the inclusion of items in the Agenda and not with their allocation. The Secretary, at the request of the Chair, then read the portion of the report referring to the proposed allocation of items.

*The General Committee recommends that if the foregoing Agenda is approved by the Council the items thereon should be referred as follows:*

ITEM 1. *Discussion by the Council in Plenary Meeting.*

ITEM 2. *Committee on Procedure.*

ITEM 3. *a and b. To be presented by the Director General to the Council in Plenary Meeting; consideration by the Council in Plenary Meeting.*

ITEM 4. *No special referral necessary.*

ITEM 5. *No special referral necessary.*

ITEM 6. *Committee on Financial Control, with the recommendation that this Committee advise the General Committee on the appropriate action to be taken.*

ITEM 7. *a. Committee on Policy.*

*b. Committee on Policy.*

*c. Committee on Policy.*

ITEM 8. *Already reported by the Committee for the Far East; to be considered by the Council.*

ITEM 9. *Committee on Nominations.*

ITEM 10. *To be reported by the Committee of Council for the Far East for consideration by the Council.*

ITEM 11. *The General Committee will make proposals later during the Session.*

At the request of the member for Australia, decision on the allocation of Item 2 was reserved. With this reservation, the recommendations of the General Committee were adopted.

ADMISSION OF DENMARK

At the request of the Chair, the Secretary read the portion of the Report of the General Committee relating to the application of Denmark to be admitted as a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The Committee reported as follows:

*The General Committee has taken into consideration Resolution 51 adopted by the Council at its meeting in Montreal, whereby the Council authorised the Central Committee to admit Denmark to membership in UNRRA. In fact, however, Denmark's application has been addressed to the Council itself. In view of the fact that by Resolution 51 the Council has already considered the desirability of Denmark's being admitted as a member and has decided that Denmark might, if she applies, be admitted and, in view of the desirability of Denmark's taking part in the deliberations of the Council at its present meeting as early as possible, the General Committee recommends that the Council act on Denmark's application and admit Denmark as a member without further referring the application to a committee for consideration and report.*

It was therefore recommended that the Council adopt the following resolutions for the admission of Denmark as a member of UNRRA.

*Whereas Denmark has applied to the Council for admission to membership in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.*

*Resolved that:*

1. *That, in accordance with the provisions of Article II of the Agreement of 9 November, 1943, Denmark is hereby admitted as a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.*

2. *That the preparation of the administrative expenses of the Administration for the calendar year 1945 to be allocated to Denmark be determined by the Council after receipt of a recommendation from the Committee on Financial Control in accordance with Resolution 25.*

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United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

# THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

*List No. 2*

*Documents issued on 8 August, 1945*

# *GUIDE TO COUNCIL DOCUMENTS*

| Document No. | Code | Title | General Subjects Covered | Agenda Item |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | *Combining*<br>CFC(45)27<br>CFC(45)25<br>CFC(45)26<br>CFC(45)21<br>CFC(45)12<br>CFC(45) 5<br>CFC(45)13<br>CFC(45)14 | Report of Committee on Financial Control.<br><br>This combines eight documents numbered CFC(45)27, CFC(45)25 etc. | Report of the Audit SubCommittee to the Committee on Financial Control on the Financial Report for the period ended 31.12.44;<br>Auditors' Interim Report;<br>Reports of Committee on Financial Control, CFC(45)21, and of the Audit Subcommittee, CFC(45)13, on the Auditors' Interim Report;<br>Memorandum from the Deputy Director General for Finance and Administration and the Treasurer on Accounting Plans and Fiscal Organisation. | 6 |
| 12 | C(45)5 | Draft Resolution relating to inclusion of Canada and France in Membership of Central Committee. | Article III, UNRRA Agreement. | 12 |
| 13 | C(45)7 | Application by Denmark for membership of UNRRA. | | 4 |
| 15 | C(45)9 | Report of Combined Production and Resources Board. | Reserved Commodity List; Coal; Coal Mining Machinery; Textiles; Transportation; Public Utilities; Footwear; Medical Supplies. | 4 |
| 17 | C(45)11 | Order of the Day | Plenary Meeting; Ad Hoc Committees. | |
| 18 | C(45)12 | Provisional Directory of Delegates, Observers and Secretariat. | | |
| 19 | C(45)13 | Remarks by Director General at First Plenary Meeting. | | |
| 20 | CCFE(45)27 | Draft Resolution re Designation of Korea and Formosa as areas in which UNRRA should operate. | Far East; Enemy areas; Liberated areas. | 10 |
| 21 | C(45)15 | Committee on Supplies: Application of Philippine Commonwealth for membership. | | 9 |
| 22 | C(45)16 | Address by Director General to Third Plenary Meeting. | Supplies; Inland Transport; Operations; Finance. | |
| 27 | C(45)14 | Committee on Supplies: Application of Provisional Government of Poland for membership. | | |

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| Document No. | Code | Title | General Subjects Covered | Agenda Item |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Ad Hoc/01 | Report of Committee of Observers. | Attendance of Observers at meetings of Third Session. | |
| 29 | Ad Hoc C/1 | Report of Committee on Credentials. | | |
| 30 | C(45)17 | Order of the Day—8.8.45. | Council. General Committee. | |
| 31 | Ad Hoc N/1 | Report of Committee on Nominations. | Council: Chairman and Vice-Chairmen. Committee on Policy: Chairman and Vice-Chairmen. Committee on Procedure: Chairman and Vice-Chairmen. | |
| 32 | Ad Hoc/ Pr(45)1 | Committee on Procedure: Order of the day—8.8.45. | | 9 |
| 33 | C(45)18 | Committee on Supplies: Application of Czechoslovakia for Membership in Committee on Supplies. | | |

NOTE: The *Guide to Council Documents* issued from 8 August onwards will adhere, under the heading *Agenda Item*, to the Agenda order approved at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Council, i.e. that set out in the First Report of the General Committee (Council III, Document 23, Ad Hoc/93). The Agenda Item numbers in List No. 1 referred to the Provisional Agenda. As the order in which Documents are distributed is not necessarily the same as their order for use in Council business the Document numbers do not always follow consecutively. Nos. 24–26 omitted in the list for 8 August will be included in later issues of the *Guide to Council Documents*.

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The resolutions were moved, seconded and carried unanimously.*

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary then escorted the representative for Denmark to his seat.

CHAIRMAN: Perhaps the Council would wish me to say a word of warm and genuine welcome to our colleague from Denmark. Denmark was not absent either from the Meeting of the Council in Atlantic City or from the Meeting of the Council in Montreal. She was represented by an Observer. Today she is once more free and in possession of her sovereign power and we are happy to welcome her Representative to our ranks as a full-fledged Member of the UNRRA Council and Administration.

M. VESTBIRK: Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your kind words of welcome and beg leave to express on behalf of the Danish Government the great appreciation of my country and the Danish people, of Denmark's being admitted to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and to express their deep desire to take part in the great work for the relief of suffering.

PRESS

The Secretary, at the request of the Chair, read the portion of the Report of the General Committee relating to the Press.

The Committee agrees further that, so far as practicable, daily press-radio conferences be held by the Chairman of Council and the Director General together with such other officers as they may deem necessary, and that the press and radio be kept informed of the work of the Council and its Committees to the fullest extent possible.

The proposals were put to the Council and accepted.

## DIRECTOR GENERAL PRESENTS REPORTS

The Chairman then called upon the Director General to present his report to the Council on the work of the Administration since the last Council Session, and on the programme of forthcoming operations.

Mr. LEHMAN—Mr. Chairman, Members of the Council of UNRRA:

It is particularly fitting that this Session of the Council should meet in London where the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Relief Requirements first began the great work of planning for relief and where the centre of UNRRA's operations for Europe is located.

When this Council met last, UNRRA was still in the stage of planning. The war seemed to be drawing to a swift conclusion, and our hopes were high that operations could commence very soon. This speedy conclusion of the war did not come, and while the Allied armies battered against Germany, relief and rehabilitation operations proceeded at a very slow pace indeed, because the needs of the armies swallowed all available transportation and supplies. Not until March or April of this year was UNRRA in a position to press forward with the task for which it was created. The period of preparation and of waiting, frequently marked by disappointment, happily now lies in the past. UNRRA is in full stride.

The reports which I lay before you are a measure of UNRRA's accomplishment to date. The Programme of Operations before you is a forecast of what we propose to do in the balance of this year in the countries which until recently requested our assistance. Together they present, in my view, a record of sound accomplishment and a realistic plan for the future.

The primary task of UNRRA is the provision of supplies to liberated areas which are not in a position to pay in foreign exchange. As of June 30, UNRRA had shipped a total of approximately 1,250,000 tons of supplies, including those taken over from the military, to all the areas for which it had responsibility. This is valued at some $295,000,000, landed cost. If our shipping goal for July and August is achieved, this total will have risen to 1,800,000 tons.

ACHIEVEMENT OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

Overall tonnage figures tell only a small part of the story. The kinds of supplies which were shipped are a much more significant index of UNRRA's role in the relief and rehabilitation of the devastated countries. While a large proportion of the supplies were of necessity food, our supply and shipping programmes demonstrate our determination not merely to supply urgent needs for daily bread, but to help place the liberated countries as speedily as possible in a position to restore their own essential economy. Thus we have shipped and are shipping large quantities of supplies for agricultural rehabilitation, including tractors and other farm machinery, farm animals, fertilizer and seeds. We know the pressing importance of enabling the liberated countries to restore speedily their own agricultural production. Particularly is it necessary in this time of critical food shortages everywhere in the world, including the major supply countries of UNRRA. Our agricultural rehabilitation programme is one of which we are especially proud and we believe that it will continue to make a great contribution towards the restoration of peace-time production levels.

The limitations of UNRRA's authority in the field of industrial reconstruction have often been stressed. This time I should like to stress our accomplishments within those limitations. Our contribution to the rehabilitation of industry in the areas of UNRRA responsibility is relatively small compared to the tremendous destruction caused by the war, but this contribution is of the utmost importance during the critical period which these countries are now facing.

*Consent to the admission of Denmark was received from the representative for Honduras by telegram.

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before normal trade can be restored and the channels of international investment reopened. We are therefore shipping industrial rehabilitation supplies including machinery, repair parts, lorries, and railroad cars. Along with these have gone considerable stores of raw materials, in particular over 13,000 tons of raw cotton and wool, as well as some metals and other semi-fabricated products.

I call your attention to our programme of medical supply which has included substantial shipments of D.D.T. powder to combat malaria and typhus, much needed serums and vaccines, X-ray equipment, complete hospital units, and the precious products of recent medical genius—sulpha and penicillin. The supplies that go forward under this programme or may reach far towards averting the threat of unprecedented European epidemics.

### Problem of Transport

The most urgent of all programmes, yet the most difficult to fulfil is the provision of inland transport. Without trucks, UNRRA supplies cannot be distributed and it is impossible to make effective use of the indigenous resources which in every country far exceed what needs to be imported. Trucks have been our most constant anxiety, and for them we have made our most vigorous efforts. The end of the war in Europe, which brought about a limited easing of the ocean shipping situation, has to date speeded up but little the procurement of lorries. UNRRA has sought out every hidden corner of production. Our efforts to date have yielded us about 20,000 lorries in procurement or in process of shipment. These are not enough and not soon enough! Every day we shall continue to press for more and more, and much faster.

### UNRRA Services

Turning from supplies to services, again we have come a long way since the last session of the Council. UNRRA has now around 4,000 people assisting the military who, to date, hold the primary responsibility for the care and repatriation of displaced persons in Germany. Another thousand or so are waiting assignment. For some weeks past, this responsibility has been in the process of gradual turnover to UNRRA. The displaced persons who are in UNRRA's care in the Middle East and Italy have for the most part been repatriated and our personnel in the Middle East has been very substantially reduced.

In Greece, UNRRA has been hard at work assisting the government with problems of health, epidemic control, displaced persons, welfare, agricultural rehabilitation and industrial rehabilitation. Our mission in Yugoslavia works in close co-operation with the Yugoslav Government. The limited UNRRA Italian programme proceeds in exemplary fashion and is making a material contribution to the protection of the most helpless groups of the population. Recently our mission was established in Czechoslovakia and a temporary delegation is now in Warsaw laying the groundwork for the permanent mission to assist the Polish Government of National Unity in coping with its tremendous problems. We have recently assumed responsibility for relief in Albania. Small liaison missions are now located in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Norway, to render such services as are desired by the governments and are within UNRRA's powers to fulfil. A limited relief programme is in the making for Ethiopia, and we are shipping emergency relief supplies for devastated areas of the Philippine Islands. The planning for UNRRA's contribution to relief in China is far advanced, and we are ready to move swiftly when Chinese ground is free. Some supplies have already been shipped by air.

