Appendices

Appendix One

WHO'S WHO IN UNRRA

THIS LIST includes the senior officials of the Administration, with position held prior to joining UNRRA. An asterisk indicates that the individual held a position in UNRRA prior to that listed.

HEADQUARTERS

DIRECTOR GENERAL

Lehman, Herbert H. (United States), 1 January 1944—31 March 1946. Governor, State of New York, 1932–1942; Director, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, 1942–1943.

LaGuardia, Fiorello H. (United States), 1 April 1946—31 December 1946. Mayor, City of New York, 1934–1945.

*Rooks, Major General Lowell W. (United States), 1 January 1947—30 September 1948. Assistant Chief of Staff G-3, Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater.

ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR GENERAL

Caustin, Harold E. (United Kingdom), July 1944—January 1947. Relief Department, Foreign Office.

*Collins, Sheila (United Kingdom), January 1947—31 May 1948. Foreign Office; Middle East Supply Center.

SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

Salter, Sir Arthur, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., M.P. (United Kingdom), 1 January 1944—12 October 1944. Head, British Merchant Shipping Mission, Washington, D.C., 1941–1943.

Jackson, R. G. A., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Australia), 12 February 1945—11 October 1947. Director General, Middle East Supply Center, 1943–1945; Principal Assistant to the United Kingdom Minister of State in the Middle East, 1944.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Rooks, Major General Lowell W. (United States), 1 January 1946—31 December 1946. *See* Director General.

*Katzin, Alfred G. (Union of South Africa), 1 January 1947—24 April 1947. Economic Adviser to the Commander, Military Liaison Headquarters, Balkans.

*Brown, Richard R. (United States), 25 April 1947—31 January 1948. Director, Division of Central Administrative Services, National War Labor Board, 1943–1944.

*Weisl,[1] Frank (Czechoslovakia), 1 February 1948—9 May 1948. Executive Officer in charge of Commerce Department, Czech Economic Service, New York City, 1943–1944.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, BUREAU OF SUPPLY

Hendrickson, Roy F. (United States), 16 January 1944—30 April 1946. Director, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration; Chairman, United States Food Requirements and Allocations Committee; Deputy United States member, Combined Food Board, 1941–1944.

*Weintraub, David (United States), 1 May 1946—8 July 1946. Economic Adviser to the Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, 1941–1943.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, BUREAU OF AREAS[2]

Menshikov, Michail A. (USSR), 17 January 1944—26 June 1946. President, All Union Export Timber Organization, Moscow, USSR, 1938–1944; member, Board of Directors, Arcos, Ltd., Trading Corporation, London.

*Burinski, Mikhail A. (USSR), 16 September 1946—5 August 1947. Lecturer in Moscow University; consultant on economic problems in USSR Government offices.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Van Gelder, H. P. (Canada), 29 February 1944—15 May 1944. Superintendent, Foreign Department, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Corson, John J. (United States), 22 May 1944—19 March 1945. Director, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance, Social Security Board.

Gill, Corrington (United States), 19 March 1945—31 March 1946. Director, Committee of Congested Production Areas, 1943–1945.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, SECRETARIAT

Gulick, Luther (United States), Acting Chief of the Secretariat, 1 January 1944—1 August 1944. Director, Office of Organizational Planning, War Production Board, 1942–1943; Chief, Program and Requirements Division, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, 1943.

Kuo, P. W. (China), 1 August 1944—25 July 1947. Vice-Minister of Finance; Director, Chinese Government Trading Commission, London; and Financial Counselor, Chinese Embassy, London, 1940–1944.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR REGIONAL LIAISON

Jackson, Hugh R. (United States), 16 February 1944—15 July 1945. Associate Secretary, New York State Charities Aid Association, 1941–

[1] Weisl did not have the title of Deputy Director General.

[2] Later changed to Bureau of Services.

1942; Chief of Operations, Civilian Mobilization Branch, Office of Civilian Defense, 1942; Special Assistant to Director, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, 1943–1944.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR LIAISON WITH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Santos, Eduardo (Colombia), 13 September 1944—14 March 1947. President of Colombia, 1938–1942; President of Senate and Minister of Foreign Relations.

CONTROLLER

Howell, Harry (United States), 10 January 1946—30 September 1948. Assistant Director, Production and Purchases Division, and Chief, Pricing Policy Branch, Army Service Forces, War Department.

TREASURER

Dayton, Kenneth (United States), 1 January 1944—23 July 1945. Director of the Budget, New York City, 1937–1942; Treasurer, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, 1943.

CHIEF, BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION

*Palmer, Burton E. (United States), 5 May 1946—31 December 1946. Assistant to Deputy Director, Office of Civilian Defense, 1941–1942; Colonel, United States Army, 1942–1945.

*Marsh, Harry W. (United States), 1 January 1947—31 July 1947. President, New York City Civil Service Commission, 1942–1946.

*McMillen, Frederick C. (United States), 1 August 1947—30 November 1947. Principal Administrative Officer, War Food Administration, 1940–1944.

*Joseph, J. J. (United States), 1 December 1947—19 December 1947. Assistant to Director, Planning Division, War Manpower Commission, 1942–1943; Deputy Chief, Far East Economic Subdivision, Office of Strategic Services, 1943–1945.

CHIEF, BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

*Lismer, Lawrence J. (Canada), 5 May 1946—31 March 1947. British chartered accountant; Captain, Canadian Army.

CHIEF, BUREAU OF SUPPLY

*Weintraub, David (United States), 25 May 1945—30 April 1946. *See* Deputy Director General, Bureau of Supply.

*Borders,[3] Karl (United States), 8 July 1946—31 July 1947. Works Progress Administration branch chief, 1943–1944.

*Swenson, Louis N. (United States), 1 August 1947—31 March 1948. Chief, Caribbean Emergency Program Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 1942–1944.

GENERAL COUNSEL

Feller, Abraham H. (United States), 16 January 1944—8 November

[3] The position was not officially filled, when Weintraub became Deputy Director General, until Swenson was appointed; but Borders was Deputy Chief, and acted as Chief of the Bureau of Supply.

1945. Deputy Director and General Counsel, Office of War Information.

Davidson, Alfred E. (United States), 8 November 1945—31 July 1947. General Counsel, Foreign Economic Administration.

*Chait, Frederick M. (United States), 1 August 1947—31 May 1948. Department of Justice.

*Morse, Wilbur (United States), 1 June 1948—30 September 1948. Attorney, Department of Agriculture, 1943–1947.

DIPLOMATIC ADVISER

Sayre, Francis B. (United States), 1 January 1944—17 February 1947. Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State, 1933–1939; High Commissioner to the Philippines, 1939–1942; Special Assistant to Secretary of State and Deputy Director, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, 1943.

FINANCIAL ADVISER [4]

Sokolowski, Mieczyslaw (Poland), 9 April 1944—11 August 1945. Permanent Secretary of State for Commerce, Poland.

*Polak, Jacques J. (the Netherlands), 1 February 1946—31 December 1946. Scientific collaborator, Netherlands Economic Mission, Washington, D.C., 1943–1944.

DIRECTOR, HEALTH DIVISION

Crabtree, Dr. James A. (United States), Acting, 1 February 1944—31 May 1944. Executive Assistant to the Surgeon General, Public Health Service.

Sawyer, Dr. Wilbur A. (United States), 1 June 1944—30 April 1947. Director, International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City.

DIRECTOR, WELFARE DIVISION

McGeachy, Mary Craig (Canada), 1 February 1944—31 August 1946. First Secretary of the British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

DIRECTOR, DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION [5]

Hoehler, Fred K. (United States), 9 February 1944—31 December 1945. Executive Director, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, District of Columbia, 1941–1943; Chief, Mission in North Africa, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, 1943; Chief, London Office, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, 1943.

*Cohen, Myer (United States), 1 January 1946—30 June 1947. Assistant Regional Director in charge of migratory camps, Farm Security Administration, San Francisco.

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION

Salisbury, Morse H. (United States), 8 April 1944—31 March 1946.

[4] Later changed to Economic Adviser.

[5] Later changed to Repatriation Division.

Director of Public Information, Department of Agriculture, 1928–1944.

Lilly, Joseph (United States), 8 April 1946—31 December 1946. Combat intelligence officer, Air Force, Southwest Pacific area; newspaperman, Washington, D.C., and New York City.

*Stitt, Phil H. (United States), 1 January 1947—31 December 1947. Assistant Director, Information Division, War Production Board, 1944–1945.

CHIEF, OFFICE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

*Siegel, Milton P. (United States), 28 August 1945—24 September 1945. Chief Fiscal Officer, Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture.

Ray, J. Franklin, Jr. (United States), 24 September 1945—31 December 1946. Chief, China Division, Foreign Economic Administration, 1944–1945.

Harris, Lieutenant Colonel F. D. (United Kingdom), 1 January 1947—30 June 1948. Combined Chiefs of Staff, Washington, 1942–1945.

*Atkinson, Geoffrey (United Kingdom), Acting, 1 July 1948—30 September 1948. British Supply and Air Commission, Washington, D.C., 1944–1946.

CHIEF, OFFICE OF COUNTRY MISSION AFFAIRS [6]

*Xanthaky, George (United States), 7 May 1945—January 1946. Assistant Counsel to the Governor of New York.

*Williams, Edward B. (United States), January 1946—31 May 1946. Senior attorney to principal attorney, Social Security Board, 1935–1944.

*Weisl, Frank (Czechoslovakia), 1 June 1946—1 August 1946. *See* Deputy Director General and Chief Executive Officer.

CHIEF OF SECRETARIAT

*Dai, Poeliu (China), 26 July 1947—15 October 1947. Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, National Government of China, 1939–1943.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Jackson, R. G. A., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Australia), Acting, April 1945—October 1945. *See* Headquarters, Senior Deputy Director General.

Gale, Lieutenant General Sir Humfrey, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C. (United Kingdom), 7 November 1945—15 July 1947. Chief Administrative Officer, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF).

[6] Later changed to Office of European Mission Affairs.

*Lewis, Major General Richard G., C.B.E. (United Kingdom), 16 July 1947—31 May 1948. Staff, British Army.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Levison, George (United States), 14 May 1945—21 October 1945. Foreign Service, Department of State, 1943–1945.

Burinski, Mikhail A. (USSR), 15 May 1945—16 September 1946. *See* Headquarters, Deputy Director General, Bureau of Areas.

Woodbridge, George (United States), 1 October 1945—1 September 1946. Office of Lend-Lease Administration; Deputy Director General, Middle East Supply Center.

Wyndham-White, Eric (United Kingdom), 1 October 1945—31 January 1946. Foreign Office.

Wraight, John R. (United Kingdom), 1 February 1946—31 August 1946. Ministry of Economic Warfare, February 1944—February 1945; Temporary Second Secretary, Foreign Office, March 1945—January 1946.

*King, George F. J. (United States), 1 September 1946—31 March 1947. Staff Officer, American Field Service, 1941–1945.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Feonov, Nicolai I. (USSR), 19 February 1944—12 January 1946. Deputy Trade Representative of the USSR in the United Kingdom, 1938–1943; Soviet Representative on the International Sugar Council and the International Tea Committee; head, Soviet delegation on the Anglo-Soviet Transport Committees.

Iliuschenko, Ivan A. (USSR), 1 January 1946—31 January 1947. Soviet Purchasing Mission, London.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF AREAS

Osborne, Lithgow (United States), 16 February 1944—7 July 1944. Conservation Commissioner for New York State, 1933–1942; Chief, Office of Special Relief Problems, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, 1943.

Rhatigan, Edward E. (United States), Acting, July 1944—1 February 1945. Director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Department of Welfare, New York City, 1941–1943.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONS

*Rhatigan, Edward E. (United States), 1 February 1945—July 1945. *See* Deputy Director General, Department of Areas.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF RELIEF SERVICES

Gibbons, Mary (United States), 1 July 1945—1 December 1946. First Deputy Commissioner, Department of Social Welfare, New York State, 1937–1945.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Leith-Ross, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (United Kingdom), 1

January 1944—May 1945. Chief Economic Adviser to Government from 1932; Chairman, Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements, 1942–1943.

Katzin, Alfred G. (Union of South Africa), 10 May 1945—17 September 1945. *See* Headquarters, Deputy Director General and Chief Executive Officer.

Hasler, William J. (United Kingdom), Acting, September 1945—October 1945. Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office.

Lewis, Major General Richard G., C.B.E. (United Kingdom), 11 October 1945—15 July 1947. *See* Personal Representative of the Director General.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, SECRETARIAT

Mooney, George S. (Canada), 15 June 1944—1 December 1945. Economic Consultant, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Canada, 1942–1943.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER

Lee, Henry J. (United States), 20 March 1946—30 November 1946. Office of Fiscal Director, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, War Department.

Burnett, Henry M. (United States), 1 December 1946—30 April 1948. Assistant Treasurer, Commercial Investment Trust Inc., New York City, 1938–1943; United States Army 1943–1946.

GENERAL COUNSEL

Ward, Dudley, C.B.E. (United Kingdom), 17 May 1945—31 May 1948. Director, British Overseas Bank, Ltd.; Ministry of Economic Warfare.

FINANCIAL ADVISER

Morhange, A. (France), 1 March 1944—30 September 1947. Head, Department of Economic Studies, and Economic Adviser, French National Committee, London.

DIRECTOR, HEALTH DIVISION [7]

Topping, Dr. Andrew (United Kingdom), 1 April 1944—1 July 1945; 1 December 1946—20 February 1947. Deputy Medical Officer of Health, London County Council, 1940–1944.

*Goodman, Dr. Neville M. (United Kingdom), 1 July 1945—30 November 1946. Ministry of Health, 1934–1944.

DIRECTOR, WELFARE DIVISION

Reid, Sir George T., K.B.F., C.B. (United Kingdom), 21 September 1944—31 October 1945. Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour; Secretary, Assistance Board, 1938–1944.

DIRECTOR, DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION [8]

Scott, Thomas T. (United Kingdom), 11 April 1944—9 November 1945. Special Assistant Secretary, British Embassy, Washington, D.C., November 1941—April 1944.

[7] Later changed to Medical Division.

[8] Called the Welfare and Repatriation Division during part of this period.

*Van Hyning, Conrad (United States), October 1945—30 April 1946. Regional Representative, Federal Security Agency, in Puerto Rico.

*Gifford, Selene (United States), 1 May 1946—20 February 1947. Head, Welfare Section, War Relocation Authority.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Herbert, Roscoe, C.M.G. (United Kingdom), February 1945—31 January 1947. Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Supply, 1941; Chief British Economic Adviser, North African Economic Board, French North Africa, 1942–1943.

Schaaf, C. Hart (United States), March 1946—31 January 1947. Office of Price Administration.

CHIEF, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

*Schaaf, C. Hart (United States), 1 February 1947—30 June 1947. *See* Assistant Deputy Director General, Department of Supply.

*Wasson, Elgin E. (Canada), 1 July 1947—31 March 1948. Vice-President, O-Cedar of Canada, Ltd., 1931–1944; Canadian Mutual Aid Board.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Stein, Major General Charles (Canada), 7 January 1946—15 July 1947. Canadian Army.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF RELIEF SERVICES

*Topping, Dr. Andrew (United Kingdom), 1 July 1945—1 December 1946. *See* Health Division.

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION

Ingrams, Leonard S. (United Kingdom), 30 March 1944—10 May 1945. Ministry of Economic Warfare, 1940–1944.

Cummings, H. R. (United Kingdom), 19 July 1945—30 September 1947. Foreign Public Relations Officer, British Broadcasting Corporation, 1939–1944.

EUROPEAN REGION RELIEF MISSIONS

ALBANIA

Haskell, Dudley (United States), Chief of Mission, 28 September 1944—1 April 1945. Liaison Officer to Brazil, Office of Censorship, 1942–1943.

Oakley Hill, Dayrell R. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 15 March 1945—6 May 1946. War Office, 1940–1944.

*Floud, P. C. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 1 June 1946—31 March 1947. Principal, Ministry of Home Security, 1939–1944.

*Clemetson, L. H. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 1 April 1947—1 July 1947. Regional Technical Adviser, Ministry of Home Security, 1939–1944.

AUSTRIA

Parminter, Brigadier Reginald H. R., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (United Kingdom), Chief of Operations in Austria, 11 September 1945—30 June 1947. British Army.

BALKAN MISSION

Matthews, Sir William T., K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 1 May 1944—31 March 1945. Director General, Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration, 1942–1944.

BYELORUSSIAN SSR

Scandrett, Richard B. (United States), Chief of Mission, 12 February 1946—30 September 1946. Partner in law firm, Scandrett, Tuttle, and Chalaire, New York City.

Frase, Robert W. (United States), Chief of Mission, 1 October 1946—4 December 1946. Special Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Commerce.

*Waller, Theodore (United States), Chief of Mission, 5 December 1946—30 June 1947. Relocation Supervisor, War Relocation Authority, 1942—1943; United States Army, 1943–1945.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Alekseev, Peter I. (USSR), Chief of Mission, 16 May 1945—11 June 1947. Official Trade Representative of USSR in Iran, 1939–1942; Deputy Chief, Eastern Division, People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, USSR, 1942–1945.

DODECANESE ISLANDS

Toby, Lieutenant Colonel J. G. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 1 October 1945—15 August 1946. British Army, 1940–1945.

*Wankowicz, Witold (Poland), Chief of Mission, 1 August 1946—31 May 1947. First Political Counselor, Polish Embassy, Washington, D.C., 1936–1940; Assistant Director of Supply, British Ministry of Supply Mission, Washington, D.C., 1940–1945.

ETHIOPIA

Frechette, Dr. Alfred E. (United States), Chief of Mission, 6 November 1944—6 March 1945. State Health Officer, State of New Hampshire Health Department, 1938–1944; Acting Chief, Health Division, North African Mission, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, 1943.

Park, Willard Z. (United States), Chief of Mission, 24 September 1945—21 July 1947. Chief, UNRRA Liaison and Coördination Staff, Foreign Economic Administration, 1944–1945.

*Laughlin, Anne (United States), Chief of Mission, 1 July 1947—21 December 1947. Regional Youth Administrator, War Manpower Commission, National Youth Administration, 1942–1944.

FINLAND

*Fasteau, Irving J. (United States), 16 February 1946—11 April 1947. Associate Technical Adviser, Social Security Board, 1942–1944.

GREECE

Archer, Laird (United States), Chief of Greece Mission in Balkan Mission, 1 May 1944—24 April 1945. Foreign Director, Near East Foundation, 1930–1944; Balkan Mission, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, 1943.

*Maben, Buell F. (United States), Chief of Mission, 17 May 1945—17 September 1947. Regional Director, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, 1939–1944.

HUNGARY

*Sommer, Stanley L. (United States), Chief of Mission, 1 February 1946—31 March 1947. Director of Clubs and Leave Areas, South and Southwest Pacific, American Red Cross, 1942–1944.

ITALY

*Keeny, Spurgeon M. (United States), Chief of Mission, 24 June 1944—30 June 1947. Director of Publications, National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, 1934–1942; Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, 1943.

MIDDLE EAST OFFICE

*Hyde, Dr. H. Van Zile (United States), Chief of Office, 15 March 1945—13 July 1945. Public Health Service, Foreign Economic Administration.

*Waddington, Brigadier Thomas T., C.B.E., M.C. (United Kingdom), Chief of Office, 19 July 1945—21 July 1947. British Army.

POLAND

*Menshikov, Michail A. (USSR), Chief, temporary delegation to Poland, 29 July 1945—September 1945. *See* Headquarters, Deputy Director General, Bureau of Areas.

