

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

income of the country for the year ending June 30, 1943, as determined by the member government. Richer countries may, if they so wish, contribute more, while countries who have been excessively burdened by the continuance of the war may have an opportunity to make adjustments. Contributions are also expected from neutral countries and from private sources.

The relief resources of the free world were being pooled and distributed on the basis of a nation's ability to pay. Many of the invaded nations would need supplies, of course, and would be able to contribute in other ways to the United Nations' relief pool. For example, Belgium will need food and medicine for her half-starved people, but Belgium would be able to pay for all assistance given her. Besides, the Belgian Congo could supply raw materials and food products to other needy nations. Norway will need much food, but out of its great merchant fleet and fishing industry it would be able to provide shipping and fish to bring help to other countries.

This "world community chest" of \$2,000,000,000-\$2,500,000,000 (roughly £500,000,000—£625,000,000) will be accumulated for the entire relief period. The recommended contribution for the United States is \$1,350,000,000 (roughly £337,500,000); it will be the largest single contribution by a member nation. On the other hand, it will be just about \$1,000,000,000 (roughly £250,000,000) less than the United States put up for relief after World War I.

For the United Kingdom the recommended contribution is approximately £80,000,000. The rest would come chiefly from other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations and from the Latin American Republics. Invaded countries such as Russia, China and others that will need relief are not assigned quotas under the one per cent. clause; it is recommended that those who are able to contribute to the work of UNRRA outside their own territory should do so.

UNRRA will not spend money for the relief and rehabilitation of any area whose government is in a position to pay in foreign exchange. If a government considers that it is not in a position to pay, the Director-General will consult with that government, and with a special committee of the Council. Acting on the latter's advice, he will determine whether or not the country or the government is in a position to make payments for relief.

All financial transactions of UNRRA are to be audited by an Auditor selected by the Council, and the Director-General will make periodical reports to the Council on the financial status of the Administration. All the member governments are requested to see to it that UNRRA supplies in transit are not subjected to any taxes or other hindrances likely to reduce the resources of the Administration. To meet the needs of other liberated areas, member governments will keep the Director-General constantly informed about any surpluses of supplies. Similarly any available surpluses from enemy or ex-enemy territories may be used to meet the needs of liberated areas.

Director-General Lehman told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives that UNRRA's resources "must be used only to meet the most pressing needs," and "not dissipated in financing long-range reconstruction projects." The success of UNRRA, he went on, "must be measured by the speed with which it is able to liquidate itself; the sooner it becomes unnecessary, the greater will have been its accomplishments."

### ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Outstanding among the results of the Council at Atlantic City was the establishment of Standing Committees as part of UNRRA's working machinery.

*The Committee of the Council for Europe*, seated in London, consists of Council members representing Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the French Committee of National Liberation, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. The United States, Brazil and Canada are also represented.

*The Committee of the Council for the Far East*, temporarily at Washington, D.C., comprises Australia, China, the French Committee of National Liberation, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Commonwealth, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In cases of emergency, the Central Committee is authorized to appoint additional members of the regional Committees.