We have constantly endeavoured to be of service to the governments which have not called upon UNRRA for financial help. In some cases we have been able to make substantial contributions. In addition to allocations of supplies recommended by the Combined Boards at UNRRA's request and later released by UNRRA to governments of liberated areas that have not requested its financial help, the Administration relinquished its claims to about $37,000,000 of supplies under procurement initiated by it, so that these governments might obtain the supplies. In addition, over 10,000,000 pounds of clothing contributed by the people of the United States have so far been made available to these countries and more will be forthcoming.

We are all aware of gaps and shortcomings. In the face of shortages of shipping, supplies, transport and personnel it has been necessary to struggle every inch of the way. Mistakes have been made both by UNRRA and by the governments upon whose support it is founded. There has been public misunderstanding of the powers of UNRRA and of the scope of activity which the United Nations had laid out for it. There have been expressions of disappointment—some justified, some based on ignorance—at the slowness of progress during various times in the past.

Our supply operations have had to grow in volume literally many times over within a space of a few months. Our staff has had to make quick decisions or face the risk of losing precious supplies and ships. Some of these decisions were made for us by the very nature of the circumstances that were confronting us. In some cases we have had to act without sufficient information because the receiving governments had only recently returned to their home countries and had not yet had the opportunity to gather the pertinent facts. The only way to have avoided mistakes was to make the greater mistake of doing nothing. I want to make it abundantly clear, however, that we invite the criticism and suggestions of the governments concerned. We have built up an administrative mechanism which depends upon such criticism and suggestions for guidance in its work and we are continually attempting to improve this mechanism so that it may more readily respond to any reasonable suggestion from the governments. All that we ask is a realisation that in a period of war-time controls, of shortages of supplies and

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shipping, of the necessity of working through inter-governmental and national allocation authorities and of operations that depend on long-term planning, adjustments to new circumstances cannot be effected overnight.

### Needs for the Future

It was also not an easy task to build the proper administrative organisation in the midst of the emergency of war and in the face of the unprecedented scope of our work, but our time is limited, and the need is urgent. Our present organisation should be adequate to go forward for the forseeable future towards which I now turn. Our programme of operations is no more than a tentative forecast, and does not constitute any commitment to any country. It calls for the shipment of supplies during the seven months from June 1 to December 31, which at landed cost will have a value equivalent to $1,051,700,000. If operations proceed as anticipated, we shall have expended all told for supplies and services, including necessary procurement for 1946 shipments, a total of approximately $1,644,000,000. This will leave only some $175,000,000 in hand for the pressing needs of next year.

The plain fact is that the resources provided for UNRRA at the Atlantic City meeting are far from enough to bring about even a minimum of relief and rehabilitation for the countries requiring UNRRA assistance. In the programme of operations we show in detail our estimated requirements for 1946. These requirements were made up before the recent request of the Soviet Union for assistance from UNRRA in the measure of $700,000,000 for a twelve months' period. Yet even without these requirements for the U.S.S.R. our estimates are in the highest degree conservative. Even on this basis at least a billion and a half dollars of additional resources must be provided. To this must be added the cost of any new responsibilities assumed in respect of the U.S.S.R., or any other areas not included in the programme of operations. Large as this sum may seem, it will barely suffice to bridge the gap until a minimum of foreign trade can be restored and other methods of financing provided.

The alternative is one which I would hesitate to portray. I have myself seen, in Greece, in Yugoslavia and in Italy, only a small part of the need which faces Europe today. I have seen the government officials in these countries working desperately to marshall their meagre resources against the rapidly approaching day of critical need. In this pleasant summer month it takes some stretch of the imagination to envisage the winter. There is well founded fear, that this winter will be one of the grimmest in history. Nearly everywhere in liberated Europe, peoples see before them a prospect of starvation, economic disorganisation and perhaps chaos. We stand before the crisis; we must act and we must act now. It is inconceivable that the United Nations could abandon the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe at the moment of their greatest peril. They must be brought safely through the following harvest. Give them another year and we can look forward with some confidence to a minimum of health and stability.

Further large sums of money will not be enough. Money must be translated into food, tractors, raw materials, clothing and coal. From the supplying governments, whose resources make possible the work of UNRRA, we shall need shipping and supplies in increasing measure. It is not my purpose to review the past record on the provision of essential shipping and supplies; it is known to all of you that in this record there was much frustration. Supplies are exceedingly short everywhere. But some of them we must have—fats, dairy products, meats, lorries. Over and over again requests for exceedingly modest proportions made to the supply authorities have not been met. Over and over again commitments seemingly firm have disappeared when the moment for delivery came. This must not recur. Despite shortages and difficulties, the supplying governments must put themselves in a position to furnish at the proper time at least the minimum needed for the existence of the peoples of the liberated areas. This will mean sacrifice on the part of the peoples more fortunately situated. But this sacrifice I firmly believe they will bear willingly. As I have already frequently stated, UNRRA cannot commandeer shipping and supplies. It must rely on the governments which possess these assets. Upon these governments in the last analysis rests the responsibility for the fulfilment of the promises of hope and succour which were held out in the dark days of Axis occupation.

I asked for a pledge of active support and cooperation at the last Council meeting; at this Meeting something more precise and explicit is needed.

### Responsibility of Governments

I urge the members of the Council who represent the contributing Governments to consider carefully the implications of a further pledge of support to UNRRA. They—each one of them—can only give reality to this pledge if they also acknowledge that to support UNRRA they must forgo something which we in UNRRA can usefully supply to another country. If they are not prepared to make this sacrifice of their own resources it were better to have no pledge of support. To speak frankly, the liberated countries which UNRRA aids look to it as their spokesman and their support in their present predicament. If the contributing countries fail to implement their promise rapidly, efficiently, and generously, aid will not be forthcoming and the name of the United Nations will be a mockery in Europe this winter.

My personal anxiety at this prospect is immaterial. But UNRRA represents the pledged word of the United Nations. In the name of the United Nations and with their authority it offers relief and rehabilitation to those whose need is unquestioned. I would here appeal directly to all the peoples of the United Nations to let it be known that they, each and every one of them, will support

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and press for the total fulfilment of that undertaking given in their name.

Similarly UNRRA cannot succeed without the warm support and cooperation of the governments which are the recipients of UNRRA assistance. The Director General of UNRRA stands as trustee of resources supplied by one group of governments for the benefit of another. It is essential that he be enabled to certify to those who have supplied the resources that they are being wisely and properly used by those for whom they are intended. It must be clear to all by now that UNRRA is no superstate, and that it has neither the authority nor the inclination to infringe in the slightest degree upon the sovereignty of any country. The agreements which we have made with recipient governments are, I believe, a sufficient guarantee that UNRRA's sole purpose is to bring relief and rehabilitation to those in need. To do this, UNRRA personnel must have assistance, support and encouragement.

UNRRA's role is that of assistance and advice. Of necessity, the major burden must be borne by the governments and the peoples themselves. It is they who must collect and distribute their own resources, stamp out black markets and hold prices to reasonable levels. In the last analysis the return of economic security is dependent upon the efficiency and speed with which the government and people can utilize both supplies indigenously produced and the supplies brought in by UNRRA.

The countries which have asked for UNRRA assistance lie in Eastern and Southern Europe. Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France have proceeded with the task of relief through the use of their own resources. While these countries have not called upon UNRRA for financial aid, their need for supplies is great and immediate. I know how vigorously the Governments of these countries have moved to secure these supplies; that they have encountered the same difficulties as UNRRA and in many cases the same disappointments. Food, raw materials, transport and, above all, coal must come forward to these areas immediately before the onset of winter. In many parts of Western Europe destruction and economic disorganisation have exceeded our worst expectations of last year. I know that the efforts of the supplying countries to bring forward relief have been intensified. But more will be needed and more quickly if large areas of Europe are to be saved from tragedy and chaos. I plead the cause of all liberated areas equally, whether they be paying or non-paying countries. The consequences of economic and social dislocation in any of them will affect the economic and social structure of the world.

Thus far I have dealt almost exclusively with the problems of European relief and rehabilitation. UNRRA also faces a gigantic task in the Far East. For months past small UNRRA staffs have been at work in the South West Pacific and in China. The ferocity of Japanese resistance and the terrible demands of the war have made it impossible to undertake any but the most limited operations. Every single pound of supplies brought into China must be flown over the most hazardous air route in the world. Behind the blockade China endures inflation and disease. Our small but devoted group of UNRRA officials has been working in the closest collaboration with the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to bring relief. Here and there it has been possible to save some thousands of lives. A dangerous epidemic of cholera is now being fought, severe famine in one province averted, the distress of French soldiers and civilians driven from Indo-China has been relieved. But what has been done could hardly even be called a beginning. Our plans are proceeding apace for large-scale relief as soon as the progress of the war has made it possible to bring forward supplies to China. Here again, we must have funds; we must have shipping; we must have supplies.

### United Mobilization for Relief

UNRRA was born out of the conviction that the destruction of total war demanded a unified and international approach to meet the unprecedented situation which liberation of the invaded countries would reveal. Nothing less than a unified mobilisation of the resources of all the uninvaded nations could serve to meet the need. The conception was a bold one and its implications reached beyond relief. Our fears of starvation and disease are stark realities now. Our professions of unified action in averting them must now be fulfilled. The interests of the United Nations as a whole have in recent times occasionally been subordinated to more narrow and temporary national interests. Yet it is a part of the national interest of each country that it act so as to buttress and make effective the interests of all. UNRRA is representative of the community of our interests and no nation can gain from a failure to support it in spirit and in substance. There can be no turning back; no easy satisfaction that the job is nearly fulfilled. The need is greater and more urgent and our actions here at this Council must match the magnitude and the urgency of that need.

I have already alluded to the grim and bitter prospect which faces the peoples of the liberated areas in the coming year. This will also be the year when the United Nations begin to build the machinery for peace and security so brilliantly and so hopefully blueprinted in the Charter of San Francisco. In the very first speech which I made, I reminded this Council at Atlantic City that "the fate of all United Nations' efforts to assure a world of security and of lasting peace may well be largely influenced by the success of this, their first joint action in relief and rehabilitation."

The passage of time has only reinforced the conviction which I then expressed. UNRRA is a temporary organisation with a life measured by

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only a few years, yet it has been and remains the testing ground for all our professions for a better world and of our determination to make these professions into realities.

It has often been said that if the United Nations cannot pull together for the most urgent of all their endeavours—namely the relief and rehabilitation of those crushed by war—then there will be little hope of their pulling together for the larger tasks of building the peace. It is the great lesson of these recent months that despite hesitancy here and doubt there they are essentially pulling together for this very endeavour. I point to the record as a demonstration that UNRRA is succeeding, and I lay before you that record and our plans for the future with the firm expectation that we stand on the threshold of greater opportunity and greater success.

The CHAIRMAN (The Hon. Sir Girja S. Bajpai): Mr. Director General, the applause of the Council is a tribute to the candour, clarity and comprehensiveness of your statement, and I join in that tribute. The hour is somewhat advanced now, and I am sure that Members of Council would wish to ponder the words of the Director General and reflect upon the Reports which have been circulated.

NOTE.—The speech of the Director General in presenting his reports is slightly abridged. The *Reports* of the Director General and the Programme of Operations are available separately (DGR 3-5)

### ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the Chairman adjourned the session till 4.00 p.m. Thursday, 9 August, 1945.

## PRESS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Exactly 126 news, radio, and picture people have been accredited as correspondents, and will attend the session of the Council and avail themselves of the services in the Press Lounge. Most of the coverage at this session of the Council is by the London Bureaux of Press Associations, Newspapers, Radio stations and networks. Very few correspondents have been sent here from other points.

The galleries of the Council Chamber have been reserved for the use of the Press and radio reporters at plenary meetings of the Council. Under arrangements recommended by the General Committee, and adopted today at the Third Plenary Meeting, Press conferences will be held by the Chairman of the Council Session, the Director General, and such officers of the Session as they wish to appear.

In order that the Press and radio may be kept fully informed of the work of the Session all plenary meetings of the Council will be open to correspondents. For the coverage of Committee and any other private meetings, the Press conferences held will give all available information. The times will be announced in the Journal and on the notice board in the Press Lounge, Room 140.

All Documents for distribution to the Press are available there. There are an additional two telephone boxes in the lobby of Room 27.

The facilities of the Press Division in the Secretariat are available to Delegations of member nations who wish to call press conferences at the County Hall. Any Delegation wishing to use these facilities should notify the Associate Public Information Officer, Mr. H. R. Cummings, Room 1403, telephone branch 105.