Drury, Brigadier Charles Mills (Canada), Chief of Mission, 28 September 1945—20 February 1947. Military Attaché, Canadian Embassy, Washington, D.C., 1942; Canadian Army.

*Sabin, Donald R. (United States), Chief of Mission, 1 February 1947—18 July 1947. Agriculturist and principal employment officer, head of Rural Relocation Section, War Relocation Authority, 1942–1944.

UKRAINIAN SSR

MacDuffie, Marshall (United States), Chief of Mission, 1 February 1946—26 June 1946. Deputy Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Department of State.

White, Paul F. (United States), Chief of Mission, 1 August 1946—1 August 1947. Special Assistant, Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Department of State.

YUGOSLAVIA

Hall, Alan (Australia), Acting Chief of Mission, August 1944—May 1945. Director of Purchasing Department and Food Division, American Red Cross in England, 1942–1944.

Sergeichic, Michail A. (USSR), Chief of Mission, 18 May 1945—20

June 1947. Chief of Division, main office of All-Union Association Sovirantrans, Iran.

DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS, GERMANY

*Rhatigan, Edward E. (United States), Acting Chief, February 1945—September 1945. *See* European Regional Office, Department of Areas.

Morgan, Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E., K.C.B. (United Kingdom), Chief of Operations, 1 October 1945—27 August 1946. Deputy Chief of Staff, SHAEF.

*Cohen, Myer (United States), Acting Chief, 20 August 1946—30 June 1947. *See* Headquarters, Displaced Persons Division.

EUROPEAN REGION LIAISON MISSIONS

BELGIUM

Wrathall, William P. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 20 April 1945—30 April 1946. President, British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium.

*Laughlin, Anne (United States), Chief of Mission, 9 April 1946—1 April 1947. *See* Ethiopia.

DENMARK

Norborg, C. S. (United States), Chief of Mission, 13 June 1945—3 September 1945. Chief of Special Studies, Office of Strategic Services.

*Gordon, Joel (United States), Chief of Mission, 4 September 1945—2 November 1945. Division Director, Federal Public Housing Authority.

*Mennell, Robert O. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 29 October 1945—31 October 1946. R. O. Mennell & Co., Ltd., tea exporters, 1923–1940; American Red Cross.

*Stansby, Dumon (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 1 November 1946—3 July 1947. Commercial Manager, Persia, United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, 1941–1944.

FRANCE

*Fraser, Brigadier the Hon. William, D.S.O., M.C. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 8 January 1945—15 March 1947. Military Attaché, Paris, 1938–1939; British Army.

LUXEMBOURG

Simon, Manfred (France), Chief of Mission, October 1944—14 October 1945. French Embassy in Switzerland, 1939–1940; active with the French Committee of National Liberation in London during the war.

*Anker, Desmond L. (United States), Chief of Mission, 15 October 1945—20 June 1946. Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla., 1940–1946.

THE NETHERLANDS

de Tchihatchef, Andrew (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 2 February 1945—1 April 1947. Assistant marine underwriter, Ernest Blackmore & Son, London, 1940–1944.

NORWAY

*Waddington, Brigadier Thomas T., C.B.E., M.C. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 1 November 1944—18 July 1945. *See* Middle East Office.

Martin, Major General Kevin J., D.S.O. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 17 July 1945—19 February 1946. British Army.

*Scott, Herbert R. (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 12 February 1946—14 June 1947. Foreign Office, 1941–1945.

OTHER OFFICES, EUROPEAN REGION

BALKAN CLEARING OFFICE (FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION)

Hickok, Guy C. (United States), Chief Public Information Officer, August 1945—May 1946. Foreign correspondent.

SWEDEN

*Kasius, Cornelia (United States), Liaison Officer, 29 October 1945—1 August 1946. District Secretary, Community Service Society of New York, New York City, 1927–1945.

SWITZERLAND

Tyler, Royall (United States), Liaison Officer, 16 May 1944—31 August 1947. Representative in Switzerland, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State, and Foreign Economic Administration, 1943–1944.

TRIESTE PORT OFFICE

Nederbragt, Dr. J. H. (the Netherlands), Chairman, Port of Trieste Committee, May 1946—September 1946.

*Saul, Air Vice-Marshal Richard E., C.B.E., D.F.C. (United Kingdom), Chief, Trieste Office, and Chairman, Port of Trieste Committee, 28 August 1946—31 October 1947. Head, Eastern Mediterranean Command, Royal Air Force.

UNRRA LIAISON OFFICE WITH ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS, MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

Cochrane, Robert L. (United States), Liaison Officer, 12 June 1944—1 October 1945. Assistant Commissioner, Federal Housing Authority, 1942–1944.

Saul, Air Vice-Marshal Richard E., C.B.E., D.F.C. (United Kingdom), Liaison Officer, 15 September 1945—28 August 1946. *See* Trieste Port Office.

*Hunt, Lieutenant Colonel Howard R. (United Kingdom), Liaison Of-

ficer, 28 August 1946—31 March 1947. G-5, Allied Forces Headquarters.

FAR EAST ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA OFFICE, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

*Gaines, Frank S. (United States), Director, 12 October 1944—15 April 1946. Regional Director, Office of Civilian Defense, San Francisco, 1941–1944.

Cannon, Major General J. H. (Australia), Director, 9 May 1946—31 March 1947. Quartermaster-General, Australian Imperial Force, 1943–1946.

*Wiedersehn, Harmann H. (Australia), Executive Officer, 1 April 1947—30 June 1948. Australian Imperial Force, 1940–1945.

NEW ZEALAND LIAISON OFFICE

Larsen, Lieutenant Commander Harold W. (Australia), Director, 30 November 1945—19 July 1946. Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve.

Warmington, Frederick Harold Parkes (New Zealand), Director, 1 July 1946—30 November 1947. Royal Air Force, 1939–1946.

FAR EAST RELIEF MISSIONS

CHINA

Kizer, Benjamin H. (United States), Director, 24 October 1944—15 May 1946. Lawyer; Associate public member, National War Labor Board; Chairman, War Labor West Coast Lumber Commission.

*Ray, J. Franklin, Jr. (United States), Acting Director, 16 May 1946—28 July 1946. *See* Headquarters, Office of Far Eastern Affairs.

Edgerton, Major General Glen E. (United States), Director (on loan from the United States Army), 27 August 1946—May 1947. United States Army.

*Cleveland, Harlan (United States), Director, 1 May 1947—24 February 1948. Acting Vice President in charge of Economic Section, Allied Commission, Italy.

KOREA

Sargent, Clyde B. (United States), Acting Chief, 23 March 1946—2 August 1946. Major, United States Army.

*Roskoff, Boris A. (USSR), Acting Chief, 2 August 1946—2 October 1946. Soviet Purchasing Mission, Washington, D.C.

*Duncan, A. Constance (Australia), Acting Chief, 2 October 1946—3 November 1946. Commonwealth Department of Health, 1944–1945.

*McDonald, Allister (United Kingdom), Chief of Mission, 4 November

1946—15 October 1947. Jardine Matteson & Co., Ltd., China, exporters and importers, 1915–1946.

PHILIPPINES

*Gaines, Frank S. (United States), Chief of Mission, 15 April 1946—27 January 1948. *See* Southwest Pacific Area Office.

SUPPLY MISSIONS

ARGENTINA

*Green, Wesley (United States), Chief, 1 July 1946—30 November 1946. Chief, Civilian Programs, Caribbean Area, War Food Administration, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1943–1944.

BRAZIL

Bash, Edward J. (United States), Chief, 22 November 1944—1 November 1945. Director, Caribbean Area, War Food Administration, Washington, D.C., 1942–1944.

Gordon, Paul (United States), Chief, 29 October 1945—1 May 1947. Provincial Director General of Finance, Persian Government Ministry of Finance, 1944–1945.

CHILE [9]

Crespo, Manuel (Ecuador), Chief, 1 July 1946—20 November 1946. Chargé d'Affaires to Costa Rica, Government of Ecuador, 1942–1944.

COLOMBIA [10]

Vial, Luis (Chile), Chief, 15 February 1945—May 1946. Field engineer, Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion, New York, 1941–1945.

CUBA

Moore, George (United States), Chief, 1 July 1945—15 July 1947. Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, Department of Agriculture, 1944–1945.

INDIA

*Gogate, R. V. (United States), Liaison Officer, 30 July 1945—20 December, 1945. Economist, Regional Studies Division, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture, 1943–1944.

Atkinson, Henry R. (United States), Acting Director, 10 November 1945—1 November 1946. United States Army, 1942–1945.

*Singh, Amarjit (India), Director, 1 November 1946—31 March 1947. Deputy Director, Supply Department, Government of India, 1944–1946.

*Naravane, D. N. (India), Director, 1 April 1947—10 July 1948. Political Department, Baroda State, India, 1929–1945.

[9] Office moved to Lima, Peru, 20 November 1946.
[10] Office moved to Venezuela, May 1946.

MEXICO

Pareja, Alfredo (Ecuador), Chief, 6 April 1945—1 July 1946. Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador in Mexico, 1944–1945.

*Escriba, Ramón (Puerto Rico), Chief, 1 August 1946—31 July 1947. Chief of Trade Relations, United States War Food Administration, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

PERU [11]

Crespo, Manuel (Ecuador), Chief, 20 November 1946—16 July 1947. *See* Chile.

TURKEY

*St. Clair, Major A. H. (Union of South Africa), UNRRA representative, 1 July 1946—31 March 1947. British Army, 1914–1945.

URUGUAY

*Green, Wesley (United States), Chief, 1 November 1945—1 July 1946. *See* Argentina.

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VENEZUELA [12]

*Vial, Luis (Chile), Chief, May 1946—14 March 1947. *See* Colombia.

SURPLUS PROPERTY PROCUREMENT OFFICES

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Jones, Dewey T. (United States), Surplus Procurement Officer, January 1946—31 August 1947. Assistant Chief, Liberated Areas Group, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, 1943–1945.

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS [13]

*Davis, Donald B. (United States), Surplus Procurement Officer, 16 February 1946—31 August 1946. Field Supervisor, National Tea Co., 1941–1944.

*St. Louis, George (United States), Surplus Procurement Officer, 16 September 1946—7 April 1947. Principal Administrative Officer, War Food Administration, 1939–1944.

NEW DELHI, INDIA

*Williams, Edmond E. (United States), Area Surplus Procurement Officer, November 1945—May 1946. Liaison officer, United States Army, Research and Development, 1940–1945.

PARIS, FRANCE

*Gabler, Werner K. (United States), Chief of Office, October 1945—

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[12] Office moved to Venezuela from Colombia.

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1 April 1946. Captain, United States Army, Office of Quartermaster General.

*Morris, Harold T. (United States), Chief of Office, 1 March 1946—31 March 1947. Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army Air Force, Air Transport Command.

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Appendix Two

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Appendix Three

THE AGREEMENT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION 9 NOVEMBER 1943

THE GOVERNMENTS or Authorities whose duly authorized 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, coordinate, 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 furnish-

ing 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 coordination 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 coordination measures as may be authorized 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.

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, authorize 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 authorize 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 authorize 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 authorize 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 September 24, 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, 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 authorize 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, subcommittees 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 organization 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 organization and direction of the functions 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 authorization 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. 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 program 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 authorize, 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.

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 authorized for that purpose by their respective Governments or Authorities.

DONE in Washington this ninth day of November, one thousand nine hundred 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.

Signatories to the Agreement

Article IX of the Agreement provides that the "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." Fourteen of the forty-four governments signing the Agreement specified that they did so subject to ratification by their appropriate constitutional bodies.

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

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

Belgium: Paul-Henri Spaak, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium

Bolivia: Luis Fernando Guachalla, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bolivia in Washington

The United States of Brazil: Eurico Penteado, Financial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy in Washington

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

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

Rodolfo Michels, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile in Washington

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

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

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

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

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

Aurelio F. Concheso, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba in Washington

Czechoslovakia: Jan Masaryk, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia

The Dominican Republic: Julio Vega Batlle, First Secretary, Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Washington

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

S. E. Duran Ballen, Consul General of Ecuador in New York City

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

El Salvador: Héctor David Castro, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of El Salvador in Washington

Ethiopia: Subject to the ratification of the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

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

The French Committee of National Liberation: Jean Monnet, Commissioner General for Supply and Reconstruction

Greece: Kyriakos Varvaressos, Professor of Economics, University of Athens; Governor of the Bank of Greece, London

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

Adrian Recinos, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Guatemala in Washington

Haiti: André Liautaud, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Haiti in Washington

Honduras: Julian R. Caceres, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Honduras in Washington

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

India: This Agreement is signed subject to a reservation under Article IX that it shall enter into force with respect to the Government of India as soon as it has been approved by the Indian Legislature.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India in Washington

Iran: This Agreement shall enter into force immediately after its approval by the Iranian Chamber of Deputies.

Mohammed Shayesteh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iran in Washington

Iraq: Subject to ratification by the Iraqi Parliament.

Ali Jawdat, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iraq in Washington

Liberia: Walter F. Walker, Consul General of Liberia in New York City

Luxembourg: Pierre Dupong, Prime Minister of Luxembourg

The United Mexican States: Subject to ratification by the Senate of the United Mexican States.

Francisco Castillo Nájera, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States in Washington

The Netherlands: P. A. Kerstens, Minister of Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Agriculture, and Fisheries of the Netherlands

New Zealand: Geoffrey S. Cox, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of New Zealand in Washington

Nicaragua: Ad referendum.

Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in Washington

Norway: Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Norway in Washington

Panama: Enrique A. Jiménez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Panama in Washington

Paraguay: Celso R. Velásquez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Paraguay in Washington

Peru: Under reserve of its constitutional ratification.

Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru in Washington

The Philippine Commonwealth: Sergio Osmena, Vice President of the Philippine Commonwealth

Poland: Jan Kwapinski, Vice Premier and Minister for Commerce, Industry, and Shipping of Poland

The Union of South Africa: Ralph William Close, Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Union of South Africa in Washington

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Andrei A. Gromyko, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Washington

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Viscount Halifax, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom in Washington

The United States of America: Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America

Uruguay: With the reserve that it shall not enter into force with respect to Uruguay until it has received legislative approval.

Juan Carlos Blanco, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Uruguay in Washington

Venezuela: The Plenipotentiary of Venezuela signs the present Agreement in the understanding that this is done subject to the ratification of the Public Powers of the Nation, in conformity with Venezuelan constitutional procedure.

Diogenes Escalante, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Venezuela in Washington

Yugoslavia: Constantin Fotitch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia in Washington

Appendix Four

RESOLUTIONS

SECTION I: SUBJECT OUTLINE OF THE COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

I. UNRRA Organizational Structure

A. The Council

Resolution 40 Relating to the Rules of Procedure of the Council and the Rules of the Standing Committees of the Council

Resolution 48 Relating to the Amendment of the Rules of the Standing Committees of the Council (Annex I of the Rules of Procedure of the Council)

Resolution 50 Waiving a Second Regular Session of the Council in 1944

Resolution 81 Relating to a Further Regular Session of the Council in 1945

Resolution 107 Relating to the Adjournment of the Fifth Session

Resolution 115 Relating to the Adjournment of the Sixth Council Session

(*See also* Resolution 1, I, paragraph 3; Resolution 5, paragraph 2; Resolution 14, section 25; Resolution 15; Resolution 17 A, I, paragraph 2; Resolution 26; Resolution 71, paragraph 3; Resolution 75, paragraph 2; Resolution 87, paragraph 2; Resolution 99, preamble, paragraph 1; Resolution 100, A, paragraph 2; Resolution 109, paragraph 3.)

B. The Standing Committees of the Council

1. General

Resolution 40 Relating to the Rules of Procedure of the Council and the Rules of the Standing Committees of the Council

Resolution 48 Relating to the Amendment of the Rules of the Standing Committees of the Council (Annex I of the Rules of Procedure of the Council)

(*See also* Resolution 5, paragraph 2; Resolution 32; Resolution 87, paragraph 2.)

2. The Central Committee

Resolution 77 Relating to the Membership of the Central Committee and Amending Article III of the Agreement

Resolution 83 Relating to the Membership of the Central Committee and Amending Article III of the Agreement

(*See also* Resolution 18, paragraph 3; Resolution 19, paragraph 3; Resolution 21, paragraph 2; Resolution 24, paragraph 2; Resolution 25, paragraph 2; Resolution 26, paragraph 3; Resolution 51; Resolution 52, paragraph 5; Resolution 64, paragraphs 1 and 2; Resolution 68; Resolution 71, paragraph 3; Resolution 72; Resolution 75, paragraph 2 of resolution; Resolution 80, paragraph 4; Resolution 81; Resolution 84, paragraph 2; Resolution 85, paragraph 2; Resolution 91, paragraph 3; Resolution 92, paragraphs 2 *c* and *d*, 4; Resolution 94, paragraph 3 *b;* Resolution 96, paragraph 2; Resolution 98, paragraphs 1 and 2; Resolution 99, paragraphs 2, 3, and 7 *c*, iii of resolution; Resolution 100, B; Resolution 103, paragraph 1; Resolution 107, paragraphs 2 and 3; Resolution 110, paragraph 3; Resolution 111; Resolution 112; Resolution 114, paragraphs 2 and 5; Resolution 115, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.)

3. The Committee on Supplies

Resolution 21 Fixing the Composition of the Committee on Supplies

Resolution 22 Relating to the Functions of the Committee on Supplies

Resolution 45 Amending Resolution 21 Fixing the Composition of the Committee on Supplies

Resolution 68 Amending Resolution 21 Fixing the Composition of the Committee on Supplies

Resolution 69 Amending Resolution 22 Relating to the Functions of the Committee on Supplies

(*See also* Resolution 1, III, paragraph 2; Resolution 17, A, II, paragraph 4; Resolution 25, paragraph 1 *f*.)

4. Subcommittee of the Committee on Supplies

Resolution 23 Relating to the Appointment of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Supplies [Subcommittee on Ability to Pay]

5. Regional Committees

(*a*) General

Resolution 20 Relating to the Functions of the Committees of the Council for Europe and the Far East

(*See also* Resolution 12, paragraph 7; Resolution 17, A, I,

paragraph 1; Resolution 27, paragraph 4; Resolution 28, paragraph 3; Resolution 29, paragraph 4; Resolution 30, paragraph 4; Resolution 31, paragraph 4; Resolution 75, paragraphs 2 and 3.)

(*b*) Committee of the Council for Europe

Resolution 18 Fixing the Composition of the Committee of the Council for Europe

Resolution 66 Relating to the Membership of the Committee of the Council for Europe [amending Resolution 18]

(*See also* Resolution 55.)

(*c*) Committee of the Council for the Far East

Resolution 19 Fixing the Composition of the Committee of the Council for the Far East

Resolution 79 Relating to the Membership of the Committee of the Council for the Far East [amending Resolution 19]

Resolution 108 Relating to the Membership of the Committee of the Council for the Far East [amending Resolution 19]

(*See also* Resolution 65.)

6. Standing Technical Committees

(*a*) General

Resolution 26 Relating to the Creation and Composition of Standing Technical Committees

Resolution 75 Relating to the Dissolution of Certain Standing Technical Committees and the Standing Technical Subcommittees for Europe and the Far East

(*b*) Committee on Agriculture

Resolution 27 Relating to the Functions of the Committee on Agriculture

(*c*) Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation

Resolution 30 Relating to the Functions of the Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation

(*d*) Committee on Displaced Persons

Resolution 28 Relating to the Functions of the Committee on Displaced Persons

(*e*) Committee on Health

Resolution 29 Relating to the Functions of the Committee on Health

(*f*) Committee on Welfare

Resolution 31 Relating to the Functions of the Committee on Welfare

(*See also* Resolution 9, paragraph 9.)

