

How much and what food is needed is to be based on the lowest rate of nutritional value for maintaining health. It is known that the Inter-Allied Committee estimated the minimum rate at an average of 2,000 calories daily per person subject to some adaptations, but urged that it be increased at the earliest opportunity. This standard is, however, now to be reviewed by the appropriate bodies of UNRRA. In comparison, the official report on Food Consumption Levels in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom recently published by H.M. Stationery Office states the average daily consumption in 1943 per head of the civil population as 3,283 calories for the U.S.A., 3,223 calories for Canada, and 2,827 for the United Kingdom.

To get occupied Europe back to its pre-war state of self-sufficiency, it has been estimated that 400,000 tons of seeds will have to be imported in the first half-year. Imports of dried milk will be needed to replace the loss of milk resulting from the wartime slaughter of cattle in Europe. It was recommended that liberated countries increase their production and consumption of cereals, potatoes and milk to the maximum.

Many countries will want tractors. In the field of farm production, the chief responsibility of UNRRA will be to help local governments with imported supplies and equipment in order to reduce the need for relief after the first harvest.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

So far the Council had studied many aspects of relief—health, food, welfare services, farm production, deported and displaced persons. None was found separate from the other. Health depended upon food, which depended upon social services and so on. They were inter-related; each was emergency; all would be tackled simultaneously. The success of immediate relief depends upon an efficient transportation system, railway equipment, water and power supplies, and upon minor repairs to factories which, when operating, could produce relief goods themselves.

The Council decided that UNRRA would help those countries whose industries can be rebuilt for production of relief goods. This would cut down on shipping problems, would get urgently needed supplies faster to other liberated areas.

If raw materials, machinery and spare parts must be imported from overseas, each country will give the Administration the necessary explanation of the volume, number and types which are generally used and might be purchased beforehand. To encourage this type of rehabilitation, UNRRA would specially seek allocation of raw materials, machinery and spare parts ; moreover, it would provide, if the interested governments so requested, an experienced technical staff, and priorities for the return of skilled workers awaiting repatriation. It was suggested that stock-piles of machine tools be built up so they could be quickly transported to liberated areas.

In carrying out industrial rehabilitation a definite order of priority is to be established. First, it will be necessary to restore water, electricity and other public services. The rapid resumption of industrial activity will start the liberated areas on the road to build and provide for themselves.

Priority in the repair of buildings in devastated areas will be accorded hospitals, schools and accommodation for homeless persons, especially workers engaged in essential public services : farmers and agricultural workers and workers in industries important to the relief programme. For displaced persons existing buildings, camps, barracks, hospitals and other public buildings will be used.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN FOR UNRRA

The Council was aware that no matter how important the lists of essential goods might be, it was also important to fix a budget which could be assembled from the member states and other sources. First, it was agreed that the formula covering the finances for UNRRA should be acceptable to all nations able and willing to contribute. The success of UNRRA depended upon a genuine collaboration of all the United Nations ; consequently, the contribution of each must represent a reasonable amount in accordance with the ability to pay.

This purpose was met by the adoption of what has become known as the American financial plan. Each member government whose home territory has not been occupied by the enemy shall make a contribution for participation in the work of the Administration, approximately equivalent to one per cent. of the national