## PORT OF LONDON EXHIBIT

An Exhibition of the "War Story of the Port of London" is being held at the Port of London Building, Trinity Square. The Port of London Authority has kindly made tickets available for Delegates, and these may be obtained at the Enquiry Office. The Exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the week, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday.

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# MEMORANDA.

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

# JOURNAL

Third Session of the Council

VOL. III, No. 4 LONDON, ENGLAND 10 AUGUST, 1945

## ORDER OF THE DAY

Friday, 10 August, 1945
SESSION HEADQUARTERS: County Hall (London County Council)

**10.00 a.m.**
FIFTH PLENARY MEETING
Council Chamber

Director General's Reports (except those portions dealing with Displaced Persons)

**3.00 p.m.**
*COMMITTEE ON POLICY (Private)
Council Chamber

Portions of the Director General's Reports dealing with Displaced Persons

* Tentative

## GENERAL COMMITTEE

The General Committee, composed of the members of Council for Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Mexico, Norway, Poland, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia, met at 11.30 a.m., Wednesday, August 8, 1945, under the Chairmanship of Sir Girja Bajpai, Chairman of the Third Session of the Council. After deliberation on the items before it, the Committee prepared and adopted its first report, which was presented to the Third Plenary Meeting of the Council.

## DIRECTOR GENERAL'S RECEPTION

The Director General of UNRRA, Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, and Mrs. Lehman, gave a reception yesterday evening at the Savoy Hotel. Those present included the members of the UNRRA Council with their delegations, members of the UNRRA Standing Technical Committees, of H.M. Government, and of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the London County Council, representatives of the voluntary societies, and senior members of the Administration staff.

## DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT (April, 1945—June, 1945): Council Document 9

Delegates are kindly requested to note that (a) reissued versions of *Chapters 2, 6 and 7* of this Report are included in the documents dispatched in this morning's distribution to Delegations, and (b) revised copies of the *complete Report* will be available at their seats in the Council Chamber at the opening of the Fifth Plenary Meeting at 10.00 a.m.

## REPORTS FROM COMBINED BOARDS

In accordance with the procedure indicated in the Order of the Day, reports furnished to UNRRA by the Combined Boards were distributed to Delegates in advance of the Fourth Plenary Meeting. The following are summaries of the documents which are available in complete form in the Council III Series as numbers 14, 15, and 16 respectively*.

### COMBINED FOOD BOARD

There has been a marked deterioration in the world food situation since the Combined Food Board made its report at the second Council Meeting of UNRRA and the outlook for 1945/46 is grave. The continuation of the European war until the middle of 1945 disappointed any hopes which may have been held of an early decline in military requirements of foodstuffs, and at the same time brought a further serious decline in agricultural production in Europe, the harvest for 1945 being, in most countries, from 10 to 15% below the already reduced harvest of 1944. This decline in domestic production has meant a substantial increase in demand. Production elsewhere has declined owing to shortages of manpower and fertilisers, combined with severe drought conditions in the Southern Dominions—South Africa, South America and the Mediterranean and Caribbean areas. In North America the shortage of feeding stuffs has led to a reduction in pig numbers and consequently in meat supplies.

The combination of increased demand for food stuffs for the military forces and for liberated areas

*A report from the Executive Board of the United Maritime Authority (available as Council Document 29) was also distributed at the Fourth Plenary Meeting.

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and of reduced production presented the Board with problems of such exceptional magnitude that by the end of March, 1945, it had not been possible to recommend to the Member Governments allocations of such important products as meat, dairy produce and sugar. In these grave circumstances the late President Roosevelt invited the Prime Ministers of the U.K. and of Canada to send representatives to Washington to confer with representatives of the U.S. Government. Representatives of the three Governments discussed the world position of all basic food-stuffs, and suggested measures which would enable the Board to recommend allocations to liberated countries of scarce food-stuffs other than meat. These recommendations have been adopted by the three Member Governments as the basis of their policy for the coming months.

Briefly, in consequence of reductions in civilian consumption in the U.S.A., U.K., Canada, Australia and New Zealand below the 1944 levels it has been possible to set aside for liberated countries substantial quantities of all important food-stuffs except meat. Despite the numerous difficulties involved, large quantities of food-stuffs have been sent to liberated Europe. In general, imports of food by military authorities to supplement indigenous production have enabled the maximum basic needs of European countries to be met and special attention has been given to the needs of priority classes of the population.

Serious food problems, however, continue to confront the United Nations with the exception of wheat, the supplies of which are adequate to meet human needs. Conditions of stringency exist in virtually all basic food-stuffs. By substantial sacrifices in consumption and stocks, the U.S.A., Canada, U.K., Australia and New Zealand are making available to liberated countries in Europe considerable quantities of sugar, fats and dried produce, beans and peas, and small amounts of meat. But for the decline in production, these supplies would have been larger. New measures to release additional quantities of scarce food are being explored. Stocks, however, can only be eaten once, and nothing must be done which would prejudice the earliest defeat of Japan and the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the East.

At the meeting of Allied Ministers of Food and Agriculture held in London in June, 1945, it was proposed firstly that the world food problem should continue to be tackled in the same united spirit as the war, and in the second place that every United Nation should make the best possible use of its own resources. The present system of allocation of scarce foods must continue at least until the end of the war with Japan. In the present situation uncoordinated action by individual nations would only result in a wild inflation of prices which would harm producers and consumers alike. The flow of essential food-stuffs would be determined exclusively by wealth without any reference whatsoever to need.

It rests further with the individual United Nations to make the fullest use of their own resources. Every effort will be made to provide as much as possible of the needed quantities of fertilizers, farm machinery and other materials ancillary to future production. The Board will continue to urge the competent authorities of the need to solve the problems of coal and transportation, but all these efforts will fail unless every ton of crops is harvested and distributed efficiently and equitably.

Recommendations for allocations for the second half of 1945, and in the case of a few commodities, for the fiscal year 1945-46 have been submitted by the Board to the Member Governments. It has not been found necessary to recommend allocations of wheat, flour and vegetable seeds, since supplies are adequate to meet all known demands, although problems of inland and ocean transportation and of port capacity and clearance remain to be overcome. Present indications are that liberated countries will receive 65% of the submitted requirements of dry skim milk, 54% of cheese requirements and 45% of requirements for evaporated and condensed milk, 58% of fats and oils requirements and 72% of requirements of sugar. It has not, up till now, been possible to find sources for substantial quantities of meat for European countries. Seasonal improvements in the world meat supply situation may, however, be expected to take place within a few months, and all supplies of animal protein foods may improve somewhat before the end of the year. The liberation of Denmark is releasing some quantities of butter, cheese and meat, and supplies of canned fish will be increased by Norwegian production.

### Combined Raw Materials Board

In the last year the need for industrial raw materials has been less urgent than the need for food, clothing and manufactured equipment for the repair and restoration of transport and services.

Nevertheless, activity in the raw materials field has been continuous. At an increasing tempo, the Combined Raw Materials Board has been occupied with the provision of basic raw materials against programmes presented by the member governments and the Administration. By September, 1944, only one member government—Belgium—had presented a general import programme of raw materials. Programmes put forward by the Administration for raw materials covered only five or six commodities. At the end of June, 1945, the Board had received programmes of requirements from the governments of Belgium and France covering the whole of 1945; from the governments of Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway for an initial period of six or nine months after liberation; and from the Administration programmes covering requirements to the end of 1945 for the majority of commodities dealt with by C.R.M.B.

The Board's responsibilities comprise only those materials—about thirty in number—which are essential to the war effort, drawn from a number of sources, are in short supply and subject to some measure of combined planning. The Board's function in connection with rehabilitation needs (as set out in Resolution I (II) of the First Session of

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the Council) is to co-ordinate the demands for this purpose with the continuing requirements of the war effort. It has not in practice been necessary for this function to extend beyond the range of raw materials which form the Board's working field.

### Reserved Commodity List

A "Reserved Commodity List Procedure" was instituted in November, 1944, in association with the other Combined Boards. The Administration and the member governments who are direct claimants for supplies discuss with the Board only their requirements for commodities which fall within the Board's normal field. The list includes the principal non-ferrous metals, rubber, timber, pulp and paper, jute, hemp, hides and leather, but not important materials such as raw cotton and wool which have been in adequate supply throughout the war period, nor steel, iron ore and the majority of chemicals which are not subject to combined planning. For their requirements of these, the Administration and the member governments select the sources of supply they prefer and negotiate provision directly without the intervention of the Board.

With regard to the commodities which figure on its Reserved Commodity list the Board recommends, in the light of the over-all supply position, the quantities which can be made available against relief and rehabilitation needs and the particular sources from which it is desirable that these quantities should be drawn. The Board's ability to ensure that rehabilitation requirements are fully met is therefore limited by the over-all supply position and by the amounts which must be reserved for the needs of the war effort. The inclusion of materials in the Reserved Commodity List indicates that they are in short supply and that to a greater or a lesser degree there is not enough to meet all uses.

The Board's recommendations are reached in consultation with the Administration or member government concerned. It is the Board's policy not to limit any claimant to a particular source of supply unless there are compelling reasons arising from the needs of the war effort for doing so.

### Industrial Rehabilitation Supplies

UNRRA's responsibilities for industrial rehabilitation are governed by Resolution I (11) of the First Session of the Council and do not embrace industrial reconstruction in general. For those European countries which are its direct charge—Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia—the Administration has asked for supplies of most raw materials with which the Board deals, including hides, leather and tanning materials, raw and manufactured jute, binder twine, hemp, coir and rope, timber, woodpulp, newsprint, pyrites, copper sulphate, lead, tin, nickel, copper, antimony and rubber. It has not so far called for large quantities of individual raw materials and in general the Board has been able to recommend a degree of provision which should (subject to certain exceptions) meet responsibilities.

Requirements of non-ferrous metals on the scale so far presented have caused little difficulty and it has been possible to meet this programme more or less in full. The same is true of requirements for rubber (synthetic and natural for tyre manufacture, synthetic and reclaim for footwear manufacture) and of mica, coir yarn and jute. Up to June 30, 1945, 37,000 tons of jute and jute goods had been made available to UNRRA for the countries which are its direct responsibility. There has been moderate success in meeting programmes for newsprint, paper and timber. It was not possible to obtain from the national authorities any provision of woodpulp. The Board notes that an increasing emphasis may be laid by the Administration upon the provision of raw materials in the future.

Programmes presented by member governments, financing their own relief and rehabilitation supplies are not governed by limitations as to objective. These programmes are designed to enable some measure of general industrial reconstruction to take place, and to make possible the restoration of minimum basic economies in the countries concerned. The scale of requirements is therefore much higher. During the year 1945 the ability of these countries to consume industrial raw materials will be governed by problems of internal transport and the shortage of coal which present the most immediate and fundamental problem of industrial reconstruction. But the supply of raw materials should not wait upon the solution of such difficulties. It is necessary to build up a pipe-line of raw materials flowing continuously at all stages from sources of supply, often many thousands of miles away, to the consuming plants. Wherever there has been sufficient elasticity in the supply position the Board has recommended provision without too close a regard for the immediate ability of the claimant country to use the supplies assigned to it. The Board has assumed that by the beginning of 1946 the wheels of European industry will become active again, and the intervening time should be used to build up the pipe-lines; but, where raw materials are already flowing directly from production into consumption and no stocks exist, this has been difficult.

During the year 1945, with the support of the supply departments of the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and other supplying countries, the Board has facilitated the supply of important quantities of certain basic materials to the Administration and the claimant countries. These include in approximate round figures e.g. 120,000 tons of copper; 70,000 tons of lead; 3,000 tons of nickel; 130,000 tons of jute and jute goods; 25,000 tons of rubber, natural, synthetic and reclaim; and 20,000 tons of copper sulphate.

### Raw Materials in Short Supply

Certain raw materials however are difficult and likely to present continuing problems. The loss of Far Eastern sources has seriously affected the supply of natural rubber, tin, hard hemp (manila and sisal) and certain hard woods. The degree of difficulty varies between one commodity and

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another and fully adequate supplies will not be available until access to these producing areas is again restored. This point cannot be over-emphasized. The availability of synthetic rubber will, it is hoped, enable tyre production to be maintained in European countries on a minimum essential basis. The new claims of Europe are an additional burden upon the present slender resources of natural rubber and supplies for admixture with synthetic can only be made available with the greatest difficulty.

Far Eastern sources normally produced a high proportion of world supplies of hard hemp, the basis of efficient cordage for marine, industrial and other uses. While the war continues, military and particularly naval requirements present heavy demands upon remaining supplies. During the current year it has been possible to meet the Administration's requirement of binder twine in full; before the end of 1944, the military authorities were furnished with sufficient binder twine to cover the Western European harvest for 1945; small quantities of hard hemp have been made available to member governments for manufacture in their own industries, and certain quantities of finished rope and twine, principally for the fishing industry. During the year ahead the acute shortage of supply will continue and it may be impossible to repeat again for the 1946 harvest the substantial quantity of binder twine provided by a temporarily favourable crop position in 1944. It will be necessary for consuming countries to exercise the greatest economy in its use and to investigate the use of substitute fibres.