7. Committee on Financial Control
   Resolution 24 Fixing the Composition of the Committee on Financial Control
   Resolution 25 Relating to the Functions of the Committee on Financial Control

II. Admission of New Members of UNRRA
   Resolution 51 Authorizing the Central Committee to Admit Denmark between Sessions of the Council
   Resolution 62 Relating to the Admission of Denmark as a Member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
   Resolution 63 Relating to the Admission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic as Members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
   Resolution 64 Relating to the Admission of Further Members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
   Resolution 84 Relating to the Admission of the Turkish Republic as a Member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

III. External Relations of UNRRA
   A. Relationship of UNRRA with Other Intergovernmental Agencies and with Voluntary Relief Agencies
      Resolution 5 Relating to the Relations of the Administration with Intergovernmental Agencies Other than Those Established to Deal with Supplies, Shipping, and Related Questions
      (For relationships with intergovernmental agencies established to deal with supplies, shipping, and related questions, *see* Resolution 1, III; Resolution 17, A, II; Resolution 89, paragraphs 2 *a* and 3 *b*.)
      Resolution 87 Amending Resolution 5
      Resolution 88 Relating to the Exchange of Information with the United Nations
      Resolution 113 Relating to the Work of the Voluntary Agencies
      (*See also* Resolution 9, paragraphs 2 and 3; Resolution 10, paragraph 6; Resolution 11, paragraph 3; also resolutions listed under VII of this Outline.)
   B. Facilities, Immunities, and Privileges Granted to UNRRA Personnel, Correspondence, Supplies, etc.
      Resolution 3 Relating to Assistance from Member Governments
      Resolution 6 Cooperation with Regard to Economic Measures

Resolution 16 Relating to Taxation of Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies
Resolution 32 Relating to Facilities and Immunities for the Administration, Its Council and Committee Members, and Its Staff
Resolution 33 Relating to Immunities and Priorities for Transit Goods
Resolution 34 Relating to Official Correspondence of the Administration
Resolution 35 Relating to Communications with Neutral Governments
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C. Publicity
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Resolution 41 Relating to Regulations with Respect to Expenditures and Receipts of the Administration
B. Contributions
Resolution 80 Relating to Further Contributions [by Member Governments]
(*See also* Resolution 53, preamble, paragraph 6.)
Resolution 105 Relating to Diplomatic Division of UNRRA
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Resolution 109 Relating to Audited Accounts
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Resolution 70 Relating to the Percentage of the Administrative Expenses of the Administration for the Calendar Year 1945 to Be Allocated to Denmark
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Resolution 15 Relating to Insurance
VI. Relief and Rehabilitation Operations
A. Basic Policies
Resolution 1 Relating to the Scope of the Activities of the Administration
Resolution 2 Relating to Non-discrimination
Resolution 7 Relating to Relief Distribution Policies
Resolution 8 Relating to Health and Medical Care
Resolution 9 Relating to Welfare Services and Voluntary Relief Agencies
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Resolution 11 Relating to Policies with Respect to Agricultural Rehabilitation and Other Means of Increasing Food Essential to Relief
Resolution 12 Relating to Policies with Respect to the Rehabilitation of Such Industries, Transport, and Other Services as Are Essential to Relief
Resolution 13 Relating to Policies with Respect to Shelter
Resolution 54 Amending Resolution 1 with Respect to United Nations Areas of Importance to the Military Operations of the United Nations and Stricken by Famine or Disease
Resolution 56 Relating to a Proposal Transmitted by the Committee of the Council for Europe in the Minutes

of Its Sixth and Seventh Meetings [recommending priority of relief to liberated areas where sufferings and devastation have been particularly great]

Resolution 61 Relating to Measures for Continued Rehabilitation

(*See also* Resolution 14, sections 1, 16–21.)

B. Specific Categories of Relief and Rehabilitation Operations

1. Supplies (General)

Resolution 7 Relating to Relief Distribution Policies

Resolution 17 Relating to Procedures for Ascertaining and Meeting Deficits in Supplies Requiring Importation

Resolution 42 Amending Resolution No. 17, concerning the Preparation and Presentation of Over-all Requirements

Resolution 55 Relating to Recommendations of the Committee of the Council for Europe regarding Bases for Requirements and Related Recommendations

Resolution 65 Relating to Recommendations of the Committee of the Council for the Far East regarding Bases for Requirements and Related Recommendations

Resolution 67 Relating to Possible Sources of Increased Supplies as a Result of the Termination of the War with Japan

Resolution 91 Relating to the Use of Indigenous Resources

Resolution 101 Relating to the Fulfillment of the Program of Operations

Resolution 114 Relating to the Fulfillment of the Program of Operations of UNRRA

(*See also* Resolution 1, II, paragraph 1; Resolution 14, sections 16–21; Resolution 80, preamble, paragraph 2, and paragraph 4 of resolution.)

2. Food and Agricultural Rehabilitation

Resolution 11 Relating to Policies with Respect to Agricultural Rehabilitation and Other Means of Increasing Food Essential to Relief

Resolution 89 Relating to the World Food Crisis

Resolution 93 Relating to the Allocation of Food in Short Supply

Resolution 102 Relating to Agricultural Production

(*See also* Resolution 55, paragraphs 2 B and D; Resolution 91, paragraphs 1 *a* and *b*.)

3. Industrial Rehabilitation
   - Resolution 12 Relating to Policies with Respect to the Rehabilitation of Such Industries, Transport, and Other Services as Are Essential to Relief
   - Resolution 61 Relating to Measures for Continued Rehabilitation

   (*See also* Resolution 53, preamble, paragraphs 3, 4, and 7; Resolution 55, paragraph 2 E.)
4. Displaced Persons
   - Resolution 10 Relating to Policies with Respect to Displaced Persons
   - Resolution 46 Relating to Displaced Persons in Territories Never Occupied by the Enemy
   - Resolution 47 Relating to the Responsibility of the Administration for the Removal or Repatriation of Intruded Persons
   - Resolution 57 Relating to Operations in Enemy and Ex-Enemy Areas with Respect to Displaced Persons and Epidemic Control
   - Resolution 60 Relating to the Care and Return of Certain Persons of Other than United Nations Nationality, or Stateless Persons, Found in Liberated Territory
   - Resolution 71 Relating to the Functions of the Administration with Respect to Displaced Persons
   - Resolution 90 Extending the Authority of the Administration under Resolution No. 46
   - Resolution 92 Relating to Displaced Persons Operations
   - Resolution 99 Relating to Displaced Persons Operations
   - Resolution 112 Relating to the Implementation of Resolution No. 99
5. Health and Medical Care
   - Resolution 8 Relating to Health and Medical Care
   - Resolution 52 Relating to Modification of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933.
   - Resolution 57 Relating to Operations in Enemy and Ex-Enemy Areas with Respect to Displaced Persons and Epidemic Control
   - Resolution 85 Relating to the Extension of the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944

Resolution 94 Relating to the Health Activities of the Administration
Resolution 104 Relating to the Availability of Military Surpluses of Medical Stores
(*See also* Resolution 55, paragraph 2 A and B; Resolution 103, paragraph 2.)
6. Welfare
Resolution 9 Relating to Welfare Services and Voluntary Relief Agencies
Resolution 95 Relating to the Social Welfare Activities of the Administration
7. Rehabilitation of Children and Adolescents
Resolution 103 Relating to the Rehabilitation of Children and Adolescents of Countries Which Were Victims of Aggression
8. Shelter
Resolution 13 Relating to Policies with Respect to Shelter
(*See also* Resolution 55, paragraph 2 E, *a* and *c*.)
C. Extension of Operations to Special Areas
Resolution 58 Relating to Operations of the Administration in Italy
Resolution 59 Relating to the Extension of the Benefits of the Administration to the Inhabitants of the Dodecanese
Resolution 73 Relating to a Program of Relief and Rehabilitation Assistance in Italy
Resolution 74 Relating to Operations of the Administration in Austria
Resolution 76 Relating to the Designation of Korea and Formosa as Areas in Which the Administration Should Operate
Resolution 86 Relating to Relief to the Philippines
Resolution 98 Relating to a Program of Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies for Korea
VII. Transfer of UNRRA Functions, Funds, and Personnel to Other Organizations
Resolution 94 Relating to the Health Activities of the Administration
Resolution 95 Relating to the Social Welfare Activities of the Administration
Resolution 97 Relating to the Use of Proceeds of Local Sale and the Transfer to the United Nations of UNRRA's Interest in Local Currency Proceeds from the Sale of UNRRA Supplies

Resolution 99 Relating to Displaced Persons Operations
Resolution 100 Relating to Future Relief Needs
Resolution 101 Relating to the Fulfillment of the Program of Operations
Resolution 103 Relating to the Rehabilitation of Children and Adolescents of Countries Which Were Victims of Aggression
Resolution 106 Relating to the Use of the Experience of UNRRA Personnel
Resolution 111 Relating to the Implementation of Resolution No. 106
Resolution 114 Relating to the Fulfillment of the Program of Operations of UNRRA
(*See also* Resolution 85, preamble.)
VIII. Miscellaneous
Resolution 53 Relating to Reservations and Declarations of the Congress of the United States

SECTION II: COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions 1–41 were adopted at the First Council Session (November 1943); 42–61 at the Second Session (September 1944); 62–81 at the Third (August 1945); 82–93 at the Fourth (March, May 1946); 94–107 at the Fifth (August 1946); 108–115 at the Sixth (December 1946).

Resolution 1: The Scope of the Activities of the Administration

Resolved, That the following shall be the broad policies of the Administration with respect to the scope of its activities:

I. AREAS IN WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION WILL OPERATE

The exact geographical areas in which the Administration will operate and the kind of operations it will undertake in each case must be determined by the Director General (in the light of policies laid down from time to time by the Council) only after consultation with, and with the consent of, the government or authority (military or civil) which exercises administrative authority in the area. The Administration's activities in seeking to achieve the objectives referred to in the preamble of the Agreement setting it up will be governed as follows:

1. In the case of a liberated area in which a government or recognized national authority does not yet exercise administrative authority, the Administration will operate from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command and the Administration, and subject to such control as the military command may find necessary. The

Administration shall, so far as circumstances permit, seek the advice of the government or recognized national authority concerned.

2. In the case of a liberated area in which a government or recognized national authority exercises administrative authority, the Administration will operate only after consultation with, and with the consent of, the government or recognized national authority concerned regarding the form of activities to be undertaken by the Administration within the whole or part of such area.

3. If it appears necessary for the Administration to operate in an enemy or ex-enemy area in carrying out the purposes of the Agreement, it will do so only from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command, the established control authority or duly recognized administration of the area on the one hand and the Administration on the other, and subject to such control as the military command or the established control authority may find necessary; provided that the Council approve the scale and nature of the operations it is proposed to undertake and the standard of provision, and that all expenses connected with such possible operations in an enemy or ex-enemy area should be carried by the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned. The Director General will consult with the military command or established control authorities having control of enemy or ex-enemy areas with a view to securing information as to any surpluses of supplies from time to time available in such enemy or ex-enemy areas from which relief and rehabilitation import requirements of liberated areas might be met.

Nothing in the above should be taken as preventing the Administration from carrying on activities in other areas in order to perform the tasks laid upon it in the Agreement, provided that the government or authority (military or civil) exercising administrative authority in the area concerned agrees.

II. THE RANGE OF SERVICES WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION WILL PROVIDE

The supplies and services of which the Administration will seek to insure the provision fall under four heads:

1. *Relief supplies:* essential consumer goods to meet immediate needs, such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter, medical supplies.

2. *Relief services:* such as health and welfare; assistance in caring for, and maintaining records of, persons found in any areas under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason of war have been displaced from their homes and, in agreement with the appropriate governments, military authorities or other agencies, in securing their repatriation or return; and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

3. *Rehabilitation supplies and services:* materials (such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery and spare parts) needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own

and other liberated areas, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

4. *Rehabilitation of public utilities and services:* so far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs: such as light, water, sanitation, power, transport, temporary storage, communications, and assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions.

III. RELATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION WITH EXISTING INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES AND AGENCIES ESTABLISHED TO DEAL WITH SUPPLIES, SHIPPING, AND RELATED QUESTIONS

1. The activities of the Administration in bringing assistance to the victims of war will be so conducted that they do not impede the effective prosecution of the war. The prosecution of the war demands that scarce supplies and shipping tonnage shall be carefully controlled and allocated in order to assure not only that the supplies and shipping requirements of the armed forces are fully met, but also that a fair distribution of supplies is made between the civil populations of the various areas having due regard to their actual or potential contribution to the war effort. It will therefore be essential, both for the conduct of the war and in order to promote a fair distribution of supplies between the inhabitants of areas with which the Administration is concerned and those of other areas, that demands upon supplies and shipping presented by the Administration should be coordinated with other demands through the use of the existing intergovernmental agencies concerned with the allocation of supplies and shipping.

2. It will be an essential part of the functions of the Administration to secure a fair distribution of goods which are in short supply and of shipping services to and among the various areas liberated or to be liberated. For this purpose the Administration must have full knowledge of all the relief and rehabilitation import requirements of such areas, whatever arrangements may be contemplated for procurement or finance. Therefore, member governments shall keep the Administration fully informed of their requirements and programs of intended purchases. The Director General may present to the intergovernmental allocating agencies such recommendations or objections as he may deem necessary to obtain a fair distribution to and among both liberated and to be liberated areas. The Director General will present before the intergovernmental allocating agencies the over-all requirements for relief and rehabilitation of all areas liberated and to be liberated in order to permit a global consideration of these needs with all other needs. He may also present the particular requirements of any country for which the assistance of the Administration has been requested. It is anticipated that the Director General and, where necessary, the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, will be fully consulted by the intergovernmental allocating agencies when any matter touching the interests of the Administration is under discussion.

3. In order that the supplies allocated by the appropriate intergovernmental agency against requirements presented and supported by the Administration may be procured expeditiously and without duplication of effort, the Director General, after consultation, where necessary, with the appropriate intergovernmental agency, will make use wherever possible of the established national agencies concerned with the procurement, handling, storage, and transport of supplies. The member governments to which such national agencies are responsible would agree on their part to put the services of such agencies at the disposal of the Administration. Such additional responsibilities would form part of those already undertaken in prosecuting the war effort of the United Nations.

IV. RELATIONSHIP OF THE ADMINISTRATION WITH THE MILITARY COMMAND

1. Before an area is liberated, the Administration will, when requested by the military authorities, (*a*) consult with them in the planning of supplies for the relief and rehabilitation of the area during the period of military control; (*b*) arrange for the advance procurement of such supplies as may be agreed on to supplement supplies to be provided by the military authorities.

2. During the period when a liberated area is under military control, the Administration, so far as the Director General deems practicable, will, when requested by the military authorities, (*a*) arrange for the procurement of supplies to supplement supplies being provided by the military authorities; (*b*) furnish expert personnel and services, and advise on the conservation and utilization for relief purposes of stocks and productive resources; (*c*) assist in the carrying out of policies with regard to the repatriation or return of displaced persons as formulated in paragraph II, 2, above; (*d*) undertake other relief and rehabilitation activities; (*e*) assume responsibility in whole or in part for such activities.

In undertaking any of these functions the Administration shall, so far as circumstances permit, seek the advice of the government or recognized national authority concerned.

3. It is recommended to the member governments that the Administration be kept informed so far as is practicable of the operations of the civil affairs branches of the military command and control authorities, in order that the Director General may make the necessary preparations for the provision of staff and facilities so that a smooth transition from the period of military control may be insured and the flow of supplies maintained.

4. It is recommended to member governments that the transition in each area from military to civilian relief and rehabilitation operations be consummated at the earliest date that military considerations permit.

Resolution 2: Non-discrimination

Resolved: 1. That, in any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief.

2. That, in determining the relative needs of the population, there may be taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area.

Resolution 3: Assistance from Member Governments

Resolved, That the Council recommends that member governments take such steps as may be necessary and feasible to facilitate any operations of the Administration within areas under their control, assisting the Administration in obtaining such services, facilities, and personnel as may be required to carry on such operations, and arranging to the extent possible that the Administration's expenditures for services, facilities, supplies, equipment, and personnel be minimized so that its resources may be devoted directly to relief and rehabilitation.

Resolution 4: Administration Publicity

Resolved, That the Council recommends that member governments, consistently with such measures as they consider necessary to regulate the dissemination of information while hostilities or other military necessities exist, afford the Administration opportunity to make public information with regard to its operations, and that they permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

Resolution 5: Relations of the Administration with Intergovernmental Agencies Other than Those Established to Deal with Supplies, Shipping, and Related Questions

Resolved: 1. That the Council reaffirms the principle of cooperation between the Administration and other intergovernmental agencies as set forth in the report of the Temporary Committee on Admission of Observers adopted by the Council on 12 November, 1943.

2. That the Council invite representatives of the League of Nations Technical Organizations, the International Labor Organization, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and the United Nations Interim

Commission on Food and Agriculture (or representatives from the Permanent Organization for Food and Agriculture now represented by the Interim Commission), to attend as observers and to participate in the meetings of the Council, its committees and subcommittees, and in the meetings of regional committees and technical standing committees, in accordance with appropriate provisions in the Permanent Rules of Procedure.

3. That the Director General avail himself of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 2 above as the nature of the work and other circumstances make appropriate.

4. That the Director General, in pursuance of the principle set forth in paragraph 1 above, cooperate to such a degree and to such extent as he may deem desirable in the interests of the Administration with all other intergovernmental agencies whose operations and specialized services may be of value to the Administration, including the sending of his representatives as observers to the meetings of other intergovernmental agencies, as well as those mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

Resolution 6: Collaboration with Regard to Economic Measures

Resolved, That the Council recommends that member governments consult with the Director General with a view to avoiding, so far as possible, the subjection of the funds, supplies, equipment, and services of the Administration to economic measures which might diminish the effectiveness of such activities or impose financial burdens on the Administration.

Resolution 7: Relief Distribution Policies

Resolved, That the Council approves the following statement as a guide to activities with respect to relief and rehabilitation distribution:

1. That at no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as a political weapon, and no discrimination shall be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed, or political belief.

2. That in general the responsibility for the distribution, within an area, of relief and rehabilitation supplies should be borne by the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area.

3. That distribution should be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities. When supplies are sold to consumers, prices should be set at such levels as to facilitate the flow of supplies into the proper hands, and to avoid maladjustments in the price structure of the areas.

4. That distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies should take place under effective rationing and price controls. The suppression of black

markets should not be left to general pronouncements and decrees, but should be the subject of active measures of enforcement applied vigorously and unremittingly.

5. That the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area should take appropriate measures to insure that so far as the distribution within a liberated territory of relief and rehabilitation goods is done through private trade, the remuneration earned by private traders for their services is no more than is fair and reasonable.

6. That use should be made to the maximum practicable extent of normal agencies of distribution (governmental, commercial, cooperative) to the particular ends of combating inflation and restoring normal economic activity. This principle, however, cannot be pursued at the expense of measures found necessary under emergency conditions to insure an adequate control of the distribution of supplies and their direction to the appropriate consumers.

