

will also present the over-all requirements of all areas to permit a global consideration of relief needs with other needs.

Furthermore, he may present the particular requirements of any one country for which UNRRA's assistance has been asked. On the other hand, it is anticipated that the Combined Boards will consult the Director-General when any matter affecting UNRRA is under discussion.

POLICIES ON DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

Once supplies have been gathered, allocated and shipped, such supplies, according to the Council, shall "at no time be used as a political weapon and no discrimination shall be made because of race, creed or political belief."

In general, it was agreed, the responsibility for distribution of relief is to be borne by the government which exercises administrative authority in the particular area, and that the distribution of supplies should take place under effective rationing and price control. All classes are to receive an equal share; the poor will get relief free, those able to pay will buy the relief goods through normal distributing agencies. When supplies are sold to consumers, prices will be set to speed up the flow of supplies into proper hands, and to avoid maladjustments in the price structures.

UNRRA'S HEALTH AND WELFARE PROGRAMME

Reports received from the occupied countries indicate that the United Nations will have to act swiftly to prevent the spread of epidemics; thousands of lives are being taken by typhus and tuberculosis. The UNRRA Council laid plans to send life-saving teams of doctors and nurses behind the liberating armies to fight disease and starvation. A staff of doctors and technicians will be gathered from all nations and standard units of medical supplies are to be assembled. After first emergencies have been met, the Council agreed, UNRRA will then attempt to provide assistance to governments to enable them to re-establish health services in the least possible time.