The shortage of hides and leather is well known, and the furnishing of adequate supplies of this elementary and essential relief commodity presents a most serious problem, the solution to which is not yet in sight. To meet this shortage the Board set up in September, 1944, an Inter-Allied Committee consisting of representatives of UNRRA, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Norway (to which Denmark was added on liberation) to recommend the distribution of supplies which could be made available. To date it has been possible to provide to the Administration and the claimant countries an aggregate quantity of approximately 20,000 tons of hides and leather of all kinds. This is considerably short of essential requirements. The Board does not foresee any radical change in the supply position for some time to come, and consuming countries must exploit indigenous supplies and substitute materials to the fullest extent.

Timber and pulp and paper present special problems. Irrespective of the possibilities of supply from North America on an interim basis, the European output forms the natural source of supply for most European needs and each consuming country has for some time been making arrangements with the supplying countries to facilitate a flow of supplies as soon as the sea lanes should be open. During April, two working committees, for timber and for pulp and paper respectively, were set up under the aegis of the Board to discuss the most orderly distribution of supplies in the light of immediate problems and needs. The fullest utilization of German resources will in addition be necessary.

### Improvements

While such raw materials are likely to remain in short supply, there should be a progressive easing of the raw materials position as military requirements decline. Copper is already in much easier supply and it has been possible to remove zinc from the Reserved Commodity List. (Lead, however, will remain an exception, as well as tin.) As materials begin to show some reasonable margin of surplus it is the Board's policy that the flow of commodities through normal channels of trade should as far as possible be resumed. This should result in the gradual reduction of the number of materials on the Reserved Commodity List. It is still impossible to forecast precisely which materials will be affected, because the needs of the Japanese war may make heavy calls upon certain commodities. The decline in military requirements will be offset by a considerable increase in civilian needs as reconstruction and reconversion take place all over the world, and again it is difficult to estimate what pressure on raw materials these developments will exert.

### Combined Production and Resources Board

Since the Combined Production and Resources Board made its last report to UNRRA, relief and rehabilitation have moved from preparation to action. More supplies have recently become available as military production programmes have been cut back and more capacity has become available to serve relief and rehabilitation.

The years of war have, however, imposed very severe strains on the economies of the countries that share in the work. Difficulties and delays must occur in turning to civilian production the resources released from war production. Shortages of several important commodities will persist for some time to come. The Board performs its task against this background, and is very conscious that the supplies recommended by it for allocation have not so far come up to the level of the needs both of the Administration and of claimant countries.

The Administration believes, and C.P.R.B. supports the belief, that liberated countries should be helped to help themselves. As raw materials, fertilizers, agricultural implements transportation, coal and other necessaries flow in, these countries will become substantial contributors to their own and also to others' needs. However, manufacturing capacity is everywhere ahead of certain raw materials, particularly coal. Essential services have been started sooner and food produced earlier by forethought and advance programming directed to meeting needs in, for instance, public utilities and agricultural machinery. Such needs could not

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have been anticipated in this way without the whole-hearted cooperation of the Administration and the National Agencies.

Categories on the Reserved Commodity List still in such tight supply as to require combined planning include: coal and coke, coal mining machinery, textiles, transportation, public utilities, leather footwear, and a very limited list of medical supplies. Work would be much facilitated if, at the time of submitting requirements for these items, specifications showing types in considerable detail were given. In fact, difficulty and delay have inevitably occurred, because in some cases the necessary particulars were not furnished in the first instance.

### Principal Shortages

The principal items still on the C.P.R.B. Reserved Commodity List include coal, mining machinery, textiles, transport, public utilities, equipment, footwear and medical supplies.

*Coal.* The provision of adequate supplies, the most difficult of contemporary problems. Supplies to all countries are closely watched, allocations from sources outside Europe coordinated, taking into account shipping and the maximum amount available from the supplying countries. The Board seeks to ensure that coal production is increased, in the principal supplying countries and areas liberated and also in the rich mines of Western Germany.

*Coal Mining Machinery.* This is assuming a role of greater importance in the work of the Board. Global requirements for 1946 are being ascertained and every effort is being made to have a part of those requirements worked into 1945 production.

*Textiles.* The position continues to give cause for concern (particularly in cotton textiles). Efforts are being made in all combined planned sources to increase production, but are not likely to bring substantial results before mid-1946. Wherever possible, civilian supplies in the countries which were not overrun have been reduced in order to provide for the needs of liberated countries in Europe and elsewhere. In 1946, the major factor affecting the world cotton textile balance sheet is the entry of the Far East liberated area requirements, presumably in their entirety. The world deficit envisaged is of the order of 2,000 million yards. The resuscitated European industries may be able in due course to provide for European requirements and, in addition, help to balance accounts by making a contribution to the above deficit. The Board looks forward to some diversion from military to civilian uses.

*Transportation.* Transport is a major need in Europe and the Far East. The overall shortage of manufacturing capacity for locomotives and wagons increases the difficulty in providing the necessary additional rolling stock.

The problem will not be solved merely by providing new locomotives and wagons. Damaged rolling stock, bridges and track must be repaired. The damaged railway systems must be put in operation. Expert advice and raw materials in considerable quantity have been provided to meet the repair problem, and hopes are entertained that the European Central Inland Transport Organization (recently set up on a provisional basis) will do valuable work. The truck position remains serious. It has, however, been possible to allocate against liberated area requirements around 250,000 lift tons (including Civil Affairs). This is better by some 100,000 tons than was thought possible some two months ago. The supply of medium and small truck and bus tyres will probably more nearly match the demands for them toward the turn of the year, but the position is not yet easy, and with heavy tyres and aero tyres the problem is still acute. The Pacific war will continue to make heavy demands for aero, heavy truck and bus tyres which use the most substantial proportion of the limited available supplies of crude rubber and rayon cord. It has been necessary to continue very stringent control over the use of truck and bus tyres in U.K., U.S.A. and Canada, and it has been impossible fully to meet the demands of the Administration and member countries financing their own supplies. The return to manufacture of indigenous tyre factories in claimant countries will be of growing importance.

*Public Utilities.* In the early part of 1944 a stockpile was created in the U.K. of electric, gas and other utility equipment suitable for relief needs. Electric power generating equipment to meet possible Western European needs, and emergency pumping equipment for use in case of large-scale inundations in Holland, was also provided by SHAEF. In spite of immense damage by the enemy before evacuating Central Italy, destruction of utility installations in Western and South Eastern Europe was generally less than anticipated, and only a relatively small amount of equipment had to be provided. In N.W. Europe and in Italy, coordination of all repair work in damaged utilities was carried out for the National Authorities by the Combined Military Authorities in collaboration with the C.P.R.B. Public Utilities London Staff. Notable contribution was made to the rapid rehabilitation of power and water systems.

*Footwear.* Conditions in Europe need leather footwear, and leather and hides continue to be in very short supply when matched against even the reduced demands of the military. The gap between civilian demands and the available supply has been partly filled by the use of substitute material. Some of the claimant countries have been willing to take a non-rationed type of footwear to satisfy urgent demands. There is reason to hope that substantial quantities of rationed and unrationed footwear may be made available before winter sets in.

*Medical Supplies.* With but few exceptions, medical supplies are adequate to meet requirements. The principal items still included on the Reserved

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Commodity List are ipecac, emetine, narcotics, dental burrs and X-ray film.

### Greatest Priorities

The Administration has sent 66 requests to C.P.K.R. covering some 38 different types of commodities, in addition to relief and rehabilitation requirements submitted by the military and by member countries financing their own procurement. All of these requests, without exception, have been met either by allocation, in whole or in part, or by advice to negotiate direct with national supply authorities.

Programmes and requirements for relief and rehabilitation in the Far East put an additional load on the suppliers' production capacity. For some commodities wanted in these areas, the supply position is most difficult, especially textiles. Now that fighting is over in Europe, new sources of supply have emerged. One source is indigenous production within liberated areas; the second, military surpluses in the European Theatre, particularly in transportation equipment. Negotiations are constantly in progress to speed up production of urgently needed supplies. With Germany's defeat, the prospects are greatly improved of providing for the early satisfaction of minimum essential needs.

## FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

The fourth meeting of the Third Session of the Council was called to order at 4.00 p.m., Thursday, 9 August, 1945, at the County Hall, by the Chairman, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai.

### Reports by Military Authorities

The Allied Military Authorities were represented by Maj. Gen. A. V. Anderson, Director of Civil Affairs, War Office, and Lt. Col. Charles I. Schottland (representing Gen. Mickelsen), Combined Displaced Persons Executive. At the request of the Chairman, the first statement was presented by Maj. Gen. Anderson.

### Military Relief Operations in Europe

Maj. Gen. ANDERSON*: At the last Session of the UNRRA Council (September, 1944) statements made on behalf of the Military Authorities gave a general outline of the policy and the background of Combined Military relief planning and the results achieved so far as operations had then progressed. The Allied Armies in Italy had just accomplished a rapid advance northwards to the line running across the peninsula from Rimini to Pisa; in Western Europe the Allied Forces had effected a successful landing in Normandy and liberated almost the whole of France, Belgium and that part of Holland situated to the south of the River Maas. Since that date, the crisis of the war in Europe has been reached and passed, and the Allied Military Authorities have been faced with the largest relief problem ever encountered in the annals of war. It will give some indication of the extent of this task that, up to 30 June, 1945, the combined military authorities of the United States, United Kingdom and Canada arranged to ship a total of over 9,000,000 tons of Civil Affairs supplies for import into the countries of Europe within the sphere of their responsibility.

The statement which follows briefly reviews military activities in the sphere of relief during this period including activities of UNRRA in areas where UNRRA and the military have been cooperating or in which, as in Italy, they have been carrying on parallel activities in the country. In different degrees and under varying conditions, the military and UNRRA have been associated in work in Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Italy and in connection with displaced persons in North-West Europe.

### FRANCE

After the initial stubborn resistance in Normandy, France was liberated with great rapidity. The total quantity of relief supplies which were required in France within the accepted military standard for coping with disease and unrest was not as large as had been anticipated. This does not mean that the civilian populations could not have absorbed many times the tonnages of food and other supplies which were actually brought in. In view however of the disruption of internal communications, port capacity and shipping, the total quantity which the military were able to import and distribute on civil supply account had to be strictly limited.

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, under General Eisenhower, played an essential role in the solution of the many supply problems which had to be faced in France after liberation. In order to deal with these problems SHAEF established a Four Party Supply Committee in Paris composed of representatives of SHAEF, French Government, the British Embassy and the U.S. Embassy, SHAEF providing the secretariat. Similar committees were later established for the other countries for which SHAEF was responsible.

Last November, the Provisional French Government prepared a national import programme for civilian supplies. This was subsequently accepted for planning purposes by the United States and United Kingdom governments, and in January the first shipping allocation was made directly to the French Government. There thus came into being two programmes of imports for French civilians—one under the responsibility of SHAEF and the other under French procurement and shipment. This procedure has worked successfully, the military importing the basic commodities included in the military disease and unrest standard, and the French government meanwhile importing raw materials and other commodities necessary to restart and maintain the economy of the nation.

*Slightly abridged report. Full version in Council Document 34.

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With the opening of additional ports and with the improvement in the internal communications of France, it was later found possible to relieve the military authorities of their responsibility. On 1 May, 1945, civil imports by SHAEF were discontinued except for coal and petroleum products. The French National Government has now allocated all shipping directly for its own use and is responsible for its own imports. Military responsibility for coal will terminate with August loadings and it is anticipated that military imports of petroleum products will also terminate shortly.

## BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG

The economic problems facing Northwest European nations are essentially alike in general, but they vary in their urgency, magnitude and detail in the different countries. In certain respects, Belgium during the occupation was treated by the enemy less harshly than her neighbours and is now, therefore, in more favourable circumstances than one might have expected in a country which has twice been a battlefield in recent times, has suffered a long period of occupation and which was liberated while hostilities were still in progress.

When liberation came, Belgian ports and their facilities were largely intact; industrial plants, coal mines and public utilities were either partly in operation or in condition to be placed in operation quickly. The transportation system was more severely dealt with and a considerable part of the transport equipment removed by the enemy, destroyed, or damaged. Transportation difficulties were enhanced by the fact that Belgium had for a long time to be used by the Allies as a supply route for a major theatre of operations. Prior to the opening of the port of Antwerp in the latter part of November, the armies fighting on and beyond Belgium's frontiers were largely based upon the Normandy beachheads. This meant that Belgium had to exist largely upon its own stocks until Antwerp had been opened, which in turn resulted in considerably increased import demands at a later date.