7. That if the Administration is called on by the military authority to furnish distribution services through its own organization and personnel in a liberated territory in which a government or recognized national authority does not yet exercise administrative authority, the Administration should, subject to the general provisions governing the relation of the Administration to the military authority and the government or recognized national authority concerned, make the fullest possible use of local authorities and of local organizations.

8. That the Administration be prepared to render direct asistance in distribution whenever, because of unusual circumstances, the government or recognized national authority concerned requests such aid within its territory. Wherever as a consequence of such request, the Administration is directly concerned with internal distribution, it should follow, in cooperation with the national or local authorities, the same general principles as those recommended above.

9. That the Director General should be kept fully informed concerning the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies within any recipient areas, and under all circumstances there should be the fullest working cooperation between the governments or recognized national authorities concerned and the Administration for this purpose.

Resolution 8: Health and Medical Care

Resolved: 1. That the Council urge its members, when nominating alternates for membership of the standing technical Committee on Health, to designate as such alternates accredited and technically competent representatives of their respective national health services.

2. That the Council recommends that governments and recognized national authorities cooperate fully with the Administration in establishing

at the earliest possible date regional and other emergency agreements and arrangements for the notification within the limits of military security, of diseases likely to become epidemic, uniformity in quarantine regulations, and for other measures of prevention.

3. That the Council recommends that governments and recognized national authorities, whenever so requested by the Administration, offer all facilities in making available to the Administration suitable personnel for its health organization, including the temporary loan of technical experts and the services of scientific institutions.

4. That the Council recommends the closest collaboration at the earliest possible time between the Administration and the Allied Military Authorities, particularly in relation to the notification of infectious diseases, within the limits of military security, and to the orderly transfer to the Administration of the epidemic control and other public-health measures put into operation by the military authorities.

5. That the Council recommends that governments and recognized national authorities whenever so requested by the Administration, facilitate in every way possible the assignment of their nationals from the occupied countries for technical training especially in the newer aspects of medical and sanitary sciences in the countries where such training is available; under the condition that the request be filed by the government concerned.

Resolution 9: Welfare Services and Voluntary Relief Agencies

Resolved: 1. That welfare services administered by or in cooperation with the Administration shall be provided without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief.

2. That it shall be the policy of the Administration to enlist the cooperation and seek the participation of appropriate foreign voluntary relief agencies, to the extent that they can be effectively utilized in relief activities for which they have special competence and resources, subject to the consent and regulation of the Director General in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.

3. That the extent to which foreign voluntary relief agencies should be used for assistance in the relief and rehabilitation of distressed people in any country should be a matter to be determined by the Director General in consultation with the government or recognized national authority concerned.

4. That within the framework of its total program and with the closest collaboration between the health, welfare, and other appropriate organization units, the Administration should make specific provision for welfare services for victims of war—in particular for children, expectant and nursing mothers, the aged, and the disabled.

5. That, in general, welfare services should be administered, so far as possible, by the government or recognized national authority concerned

and the Administration should make its resources available to the appropriate agency in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the national agency.

Continuous cooperation should be maintained and information exchanged between the government or recognized national authority concerned and the Administration.

6. That the Administration should be prepared to administer welfare services directly, either in part or in whole, when called upon by a government or recognized national authority, which for any reason is unable itself to administer these services.

7. That because of already prolonged suffering due to war and because of critical needs, the Administration should arrange to provide, as promptly as possible, the necessary welfare services, to be available when countries are liberated or occupied by the United Nations.

8. That welfare services should be designed to help people to help themselves. Wherever possible constructive work opportunities and measures for self-help should be provided to permit those receiving relief to produce at least some of their own basic requirements.

9. That because of the magnitude and complexity of the welfare problems confronting the Administration, and the necessity for effective technical guidance, there should be established a standing technical Committee on Welfare.

Resolution 10: Policies with Respect to Displaced Persons

Resolved: 1. That the Council recommends that member governments and the Director General exchange information on all phases of the problem, including such matters as the numbers and places of temporary residence of their nationals in other countries, and of the presence of the nationals of other countries, or stateless persons, within their territories.

2. That the Council recommends that member governments consult with and give full aid to the Director General in order that he may, in concert with them, plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of orderly and effective measures for the return to their homes of prisoners, exiles, and other displaced persons.

3. That the Council recommends that member governments consult with the Director General for the purpose of carrying out measures with respect to the repatriation or return of displaced persons; and that the classes of persons to be repatriated be those referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV.[1]

4. That the question of the assistance to be given by the Administration in the return to their homes of displaced persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality who have been intruded into homes from which nationals of the United Nations have been expelled should be considered as a separate

[1] Text follows.

issue to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV.[2]

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

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

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

EXCERPTS FROM REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON POLICIES WITH RESPECT TO ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMMITTEE IV, SUBCOMMITTEE 4, COUNCIL 1)

5. Bearing these various considerations in mind, and subject to what is said in paragraph 8 regarding the concurrence of the governments concerned, the Subcommittee has reached the conclusion: (*a*) that UNRRA should in particular regard itself as responsible for assisting in the repatriation to their country of origin of those nationals of the United Nations who have been obliged to leave their homes by reason of the war and are found in liberated or conquered territory; (*b*) that UNRRA should also assist those nationals of the United Nations who have been displaced within their own (liberated) countries to return to their homes in those countries, if requested to do so by the member government concerned; (*c*) that UNRRA should also assist in the repatriation of those nationals of the United Nations in other countries who are exiles as a result of the war, and whose return to their homes in liberated territory is regarded as a matter of urgency; (*d*) that UNRRA should also assist those nationals of the United Nations and those stateless persons who have been driven as a result of the war from their places of settled residence in countries of which they are not nationals, to return to those places; (*e*) that UNRRA should also assist in the repatriation of any other categories of persons which can be shown to fall within the proper scope of UNRRA's activities in this respect.

6. On the other hand it was decided by the Subcommittee that UNRRA should not have any responsibility for the repatriation of prisoners of war

[2] Text follows.

who have served in the armies of the United Nations unless requested by the member government concerned to undertake such responsibility in respect of any particular group. It was felt by certain members of the Subcommittee that, while in the case of prisoners of war from the armies of certain of the United Nations no problem would arise, in other cases the fact that the prisoners had originally been prisoners of war is likely to have been to a large extent obscured by subsequent acts of the enemy authorities in illegally demobilizing them, interning them as civilians, employing them in labor camps, deporting them to other territories or otherwise ignoring their military status. The Subcommittee felt that in cases where this has occurred on a large scale the government concerned may well wish to invoke the assistance of UNRRA with a view to securing the early repatriation not only of such prisoners but also of such of the prisoners of war from its army as have been allowed to retain their military character. The fact that the preamble of the Agreement specifically refers to the return of prisoners as one of the possible activities of UNRRA would seem not to exclude such prisoners from its scope, although they are not specifically included in the resolution of Subcommittee 1 of Committee II quoted above; and the Subcommittee therefore trusts that it will not be regarded as having exceeded its powers in making the present recommendation on this point.

. . . . . .

11. The question what action if any should be taken by UNRRA in regard to assisting the return to their homes of displaced persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality as one which presented particular difficulties. In order to insure that the homes of United Nations nationals that have been intruded into and settled in by enemy or ex-enemy subjects, may be returned to their rightful owners, the Subcommittee suggests, that while it is not the purpose of UNRRA to assist enemy subjects, the removal of enemy or ex-enemy nationals, who may still be in occupation of the said homes, may be properly undertaken by UNRRA with the consent of the government concerned.

12. As however the return to their countries of origin may raise questions of great complexity, the Subcommittee suggests that this specific point should be referred to an early meeting of the Council as a separate issue, in order that a broad directive of policy may be laid down for dealing with it.

Resolution 11: Policies with Respect to Agricultural Rehabilitation and Other Means of Increasing Food Essential to Relief

Resolved, That the Council approves the following statement as a guide to activities with respect to agricultural rehabilitation and other methods of increasing food essential to relief:

1. That for the first crop year after liberation in any area the Administration, through its agricultural rehabilitation and food production program, should give priority to the production of food for direct human consumption. For that year the war production pattern in liberated areas should generally be continued with emphasis upon maximum output both from the soil and from fisheries. In certain areas, however, modification in this policy may be undertaken where a continuance of the war production pattern results in a disproportionate sacrifice in productivity, provided essential foods are otherwise available.

2. That it shall be the responsibility of the Administration to assist governments and recognized national authorities in the liberated areas immediately to take the necessary steps in providing the supplies and services needed to enable farmers to sow and harvest essential crops during the first crop year, to maintain their dairy herds, and to rehabilitate their farms for immediate food production. It shall also be the responsibility of the Administration to assist in restoring necessary processing facilities; in providing for the early expansion of fisheries and of the whaling industry; in reinstating the agricultural labor needed to carry out the production program; and, to the extent that they can contribute to the solution of relief problems, in reestablishing experimental stations and essential agricultural institutions, organizations, and services, in making the necessary technical surveys to determine agricultural requirements and to lay the basis for production programs.

3. That it shall be the policy of the Administration to integrate to the fullest possible extent its short-run agricultural rehabilitation and food production efforts with the longer-run reconstruction objectives of the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture, and to shape its policies so as not to hamper the achievement of those objectives, which call for the progressive realization in all countries of diets adequate both in quantity and quality.

4. That since priorities between various agricultural items will vary from area to area, such priorities shall be determined by the government or recognized national authority concerned in conjunction with the Director General in accordance with the general policy outlined above. In determining such priority for agriculture and fishing requirements the test should be applied whether the supply of these requirements will bring early and large returns in the form of crops and fish for direct human consumption.

5. The Administration should be prepared when requested by a government or recognized national authority to assist them in making technical field surveys in establishing priority on the need for supplies in making available information concerning production surpluses in nearby areas, and in providing such other technical assistance as is required.

Resolution 12: Policies with Respect to the Rehabilitation of Such Industries, Transport, and Other Services as Are Essential to Relief

WHEREAS, The preamble of the Agreement states that preparations and arrangements shall be made for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed industrial production and the restoration of essential services, it is therefore

Resolved, That, subject to the provisions of Resolutions Nos. 1 and 17 of this Session, the Council approves the following statement as a guide to activities with respect to the rehabilitation of such industries, transport and other services as are essential to relief:

1. Rehabilitation supplies are to consist of materials, such as raw materials, machinery, and spare parts needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated territories; and, within the scope of the Administration, the rehabilitation of public utilities and services, so far as they can be repaired and restored to meet immediate, basic needs, such essentials as light and water, power, transportation, and communication. These needs include rehabilitation of essential relief industries, such as those which provide food, shelter, clothing, medical supplies.

2. Raw materials may be supplied by (*a*) the liberated country in which the industry is situated and in which the materials are to be used, (*b*) another liberated country, or (*c*) any other country. The task of the Administration in cases (*a*) and (*b*) should be the rehabilitation of the raw material producing industries such as coal mines, mineral mines, construction materials industries, etc.

3. If the raw materials required must be imported from overseas, it should be the responsibility of the Administration, through the appropriate national or intergovernmental agencies, to arrange for necessary allocation and procurement of supplies, so that there may be created as promptly as possible, reserves to be available at the request of the Director General when and wherever the need arises.

4. It is recommended that pools be created of materials such as processing materials, machine tools, mobile power units, maintenance equipment, industrial machinery of both standard and special types, and spare parts.

5. It is recommended that in cases where home production exceeds home consumption, the government or recognized national authority concerned should take all steps necessary to enable the excess of production available in a country to be put at the disposal of other liberated areas which may need such supplies to cover their deficits.

6. It should be the policy of the Administration to help those countries whose industries can be rehabilitated for production of relief and rehabilitation goods urgently required in other liberated areas. It is recommended

that in attainment of these objectives the following be considered: special allocations of raw materials, machinery, and spare parts, by placing at the disposal of those countries, at the request of their governments, an experienced staff, and by providing special priorities for the return of skilled personnel awaiting repatriation.

7. It is recommended that the governments or recognized national authorities having administrative authority in a liberated area will keep the Director General and the appropriate regional committee fully informed as to any surplus of supplies from time to time available in such area, to meet, when circumstances permit, relief and rehabilitation import requirements of other liberated areas.

8. It is recommended that the Administration should, in consultation with the governments or recognized national authorities concerned and the appropriate international coordinating authority, assist liberated areas in restoring the transport and communications system to satisfactory working condition; it should also help to restore equipment, repair shops, workshops, shipyards, etc. It is recommended that a pool of transportation equipment both fixed and mobile should be created either from stocks manufactured overseas or in Allied or in neutral countries. Equipment which has been the property of the enemy may also form part of the pool.

9. It should be the task of the Administration to participate in conjunction with military and other appropriate authorities in the organization and coordination of the transportation of relief and rehabilitation supplies during the relief and rehabilitation period.

10. It is recommended that the requirements for raw materials, machinery, spare parts and processing materials should be established within each country and that a definite order of priority be established taking into consideration: (*a*) technical factors, such as, on the one hand, the necessity of restoring the public services (gas, water, electricity), and, on the other, the needs of various types of consumer goods; (*b*) social factors, such as the necessity of providing reemployment; (*c*) temporary economic factors, such as scarcity of certain raw materials and shipping.

11. The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief. No new construction or reconstruction work is contemplated, but only rehabilitation as defined in the preamble of the Agreement. Problems, such as unemployment, are important, but not determining factors. They are consequences and, at the same time, motives of action. The Administration cannot be called upon to help restore continuous employment in the world.

Resolution 13: Policies with Respect to Shelter

Resolved, That the Council approves the following statement as a guide to activities with respect to shelter:

1. Any general rebuilding policy for the areas to be liberated is in the sphere of long-term reconstruction and does not, therefore, come within the purview of the Administration.

2. In the relief period priority in the rehabilitation of essential shelter or accommodation in the liberated areas should be given to: hospitals and schools; habitations for homeless persons, especially for workers engaged in essential public services and in industries having high priority in relief, as well as for farmers and agricultural workers.

3. Where it may be necessary, however, there should be imported construction tools such as hand tools, building supplies and equipment, including excavating machinery, should essential materials and equipment not be found available, or be in short supply.

4. As regards the problem of shelter for displaced persons, which falls into two parts—temporary accommodation at collecting points and at frontiers, and accommodation of a more permanent, though not necessarily final character, for persons who cannot be returned to their homes either because their homes have been destroyed or because these are in territories still occupied by the enemy—wherever possible, existing buildings, camps, barracks, and other buildings, should be used as they are or can be made suitable.

5. Where, in some enemy-occupied territories, extensive enemy colonization has taken place, and where consolidation of holdings and construction of military installations has been accompanied by destruction of farmhouses and buildings, there should be provided camp accommodations for farmers and agricultural workers upon return to their own country. Any large-scale permanent reconstruction of holdings and the rebuilding of farmhouses and other structures should not be undertaken by the Administration. Pools of building materials shall be promptly created so that advance arrangements can be made for the accommodation of farmers and agricultural workers.

6. Where prefabricated housing is a specialized industry in any of the territories of a member government, the importance of making these supplies available as a part of the contribution of these governments should be recognized.

7. Where there is wide-spread destruction of particular areas caused by military operations or of a deliberate "scorched earth" policy on the part of the enemy, although priority should be given to housing repairs as indicated in paragraph 2, accommodation or shelter for workers in the food processing industries should be provided.

8. It is of importance that arrangements should be made, with the consent of the government concerned, for an expert assessment of this damage, so that detailed and accurate specifications of the equipment required in the reconstruction of factories providing essential relief requirements and the shelter or accommodations for the workers engaged in those industries may be obtained at as early a date as possible. In order that this work

may be started, if possible, during the period of military responsibility for civilian relief and rehabilitation, the Council recommends to its member governments that the military authorities be invited to advise the Administration, to the fullest extent consistent with military security, of conditions found in the area affecting civilian relief and rehabilitation requirements and supplies.

Resolution 14: Financial Plan for the Administration

Resolved, That the following Financial Plan for the Administration be adopted:

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET AND PROGRAM OF OPERATIONS

Section 1: Program of Operations. The Director General shall prepare as soon as possible, and submit to the next session of the Council, a program of operations covering proposed activities of the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation including the care and transportation of displaced persons. This program may cover the entire period of contemplated operations of the Administration, or any part thereof. The operating program shall serve as a guide to the activities of the Director General, but, except as provided in Article IV, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, shall not limit his action when the situation requires other action. From time to time, the Director General shall submit to the Council revisions of, or supplements to the operating program which experience may show to be desirable.

Section 2: Annual Administrative Budget. The Director General shall prepare annually a budget covering the estimated administrative expense of the Administration for a calendar year. The budget shall be accompanied by an explanation and justification of the amount required. The proposed budget shall be submitted to the Council in accordance with the regulations of the Council with respect to administrative expenditures and receipts.

Section 3: Supplementary Administrative Budgets. The Director General may submit supplementary budgets to the Council covering the necessary administrative expenses not provided for in the annual budget.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Section 4: General Contributions. As to the amount and character of the contribution of each member government, to be determined by its constitutional bodies as provided for in Article V of the Agreement, the Council recommends that 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 percent of the national income of the country for the year ending 30 June, 1943, as determined by the member government.

The Council recognizes that there are cases in which the recommendation above may conflict with particular demands arising from the continuance of the war or may be excessively burdensome because of peculiar situations, and therefore recognizes that the amount and character of the contribution recommended is subject to such conditions.

Section 5: Character of Contribution. Subject to the provisions of Article V, paragraph 1, of the Agreement the Council recommends that as much as possible, but not less than 10 percent, of the amount contributed by each member government as recommended in section 4 hereof, shall be in such form of currency as can be expended in areas outside of the contributing country; and that the balance thereof shall be in the form of a credit in local currency which shall be available for the purchase of the contributing country's supplies and services.

Section 6: Contributions toward Administrative Expenses. A member government may treat its share of the administrative expenses, as determined by the Council under Article VI of the Agreement, as included in its contribution made under sections 4 and 5 hereof.

Section 7: Contributions by Other Member Governments. The Council recommends that member governments other than a member government referred to in section 4 hereof, which are able to contribute to the work of the Administration for relief and rehabilitation outside its own territory (in addition to its annual contribution for allocated administrative expenses), should do so.

Section 8: Additional Contributions by Member Governments. The Council recommends that member governments desiring to make contributions in addition to those recommended in section 4 hereof should do so.

Section 9: Contributions by Non-member Governments and Non-governmental Sources. The Council expects that contributions will be received to the work of the Administration from non-member governments or non-governmental sources. Such contributions may be accepted in accordance with rules and regulations established by the Director General in conformity with general policies of the Administration.

Section 10: Action on Contributions. The Council recommends that each member government take at the earliest possible time such constitutional budgetary, administrative, or legislative steps as may be necessary to make its contribution available when needed for the purposes of the Administration.

Section 11: Direct Contributions to Liberated Areas. The Council recommends that member governments giving to or receiving from foreign sources, direct contributions or other direct aid in the nature of relief and rehabilitation in addition to contributions to or from the Administration, shall do so only after prior notification and consultation with the Director General.

Section 12: Immediate Administrative Expenses. In order to meet im-

mediate administrative expenses, the Director General may ask such of the member governments as may be in a position to do so to make immediate advance payments in the amounts necessary, with appropriate credit toward the general amounts recommended in sections 4 and 5 hereof.

EXPENDITURES: ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL

Section 13: Rate of Contributions. The Council recommends that, so far as is consistent with efficient operation, contributions of all member governments for the work of the Administration shall be called upon at an approximately equal rate.

Section 14: Administrative Expenses. The Director General may incur obligations and make expenditures for administrative purposes from the general resources of the Administration, in accordance with approved administrative budgets.