The most difficult problems arose from the fact that Belgium, like most densely populated, highly industrialized nations, has always depended largely upon imports from overseas. Belgium normally imports one-half of her total food supply, some of it in the form of livestock feed. The Allied blockade coupled with increasing German demands on the Belgian economy resulted in a deteriorating food situation. At the time of liberation in September—October, the average ration was approximately 1450 calories. It is now over 2000 calories. This improvement has been made possible by a good harvest, importation of relief supplies by SHAEF and by more efficient distribution of indigenous products from food producing areas.

Belgium is not a large producer of raw materials, other than coal and a limited quantity of zinc. Her industrial activity depends almost entirely on imports and until these can be restored in substantial quantity her industry will remain paralyzed. Relief has been afforded in some measure by the purchasing programme of the British and American military forces. This has been supplemented to some extent by her national import programme, which similarly to that of France, was established in January and ran concurrently with the SHAEF civil affairs programme.

To aid the Belgian power industry and to conserve coal, a certain number of floating power plants were made available. Prompt action was also taken to re-establish the fishing industry. In 1945 one of the biggest catches in its history was of the greatest value in helping to restore the food situation.

Problems of Luxembourg are essentially similar to those of Belgium. Luxembourg also was quickly liberated and without extensive destruction. Upon liberation, Luxembourg was practically self-sufficient in food, but as a result of the Ardennes offensive during the winter the country became temporarily a deficit area. Luxembourg is normally less dependent upon foreign sources of supply than Belgium, particularly in food products. But raw materials, including coal or coke for the steel industry, have to be imported as well as a wide variety of other products.

The economies of Belgium and Luxembourg are closely inter related and were therefore treated as one in the SHAEF supply programme. As a result, the two countries now have a combined National Import Programme, and Belgium has assumed responsibility for protecting the interests of Luxembourg in procurement, shipping, and final delivery of needed supplies. Combined military responsibility for the import of civil affairs supplies for Belgium (as well as for all the other remaining liberated countries of Northwest Europe) will terminate with August loadings, with the exception of petroleum products which, it is anticipated, will be terminated very shortly.

## HOLLAND

Of all the liberated countries of Northwest Europe, the Netherlands presented the gravest problems and the starkest scenes of desolation and starvation. As a result, this necessitated the preparation of special plans, particularly for Northwest Holland, which had borne in its extremest form the brunt of the Nazi occupation. Even those areas south of the Maas, which were liberated in the fall of 1944, remained for a considerable time in or near the combat zone. Plans were prepared upon a wide basis of possible alternatives depending upon the way in which operations might develop, and stock-piles of food were built up both in the U.K. and in South Holland so that they could be rapidly introduced into the occupied territory immediately upon liberation. In the final result all available means of transportation were utilised in getting food into the devastated areas and over ten million rations

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were dropped from the air, and what might have been a major catastrophe was averted. Special medical equipment and specially qualified personnel were also sent into Holland to care for the large numbers of the civilian population suffering from the effects of severe malnutrition. The extensive inundation of the country which had taken place made distribution a matter of extreme difficulty, but this has gradually been overcome. Such local stocks as existed have been utilized and a satisfactory distribution of local resources is now possible. As a result the population is reaching the 2000 calories mark or has already passed it.

## DENMARK

Denmark has suffered comparatively little from the German occupation, foodstuffs being rationed but on such a liberal scale that for all practical purposes rationing was non-existent. Food surpluses now exist in Denmark and the livestock and farming situation on the whole has been found to be satisfactory. Before Denmark's potential surplus of supplies can be fully utilized, however, coal and oil fuel are required for their processing and transport. As in other countries, coal, oil and raw materials are the basic requirements for re-establishing Danish industry.

## NORWAY

The liberation of Norway was accomplished very rapidly once it started, but owing to the dependency of Norwegian economy on imported supplies, the country was in greater need of Allied help. Relief supplies of all kinds were immediately shipped to Norway from a two months' stockpile which had been built up on combined account for this purpose in the U.K. In addition Norway has received help from Switzerland and Denmark.

Coal and petroleum products, needed not only for her industry but for her fishing fleet, will be Norway's principal requirements. Another major problem confronting the military and Norwegian authorities is the repatriation of the large number of disarmed German personnel, who are a considerable drain upon Norway's already scant indigenous resources.

## ITALY

In Italy, after the static period when operations were temporarily at a standstill, the final collapse of the enemy and the rapid liberation of the industrial North brought new heavy commitments to the combined military authorities. Contrary to expectations most of the factory plants were found to be intact, and the general condition of public utilities was better than expected. The food situation in the North was not as bad as had been feared, but there were nevertheless deficiency areas where the food situation was critical. The harvest amassment prospects are not yet accurately known although preliminary estimates place the wheat crop at 30 per cent. below that of 1944 and there is still the unknown factor of peasant hoarding. Above all Italy is critically short of raw materials, particularly coal. Large quantities of foodstuffs have been shipped into Italy during the prolonged military period since liberation started. Demands for the first quarter of 1945 averaged approximately 100,000 tons monthly and were stepped up in the second quarter to over 200,000 tons a month, although for the third quarter these have been reduced considerably. The restoration of the industries of the country presents a problem of very great magnitude, if wholesale unemployment is to be avoided. The military authorities will continue to be closely interested in the solution of this problem since their future lines of communication pass through these areas.

It will of course be remembered by the Members of the Council that UNRRA have undertaken certain relief activities in Italy supplemental to those which were being carried out by the military authorities. These activities of UNRRA related to the care of, and welfare services for, children and nursing and expectant mothers, the provision of medical aid and supplies and the assistance in care and return to their homes of displaced Italians. It is right and proper to say that the necessary arrangements between the military and UNRRA were made with the greatest cooperation. This conception of dual responsibility and activity raised many possibilities of difficulty, misunderstanding and friction. It involved an obvious danger of overlapping and of administrative complications. It involved arrangements for the use by UNRRA of warehouses, transport and accommodation facilities controlled by the military agreement that UNRRA should borrow from military stocks pending the establishment of UNRRA's own supply channels. It is in no small measure due to the efforts of the UNRRA Mission in Italy that these problems were solved promptly and with mutual satisfaction.

## GREECE

The import of relief supplies into Greece was unfortunately interrupted for a time by political disturbances, but as soon as conditions were again stabilised considerable quantities of relief supplies were imported. The people were found to be in great need of food, clothing and medical supplies and the resumption of the military relief programme came just in time to prevent a major catastrophe. Even when supplies had been imported, distribution was extremely difficult owing to shortage of transport and demolition of railways, roads and bridges.

As is known to the Council, UNRRA was invited from an early date to act as the agents of the military authorities for carrying out relief operations in the Balkans. UNRRA took a large part along with the military authorities in the planning stages and, as soon as Greece was liberated, UNRRA personnel moved into Greece and worked side by

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side with the military during the early stages of the relief operation. This period came to an end when complete responsibility for relief was handed over to UNRRA on 1 April of this year, the military authorities continuing to act as UNRRA's agents for a limited period in preparing programmes and shipping supplies. Prior to 1 April, arrangements were made whereby UNRRA personnel were coopted into the organization and worked closely for a period with those whom they were going to replace, thus facilitating a smooth transition. The military authorities also arranged to make available to UNRRA not only those supplies which had been procured or were in process of procurement or shipment for Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania, but also the balance of the supplies which had been stockpiled by the military near the scene of the relief operations for use in these countries. As can be imagined, the detailed working out of the transfer of supplies, to prevent any gap arising in deliveries, required very considerable work and close cooperation, both in the Theatre and in Washington and London. The military authorities owe a tribute to UNRRA for their cooperation in this difficult task, which enable the common objective to be achieved with a minimum of difficulty.

## YUGOSLAVIA

Due to delays which arose in connection with the Agreement with Yugoslavia, relief supplies were not shipped to that area until the beginning of February. From this time onwards, however, relief supplies have been imported on an increasing scale although there have been restrictions due to port capacity, transport facilities and communications. The Yugoslav Authorities have been responsible for the distribution, the supplies being handed over at the ports. The military provided observers to assist in the task in an advisory capacity. Responsibility for relief in Yugoslavia was taken over by UNRRA on 15 April, the Military Authorities remaining responsible for programming and shipping on behalf of UNRRA until 30 June.

Here also, as in Greece, UNRRA cooperated in the planning and UNRRA personnel gave valuable service with the Military Liaison Mission when the provision of relief supplies started. Arrangements have been worked out with UNRRA for the transfer, not only of supplies, but of organizational equipment of the Military Liaison Mission when the latter ceases functioning in Yugoslavia.

## ALBANIA

Relief supplies for Albania from the Balkan stockpile are now being imported into the country. Distribution, which is undertaken by the indigenous authorities, is proving difficult owing to the rugged nature of the terrain. UNRRA assisted in the planning stages and a number of UNRRA personnel moved into the country and worked with the Military Liaison Mission until military responsibility terminated.

That concludes my very brief summing-up of the position in North West Europe and the Mediterranean areas and of the action which was undertaken by the Military Authorities during the course of the last year. I would like to stress the fact that the military achievement must not be measured by the overall needs and by the overall requirements of the countries in question for relief and rehabilitation. The military achievements can only be assessed against the background of the military situation at the time when the war was still waging and victory not yet achieved, and at a time when every facility—ocean shipping, port capacity and internal distribution—was stretched to the utmost to meet the demands of the military operations. This period of military responsibility is now drawing to a close and it will be for others to take up the burden. You may be assured that the cooperation and the assistance of the military authorities will continue to be available as and when they are in future required.

## DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS

After replying to questions from some delegates, Maj. Gen. Anderson was thanked by the Chairman on behalf of the Council. The Chairman then called on Lt. Col. Schottland to present the report of the Military Authorities on their displaced persons operations in the period since the last Council meeting.

Lt. Col. SCHOTTLAND: The liberation, care and repatriation of United Nations displaced persons has been a major Allied objective. To accomplish this objective all available resources at the disposal of military commanders have been employed.

By last September only a fringe of Germany had been occupied by Allied troops. The total number of displaced persons reported in France to the end of September was approximately 50,000, most of whom were Poles. In the liberated territories of France, Belgium, Southern Holland and Luxembourg, displaced persons were temporarily accommodated in many SHAEF camps and were processed to the rear at the earliest opportunity. Few of them were badly under-nourished or in very poor health, but they lacked clothes and equipment other than the barest minimum.

In October, November and December, operations near the Eastern border of France liberated some 15,000 Eastern European displaced persons, largely Russians. These displaced persons, who could not be immediately processed to their homes, reflected the German policy of concentrating Eastern Europeans in Western Germany and Western Europeans in Eastern Germany. The number was much smaller than anticipated, however, due to the German practice of systematically evacuating foreign workers into the interior from areas immediately threatened by military operations.

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### Repatriation Movements

The first emergency movements of displaced persons were made in connection with December tactical operations, when the enemy was making use of espionage under the guise of displaced persons of Eastern origin. All Eastern Europeans in forward areas were moved into France by rail.

When the Rhine was reached, displaced persons began to appear in larger numbers. Approximately 150,000 were liberated in the Rhineland, of whom about 30 per cent. were Western Europeans. During April, displaced persons were liberated in greatly increased numbers. Most of these were found in deplorable physical and mental condition, particularly those who had managed to survive the horrors of Nazi concentration camps. At the end of the month approximately 1,750,000 had been liberated, but less than 30 per cent. of these were accommodated in camps.

Because of shortage of personnel to handle these increasing numbers, combat troops had to be used for the purpose. During May, large scale repatriation of French, Belgian and Dutch occurred by rail, lorry and air. Over one million Frenchmen were repatriated, 130,000 by air; 200,000 Belgians, 8,000 by air; and 150,000 Dutch. Most of the remaining displaced persons were assembled into centres.

By the end of the month the total number liberated had reached 3,500,000, of which 90 per cent. were accommodated in camps or repatriated. Repatriation figures, which had seemed large when 140,000 were repatriated in April, soared to 849,000 in May, the bulk of them being Western Europeans. Approximately 500 displaced persons' installations were then in operation under military control.

On 17 May a meeting held at Halle with the Soviet High Command arranged a comprehensive plan for repatriation of Soviet citizens in the SHAEF area. This plan has been so successful that in two months, 1,600,000 Soviet citizens were returned to Soviet control, and by 1 August there were less than 500 Soviet citizens left in the U.K., U.S. and French areas. Repatriation of Western European nationals had been practically completed. As of 1 August, over 4,000,000 United Nations displaced persons had been repatriated. It was estimated that by 1 September the only displaced persons remaining would be those who were either stateless or for one reason or another could not be immediately repatriated.

### Problems of Supply

The problem of providing adequate food for displaced persons in Germany during this period has been serious. A target ration of 2,000 calories per day was set for displaced persons uncovered by Allied Armies in Germany.

So far as possible the food necessary to supply this target has been obtained from indigenous resources, supplemented to the extent necessary by the military authorities. In March and April, when large stocks of German food were being captured, SHAEF was able to meet the target ration by adding only approximately 300 tons in March and 10,000 tons in April. It was recognised, however, that German stocks would soon dwindle, and plans were made to import necessary supplementary supplies for displaced persons through Combined Civil Affairs channels. During May 114,761 tons of food were imported for displaced persons in Germany. 288,176 tons were called forward for issue in June, and 242,265 tons in July. About 80 per cent. of these imports consisted of wheat and flour, the balance being canned meat, fats, dried biscuits, dried eggs, canned fish, sugar and salt. The Allied Military Authorities have also frequently flown into camps, special emergency supplies such as drugs and hospital equipment, as well as medical, public health and nutrition experts.

The displaced persons problems which have so far been encountered in Austria have not been so great as in Germany. In Italy the main problem has been to return over 400,000 Italians from Germany and Austria, while at the same time returning to Germany 300,000 former German prisoners of war held in Northern Italy. At a conference in Bolzano, in June, between representatives of SHAEF and A.F.H.Q.A., arrangements were made for the exchange by rail through the Brenner Pass and Switzerland at the rate of 6,000 daily in each direction. Repatriation of both groups has now been almost completed.

### The Role of UNRRA

As a result of the SHAEF—UNRRA Agreement of November, 1944, the Military Authorities issued instructions that UNRRA personnel should replace military personnel to the maximum extent possible and as soon as possible in handling displaced persons. A phased schedule was established for deployment of 450 UNRRA teams by 15 May. Due to numerous difficulties the first UNRRA teams did not enter Germany until April, and then only in spearhead teams of seven persons rather than the full number of thirteen.

Fortunately, during the crucial months of May, June and July, deployment of UNRRA teams was increased rapidly from about 100 spearhead teams on 1 May to about 350 complete teams on 15 July. In deploying UNRRA teams, the military have had in mind the desirability of facilitating an early turnover of complete responsibility to UNRRA. UNRRA administrative personnel numbering 187 on 20 July were attached to headquarters at the various military echelons. Entire camps have gradually been handed over to UNRRA for administration. On 1 July, 75 were administered completely by UNRRA. It is planned that by 1 October all camps will be run by or under the supervision of UNRRA.

In addition to furnishing its own displaced persons teams, UNRRA has performed an extremely useful function in coordinating and supervising activities of voluntary relief agencies on

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behalf of displaced persons in Germany. In this way the experience of many sectarian and non-sectarian agencies in relief work has been utilised with the minimum of confusion. As of 10 July, 21 voluntary agency teams were operating in Germany in addition to UNRRA teams. During the SHAEF-period in Germany, displaced persons were handled by the SHAEF Displaced Persons Branch of G-5 Division. With the dissolution of SHAEF on 14 July, a combined displaced persons executive was established to continue displaced persons' functions temporarily until a Control Council begins to function effectively with respect to displaced persons.

UNRRA's work in the field has not been affected by the change as the SHAEF—UNRRA agreement was considered to be extended until new agreements covering the Control Council period could be concluded with the respective zone of commanders.

## ADJOURNMENT

The Chairman suggested that, as several members wished to have further time to study the documents before them, the Council should adjourn until 10 a.m. the following morning.

The meeting adjourned at 5.5 p.m.

## ADDENDA

*Report of the Committee on Credentials* (Journal 3, p. 19.) After the paragraph ending "... in consultation with the Chairman," the following should be added:

The Committee gave careful attention to the credentials of the Government of Haiti. In response to the request received from the Republic of Haiti that a United States delegate should be their representative, the Committee resolved that this request be granted, but hoped that such procedure would not be accepted as a precedent for future meetings. The Committee understood that this procedure would not give the United States a dual vote.

*Report of the General Committee* (Journal 3, pp. 21–22). At the end of the recommended Agenda, the following should be added:

*The United States Government has informed the General Committee of its intention to introduce a resolution relating to the admission of new members to UNRRA.*

## PRESS CONFERENCE

A Press conference is to be held in the Press Lounge (Room 140) today (Friday, 10 August), at 4.30 p.m. The Chiefs of UNRRA Missions in Europe will attend.

## TEA AT COUNTY HALL

The Administration has extended an invitation to the staff of the European Regional Office and to all officers and others associated with the Third Council Session to attend a Buffet Tea at the County Hall on Monday, 13 August, 1945, between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m.

Delegates and their advisers and staffs are cordially invited. It is hoped that this function will go far towards maintaining the feeling of cooperation and good fellowship which is so essential to the successful accomplishment of the tasks of UNRRA.

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ERRATA (Journal 3)

P. 20, second column, 9th line from bottom. For "performacne" *read* "performance."

P. 24, first column, bottom line. For "UNRRA COUNCIL" *read* "UNRRA Council."

P. 27, Note in middle of first column. For (DGR 3-5) *read* (DGR 3-5 and Council Document 5).

*Guide to Council Documents, List 2*: p. 2, Note, line 3. For Ad Hoc/93 *read* Ad Hoc/G3.

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Council III Document 18
C(45)12
5th August, 1945.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORY OF

THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

The following is a provisional directory of delegates, observers and Secretariat for the Third Council Session.

A revised list will be printed later; for this purpose delegates are asked to advise Mr. L. A. Adams, Credentials Officer, Registration Desk, Ext. 17 of any corrections, omissions, etc.

P. W. KUO
Chief of the Secretariat.
G. S. HOONEY
Secretary pro tem of the Council.

6th August, 1945.

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Chief of the Secretariat.
C. S. MOONEY
Secretary pro tem of the Council.

6th August, 1945.

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(521)

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Herbert H. Lehman.

SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

R. G. A. Jackson. 174

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STAFF OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE THIRD SESSION

(See attached General (Council III) Document II

Secretarial Bulletin 2.)

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SECRET DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CONFIDENTIAL

No. 174

R. G. A. Jackson

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SECRET

SUBJECT: FULTON SPECIAL SESSION

(See Attached Cable) (Document III) Document II

Subject: Fulton Publicity (Document 2.)

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General (Council III)Document 2
Secretariat Bulletin 2

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Staff of the Secretariat of the Session

Central Office

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| Chief of the Secretariat | Dr. P. W. Kuo |
| Assistant Chief of the Secretariat, Secretary Pro Tem of the Council | Mr. Geo. S. Mooney |
| Assistants to the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Secretariat | Mr. David P. Vaughan<br>Mr. W. S. B. Lacy<br>Col. W. H. Owen<br>Miss Jane F. Plimpton |
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| Assistant on Council Work | Mr. C. W. MacMillan |
| Assistant on Standing Committee Work | Mr. Eugene S. Sergeev |
| Assistant on Procedures | Mr. Vladimir D. Pastuhov |
| Assistant on Documentation | Mrs. Margaret Hall |
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| Secretary of the Ad Hoc Committee on Policy<br>Assistant Secretary | Mr. A. H. Robertson |

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| Chief of the Secretariat | Dr. P. W. Kuo |
| Assistant Chief of the Secretariat, Secretary Pro Tem of the Council | Mr. Geo. S. Mooney |
| Assistants to the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Secretariat | Mr. David B. Vaughan<br>Mr. W. S. B. Lacy<br>Col. W. H. Owen<br>Miss Jane F. Plimpton |
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| Assistant on Documentation | Mrs. Margaret Hall |
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| Secretary of the Ad Hoc Committee on Credentials<br>Assistant Secretary | Mr. Eugene S. Sergeev<br>Mr. A. A. Adams |
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| Secretary of the Committee of the Council for Europe | Mr. A. A. Adams |
| Secretary of the Committee of the Council for the Far East<br>Assistant Secretary | Mr. Edwin G. Arnold<br>Mrs. Margaret Hall |

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| Assistant Secretary | Mr. Dimitry Varley |
| Secretary of the Committee on Financial Control | Mr. Harry Knight |
| Assistant Secretary | Miss Parker |
| Secretary of the Standing Technical Committee on Agriculture | Mr. Edwin R. Henson |
| Secretary of the Standing Technical Committee on Displaced Persons | Mr. Fred Hoehler |
| Secretary of the Standing Technical Committee on Health | Dr. W.A. Sawyer |
| Secretary of the Standing Technical Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation | Dr. Norman Leon Gold |
| Secretary of the Standing Technical Committee on Welfare | Miss Mary Craig McGeachy |
| Statistics Officer | Mr. J.G. Zighdis |
| Hospitality Officer | Mr. W. S. B. Lacy |
| Assistant Hospitality Officer | Miss Bowie |
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| Secretary of the Standing Technical Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation | Dr. Norman Leon Gold |
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| Documents Control Officer | Mr. Douglas S. Deane |
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| Supervisor of Mimeographing Unit | |
| Supervisor of Messenger Unit | Mr. Nelson |

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| Assistant Administrative Officer | Mr. E.J. Kerly |
| Council Welfare Officer | Mrs. E. Fawcett |
| Transportation Officer | Mr. A. Moon |
| Communications Officer | Mr. E. L. Crabb |
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| Finance Officer | Mr. H. Reid |

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| Editor of Daily Journal | Dr. Leonard C. Marsh |

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## Administrative Office

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| UNRRA Enquiry Officer | Mrs. B. Hutchinson |
| Finance Officer | Mr. H. Reid |

## Daily Journal Office

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| Editor of Daily Journal | Dr. Leonard C. Marsh |
| Assistant Editor | Dr. Russell |
| Business Manager | Mr. R. C. White |

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## Public Information Office

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| Public Information Officer | Mr. Morse Salisbury |
| Associate Public Information Officer | Mr. H. R. Cummings |

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| Press Officer | Mr. William B. Phillips |
| Press Officer | Mrs. Susan Jellicoe |
| Press Officer | Mrs. Kathleen Loucheim |
| Film and Photograph Officer | Miss O. Vaughan |
| Film and Photograph Officer | Mr. William H. Wells |
| Radio Officer | Miss Phyllis Auty |
| Radio Officer | Miss E. Sturges-Jones |
| Group Information Officer | Mr. William B. Phillips |
| Press Registration Officer | Miss E. Sturges-Jones |
| Press Administrative Officer | Mr. J. A. Keyser |

Credentials Office

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| Credentials Officer | Mr. A. A. Adams |
| Registration Officer | Miss M. J. Garwood |

NOTE: As soon as the administrative and secretarial staff of these officers have been selected, a complete list of the staff of the Secretariat of the Session will be issued.

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| Radio Officer | Miss Phyllis Auty |
| Radio Officer | Miss E. Sturges-Jones |
| Group Information Officer | Mr. William B. Phillips |
| Press Registration Officer | Miss E. Sturges-Jones |
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MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND THEIR STAFFS

| | Name. | Status at Conference | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIA | The Rt. Hon S.M. Bruce Ch.M.P. | Accredited Representative | High Com Commonwe |
| | Mr. John Oldham | Assistant | Member o C |
| BELGIUM | Vicomte Obert de Thieusies | Delegate | Envoy Ex |
| | Monsieur Maurice Mineur | Alternate | Envoy Ex |
| | Monsieur Etienne Hurford | Secretary to Delegation | Clerk to |
| BOLIVIA | Senor Juan Penaranda | Delegate | Charge d |
| BRAZIL | His Excellency Senhor J.J. Mauz de APAGAO | Head of Delegation. | Brazilia |
| | Senhor Edgard De Mello | Adviser and Alternate Head of Delegation | Commercia |
| | Senhor Hugo Gouthier de Oliveira Gondim | Adviser | First Se Brazilian |
| | Francisco Eulalio do Nascimento e Silva | Secretary | Consul of |
| CANADA | Mr. L. B. Pearson C.B.E. | Chairman of Delegation | Canadian |
| | Major-General the Honourable L.R. La Fleche, D.S.O. | | Canadian |

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RS OF THE COUNCIL AND THEIR STAFFS

| | Status at Conference | Status in Government |
|---|---|---|
| M.F. | Accredited Representative | High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, U.K. |
| | Assistant | Member of External Affairs Dept. Canberra |
| | Delegate | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary |
| | Alternate | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary |
| | Secretary to Delegation | Clerk to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| | Delegate | Charge d'Affairs ad int. in London |
| | Head of Delegation | Brazilian Ambassador to the Court of St. James |
| | Adviser and Alternate Head of Delegation | Commercial Counsellor of the Brazilian Embassy, Washington. Brazilian delegate to UNRRA, Washington |
| | Adviser | First Secretary of Brazilian Embassy in London. Brazilian Delegate, ad interim, to Regional Council of UNRRA in Europe. |
| mento | Secretary | Consul of Brazil in London |
| | Chairman of Delegation | Canadian Ambassador to the U.S.A. |
| le | | Canadian Ambassador designate to Greece |