Section 15: Use of Currency. The Director General may use so much of the foreign exchange available to the Administration as he may deem necessary for defraying administrative and operational expenses which cannot be met from local currency credits. Such expenditures may be made in any country, whether or not the government thereof is a member government. The consent of a member government must be secured for the use of any of its local currency to finance expenditures in any other country.

DISTRIBUTION

Section 16: Governments in a Position to Pay with Suitable Means of Foreign Exchange. It shall be the policy of the Administration not to deplete its available resources for the relief and rehabilitation of any area whose government is in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange.

Section 17: Determination of Whether a Government Is in a Position to Pay with Suitable Means of Foreign Exchange. When a member government considers that it is not in a position to pay as in the foregoing section, the Director General, in consultation with the member government involved and on the advice of the appropriate committee or subcommittee of the Council, shall determine whether the government or country is not in a position to pay for relief and rehabilitation supplies and services. In case of disagreement, either the member government or the Director General may refer the matter to the Council.

In making the determination the applicant's foreign exchange assets and its sources of foreign exchange shall be taken into account. Although payment for relief and rehabilitation supplies and services shall be considered to have a strong claim on the foreign exchange assets of the applicant country, due consideration shall be given also to its need of foreign exchange for other purposes.

The Director General, from time to time, shall review such determination in the light of changing circumstances.

Section 18: Policy on Relief Debt Burdens. It shall be the policy of the Administration that an applicant government shall not be required to assume the burden of an enduring foreign exchange debt for the procurement of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services.

Section 19: Supplies and Services for Which Member Governments Are Not in a Position to Pay with Suitable Means of Foreign Exchange. The Council recommends that governments not in a position to pay in suitable means of foreign exchange for necessary relief and rehabilitation supplies or services make available to the Administration in whole or in part the local currency proceeds from the sale of supplies furnished by the Administration. It shall be the policy of the Administration to use any such local currency for relief and rehabilitation work, including the care and movement of displaced persons, and for such other purposes as may be agreed upon with the government. Programs for the utilization of such local currency shall be formulated by the Director General and the member government involved.

Section 20: Expenses Met with Local Currency. The Council recommends that so 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.

Section 21: Distribution of Gold or Convertible Currency Forbidden. Under no circumstances shall any distribution of gold or convertible currency resources be made by the Administration to any member or non-member government except for purchases of essential supplies and services.

CUSTODY AND MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS

Section 22: Form of Assets. All funds and currency credits of the Administration shall be retained, so far as advisable, in the form in which they are received until needed.

Section 23: Fiscal Agents. The Director General shall, in consultation with the appropriate member government, select such fiscal agents for the Administration as he may require.

Section 24: Accounting. The Director General shall prescribe a procedure to secure careful accounting for all funds and other property of the Administration and shall require all officials, employees, and agents of the Administration to comply with such procedure.

Section 25: Audit. All financial transactions of the Administration shall be audited annually by an auditor selected by the Council upon the recommendation of the appropriate committee of the Council.

Resolution 15: Insurance

Resolved, That if it appears to the Director General conducive to the efficient and economical discharge of the business of the Administration, the Administration may carry its own risks without insurance except as may be otherwise directed by the Council.

Resolution 16: Taxation of Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies

Resolved: 1. That the Council recommends that all member governments make appropriate measures according to their constitutional procedures to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to taxation in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

2. That so far as may be required for the attainment of the above purpose, the Council recommends to all member governments that, *inter alia*, (*a*) export taxes on supplies to be furnished by the Administration to a member government for relief and rehabilitation be waived, or other equivalent action taken; and such supplies be exempted from any new or additional export taxes. The Council recognizes that such action on existing export taxes may be equivalent to a part of a member government's general contribution under Section 4 of the Financial Plan, but urges that such contribution be made under Section 8 of the said Plan; (*b*) appropriate action be taken where the necessary arrangements do not already exist to provide that supplies of the Administration in transit through a member government's country are not subjected to any burden of taxation; (*c*) relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration be not subjected in liberated areas to the burden of any form of taxation in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

3. That the appropriate Committee of the Council concern itself with the relationship of customs duties and other taxes in liberated areas to relief and rehabilitation work, and that a study of the problem and the preparation of recommendations be undertaken for the future guidance of the Council with regard to relief and rehabilitation work.

Resolution 17: Procedures for Ascertaining and Meeting Deficits in Supplies Requiring Importation

Resolved, That the following shall be the policies of the Administration with regard to procedures for ascertaining and meeting deficits in supplies requiring importation:

A. POLICIES RELATING TO PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING AND MEETING IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

I. Preparation and Presentation of Over-all Requirements: 1. 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. The Council will consider these recommendations and, from time to time, determine the policies to be adopted, on the basis of which over-all estimates of relief and rehabilitation requirements shall be made.

3. The Director General, in consultation with the appropriate regional committees, will compute estimates of over-all requirements for their respective areas in conformity with the bases and policies approved by the Council.

4. The Director General will present before the intergovernmental allocating agencies estimates of over-all requirements for relief and rehabilitation of all areas, liberated and to be liberated, in order to permit a global consideration of these requirements and all other requirements.

II. Preparation and Presentation of National Requirements: 1. The Director General may present to the intergovernmental allocating agencies the particular requirements of any country for which the assistance of the Administration has been requested.

2. In cases where requirements of programs of intended purchases are presented directly to the intergovernmental allocating agencies by the government of a country liberated or to be liberated, such government, in advance of their presentation, shall keep the Director General fully informed of such requirements or programs. The Director General may present to these agencies such recommendations or objections in respect of these requirements or programs as he may deem necessary to obtain a fair distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies to and among the various areas liberated or to be liberated.

3. In determining what requirements he should present to the intergovernmental allocating agencies in respect of countries for which the assistance of the Administration has been requested, and what recommendations or objections he should make in respect of requirements presented by member governments directly to such agencies in order to obtain a fair distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies, as provided in paragraphs 1 and 2 immediately preceding, the Director General shall pay due regard to the degree of urgency of particular relief and rehabilitation requirements and to the extent of damage suffered by member governments in a part or the whole of their respective areas as a result of hostilities or of occupation by the enemy.

4. It is expected that the Director General will be fully consulted by the intergovernmental allocating agencies when any matter touching the

interests of the Administration is under discussion, and where necessary the chairman of the Committee on Supplies will likewise be consulted.

III. Procedures for Obtaining Supplies: 1. Subject to Article I, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the Director General, after consultation when necessary with the appropriate intergovernmental agency, will make use whenever possible of the established national agencies concerned with procurement, handling, storage, and transport of supplies; such use to be subject to the general agreement of the government concerned. By consultation with the government concerned, or otherwise, every effort will be made to prevent any dislocation of the economy of a supplying country resulting from procurement by or on behalf of the Administration.

2. The Director General will consider it one of his first and most important tasks to seek, through the appropriate national and intergovernmental agencies, to arrange for necessary allocations and procurement of supplies and their storage, shipping, and handling, so that there shall be created as promptly as possible balanced reserves which shall be available at the request of the Director General whenever and wherever the need arises.

3. Member governments having administrative authority in a liberated area will keep the Director General and the appropriate regional committee fully informed as to any surplus of supplies from time to time available in such area, to meet, when circumstances permit, relief and rehabilitation import requirements of other liberated areas.

4. The Director General will consult with the military command or other established control authorities responsible for enemy or ex-enemy territories, with a view to securing information as to any surplus of supplies from time to time available in such enemy or ex-enemy territories, from which relief and rehabilitation import requirements of liberated areas might be met.

B. Recommendations Relating to Period of Military Responsibility for Civilian Relief and Rehabilitation

With regard to the period when a liberated area is under military control, the Council recommends to member governments that:

1. The military authorities be invited to advise the Administration, to the fullest extent consistent with military security, of conditions found in the area affecting civilian relief and rehabilitation requirements and supplies, so that planning and estimating may be as accurate as possible.

2. Representatives of the Administration enter the area at the earliest possible date to assist in preparations for the transition from military to civilian responsibility, after having first secured the permission of the appropriate military command, and, whenever practicable, after consultation with the national government or recognized national authority concerned.

Resolution 18: The Composition of the Committee of the Council for Europe

WHEREAS, in paragraph 5 of Article III of the Agreement there is established a standing Committee of the Council for Europe and,

WHEREAS, The Agreement further provides that the said Committee "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"; and,

WHEREAS, The terms "Europe" and "European area" are not defined in the Agreement; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That for the purposes of the Committee of the Council for Europe, the terms "Europe" and "European area" shall be construed to include the entire continent of Europe, the British Isles, Iceland, and all islands in the Mediterranean.

2. That the Committee of the Council for Europe shall consist of the members of the Council or their alternates 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, being countries included within the European area, and in addition the members of the Council or their alternates representing Brazil, Canada, and the United States of America.

3. That the Central Committee is authorized to appoint additional members to the Committee in cases of emergency between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council.

Resolution 19: The Composition of the Committee of the Council for the Far East

WHEREAS, In paragraph 5 of Article III of the UNRRA Agreement there is established a "Committee of the Council for the Far East"; and,

WHEREAS, The Agreement further provides that the said Committee "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"; and,

WHEREAS, The terms "Far East" and "Far Eastern area" are not defined in the Agreement; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That for the purposes of the Committee of the Council for the Far East the terms "Far East" and "Far Eastern area" shall be

construed to include eastern continental Asia, the East Indies, Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the eastern Indian and western Pacific Oceans.

2. That the Committee of the Council for the Far East shall consist of the members of the Council or their alternates, representing Australia, China, the French Committee of National Liberation, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Commonwealth, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America; and

3. That the Central Committee is authorized to appoint additional members to the Committee in cases of emergency between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council.

Resolution 20: The Functions of the Committees of the Council for Europe and the Far East

Resolved, That the functions of the Committee of the Council for Europe and the Committee of the Council for the Far East shall be:

1. In the light of conditions prevailing in Europe and the Far East, and with the advice of such technical or special subcommittees as may be created, to recommend from time to time, as policies to be adopted by the Council, whatever basis or bases for over-all 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 over-all requirements for their respective areas in conformity with the bases and policies approved by the Council.

2. To advise the Director General with respect to the fair and equitable apportionment of relief and rehabilitation supplies available to areas within the European and Far Eastern regions respectively where the Administration may operate; and to assist him in securing the maximum production and interchange of any surplus supplies which can be made available within each region, by promoting appropriate national or intergovernmental action on the part of member governments.

3. To receive and discuss the periodic reports covering the programs and activities of the Administration in Europe and the Far East, respectively; and to advise the Director General on the organization of measures to assist displaced persons and the coordination of national action in regard to medical and other relief and rehabilitation problems common to each region; and

4. Generally to consider relief and rehabilitation policies in Europe and the Far East, respectively; to formulate recommendations on such policies, and to discuss such recommendations with the Director General or his representative; and to transmit such recommendations to the Director General for distribution to the Council and the Central Committee.

Resolution 21: The Composition of the Committee on Supplies

Resolved: 1. That the Committee on Supplies shall consist of members of the Council or their alternates representing Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, the French Committee of National Liberation, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

2. That the Central Committee is authorized to make emergency appointments between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council.

Resolution 22: The Functions of the Committee on Supplies

WHEREAS, Article III, paragraph 4, of the Agreement provides that "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," it is therefore

Resolved, That the functions of the Committee on Supplies shall be:

1. To advise the Council, the Central Committee, and the Director General on general policies regarding the provision, financing, and transport of supplies.

2. To discuss with the Director General broad programs for securing the provision of supplies, as such programs affect the supplying countries.

3. To cooperate with the Director General and the established intergovernmental supply and shipping agencies regarding supply policies and, when necessary, make recommendations to supplement the actions of such agencies and to assure the availability of required supplies.

4. To cooperate with the Director General and the established intergovernmental and governmental agencies in efforts to increase production and the availability of supplies.

5. To cooperate with the Director General and the intergovernmental supply and shipping agencies concerned, so that as between contributing countries, their supplies and services shall be drawn upon in an equitable manner; and that any necessary financial adjustments among them may be arranged.

6. To consider whether there are unjustifiable differences in the valuations placed by the contributing countries upon the supplies and services purchased by or made available to the Administration, and make necessary recommendations regarding the adjustment of such valuations. These recommendations would be made after having given due regard to the points of view expressed by the representatives of the contributing country concerned.

Resolution 23: Appointment of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Supplies

Resolved, That the Council approve the appointment by the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Financial Control, of a subcommittee of not more than five members, of whom a majority would be drawn from the Committee on Supplies with the other member or members drawn from the Committee on Financial Control, and that this subcommittee be considered the appropriate subcommittee to advise the Director General relative to determining whether a government is in a position to pay, as provided in section 17 of the Financial Plan.

Resolution 24: The Composition of the Committee on Financial Control

Resolved: 1. That the Committee on Financial Control shall consist of the members of the Council or their alternates representing China, Greece, Mexico, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

2. That the Central Committee is authorized to make emergency appointments between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council.

Resolution 25: Functions of the Committee on Financial Control

Resolved: 1. That the functions of the Committee on Financial Control shall be:

(*a*) To review the annual budgets and any supplementary budgets of the Director General and to make reports, comments, and recommendations to the Council on these budgets.

(*b*) To receive the quarterly reports of the Director General on Administrative expenditures and receipts and to make reports to the Council regarding them.

(*c*) To recommend auditors to the Council and to advise the Council regarding the scope and frequency of the reports to be obtained from the auditors. Such auditors' reports shall cover, in particular, the system of accounting employed by the Administration, the funds expended in the purchase and received from the sale of supplies, the liabilities of the Administration and, generally, any matters of substance which the auditors may raise on examination of the Administration's accounts.

(*d*) To make recommendations to the Council regarding the share of the administrative expense of the Administration to be provided by each member government.

(*e*) To give attention to the effect, if any, which the receipt and expenditure by the Administration of local currency proceeds, referred to

in section 19 of the Financial Plan, may have upon inflation in any country in which the Administration may operate, and make recommendations as to procedures in relation to such receipts or expenditures which may aid in counteracting inflationary trends.

(*f*) Generally to advise the Council on all financial matters within the competency of the Administration other than those falling within the scope of the Committee on Supplies.

(*g*) To advise the Director General upon any of the foregoing matters when he so requests.

2. That the Central Committee is hereby authorized to make any further arrangements necessary in regard to the work of the Committee on Financial Control.

Resolution 26: The Creation and Composition of Standing Technical Committees

WHEREAS, Many of the policy problems of the Council and of its regional committees are highly technical in character; and,

WHEREAS, In paragraph 6 of Article III of the Agreement, the creation of standing technical committees is authorized; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Council hereby creates standing technical committees on: agriculture; displaced persons; health; industrial rehabilitation; welfare.

2. That such committees shall consist of such members of the Council as indicate to the Director General their intention to participate in the work of a committee or committees, or of alternates nominated by such members of the Council as shall elect to do so, such alternates to possess special competence in the problems relating to the work of the committee to which they are nominated.

3. That the Central Committee is hereby authorized to make any further arrangements necessary in regard to the work of these committees and to make emergency appointments between sessions of the Council, such appointments to continue until the next session of the Council.

Resolution 27: Functions of the Committee on Agriculture

Resolved, That the functions of the standing technical Committee on Agriculture shall be:

1. To advise the Council, the Central Committee, and the Director General as to the nature of and scope of problems relating to agriculture, fisheries, and food production and the rehabilitation of industries concerned therewith in areas in which the Administration will operate.

2. Periodically to review the programs of the Administration with regard to agriculture, fisheries, food production, and related subjects, and

consult with the Director General thereon with respect to any suggested modifications.

3. To formulate proposals on technical policies in regard to agriculture, fisheries, and food production and the rehabilitation of the industries concerned therewith and related subjects, discuss such proposals with the Director General, and transmit such proposals to the Director General for distribution to the Council and the Central Committee; and

4. When requested by and in consultation with the Committees of the Council for Europe or for the Far East or such other regional committees as may hereafter be established, to appoint subcommittees to advise the regional committee and the chief representative of the Director General in the region concerned with respect to agriculture, fisheries, and food production and the rehabilitation of the industries concerned therewith and related subjects.

Resolution 28: Functions of the Committee on Displaced Persons

Resolved, That the functions of the standing technical Committee on Displaced Persons shall be:

1. To advise the Council, the Central Committee, and the Director General on the organization of the work of the Administration in assisting in the repatriation and return of persons who have been obliged to leave their homes as a result of the war.

2. Periodically to review the programs of the Administration with respect to displaced persons with a view to calling the attention of the Council to any features in those programs which in their view require modification; and

3. When requested by, and in consultation with, the Committees of the Council for Europe or for the Far East or such other regional committees as may hereafter be established, to appoint subcommittees to advise the regional committee and the chief representative of the Director General in the region concerned, with respect to problems of displaced persons.

Resolution 29: The Functions of the Committee on Health

Resolved, That the functions of the standing technical Committee on Health shall be:

1. To advise the Council, the Central Committee, and the Director General as to the nature and scope of problems relating to health, medicine, and nutrition in areas in which the Administration will operate.

2. Periodically to review the programs of the Administration in the health, medical, nutrition, and related fields, and consult with the Director General thereon with respect to any suggested modifications.

3. To formulate proposals on technical policies relating to health, medical, nutrition, and related fields, discuss such proposals with the Direc-

tor General, and transmit such proposals to the Director General for transmission to the Council and to the Central Committee; and

4. When requested by, and in consultation with, the Committees of the Council for the Far East or for Europe, or such other regional committees as may hereafter be established, to appoint subcommittees to advise the regional committee and the chief representative of the Director General in the region concerned, with respect to health and related special problems.

Resolution 30: Functions of the Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation

Resolved, That the functions of the standing technical Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation shall be:

1. To advise the Council, the Central Committee, and the Director General as to the nature of and scope of problems in fields relating to the rehabilitation of public utilities and services, to the rehabilitation of industries producing urgently needed goods, and to rehabilitation supplies in areas in which the Administration will operate.

2. Periodically to review the programs of the Administration in such fields of industrial rehabilitation, and consult with the Director General thereon with respect to any suggested modifications.

3. To formulate proposals on technical policies relating to the rehabilitation of public utilities and services, to the rehabilitation of industries producing urgently needed goods, and to rehabilitation supplies, to discuss such proposals with the Director General, and transmit such proposals to the Director General for distribution to the Council and to the Central Committee; and

4. When requested by, and in consultation with the Committees of the Council for Europe or for the Far East or such other regional committees as may hereafter be established, to appoint subcommittees to advise the regional committee and the chief representative of the Director General in the region concerned, with respect to problems of industrial rehabilitation.

Resolution 31: Functions of the Committee on Welfare

Resolved, That the functions of the standing technical Committee on Welfare shall be:

1. To advise the Council, the Central Committee, and the Director General as to the nature and scope of welfare problems in areas in which the Administration will be operating; including the direct provision to victims of war of relief through other than normal economic channels of distribution; emergency measures for the care of children, expectant and nursing mothers, the aged and disabled, and other victims of war; and the measures necessary to secure the effective cooperation in this work of voluntary relief organizations.

2. Periodically to review the programs of the Administration in the above fields and consult with the Director General with respect to any suggested modifications.

3. To formulate proposals on technical policies relating to welfare problems, discuss such proposals with the Director General, and transmit such proposals to the Director General for distribution to the Council and the Central Committee; and

4. When requested by and in consultation with the Committees of the Council for Europe or for the Far East or for such other regional committees as may hereafter be established, to appoint subcommittees to advise the regional committee and the chief representative of the Director General in the region concerned, with respect to welfare problems.