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| | Name. | Status at Conference |
|---|---|---|
| CANADA. (Contd.) | Lt.Col. A. Murray McCrimmon | |
| | Mr. H.F. Angus | |
| | Mr. R.P. Bowen | Adviser |
| CHILE | Senor Don Leon Subercaseaux | |
| | Senor Don Santiago E. Rogers | Alternate |
| | Senor H. Fraustc Soto | (To replace Mr. Rogers when arrived) |
| CHINA. | Mr. Tingfu F. Tsiang | Council Member and Delegate |
| | Dr. C.M. Li | Alternate |
| | Dr. J. Heng Liu | Adviser |
| | Dr. K.S. Sie | Adviser |
| | Mr. L.R. Chen | Adviser |
| | Dr. H.H.Chen | Adviser |
| | Mr. Pao Nan Cheng | Adviser |

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| | Status at Conference | Status in Government. |
|---|---|---|
| y McCrimmon | | Mutual Aid Board Administration |
| | Adviser | Chief of the Economic Division, Department of External Affairs. |
| Subercaseaux | | Board of Trade and Commerce |
| azo E. Rogers | Alternate | Counsellor of Embassy |
| o Soto | (To replace Mr. Rogers when arrived) | Consul of Chile in London |
| siang | Council Member and Delegate | Secretary Chilean Embassy, Washington. |
| | Alternate | Director General Chinese National Relief & Rehabilitation. |
| | Adviser | " |
| | Adviser | Former Minister of Health |
| | Adviser | National Agricultural Research Bureau. |
| | Adviser | Representative of the National Resources Commission in U.S. |
| | Adviser | Counsellor Ministry of Food. |
| ang | Adviser | Director of the Chicago Office of the Chinese News Service, Washington. |

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| Name | Status at Conference |
|---|---|
| COLOMBIA | |
| His Excellency Senor Don Jaime Jaramillo-Arango (Surgeon) | Delegate |
| Dr. Eduardo Nieto Calderon | Deputy |
| Senor Don Luis Sanin Aguirre | Secretary to Delegation |
| COSTA RICA | |
| CUBA | |
| Mr. Gustavo Gutierrez | |
| Mr. I de Armamonte | Secretary |
| Mr. Luis Marino Perez | Alternate Delegate |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | |
| Mr. Frantisek Nemec | Head of Delegation |
| Mr. Jan Masaryk | First Alternate |
| Mr. Evzen Lobl | Second Alternate |
| Mr. Karl Brudik | Third Alternate |

Kares

Dr. Biel
Ing. Brzykal
Lanberg

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

| | Status at Conference | Status in Government |
|---|---|---|
| or Don Arango (Surgeon) | Delegate | Ambassador in Gt. Britain |
| Calderon | Deputy | Second Secretary of the Colombian Embassy, London |
| in Aguirre | Secretary to Delegation | Vice-Consul, London |
| ez | Secretary | Cuban member of the Council of UNRRA |
| ez | Alternate Delegate | Vice-Consul, Attache to Cuban Legation, London |
| | | Delegate to International Sugar Council |
| | Head of Delegation | Member of UNRRA Council |
| | First Alternate | Czechoslovak Minister for Foreign Affairs |
| | Second Alternate | Director Czechoslovak State Office for UNRRA |
| | Third Alternate | Director Czechoslovak Relief and Rehabilitation Office, Czech Embassy, London |
| | | Ministry of Social Welfare |
| | | Ministry of Finance |
| | | Ministry of Industry |
| | | Ministry of Agriculture |

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| Name | Status at Conference | In |
|---|---|---|
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | |
| Senor Don Porfirio Herrera Baez | | First Se Legati |
| ECUADOR | | |
| Senor Don Alberto Puig-Arosemena | | Charge d |
| EGYPT | | |
| Monsieur Mohamed El Said | | Director Minis |
| Monsieur Albert Mansour | | Assistan Londo |
| EL SALVADOR | | |
| Monsieur Samuel Jorge Dawson | | Secreta |
| ETHIOPIA | | |
| His Excellency Blatta Ephrem Tewolde Medhem | | Envoy E Plen |
| Mr. Zaudie Gabre Heywot | Assistant to Delegate | First S Londo |
| FRANCE | | |
| His Excellency Monsieur R. Massigli | | Ambassa Plen |
| GREECE | | |
| Monsieur J. Pintos | Head of Delegation | Under Mini |
| Monsieur A.A.Pallis | | Minist |
| His Excellency J.Rommos | | Minist Emba |
| Monsieur D. Soulides | | Financ Lond |

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| | Status at Conference | Status in Government |
|---|---|---|
| Baez | | First Secretary of the Dominican Legation in London |
| Bonzini | | Charge d'affaires |
| | | Director of UNRRA Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo. |
| | | Assisting Egyptian Consul General, London |
| on | | Secretary of Legation |
| em Twelde em | | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington |
| | Assistant to Delegate | First Sec. of the Ethiopian Legation, London. |
| Massigli | | Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary |
| | Head of Delegation | Under Secretary of State for the Ministry of Supply, Athens |
| | | Minister, Greek Embassy, London |
| | | Minister and Counsellor, Greek Embassy, London |
| | | Finance Department, Greek Embassy, London |

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| Name | Status at Conference | Status in Government |
|---|---|---|
| GUATEMALA | | |
| General M. Ydigoras-Fuentes | | Envoy Extraordi |
| HAITI | | |
| (Not sending representative - U.S. Embassy to represent Haiti) | | |
| HONDURAS | | |
| Senor Tiburcio Carias Jr. (Dr. of Law) | | Consul General. |
| ICELAND | | |
| Magnus Sigurdsson. | Delegate | General Manager |
| Stefan Thordvardsson. | Alternate to Delegate. | Icelandic Minist |
| Miss Martha Thoes. | Secretary to Delegate. | Private Secretar |
| INDIA | | |
| The Hon. Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. | | |
| Sir David Monk, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.E.S. | Alternate | Agent General fo |
| Mr. W. B. England. | | Trade Commission |
| | | Member of Staff o |
| Mr. C. W. Butler. | | for Indi |
| | | Deputy Trade Com |
| Mr. M. Ahmad. | | U.K. |
| | | Second Secretary |
| | | India in |
| IRAN | | |
| IRAQ | | |
| Colonel Sayid Shakir el Wadi M.V.O. | Charge d'affaires | Royal Iraq Legati |

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| | | Status In Government |
|---|---|---|
| | | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. |
| o represent Haiti) | | |
| | | Consul General. |
| | | General Manager of National Bank. |
| to Delegate. | | Icelandic Minister in London. |
| to Delegate. | | Private Secretary to Prime Minister of Iceland. |
| | | Agent General for India in the U.S.... |
| ternate | | Trade Commissioner for India in U.K. |
| | | Member of Staff of the High Commission for India in U.K. |
| | | Deputy Trade Commissioner for India in U.K.. |
| | | Second Secretary to the Agent General for India in U.S.A. |
| ffairs | | Royal Iraq Legation, London. |

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| Name | Status at Conference |
|---|---|
| LIBERIA | |
| Baron H. A de Lynden | Delegates |
| LUXEMBOURG | |
| MEXICO | |
| His Excellency Senor Dr. Don Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz. | Ambassador. |
| Senor Eduardo Luquin | Substitute. |
| NETHERLANDS | |
| Mr. A. Th. Jongling. | Member of Delegation. |
| Dr. W. Maarder | |
| Mr. P. A. Keratens. | |
| Jonkheer Theodore Roell. | Member of Delegation. |
| NEW ZEALAND | |
| Mr. P. M. Campbell | Delegate |
| Dr. A.G.L. Fisher | Alternate |
| Mr. H. J. Davis. | |
| Mr. J. S. McIlwraith. | |

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| Status at Conference | Status In Government. |
|---|---|
| Delegates | Liberian Minister, London. |
| Ambassador. Substitute. | Secretary of the Embassy, London. |
| Member of Delegation. | |
| Member of Delegation. | Trade Commissioner for the Netherlands Indies in London. |
| Delegate | Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand to U.K. London. |
| Alternate | Royal Institute of International Affairs. |



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| Name | Status at Conference | |
|---|---|---|
| NICARAGUA | | |
| NORWAY | | |
| Mr. Anders Frihagen | Norwegian Representative | |
| Mr. Anke Ording | Alternate | |
| Mr. E. Mamen-Lund | Adviser | |
| Mr. Johan Molander | Adviser | |
| Mr. Klaus Sunnarna | Adviser | |
| Dr. H. Palmstrøm | Adviser | |
| Mr. D. Juell | Adviser | |
| Dr. A. Soneriin | Adviser | |
| Mr. L. Grimelund Kjeldsen | Adviser | |
| PANAMA | | |
| Don Eusebio de Morales | Delegate | |
| PARAGUAY | | |
| Mr. Jose Rifa | Delegate | |
| PERU | | |
| Senor Fernando Berckemeyer | | |
| PHILIPPINES | | |
| The Honourable Jaimes Hernandez | Chairman of Delegation | |
| Mr. Amando M. Dalisay | Technical Adviser and Secretary to Delegation | |
| Mr. Gonzalo F. Austria | Technical Adviser | |

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| Status at Conference | Status in Government |
|---|---|
| Norwegian Representative | Director of Industrial Bank, Norway. |
| Alternate | Chief of Section, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. |
| Adviser | Director of Purchasing Office, Norwegian Ministry of Supply, London. |
| Adviser | Commercial Counsellor. |
| Adviser | |
| Adviser | |
| Adviser | Chief of Section, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Social Welfare. |
| Adviser | Chief of Section, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Social Welfare. |
| Adviser | Agricultural Adviser to Norwegian Embassy, London. |
| Delegate | |
| Delegate | Consul from Paraguay in Paris. |
| | Charge d'affaires for Peru. |
| Chairman of Delegation | Secretary of Finance. |
| Technical Adviser and Secretary to Delegation | Senior Agricultural Economist. |
| Technical Adviser | Assistant in Health and Welfare Office of the President of the Philippines. |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

| Name | Status at Conference | Status In Government |
|---|---|---|
| POLAND | | |
| Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski. | Head of the Delegation. | Minister |
| Mr. Jan Stanczyk. | Member of Delegation. | Minister |
| Dr. Ludwik Rajchman. | Member of Delegation. | Represent at the C |
| Mr. Leon Pokrywka. | Expert on Agriculture. | Director Polish M |
| Mr. Andrew Stanislaus Ciechanowiecki. | Adviser to the Minister of Shipping and Foreign Trade. | Councillo and Fore |
| Dr. Felix Mantel. | Adviser. | Vice Mini |
| Mr. Tomasz Kuzniarz. | Expert for Agriculture. | Councello |
| Mr. Wlodzimierz Rzymowski. | Expert on Social Welfare and Displaced Persons. | Member of Europe C |
| Mr. Vladimir Weins. | Secretary of the Delegation. | Secretary for Europ |
| Mr. Edwaud Iwaniewicz. | Adviser (Food & Clothing.) | |
| Franciszka Kwiatkowska. | Secretary. | Secretary and Soci |
| Mr. Wiazniewski Yerzy. | Adviser. | Legal Adv |
| Mr. Zygmunt Jan Modzelewski. | Expert of Relief and Supplies. | Head of t and Forei |
| Mr. Stefan Krolikowski. | Agriculture and General Supply Adviser. | |
| Mr. Kazimierz Zalunki. | Adviser (Food and Clothing) | |
| Mr. Zygmunt Goszowski. | Shipping expert. | Departmen Navigatio |
| Mr. Edward Drozniak. | Budget and Financial Expert. | Member of in Londo |
| Dr. Henryk Kotodziejcki. | General Administration Expert. | Member of in Londo |
| SOUTH AFRICA | | |
| Mr. E. K. Scallan. | | Official Office of S. Africa |
| Mr. J. R. Jordan. | Alternate. | Secretary |
| Dr. D. B. Sole. | Political Secretary. | Political Commissio |