Resolution 32: Facilities and Immunities for the Administration, Its Council and Committee Members, and Its Staff

WHEREAS, The Council is desirous of insuring to the Administration and its agents the independence necessary for the efficient performance of the duties entrusted to them, and of avoiding the imposition of financial burdens upon the funds contributed by member governments to the Administration; it is therefore

Resolved: I. That the Council recommends:

1. That the member governments accord to the Administration the facilities, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which they accord to each other, including (*a*) immunity from suit and legal process except with the consent of, or so far as is provided for in any contract entered into by or on behalf of, the Administration; (*b*) inviolability of premises occupied by and of the archives of the Administration; (*c*) exemptions from taxation, including customs duties; (*d*) exemptions from or facilities in respect of foreign exchange controls.

2. That member governments take any steps that they may consider necessary to enable the Administration to exercise within their jurisdiction the powers conferred on it by Article I, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.

3. That member governments accord to representatives of member governments on the Council and its committees and to the officials and employees of the Administration when engaged on the business of the Administration, the following privileges and immunities in their respective territories: (*a*) immunity from legal process of any kind in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity and falling within their functions as such; (*b*) immunity from taxation on official salaries, allowances, or other emoluments as representatives, officials, or employees of the Administration; (*c*) the same immunities from immigration restrictions, alien registration and military service obligations and the same facilities as regards exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives, officials, and employees of similar rank of other member governments; (*d*) any further

privileges and immunities that the Director General may request as necessary to safeguard representatives, officials, or employees in the territories of any member government where they are engaged and particularly those engaged in field operations in the areas in which the Administration may be undertaking relief and rehabilitation.

Provided that each member government shall determine to what extent the above recommendations shall apply to its own nationals, and to non-nationals in permanent residence in its territories.

4. That the member governments make any necessary arrangements with the Director General for the application of the foregoing recommendations.

II. That the Council requests the Director General:

1. To initiate immediate negotiations with member governments to bring such arrangements into operation as rapidly as possible.

2. Wherever appropriate, to approach non-member governments with a view to their granting such of the above-mentioned facilities, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be desirable to facilitate the work of the Administration.

Resolution 33: Immunities and Priorities for Transit Goods

Resolved, That the Council recommends that each member government expedite to the extent possible supplies and equipment of the Administration in transit, and that it exempt such supplies and equipment of the Administration from adverse legal action or seizure.

Resolution 34: Official Correspondence of the Administration

WHEREAS, The Council recognizes the need for expedition, economy, and secrecy in the transmission of the official correspondence of the Administration; it is therefore

Resolved: I. That the Council recommends:

1. That the member governments accord to the official correspondence of the Administration (*a*) the same treatment as is accorded by them to the official correspondence of other member governments, including: (*i*) priorities for telephone and telegraph communications, whether cable or radio, and for mail transmitted by pouch or by courier; (*ii*) government rebates for official telegrams; (*iii*) diplomatic status for couriers and pouches of the Administration; (*iv*) under appropriate safeguards, exemption from censorship of the official correspondence of the Administration; (*v*) appropriate arrangements for the use of codes and of cable addresses for the telegraphic correspondence of the Administration; (*b*) appropriate postal facilities, including such franking privileges or arrangements for the use of specially printed or overprinted stamps as may be possible.

2. That the member governments make any necessary arrangements

with the Director General for the application of the foregoing recommendations.

II. That the Council requests the Director General:

1. To initiate immediate negotiations with member governments to bring such arrangements into operation as rapidly as possible.

2. Wherever appropriate, to approach non-member governments with a view to their granting such of the above-mentioned facilities, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be desirable to facilitate the work of the Administration.

Resolution 35: Communications with Neutral Governments

Resolved, That the Council recommends that member governments extend to the Director General technical facilities for communicating with governments neutral in the present conflict.

Resolution 36: Travel Facilities for the Staff of the Administration

WHEREAS, The Council has in mind the importance of securing the expeditious and unhindered travel of officials and employees of the Administration necessary to permit the prompt fulfillment by the Administration of the urgent tasks entrusted to it; it is therefore

Resolved: I. That the Council recommends:

1. That the Director General issue to officials and employees of the Administration for use when traveling on official business a document identifying the official or employee and requesting in the name of the Administration that all appropriate facilities be granted to the bearer.

2. That all member governments give full recognition to such documents and instruct their diplomatic, consular, customs, and immigration services and any other services which may be concerned to recognize such documents as entitling the bearer to all appropriate facilities.

3. That in respect to passports and visas the member governments accord to the officials and employees of the Administration the same treatment as is accorded to the officials and employees of comparable rank of their own or other governments.

4. That all member governments take the necessary steps to grant all appropriate and possible priorities for the travel of the officials of the Administration on official business and government rebates for such travel.

5. That the member governments make any necessary arrangements with the Director General for the application of the foregoing recommendations.

II. That the Council requests the Director General:

1. To initiate immediate negotiations with member governments to bring such arrangements into operation as rapidly as possible.

2. Wherever appropriate, to approach non-member governments with a view to their granting such of the above-mentioned facilities, privileges,

immunities, and exemptions as may be desirable to facilitate the work of the Administration.

Resolution 37: Personnel Policies

WHEREAS, The Council desires to promote the concept of a truly international civil service; and,

WHEREAS, It recognizes that the success of the Administration will in large part depend upon the vision, competence, integrity, and loyalty of the men and women who will become its administrative officers, and comprise its technical staff; and that the vesting, by the Agreement, of full executive authority and responsibility in the Director General, requires that he act with the greatest possible freedom in the selection of personnel and the establishment of personnel standards; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the staff of the Administration should be of an international character, selected upon the basis of individual competence, character, and integrity, without discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, nationality, or creed, and recruited upon as wide a geographic basis as is possible, compatible with efficient administration; and that salary standards be established at a sufficiently high level to make it possible for the Administration to secure the employment of persons possessing the highest qualifications within their own particular field of endeavor; and that due consideration should be given to the special problems which will arise because of the varying salary standards that will prevail in the different countries in which the Administration will operate.

2. That the Council recommends (*a*) that all member governments endeavor to make available to the Administration such persons in their own civil service as the Director General may invite to join the staff of the Administration; and to take proper steps to insure that the established rights and status of such persons shall be in no way adversely affected by their temporary employment by the Administration; (*b*) that international agencies be urged to adopt the same policy with respect to such of their employees as may be invited to join the staff of the Administration.

Resolution 38: The Administrative Budget and the Allocation of Administrative Expenses

Resolved: I. That the annual budget covering the necessary administrative expenses of the Administration for the calendar year 1944 and the unelapsed part of the year 1943 submitted by the Director General in the amount of $10,000,000 is hereby approved.

2. That the total amount of $10,000,000 approved in the preceding paragraph is allocated to the member governments in the following proportions:

	Percentage
Australia	1.50
Belgium	1.00
Bolivia	.10
Brazil	1.50
Canada	3.00
Chile	.20
China	5.00
Colombia	.30
Costa Rica	.05
Cuba	.20
Czechoslovakia	1.00
Dominican Republic	.05
Ecuador	.05
Egypt	.70
El Salvador	.05
Ethiopia	.05
French Committee of National Liberation	4.00
Greece	.50
Guatemala	.05
Haiti	.05
Honduras	.05
Iceland	.05
India	4.00
Iran	.10
Iraq	.10
Liberia	.05
Luxembourg	.05
Mexico	.70
Netherlands	1.50
New Zealand	.30
Nicaragua	.05
Norway	.30
Panama	.05
Paraguay	.05
Peru	.25
Philippines	.05
Poland	1.00
Union of South Africa	1.00
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	15.00
United Kingdom	15.00
United States of America	40.00
Uruguay	.20
Venezuela	.10
Yugoslavia	.70
	100.00

Resolution 39: The Salary of the Director General

Resolved, That the salary of the Director General be the salary of the members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States of America.

Resolution 40: The Rules of Procedure of the Council and the Rules of Standing Committees of the Council

Resolved, That the Rules of Procedure of the Council attached hereto,[3] together with Annex I thereto, Rules of Standing Committees of the Council,[4] shall be the rules of procedure of the Council and the rules of Standing Committees of the Council.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL

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.

[3] Text follows.

[4] Text follows.

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 [5] 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 Chairmen 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 term, a new Chairman shall be elected for the unexpired term.

3. In addition to the other 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 authorization the Deputy Directors General, shall

[5] 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.

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 organization 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 wherever 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 ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

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 Chairmen of the Council, for the four members of the General Committee to be elected by the Council, and for appointments to each standing or other committee of the Council for which new appointments may be required.[6]

2. At the opening of each session, the Council shall establish a General Committee consisting of the Chairman and Vice Chairmen 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 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, coordinate 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 authorize 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 mem-

[6] Whenever the term "standing committee" appears in these Rules of Procedure, it shall be construed to include the Committee on Supplies of the Council.

bers 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 organizations, 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: PROCEDURE FOR THE 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 favor 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.

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 report 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 OF THE COUNCIL

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.

ANNEX I: RULES OF STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL [7]

ARTICLE I: APPOINTMENT AND TENURE OF COMMITTEE

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.

[7] Including the Committee on Supplies of the Council.

4. Except in the case of appointments made by the Central Committee in accordance with 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 authorized 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 OF THE COUNCIL

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 organizations, 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 OF THE COUNCIL

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 reelection.

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 OF COMMITTEES

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.

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 voting 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 authorization 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 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 authorization 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.

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.

Resolution 41: Regulations with Respect to Expenditures and Receipts of the Administration

Resolved, That the Council adopts the regulations attached hereto which shall be considered as Annex II to the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

ANNEX II: REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

1. The fiscal year of the Administration shall be the calendar year.

2. The Director General shall submit to the Council at its regular session next preceding the commencement of the calendar year an annual budget covering the estimated administrative expenses of the Administration for that year. The budget for the calendar year 1944 shall include estimated administrative expenditures for the year 1944 and for the unelapsed part of the year 1943. The budget shall be accompanied by a statement of the estimated receipts, a statement of the actual expenditures through the end of the quarter preceding the submission of the budget, and by an explanation and justification of the amount budgeted.

3. The Director General may submit to any session of the Council supplementary budgets or a budget amending a previously approved budget.

4. The proposed budget or a supplementary budget shall be referred for consideration to the appropriate committee of the Council for report, comment, and recommendation for action by the Council.

5. The approval of the budget or a supplementary budget by the Council shall make available to the Director General from the general resources of the Administration, for obligations and expenditures for administrative purposes during the year to which the budget relates, the amount specified therein but not exceeding such amount.

6. Pending the consideration which may be required for the final determination of a method of allocation, the amount of administrative expenses of the Administration approved by the Council in the annual budget or in a supplementary budget shall be allocated for the year 1944 to member governments in the proportions shown in the resolution adopted by the Council relating to the Administrative Budget and the allocation of administrative expenses. The consideration of the question whether the pro-

portions shown in the Appendix require revision in order to provide a method of allocation for subsequent years appropriate to the Administration shall be referred to an appropriate committee of the Council upon its establishment. The Council recognizes that the criterion of allocations hitherto adopted by other bodies is not suitable to the Administration.

The allocation to member governments for the succeeding year shall be adjusted for any differences between the provisional allocations and those finally determined.

Upon the admission of a government as a member, its share of administrative expense shall be fixed by the Council upon recommendation by the appropriate committee of the Council.

7. 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. A member government may treat its share of the administrative expense as included in its general contribution for participation in the work of the Administration.

8. The Director General shall prescribe the procedure for setting up and maintaining accounts showing administrative and operating expenditures and the receipts from each government of its contribution, including its share of the administrative expense.

9. The Director General shall make provision for the bonding of employees to insure the Administration against loss by their acts.

10. The Director General shall designate the depositories of any funds held in the name of the Administration.

11. The Director General shall, in consultation with the appropriate member government, select such fiscal agents for the Administration as he may require.

12. The Director General shall submit to the appropriate committee of the Council, quarterly reports of operating and administrative expenditures and receipts, and copies thereof furnished to each member of the Council.

13. Upon nomination by the appropriate committee of the Council the Council shall appoint a person or firm to make annually an independent audit of the accounts and records of the Administration, and a copy of each audit shall be furnished to each member of the Council.

Resolution 42: Amending Resolution 17

WHEREAS, Paragraph A, I, (3) of Resolution No. 17 contemplates that the Director General will compute estimates of over-all requirements in conformity with the bases and policies developed by the Regional Committees and approved by the Council; and,

WHEREAS, The above-mentioned paragraph has proved to be inconsistent with the provisions of Paragraph A, III, (2) of the same resolution, which states that one of the Director General's first and most important tasks shall be to arrange, through the appropriate national and inter-

governmental agencies, for the necessary allocations and procurement of supplies in order to create balanced reserves; it is therefore

Resolved, That the following sentence be added to Paragraph A, I, (3) of Resolution No. 17: "This provision shall not be permitted to delay in any way the initiation by the Director General of whatever action is necessary for the allocation and procurement of essential supplies."

Resolution 43: The Administrative Budget and the Allocation of Administrative Expenses

Resolved: 1. That the annual budget covering the necessary administrative expenses of the Administration for the calendar year 1945 submitted by the Director General in the amount of $11,500,000 is hereby approved.

2. Of the total amount of $11,500,000 approved in the preceding paragraph, $4,000,000 shall be provided out of funds authorized for administrative expenses for the calendar year 1944 and the unelapsed part of the year 1943 by Resolution No. 38 and not used during that period, and the balance of $7,500,000 shall be paid by the member governments, and is allocated to them in the following percentages:

Australia	1.50	Iraq	.10
Belgium	1.00	Liberia	.05
Bolivia	.10	Luxembourg	.05
Brazil	1.50	Mexico	.70
Canada	3.00	Netherlands	1.50
Chile	.20	New Zealand	.30
China	5.00	Nicaragua	.05
Colombia	.30	Norway	.30
Costa Rica	.05	Panama	.05
Cuba	.20	Paraguay	.05
Czechoslovakia	1.00	Peru	.25
Dominican Republic	.05	Philippines	.05
Ecuador	.05	Poland	1.00
Egypt	.70	Union of South Africa	1.00
El Salvador	.05	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10.00
Ethiopia	.05	United Kingdom	15.00
France	4.00	United States of America	40.00
Greece	.50	Uruguay	.20
Guatemala	.05	Venezuela	.10
Haiti	.05	Yugoslavia	.70
Honduras	.05	Unallocated	5.00
Iceland	.05		100.00
India	4.00		
Iran	.10		

3. Any funds collected during the year 1945 from the allocations made to member governments under Resolution No. 38, and any funds for administrative expenses from new members admitted to the Administration, shall be collected and added to the receipts for administrative purposes; and such collections together with any funds which may remain unexpended

from the amount received pursuant to Resolution No. 38 shall be available to meet expenditures under the 1945 budget approved in paragraph 1 of this resolution, and to compensate for the 5 percent remaining unallocated for 1945, but the total authorized expenditure for Administrative purposes for the calendar year 1945 shall not exceed $11,500,000.

4. Whenever a member government shall have paid over to the Administration its general contribution under Sections 4 and 5 of Resolution No. 14 and shall elect that its share of the administrative expenses for the year 1945 as allocated by paragraph 2 above shall be paid out of such general contribution, the Administration is authorized to transfer the appropriate amount from its general funds to its administrative receipts and to make the appropriate credit to the member government whose funds are so transferred.

5. Such incidental expenses as may be incurred by administrative officials and employees during temporary and limited stays within a liberated area, and which fall to be paid out of the local currency of the area, may be charged to operating expense.

Resolution 44: Auditors of the Administration

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 25 provides that the Committee on Financial Control shall recommend auditors to the Council and advise the Council regarding the scope and frequency of the reports to be obtained from the auditors; and,

WHEREAS, The said Resolution requires that the auditors' reports shall cover in particular the system of account employed by the Administration, the funds expended in the purchase and received from the sale of supplies, the liabilities of the Administration and generally any matters of substance which the auditors may raise on examination of the Administration's accounts; and,

WHEREAS, The Committee on Financial Control has made certain recommendations to the Council including a proposal that the Committee should appoint an Audit Subcommittee to be composed of not less than three and not more than five technically competent auditors (who shall themselves serve and not have an alternate) from the member countries; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Council accepts the recommendations for the appointment of an auditor of the Administration made by the Committee on Financial Control.

2. That Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. be appointed the Auditors of the Administration.

3. That the Auditors' first report cover the period to the close of business on 31 December 1944, and that subsequent reports be made annually thereafter, provided that interim reports shall be made whenever possible quarterly.

4. That the first report shall be accompanied by a report on the system of accounting adopted by the Administration.

5. That, for the purpose of each report, the Auditors' examination of the balance sheet, the statement of revenue and expenditure and the supporting statements be directed towards (*a*) establishing that due authority exists for all kinds of expenditures incurred; (*b*) reporting whether or not the balance sheet and the said statements and supporting statements fairly present the financial position of the Administration as at the date of the statements and the results of the operations of the Administration for the period covered by such statements; (*c*) reporting any matters of substance arising out of their examination of the Administration's accounts.

6. That the Director General contract with the Auditors in accordance with arrangements made between the Auditors and the Committee on Financial Control to make the examination on the basis of salary cost of personnel engaged plus 50 percent thereof, plus traveling, maintenance and out of pocket expenses; provided that for the time being the amount authorized by the Council from which the expenses of the annual examination shall be paid shall be $75,000.

7. That the Auditors consult with the Audit Subcommittee of the Committee on Financial Control, concerning all policy aspects of the audit, with a view to receiving special instructions from such subcommittee concerning detailed investigations to be made and any special matters to be included in the audit. The Auditors from time to time will report to the Audit Subcommittee of the Committee on Financial Control the time expended on the audit and the expense incurred thereby. In the event the above-mentioned sum of $75,000 shall require to be increased, the Subcommittee shall make its recommendations to the Committee on Financial Control, which may, pending a further meeting of the Council, authorize such an interim addition to the above-mentioned sum as may be required to carry on the work.

8. That the Committee on Financial Control appoint an Audit Subcommittee to be composed of not less than three and not more than five persons of special technical competence (who shall themselves serve and not have an alternate) from the member countries. The members of the Subcommittee shall expend as much time as necessary for the performance of the functions of the Subcommittee. The function of the Audit Subcommittee may require that the members thereof devote their full time to its work. Until the Committee on Financial Control shall have decided that such full time work is required, the members of the Audit Subcommittee shall be paid their salaries and their expenses by their governments. If and after the Committee on Financial Control shall determine that their full time work is required for the purpose of the Audit Subcommittee, their salaries and expenses shall be paid by the Director General out of the resources of the Administration.

9. That the Audit Subcommittee consult with the Auditor and give

directions to him concerning the policy aspects of the audit and detailed investigations to be made and any special matters to be included in the audit, and concerning any prospective increase in the cost of the audit over and above the amount presently authorized in paragraph 6 above or subsequently to be authorized by the Committee on Financial Control or otherwise. The Audit Subcommittee is further empowered to examine the records and accounts of the Administration in any place where the Administration operates and to make reports and recommendations thereon to the Committee on Financial Control which shall in turn report such findings to the Council.

10. That the Auditors' reports, together with any comments which the Director General may wish to make on them, be referred, together with the aforesaid reports and recommendations of the Audit Subcommittee, to the Committee on Financial Control, which shall in turn report the Audit Subcommittee findings together with its own report to the Council.

11. That the Auditors appointed under this Resolution shall have authority to examine any and all accounts and records of the Administration in any place where the Administration operates.

Resolution 45: Amending Resolution 21

WHEREAS, Article III, paragraph 4, of the Agreement provides that the Committee on Supplies of the Council shall consist of the members of the Council, or their alternates, representing the member governments likely to be principal suppliers of materials for relief and rehabilitation;

WHEREAS, India is likely to be among the principal suppliers of materials for relief and rehabilitation;

Resolved, That Resolution No. 21 (A Resolution Fixing the Composition of the Committee on Supplies) be amended to make the first paragraph of that Resolution read as follows:

1. That the Committee on Supplies shall consist of members of the Council or their alternates representing Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Resolution 46: Displaced Persons in Territories Never Occupied by the Enemy

WHEREAS, Displaced persons are defined in Resolution No. 10 and,

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

WHEREAS, It is laid down in Resolution No. 10 that it is to be the duty of the Administration to assist such persons when their return to their homes is a matter of urgency; it is therefore

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE 4 OF COMMITTEE IV, PARAGRAPH 8

8. As regards "agreement with the appropriate governments," the Subcommittee understands that the governments concerned may include the government or governing authority (other than an enemy or ex-enemy government or governing authority) of the country in which the persons to be repatriated are temporarily resident, of any country through which they may have to pass, of the country in which they were formerly residents, and of the country of which they are nationals. The Subcommittee assumes that UNRRA in the course of seeking to reach agreement with these various governments will keep the other governments concerned fully informed of the progress of the negotiations. The Subcommittee, recognizing that UNRRA cannot render assistance to any of the categories of persons referred to above without the concurrence and cooperation of the governments concerned, which it will be the duty of UNRRA to secure, expresses the hope that all the governments concerned will deal with any requests which they may receive from UNRRA in this connection in a spirit of wide humanity even if the request refers to persons who are not their nationals. The Subcommittee's further recommendations on this point and on the question of cooperation with the military authorities are contained in paragraphs 14, 15, 17, 20, and 23, below.[9]

[8] Text follows.

[9] See *Journal,* First Council, pp. 161–162.

Resolution 47: The Responsibility of the Administration for the Removal or Repatriation of Intruded Persons

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 10 provides:

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

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

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

2. That all expenses connected with such possible operations shall be paid by or ultimately recoverable from the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned.

Resolution 48: Amendment of the Rules of the Standing Committees of the Council (Annex 1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council)

Resolved, That the Rules of Procedure of the Council, and Annex 1 thereto, being the Rules of Standing Committees of the Council, be amended in the following particulars:

I. Amend Section 4 of Article III of Annex I—Rules of Standing Committees of the Council—to read as follows:

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.

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.

II. Further amend Section 4 of Article V of Annex I—Rules of Standing Committees of the Council—to read as follows:

4. Any request from a regional committee to any technical committee for the establishment 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. 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. In case of need, the chairman may proceed to appoint such technical subcommittees with the authorization of a majority of the members, subject to subsequent formal approval by the committee.

Resolution 49: The Official Seal of the Administration

Resolved, That the design reproduced below shall be the Official Seal of the Administration.

Resolution 50: Waiving a Second Regular Session of the Council in 1944

Resolved, 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.

Resolution 51: Authorizing the Central Committee to Admit Denmark between Sessions of the Council

Resolved, If after the liberation of Denmark an appropriate Danish Government or Authority makes application for membership in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and if the urgency of the situation requires consideration of the application before the next session of the Council, the Central Committee is authorized to consider such application, and, in its discretion, to admit Denmark to membership under such conditions as it deems appropriate.

Resolution 52: Modification of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1933

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 8, paragraph 2, provides, "That the Council recommends that member governments and recognized national authorities cooperate fully with the Administration in establishing at the earliest

possible date regional and other emergency agreements and arrangements for the notification within the limits of military security, of diseases likely to become epidemic, uniformity in quarantine regulations, and for other measures of prevention," it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Council approves in principle the preliminary drafts of the International Sanitary Convention, and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of 21 June 1926 and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of 12 April 1933.

2. That the Council, while recognizing that the approval in principle of the preliminary drafts in no way binds member governments to signing them, requests the Director General to submit copies of the French and English texts of these drafts to member governments for their early consideration.

3. That the Council requests that member governments shall submit their comments not later than 1 November 1944, and that copies of such comments shall be sent immediately to member governments by the quickest practicable method.

4. That the Council instructs the Health Committee to prepare, at a special meeting, final drafts of the said Conventions after having taken account of any comments received; that as soon as practicable after 1 November, not less than thirty days' notice of the special meeting shall be given by telegraph to member governments.

5. That the Council requests the Director General to make arrangements with the approval of the Central Committee for a member government to be nominated by that Committee to act as depository and to have the Conventions opened for signature not later than 15 December 1944. The Conventions shall then remain open for signature until 15 January 1945.

6. That the Council authorizes the Director General, at the time when the emergency Conventions come into force, to undertake the functions set out therein for the period for which the emergency amending Conventions are to remain in force, at the end of which time it is hoped the International Office of Public Health will be able to exercise its full functions.

Resolution 53: Reservations and Declarations of the Congress of the United States

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States of America has enacted Public Law 267, 78th Congress, 2nd Session, approved 28 March 1944, authorizing appropriations for participation by the United States in the work of the Administration; and

WHEREAS, Sections 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of said Public Law 267 read, respectively, as follows:

Sec. 3. In the adoption of this joint resolution the Congress expresses its approval of and reliance upon the policy adopted by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at the First Session of the Council, summarized in paragraph 11 of Resolution No. 12, and reading as follows:

11. The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief. No new construction or reconstruction work is contemplated, but only rehabilitation as defined in the preamble of the Agreement. Problems such as unemployment are important, but not determining factors. They are consequences and, at the same time, motives of action. The Administration cannot be called upon to help restore continuous employment in the world.

Sec. 5. No amendment under article VIII (*a*) of the Agreement involving any new obligation for the United States shall be binding upon the United States without approval by joint resolution of Congress.

Sec. 6. In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservation:

That in the case of the United States the appropriate constitutional body to determine the amount and character and time of the contributions of the United States is the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 7. In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservation:

That it is understood that the provision in paragraph 11 of Resolution Numbered 12 adopted at the First Session of the Council, referred to in section 3 of this joint resolution and reading "The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief," contemplates that rehabilitation means and is confined only to such activities as are necessary to relief.

Sec. 8. In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservation:

That the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall not be authorized to enter into contracts or undertake or incur obligations beyond the limits of appropriations made under this authorization and by other countries and receipts from other sources;

it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Council hereby declares that nothing contained in said Sections 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 is inconsistent with the provisions of the Agreement and Resolutions on Policy of the Council.

2. That the Council accordingly accepts the reservations of the Congress of the United States as above set forth.

3. That the Council requests the Director General to arrange through the United States member on the Council for the transmission of the text of this Resolution to the Congress of the United States.

Resolution 54: Amending Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The Agreement provides in its preamble as follows:

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;

WHEREAS, Article I, paragraph 2, of the Agreement provides in part as follows:

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

(*a*) To plan, coordinate, 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; and,

WHEREAS, Since the First Session of the Council, the constitutional bodies of certain of the member governments have made certain recommendations with regard to the areas in which the Administration may operate; it is therefore

Resolved, That the last paragraph of Resolution No. 1, Part I, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Nothing in the above should be taken as preventing the Administration from carrying on activities in other areas in order to perform the tasks laid upon it in the Agreement, provided that the government or authority (military or civil) exercising administrative authority in the area concerned agrees. In this regard, in so far as the resources and facilities of the Administration shall permit, any United Nations area under the control of any of the United Nations which is of importance to the military operations of the United Nations and which is stricken by famine or disease may be included in the benefits to be made available through the Administration, provided that in every case of action under this sentence the Director General shall immediately inform the Central Committee and shall also inform the Council at its next ensuing meeting.

Resolution 55: Recommendations of the Committee of the Council for Europe regarding Bases for Requirements and Related Recommendations

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

WHEREAS, Article I of Part A of Resolution No. 17 provides that the Committee of the Council for Europe recommend to the Council bases for relief and rehabilitation requirements in Europe and that the Director General compute estimates of over-all requirements for relief and rehabilitation in Europe in conformity with such bases therefor as are adopted by the Council.

WHEREAS, The Committee of the Council for Europe appointed technical Subcommittees of the Committee to consider and report technical requirements for such bases.

WHEREAS, The Subcommittees have considered the subject of their respective assignments and have filed reports with the Committee of the Council for Europe.

WHEREAS, The Committee of the Council for Europe has considered and approved these reports of its technical Subcommittees and has recommended that the Council adopt the technical recommendations of the reports as bases for the computation by the Director General of the over-all requirements in Europe for relief and rehabilitation; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Council approves the recommendations of the Committee of the Council for Europe (Council II Document 8).

2. That the Council accepts the technical recommendations of the Subcommittees of the Committee of the Council for Europe as contained in the following reports: [10]

A. Report of the standing technical Subcommittee on Health for Europe (THE/E(44)20) dated 19 June 1944 providing the method of calculating medical supplies for relief in Europe and THE/E(44)26 dated 19 September 1944.

B. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Food Subcommittee for Europe (CCE(44)24) dated 29 June 1944 providing bases of food requirements for relief in Europe, and report of the standing technical Subcommittee on Health (THE/E(44)NC/4).

C. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Textile Subcommittee for Europe (*Ad Hoc* T/E(44)27) dated 5 July 1944 providing bases of clothing including footwear and textiles for the relief of Europe.

D. Report of the standing technical Subcommittee on Agriculture (TAG/E(44)30) dated 10 June 1944 providing bases of requirements for supplies and materials for the rehabilitation of agriculture and fisheries in Europe and TAG/E(44)50(*a*) and TAG/E(44)52.

E. Standing technical Subcommittee on Industrial Rehabilitation Statement on Bases of Requirements for Industrial Rehabilitation (TIR/E(44)20) dated 17 July 1944, with the following modifications in the bases contained in that statement:

(*a*) At the end of paragraph numbered 16 insert the following paragraph:

In accordance with Resolutions Nos. 12 and 13, equal priority with the above should also be given to provision of the means for the rehabilitation of essential relief industries, such as those which provide food, shelter, clothing, medical supplies, and raw materials for them.

(*b*) At the beginning of paragraph numbered 17 insert the following phrase: "Subject to the recommendations in paragraph 16 as amended by the Council."

[10] Excerpts embodying main essentials follow.

(*c*) At the end of the fourth sentence of paragraph numbered 20 insert the following phrase: ", as outlined in Resolution No. 13."

3. That the Council recommends that the Director General compute estimates of the over-all requirements for relief and rehabilitation of Europe in conformity with the provisions of the reports accepted in paragraph 2 of this Resolution; provided that the Director General in the exercise of reasonable administrative discretion may make such adjustments in any of the bases for relief and rehabilitation provided in paragraph 2 hereof as promote equitable distribution of articles and supplies and render the administration thereof more adaptable to the exigencies that may arise in the administration of relief and rehabilitation in Europe.

4. That the Council authorizes the Director General to adopt bases for articles and supplies not included in the bases set forth in the reports accepted in paragraph 2 hereof which are not inconsistent with the bases provided in any of the reports accepted in paragraph 2 hereof.

BASES OF REQUIREMENTS

This appendix contains excerpts from documents mentioned in Resolution No. 55.

REPORT: SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH FOR EUROPE (THE/E(44)20)

3. The Subcommittee recommend:

(*a*) That in the case of general medical supplies lists of requirements be compiled on reasonable levels of consumption for given units of population.

(*b*) That the total number of these lists allocated to each country be determined by the application of factors based on (*i*) total population, (*ii*) pre-war medical facilities calculated on numbers of hospital beds, consideration being given also to numbers of doctors, and to degrees of medical development as shown by polyclinics, dispensaries and institutes of preventive medicine, and (*iii*) best available estimates of current deficiency in medical stores and facilities. In applying the last factor the distinction between expendable stores, requiring constant replenishment, and non-expendable stores should be carefully borne in mind.

(*c*) That material required for the control of epidemics and for displaced persons be calculated as far as possible according to the needs of countries concerned, but allowing for a contingency reserve of supplies to be held in the form of a pool for distribution by UNRRA as required. Requirements of this kind should be considered separately in the light of prevailing conditions and given the highest possible priority, as should also any extra provision made on account of the high incidence of other diseases such as tuberculosis and gastro-intestinal and skin conditions.

Note on Substitutes and Priorities (*THE/E(44)26*). On the question of substitutes it is clear that in the production and supply of the widely varied commodities required under medical stores it may be necessary to substitute certain material for that specified in the lists. This would only

be detailed in character and would not affect in any appreciable degree either the quantity or quality of any medical supplies. The Subcommittee therefore agrees that in cases where considerations of production and supply necessitate it, alterations in the individual lists may be made, provided such alterations are done after competent medical advice.

Furthermore, owing to the extremely small amount of tonnage involved compared to other commodities such as food, the question of priorities in the case of medical supplies should not arise. In view of the impossibility of determining beforehand the relative importance of different medical needs the Subcommittee feels that in cases where a system of priorities is necessitated the total quantity of all types of medical stores should be reduced, rather than any individual items, subject to any modification necessitated by conditions existing at the time.

REPORT: AD HOC SUBCOMMITTEE FOR EUROPE (CCE(44)24)

I. *Bases for Estimating Over-all Food Requirements for All Allied Occupied Countries in Europe.* 1. The estimates should be based on the average consumption for the total population of 2,650 calories (at the retail stage) per head per day.

The Director General, when proceeding to the calculation of requirements, should, before submitting them to the Combined Boards, obtain from each Allied Government figures for the foodstuffs to make up this 2,650 calorie level for that country, so that the Director General may take proper account of the special needs of the different countries and of their food habits as indicated in their pre-war pattern of consumption.

The above is subject to the modifications required by paragraph 4 below.

2. The estimates should include sufficient quantities of milk and eggs to enable the following allowances to be made for priority groups of the population in each Allied territory.

	Whole Milk Liters per Day	*Eggs per Week*
Pregnant and nursing mothers	¾	7
Children, 0–3 years	¾	0
Children, 4–7 years	½	0
Sick people	½	7

The question whether the above quantities of milk and eggs are appropriate has been referred to the technical Subcommittee on Health. They have also been asked to state whether they consider the provision of vitamin and mineral supplements for these priority groups necessary and, if so, to recommend the allowances which should be provided.

3. Provision should be made as part of the Requirements Program for special diets for the population of areas whose health has been seriously undermined by prolonged existence barely above the starvation level, among whom there is evidence of large scale deficiency conditions, the

provision of such diets being regarded as part of the medical treatment of patients to restore them to normal health. The question of a suitable diet for this purpose has been referred for consideration to the technical Subcommittee on Health.

4. In order to facilitate the de-rationing of bread of a grain composition acceptable to the country as early as possible in all Allied liberated areas, even in those where this will not be possible within the limits of the 2,650 calories, a Reserve Pool of wheat should be established amounting to 10 to 15 percent of the total estimates of the wheat import requirements (and additional thereto) of the Allied occupied territories in Europe.

5. The imports from outside Europe should include reasonable quantities of commodities like cocoa, coffee, flavorings, etc.

6. Special imports of salt should be provided for those countries deficient in this commodity.

7. In addition, a special Strategic Relief Reserve should be created without delay to provide the full 2,650 calories (at the retail stage) per head per day for groups of people who may be entirely destitute for various reasons, such as the complete application of the scorched earth policy during military operations, breakdown of transport, etc.

8. To compute the import requirements from outside Europe to meet the over-all requirements of Allied enemy occupied territories in Europe, the supplies available from indigenous production, stockpiles and imports from other European countries for which transport is available should be deducted from the total requirements estimated under (1) above. Provision should be made for sufficient working stocks of each commodity to ensure even and effective distribution.

II. *Principles for Allocating Supplies Made Available by the Combined Food Board.* The *Ad Hoc* Food Subcommittee welcomes the proposal of the Director General to negotiate with the representatives of the Allied Governments, in collaboration with the European Regional Office and in consultation with the European Committee, concerning their equitable proportions of the total food supplies made available by the Combined Boards. In response to his request in the message circulated as CCE(44)18, the following principles are recommended for allocation purposes:

1. It is recognized that UNRRA's primary responsibility is to secure relief supplies in the first place for the liberated territories of the United Nations.

In judging the degree of urgency of the needs of particular countries (as provided in Resolution No. 17) priority and most considerable relief should be given to the countries whose population suffered to the greatest extent from enemy occupation and who actively participated in fighting and resisting the enemy.

2. In assessing the relative degree of urgency of relief needs in the period immediately after liberation, special account should be taken of the needs of priority groups and of the under-nourished populations referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) of I.

3. Although the degree of immediate improvement in the consumption levels must depend on the degree of urgency of need, it is of the utmost importance to prevent deterioration in any respect and to ensure definite improvement in at least some important respects in the food situation in each Allied area in Europe immediately after liberation, compared with the food situation in that area during the last year of enemy occupation. The purpose of the UNRRA program should be to bring this about by raising consumption in all these countries, without delay, to the level specified in (1) of above. If continuing military operations, shipping shortages or supply limitations prevent the immediate attainment of this level, progress towards it should be made as rapidly as possible and during this period of most urgent need (until supplies available per head per day in each country provide a minimum of 2,650 calories, 75 grams of fat and 60 grams of protein—25 to 35 percent animal protein) relief supplies should be directed so that the areas which are already at, above or slightly below those levels of calories and nutrients would receive a minor part of the total relief supplies available if the allocation to them of more than this quantity would prevent others from being brought up to the above levels.

4. A certain flexibility should be allowed to the staff of the Director General in consultation with the Allied countries concerned in regard to the composition of the diet at any given moment to take account of the consumption habits of each country and the constantly changing position of world supplies and transport.

REPORT: SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH FOR EUROPE (THE/E(44)NC/4)

Expert Commission on Nutrition: Report on Questions Referred to the Health Subcommittee by the Ad Hoc *Subcommittee on Food.*

MILK AND EGGS, AND VITAMIN AND MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS FOR PRIORITY GROUPS OF POPULATION IN EACH ALLIED TERRITORY

	Whole Milk cc day	Eggs [a] No. week	Vitamin A I.U. day [c]	Vitamin D I.U. day	Vitamin C mg. day	Vitamin B^1 mg. day	*Fe* mg. day
Expectant mothers							
last 6 months of pregnancy	750	3 [b]	3,000	700	40	1	25
Mothers							
first 6 months after delivery	750	3 [b]	3,000	700	40	1	25
Children							
0–3 years	750	3 [b] at least	3,000	700	20	0.5	25
4–7 years	500 at least	1	3,000	700	20	...	25
8–13 years	250	...	3,000	700	20	...	25
Adolescents							
14–18 years	...	... at least	1,500	...	...	...	25
Sick people	500	3	...	...	...	...	...

[a] Fresh eggs or equivalent quantity of dried eggs.

[b] The highest priority in respect to supplies of *fresh* eggs should be given to children 0–3 years. After them, the expectant and nursing mothers should have priority over older children and sick people.

[c] Expressed as vitamin A, not as carotene.

REPORT: AD HOC TEXTILE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR EUROPE (AD HOC T/E(44)27)

Bases for Estimating Over-all Relief Requirements of Clothing (Excluding Footwear) and Textiles of the Allied Countries in Europe. 1. To meet essential needs, all liberated countries will require clothing and textiles or the raw materials to make such goods. It is necessary to take into special account the wardrobe needs of those countries whose populations have suffered most as a result of war operations and of the active participation of the people in resistance to and struggle against the enemy. It is recognized that UNRRA's primary responsibility is to secure relief supplies in the first place for the liberated territories of the United Nations.