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| Status at Conference | Status In Government |
|---|---|
| Head of the Delegation. | Minister of Shipping & Foreign Trade. |
| Member of Delegation. | Minister of Social Welfare & Labour. |
| Member of Delegation. | Representative of the Polish Government, at the Council of U.N.R.R.A. in Washington. |
| Expert on Agriculture. | Director of Department of Economy of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture. |
| Adviser to the Minister of Shipping and Foreign Trade. | Councillor to the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade. |
| Adviser. | Vice Minister of Work and Social Welfare. |
| Expert for Agriculture. | Councellor. |
| Expert on Social Welfare and Displaced Persons. | Member of the Committee of Council for Europe of U.N.R.R.A. |
| Secretary of the Delegation. | Secretary to the Polish member of Council for Europe in London. |
| Adviser (Food & Clothing.) | Secretary of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. |
| Secretary. | Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Supply. |
| Adviser. | Head of the U.N.R.R.A. Office at the Shipping and Foreign Trade Ministry. |
| Expert of Relief and Supplies. | |
| Agriculture and General Supply Adviser. | |
| Adviser (Food and Clothing) | |
| Shipping expert. | Department Director in the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade. |
| Budget and Financial Expert. | Member of the Polish Delegation Committee in London. |
| General Administration Expert. | Member of the Polish Delegation Committee in London. |
| | Official Secretary Office of High Commissioner for Union of S. Africa in London. |
| Alternate. | Secretary, S. Africa Legation, Washington, D.C. |
| Political Secretary. | Political Secretary, Office of High Commissioner for Union of S. Africa in London. |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

| Name | Status at Conference |
|---|---|
| SOVIET UNION | |
| Mr. Vasili Alexseevich Sergeev | Chief of the Delegation |
| Prof. Amazasp Akimovich Arutinian | Alternate |
| Mr. Vlas Andreevich Klentsov | Alternate |
| Mr. Ivan Arsentievich Ilitschenko | Alternate |
| Prof. Sergei K. Kaz | Expert |
| Mr. Sergei V. Pestmarsky | Expert |
| Mr. Ivan I. Krotov | Expert |
| Prof. Vladimir V. Lebedenko | Adviser |
| Mr. Nicolai V. Orlov | Adviser |
| Mr. Valentin F. Topliakov | Adviser |



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| | Status at Conference | Status in Government. |
|---|---|---|
| ich | Chief of the Delegation | |
| wich | Alternate | |
| | Alternate | |
| ch | Alternate | |
| | Expert | |
| rsity | Expert | |
| | Expert | |
| | Adviser | |
| | Adviser | |
| | Adviser | |



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| Name | Status at Conference |
|---|---|
| SOVIET UNION CONTINUED. | |
| Mr. Sergei A.Martynov | Adviser |
| Mr. Vasili L.Soloviev | Adviser |
| Mr. Peter M. Moldchin | Secretary to the Delegation |
| Mr. Nicolai I.Kuznetsov | Assistant to the Chief of the Delegation |
| Mr. Georgi G.Efimov | " " " " " " |
| Mr. Oleg Troyanovsky | Technical Staff |
| Miss Irina Shirina | " " |
| Miss Nadezhda P. Gorelova | " " |
| Miss Sofia I. Kuzmina | " " |
| Miss Valentina V. Shemastina | " " |
| Miss Nina F. Gouseva | " " |



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| | Status at Conference | Status in Government. |
|---|---|---|
| NUED. | | |
| | Adviser | |
| | Adviser | |
| | Secretary to the Delegation | |
| cy | Assistant to the Chief of the Delegation | |
| | " " " " " " | |
| | Technical Staff | |
| | " " | |
| lova | " " | |
| ova | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

| Name | Status at Conference |
|---|---|
| UNITED KINGDOM | |
| Mr. P.J.Noel-Baker, M.P. | Member of Council and Chairman of the Delegation |
| Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, G.C.M.G. K.C.B. | Chairman of the Committee of the Council for Europe |
| Sir George Rendel, K.C.M.G. | Vice Chairman of the Delegation |
| Sir Arthur Rucker | Member of Delegation |
| Mr. O.S.Franks | Member of Delegation |
| Mr. H. Broadley | Member of Delegation |
| Hon. T.H.Brand | Member of Delegation |
| Sir Paul Butler | Member of Delegation |
| Mr. A.D.Marris | Member of Delegation |
| Mr. P. Mason | Member of Delegation |
| Mr. G.S.Bunnett | Member of Delegation |
| Mr. W.J.Hasler | Member of Delegation |
| Dr. Melville Mackenzie | Member of Delegation |
| Mr. Roger Jackling | Member of Delegation |
| Mr. G. Archer | Adviser |
| Sir Jack Drummond | Adviser |
| Mr. H.J.Fitz-Patrick | Adviser |
| Miss K. Halpin | Adviser |

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| | Status at Conference | Status in Government |
|---|---|---|
| | Member of Council and Chairman of the Delegation | Minister of State |
| M.C. J.B. | Chairman of the Committee of the Council for Europe | |
| | Vice Chairman of the Delegation | Foreign Office |
| | Member of Delegation | Ministry of Health |
| | Member of Delegation | Ministry of Supply |
| | Member of Delegation | Ministry of Food |
| | Member of Delegation | Ministry of Production |
| | Member of Delegation | Member of the Committee of the Council for the Far East |
| | Member of Delegation | H.M. Embassy, Washington |
| | Member of Delegation | Foreign Office |
| | Member of Delegation | Treasury |
| | Member of Delegation | Foreign Office |
| | Member of Delegation | Ministry of Health |
| | Member of Delegation | H.M. Embassy, Washington |
| | Adviser | Combined Raw Materials Board |
| | Adviser | Ministry of Food |
| | Adviser | Combined Production & Resources Board |
| | Adviser | Ministry of Health |

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| Name | Status at Conference |
|---|---|
| UNITED KINGDOM cont. | |
| Miss E. Hinder | Adviser |
| Mr. H.V.Hodson | Adviser |
| Mr. M.I.Hutton | Adviser |
| Mr. G. Kimber | Adviser |
| Mr. K. McGregor | Adviser |
| Mr. N.L. Mayle | Adviser |
| Mr. A.F.Morley | Adviser |
| Mr. G.H.Shreeve | Adviser |
| Viscount Strathallan | Adviser |
| Miss L. Sutherland | Adviser |
| Mr. P.J.H. Stent | Secretariat |
| Mr. F. Thistlethwaite | Secretariat |
| Mr. R.R.Ford | Secretariat |
| Capt. H. Cotton Minchin | |

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| Status at Conference | Status in Government |
|---|---|
| Adviser | Member of Sub-Committee for Welfare and Industrial Rehabilitation for the Far East |
| Adviser | Ministry of Production |
| Adviser | Combined Food Board |
| Adviser | Dominions Office |
| Adviser | Ministry of Production |
| Adviser | Colonial Office |
| Adviser | India Office |
| Adviser | Ministry of Production |
| Adviser | Combined Production & Resources Board |
| Adviser | Board of Trade |
| Secretariat | |
| Secretariat | |
| Secretariat | |

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| | Name | Status at Conference | |
|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES | Mr. William L. Clayton | Member of Delegation | Assistan of Ec |
| | His Excellency John G. Winant | Alternate | American |
| | Miss Ruth G. Amende | Adviser | American |
| | William L. Batt | Advisor | Vice Cha U.S. |
| | Eric Biddle | Adviser | Bureau o |
| | E.C. Collado | Adviser | Director Devel |
| | Harold Glasser | Adviser | Assistan Resea |
| | Christian A. Herter | Adviser | Congressi Inves |
| | William Bruce Lockling | Adviser | Adviser United Politica Hoochs |
| | Marshall MacDuffie | Adviser | Director Econom |
| | Stephen Pace | Adviser | Chairman Invest |
| | H.S. Parisius | Adviser | Director, Foreig |
| | Dr. E.F. Penrose | Adviser | Special A London |



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| | Status at Conference | Status in Government |
|---|---|---|
| | Member of Delegation | Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Economic Affairs. |
| Winant | Alternate | American Ambassador to Great Britain |
| | Adviser | American Embassy, London |
| | Adviser | Vice Chairman, War Production Board, U.S. Member, Raw Materials Board |
| | Adviser | Bureau of the Budget, London |
| | Adviser | Director, Office of Finance and Development Policy in the State Dept. |
| | Adviser | Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department |
| | Adviser | Congressman, Member of House Committee to Investigate Food Shortages. |
| | Adviser | Adviser on Displaced Persons to the United States<br>Political Adviser on German Affairs, Hoechst, Germany |
| | Adviser | Director of European Branch Foreign Economic Administration |
| | Adviser | Chairman of House Committee to Investigate Food Shortages |
| | Adviser | Director, Office of Food Programmes, Foreign Economic Administration |
| | Adviser | Special Assistant, American Embassy, London |

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

| | Name | Status at Conference | Status in Gov |
|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES (Contd.) | S.S. Sheppard | Adviser | Assistant Chie Management, |
| | Albert Viton, Ph.D | Adviser | Agricultural Se Agriculture |
| | George L. Warren | Adviser | Advisor on Refu for the Stat |
| | Ogden White | Adviser | Executive Offic Production |
| | Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward | Adviser | Social Security |
| | Mr. Donald S. Gilpatric | Adviser and Executive Secretary | Chief, War Area Department o to UNRRA for |
| | Mrs. Mary Keyserling | Adviser | Chief of Librar the Bureau o Economic Adm |
| | Mr. Harlan Cleveland | Adviser | Executive Direc Allied Comm |



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| Status at Conference | Status in Government |
|---|---|
| Adviser | Assistant Chief, Division of Administrative Management, Bureau of the Budget. |
| Adviser | Agricultural Economist, Department of Agriculture |
| Advisor | Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons for the State Department |
| Adviser | Executive Officer with the Combined Production and Resources Board |
| Adviser | Social Security Board |
| Adviser and Executive Secretary | Chief, War Area Economic Division, Department of State, and Adviser to UNRRA for the Department |
| Adviser | Chief of Liberated Areas Division of the Bureau of Supplies in the Foreign Economic Administration |
| Adviser | Executive Director, Economic Section, Allied Commission in Rome. |



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| Name | Status at Conference |
|---|---|
| URUGUAY | |
| VENEZUELA | |
| Senor Don Alberto Posse Rivas | |
| YUGOSLAVIA: | |
| Ing. Nikola Petrovic | Head of Delegation |
| Dr. Rudolf Bicanic | Delegate |
| Dr. Vladimir Rybar | Delegate |
| Ing. Stane Krasovec | Delegate |
| Dr. Mirko Mermolja | Expert |
| Mr. Ivan Kreft | Expert |
| Profesor Dr. Petar Krajcinovic | Expert |
| Lt. Col. Ing. Mile Ljubicic | Expert |

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| | Status at Conference | Status in Government |
|---|---|---|
| e Rivas | | Charge d'affaires |
| | Head of Delegation | Minister of Commerce and Supplies |
| | Delegate | Member of the Council of UNRRA, Jugoslav Foreign Trade Administrator |
| | Delegate | Jugoslav member of the Committee of the Council of UNRRA for Europe<br>Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs |
| | Delegate | Secretary of the Economic Council of the Government |
| | Expert | Secretary Jugoslav Post-War Reconstruction Committee, London<br>Jugoslav Representative Tech. Sub-Committee on Agriculture UNRRA |
| | Expert | Member of the Jugoslav State Repatriation Committee |
| .ajcinovic | Expert | Chief of the Jugoslav Industrial Rehabilitation Division in the Foreign Trade Administration |
| bicic | Expert | Director of the Industrial Division Jugoslav Ministry of Industry |



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| Name | Status at Conference |
|---|---|
| YUGOSLAVIA (cont.) | |
| Dr. Salamon Davidovic | Expert |
| Mr. Stjepan Rosin | Secretary General of Delegation |
| Mr. Mladen Sekicki | Secretary to the Delegation |
| Miss Edita Svarc | Typist |
| Miss Elizabeth Werner | Typist |
| Ing. Dragoslav Petrovic | Technical Officer |
| Ing. Ernest Terek | Technical Officer |

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OFFICIAL OBSERVERS FOR THE THIRD SESSION

League of Nations Economic Financial and Transit Department

Mr. Alexander Loveday, Director.
Mr. Martin Hill, Alternate.

International Labour Office

Mr. Clifton Robbins, Director London Office.
Mr. K. Kuriyan, Chief of the Application of Conventions Services - or
Dr. Kullmann, Alternates.

Food & Agriculture Organisation

Mr. F. L. McDougall.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM NON-MEMBER STATES ATTENDING AS VISITORS.

Sweden

Monsieur Fraul Mohn
Monsieur Beer, Alternate.

4803

Denmark

Monsieur Vestbirk.
alternate to be appointed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Food & Agriculture Organisation

Mr. F. L. McDougall.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM NON-MEMBER STATES ATTENDING AS VISITORS.

Sweden

Monsieur Paul Holm
Monsieur Beer, Alternate.

4803

Denmark

Monsieur Vestbirk.
alternate to be appointed.



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