2. The import requirements of different countries vary both in their extent and in their nature (i.e., raw materials or finished goods) but the minimum standard to which all countries should if possible be raised and at which they should be maintained, should, broadly, be the same.

3. This standard should be the minimum required for health, warmth and working efficiency, and it can conveniently be measured in British clothing coupons (using a simplified pointing scale for the purpose).

4. In the opinion of the Panel the standard, expressed in clothing coupons, should be as follows:

	Adult (*14 Years and Over*)	*Child* (*1–13 Years*)	*Infant* (*Under 1 Year*)
For clothing	61	34	29
For household textiles	14	8	8

The standard for household textiles covers one square yard of toweling per four persons; one woolen blanket of about 4.5 square yards (weight about 5 lbs.) per adult; one woolen blanket (about 4.5 sq. yds.) per child; 1.5 square yards woolen blanket material and 1.5 square yards cotton blanket material per infant under one year of age. These are average requirements per individual; in assessing requirements account should be taken by the Administration of climatic differences in the different countries.

5. It should be the function of the Administration in consultation with expert representatives of each of the Allied countries, to assess each country's needs of imported supplies by reference to the above standard. Requirements of clothing and of household textiles, respectively, should not be interchangeable. This standard does not cover industrial clothing. Where such clothing is necessary to enable a person to pursue his calling, the requirements should be separately assessed.

6. The position in certain countries is such as to demand the earliest importation of a high proportion of finished goods or cloth, whereas in other countries the population could be persuaded to carry on with their existing stocks a little longer, provided that the necessary materials are made available so that they can be set to work to produce their own needed supplies.

7. Accordingly, the assessment of needs should be expressed as follows:

(*a*) The total coupon value of supplies urgently needed in whatever form by each country and not available in that country to bring up existing wardrobes to the minimum standard.

(*b*) The coupon value of that part of these urgent supplies which should, if possible, be in the form of finished products or cloth. (If suitable finished products are not available for any country it should be open to that country to request its requirements in the form of raw materials.)

(*c*) The coupon value of that part of these urgent supplies both of clothing and household textiles which should be in the form of raw materials, including yarn and grey cloth.

8. Estimates of requirements should be based on an assessment of present conditions in the several countries. There will be additional requirements due to further deterioration between now and the end of the military period including possibly the results of military operations. It is not possible to make any firm estimates of the extent of this deterioration for individual countries but a general reserve should be included in the UNRRA estimates of over-all requirements to take account of this factor. This should be regarded as a reserve of maneuver enabling the Director General to move quickly to alleviate distress where this is discovered to be most acute. The extent of this reserve should be determined by the Director General in the light of reports received from time to time from the individual countries and of provision made meanwhile by the military authorities.

9. Besides the amounts needed to bring wardrobes up to the minimum standard the people in each country will require sufficient clothing to cover ordinary wear and tear, so that their wardrobes may be maintained. It is very difficult to assess for each garment how many need to be bought in a given period in order to maintain the wardrobe. This depends very largely on the severity of the standard adopted in deciding whether a garment is still fit for use or must be replaced and the extent to which patching, etc., is used to prolong its life. Occupational differences obviously affect the amount of wear which it will stand. For some garments (e.g. overcoats) replacement needs have to be considered over a long period, but even for these some replacements will be essential in the first year because everybody will not have received a new one at the beginning.

10. Under these circumstances, it seems better if possible to obtain a general measure of the amount of clothing needed to make good wear and tear, rather than to attempt a detailed assessment on each garment. Those concerned with the British clothing ration consider that on the average the present British ration for adults, which is about half the prewar consumption, is not quite sufficient to cover the wear and tear, so that wardrobes are gradually deteriorating either in quantity or quality. Sample surveys of wardrobes taken at intervals tend to confirm the reduction by quantity in the poorer classes; there is no practicable way of measuring quality movements with accuracy but all concerned agree as to

the gradual downward tendency. For children the ration (including the supplement) is considered fully to cover wear and tear and with a suitable system of passing on outgrown garments the supplement would probably be unnecessary.

11. British experience is not directly applicable to relief conditions under which it is reasonable to expect greater wear to be extracted from each garment before it is discarded, and allowance must be made for this factor in assessing essential replacements; on the other hand the British ration does not fully cover wear and tear in the case of adults. In the opinion of the Subcommittee these two factors may reasonably be offset against each other and the standard of 42 coupons [11] per adult per annum be adopted. This standard would cover replacements of clothing (excluding footwear), towels, blankets, knitting wool and mending yarn. For children the standard should be based on the standard ration, without the supplement, less the coupons used for footwear, and would be slightly lower i.e. 40 coupons.

12. Paragraph 11 deals with the amount of clothing required by the individual for replacement; an extra amount may be needed in some cases to build up the necessary distribution stocks. Some clothing may be provided from locally produced raw materials, some from imported raw materials, yarn or grey cloth and some from ready-made goods manufactured in Europe or elsewhere. It is desirable that so far as possible countries should take their requirements in the form of raw materials; in this case the necessary proportion for dead stock should be allowed.

13. In the consideration of raw materials requirements, regard should, of course, be had to the capacity likely to be available for manufacturing finished goods either in the country which needs them or as surplus to that country's needs for the relief of its neighbors.

14. The necessary accessories e.g. buttons, needles, thread, etc., should be estimated on expert advice proportionately to the raw materials or other goods available to each country. Unless there are special reasons to the contrary in the case of any country, these proportions of accessories to raw materials will be the same for all. As in the case of clothing some may be provided from locally produced raw materials, some from imported raw materials and some from imported ready-made articles.

15. If requirements calculated on these bases cannot be met from any source of supply a uniform percentage reduction should be made in the minimum wardrobe standard.

Bases for Estimating Over-all Relief Requirements of Footwear and Material for Footwear of the Allied Occupied Countries in Europe. 1. To meet essential needs, all liberated countries will require footwear or the raw materials to make footwear. It is necessary to take into special account the needs of those countries whose populations have suffered

[11] This is made up as follows: Basic issue 48 coupons, plus occupational supplement (4 coupons), plus mending yarn and blankets (1 coupon) minus footwear (11 coupons.)

most as a result of war operations and of the active participation of the people in resistance to and struggle against the enemy. It is recognized that UNRRA's primary responsibility is to secure relief supplies in the first place for the liberated territories of the United Nations.

2. The import requirements of different countries vary both in their extent and in their nature (i.e., raw materials, semi-finished or finished products) but the minimum standard to which all countries should if possible be raised and at which they should be maintained should, broadly, be the same.

3. This standard should be the minimum required for health, warmth and working efficiency. In the opinion of the Panel, the minimum standard for footwear at any time should be one pair of wearable boots or shoes per person.

4. It should be the function of the Administration, in consultation with expert representatives of each of the Allied countries, to assess each country's needs of imported supplies by reference to the above standard. This standard does not cover industrial footwear. Where such additional special footwear is necessary to enable a person to pursue his calling the requirements should be separately assessed.

5. The position in certain countries is such as to demand the earliest importation of a high proportion of finished footwear whereas in other countries the population could be persuaded to carry on with their existing stocks a little longer, provided that the necessary materials are made available so that they can be set to work to produce their own needed supplies.

6. The assessment of needs should be expressed in terms of numbers of pairs of footwear and weight of repair material (in terms of leather equivalent) urgently needed in whatever form by each country and not available in that country to bring up existing footwear stocks to the minimum standard. The quantities required in the following forms should be determined: (*a*) finished footwear (if suitable footwear is not available for any country it should be open to that country to request its requirements in the form of semi-finished or raw materials); (*b*) leather or substitute materials for leather; (*c*) raw materials.

7. Estimates of requirements should be based on an assessment of present conditions in the several countries. There will be additional requirements due to further deterioration between now and the end of the military period including possibly the results of military operations. It is not possible to make any firm estimates of the extent of this deterioration for individual countries but a general reserve should be included in the UNRRA estimates of over-all requirements to take account of this factor. This should be regarded as a reserve of maneuver enabling the Director General to move quickly to alleviate distress where this is discovered to be most acute. The extent of this reserve should be determined by the Director General in the light of reports received from time to time from the in-

dividual countries and of provision made meanwhile by the military authorities.

8. The replacement needs of each country should be the amount of footwear and raw materials necessary to maintain the minimum standard i.e. one wearable pair of boots or shoes per person. These replacement needs must vary considerably between different countries, according, among other things, to the type of footwear available. For this reason, the estimates of replacement needs should be made by the Administration in consultation with the expert representatives in each of the Allied countries.

9. Import requirements for replacement purposes should be estimated on the basis of the total replacement needs minus domestic production. Some footwear may be provided from locally produced raw materials, some from imported raw materials and some from products manufactured in Europe or elsewhere.

10. An extra amount of finished goods may be needed in some places to build up distribution stocks. Since it is desirable that so far as possible countries should take their requirements in the form of raw materials the necessary material for adjusting the process stock to meet the required production should be allowed.

11. In the consideration of raw and semi-finished material requirements, regard should of course be had to the capacity likely to be available for manufacturing the semi-finished or finished products either in the country which needs them or as surplus to that country's needs for the relief of its neighbors.

12. The necessary accessories and processing materials should be estimated on expert advice proportionately to the raw materials or other goods available to each country. Some of these accessories and processing materials may be provided from locally produced raw materials, some from imported raw materials and some from imported semi-finished or finished products.

13. If requirements calculated on these bases cannot be met from any source of supply a uniform percentage reduction should be made.

REPORT: SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE FOR EUROPE (TAG/E(44)30)

1. The basis of requirements of all supplies of materials for the rehabilitation of agriculture and fisheries in the first year of relief is the fulfilment of a program of optimum food production.

2. As concerns agriculture this object will be attained in two ways: (*a*) by the provision of materials such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, fuel, binder twine, food processing plant, food transport equipment, feeding stuffs, breeding and utility livestock and veterinary supplies, which are all essential to the increase of the output of agricultural produce; (*b*) by offering the agriculturist capital goods and current supplies which he desires and for which he will be prepared to deliver,

through legal channels, produce already in his hands, which, without the inducement of a tangible return, he might have been tempted to dispose of through illegal channels and would certainly consume in excessive quantity in his own household and farm.

3. The rehabilitation of agriculture has a further objective which will assume greater importance after the fulfilment of immediate relief needs. It is in all countries the largest single industry on which a great part, not infrequently the major part, of the population is dependent for employment and livelihood. The future freedom from want, the well-being and contentment of this important section of the European population depends on the return of the agricultural industry to independence and prosperity, wherever these have been impaired.

4. In the case of agricultural supplies of all types great importance must be attached to the specific character of the bases and to the need to build up over-all requirements of each type from an assessment of national needs, since supplies adapted to one region are often technically inefficient or even useless when introduced into another.

Recommendations of the Expert Panel on Crops

5. The basis of requirements for the production of crops is a cultivation program adapted to the nutritional needs of Europe and the necessity of helping liberated countries to feed themselves and so reduce their abnormal dependence on imported food in the early stages of relief. Such a program should include the full maintenance or even the enlargement of areas of autumn sown cereals; full maintenance of the cultivation of potatoes, sugar beet and vegetables for food; and such increases in spring cereals and forage crops as may be possible, taking into consideration the possible reduction in the production of potatoes and sugar beet for alcohol in so far as this is required for war purposes; the re-seeding of worn out pastures and sowing down of fresh areas necessary to the maintenance and gradual increase of milk production. To fulfill this program it is necessary to see that adequate quantities of seeds, fertilizers and plant protection materials are available.

6. The basis for the requirements of seeds is the fulfilment of such a cropping program. Shipping space for the immediate importation of seeds of the principal food crops must be weighed against the much larger demands on shipping space for foodstuffs in the event of a subsequent failure in food production due to lack of seed. Vegetable seeds, which are small in bulk, quickly produce food of high nutritional value. Pulses are valuable as a source of vegetable protein. In countries where much pasture has been destroyed or has deteriorated or where the area under green fodder crops has decreased, seeds of fodder crops are needed in order to maintain milk supplies. Owing to the extension of industrial crops in Europe during the war, seeds for these crops will not however generally be needed.[12]

[12] Cotton seed for Greece and flax for France and Belgium are exceptions.

7. Europe is, as a whole, self-supporting in seeds in normal times though there is considerable movement between countries in different climatic zones. It is essential that, on the cessation of hostilities, prompt steps should be taken to organize the collection and distribution of seeds within Europe including enemy countries which were former producers for export. It will also be necessary to provide prompt and adequate food relief and thus prevent the consumption of seeds for food purposes.

8. It is considered, however, that although European countries may be normally self-supporting in seeds, the results of military operations, destruction of crops and stocks, interruption of agricultural work and consumption of seeds as food before liberation takes place, make it essential to provide against local deficiencies, which may be severe and widespread. Deficiencies due to these causes have already occurred in some countries.

9. The statistical bases for estimating requirements vary according to whether the seeds of a specific crop are: (*a*) normally wholly produced within the country; (*b*) normally wholly imported; (*c*) normally in part home produced and in part imported.

10. In the case of (*a*), *seeds normally produced within the country*, the basis of requirements is either: (*i*) the degree to which a shortage of this type of seed is already understood to exist in any country as a result of military destruction, exceptional reduction of sown area, use of seed for food, etc., or (*ii*) an estimate of the probable shortage from one or other of these causes at the time when liberation takes place.

The degree of shortage estimated under (*i*) is based on current reports and varies from nil to 50 percent (in the case of Greece).

The shortage so far estimated under (*ii*) is an average of 10 per cent of total seed requirements, calculated as the area under the crop multiplied by the rate of seeding per hectare. It is recognized, however, that in countries where autumn sowing immediately succeeds harvest this may well be too high since there will be little time in which seed can be consumed or destroyed.

11. In the case of (*b*), *seeds normally imported*, the full pre-war import is the basis of the estimate of requirements since imports of this kind imply that the seed, usually for climatic reasons, cannot be produced in the importing country. In the case of exceptional reductions of sown area of perennials more than pre-war imports may be required.

12. In the case of (*c*), *seeds partly home produced and partly imported*, the need to import is generally the deterioration of homegrown seed and the need to replace with improved or disease-free strains if the level of food production is to be maintained. Where the quantities required for this purpose exceed the allowance for possible destruction the additional requirement should be provided in the estimate.

13. In the case of vegetables for which accurate statistics of sown acreage are not often obtainable, estimates of quantities should be based

on sowings in Great Britain during the war, related to the population of the country under consideration.

14. It should be emphasized that quantitative estimates of seed requirements are not sufficient and that the most careful regard should be paid to climatic conditions and sowing seasons when sources and types are selected for relief supplies, especially to countries which are not normally importers. The value of re-opening European sources of supply has already been stressed. For most countries there is only a limited range of alternative sources and it is useless to plan the supply of seeds from sources where, owing to climatic and soil conditions, the type grown would be quite unsuitable. Considerations of shipping space will rank next to those of climate and variety as a reason for Europe's relying for seed mainly upon its own resources.

15. It will also be necessary to guard against the importation, especially from other continents, of plant diseases. It is assumed that supplying countries will send only seeds which have been tested and guaranteed as sound and healthy. If this proves impossible arrangements should be made for applying protective dressings on arrival.

16. In considering seed potato requirements it must be recognized that seed in use in the last few years may have deteriorated seriously and that import requirements may be in excess of those of normal years.

17. For more detailed recommendation on the bases of seed requirements for relief purposes, reference should be made to the Report on Seed Requirements of the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements, dated 23 March 1943.

Fertilizers. 18. The bases of requirements of fertilizers for relief purposes are: (*a*) the need to fulfill a program of optimum food production; (*b*) soil deterioration due to excessive cropping and deficient supplies of fertilizers during the war years. Requirements of fertilizer stand in direct relation to the additional quantities of food which their application would make possible, with the resultant saving in shipping space next season, since a ton of fertilizer will, under suitable conditions, normally produce several times its own weight in additional food yields.

19. Quantitative estimates should be based on general principles applying to all countries concerned. The principle of maximum food production cannot, however, be applied without regard to pre-war use of fertilizers. In a short-term relief program it is necessary to follow the general line of pre-war practice and send fertilizers in larger quantities to those countries in which farmers understand their value and know how to use them. On the other hand it should be noted that consumption was increasing rapidly from 1935 onwards and that 1935/37 average figures may underestimate consumption in many countries before the war.

20. In Europe several times as much plant food normally reaches the soil from farmyard manure as from fertilizers. It might be desirable to make specific additional allocations to individual countries based on such

factors as (*a*) destruction of livestock, (*b*) lack of concentrated feeding stuffs leading to a further fall in value of farmyard manure, (*c*) increased arable cultivation and (*d*) accumulated fertilizer deficiency in the soil. The factors are, however, too complex and the data too incomplete separately to assess each country's claims on these grounds. In the event of more ample supplies of fertilizers becoming available they should, however, be taken into account.

21. It is recommended that the bases for estimating the requirements of fertilizer should be levels of consumption calculated as a percentage of average annual consumption 1935/37 of the three main fertilizer groups calculated in terms of chemical content:

	N		P_2O_5		K_2O	
	1st 6 months	2nd 6 months	1st 6 months	2nd 6 months	1st 6 months	2nd 6 months
Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, Poland	100	125	60	133	40	100
Greece	150	200	150	300	40	200
Yugoslavia	800	800	400	800	40	100

Of the two levels of consumption suggested, that for the first six months represents a minimum objective which should be increased as soon as circumstances permit. The low level of potash consumption in particular is put forward in view of the probable difficulties, not of supply, since it is a European product, but of inland transport early in the relief period. The amount shown for the second six months represents the recommended level of consumption to which supplies should as soon as possible be adjusted. The higher consumption levels for Greece and Yugoslavia are set in view of the very low pre-war consumption in these countries and the need to promote the maximum yield of food crops.

22. On this basis import requirements are the quantities either of raw materials or product which when added to home production (if any) will bring consumption up to the agreed levels in N, P_2O_5 and K_2O. It is agreed that for purposes of calculation no distinction other than that of chemical content should be made between different types of fertilizers in the same chemical group but that it should be recommended that the need for one type of fertilizer rather than another in the same group (for example basic slag and superphosphate) should as far as possible be met. It is also recommended that as far as factory capacity exists in each country imports should, in order to save shipping, be made as far as possible in raw materials rather than product.

23. Reliable statistics of average annual production of fertilizers both from home produced and imported raw materials in European countries before the war are readily available. Information as to destruction of productive plant or of sources of raw materials in any of the countries

concerned or estimates of probable destruction before liberation should be taken into account in applying the above bases.

24. It should also be borne in mind that the season in which fertilizers can profitably be applied to the soil is short and that deliveries should be made in sufficient time to allow for distribution and (in the case of raw materials) of manufacture. Phosphate and potash are mainly required in the autumn and nitrates in the spring.

25. In view of the paramount importance of food and especially cereal, and potato production in the first year of relief it is agreed that the most urgently needed relief supply will be of phosphatic fertilizers. Although requirements have only been put forward in terms of phosphates, nitrates and potash, requirements of other products such as manganese sulphate and borax should not however be ignored.

Pesticides. 26. The bases for requirements of plant protecting materials are the need to keep up the yields of food crops by preventing losses from fungus and insect pests. Materials will be required for the dressing of standing crops and plants, for home-grown seed and for seed imported from sources whence a guarantee of healthy stock may not be obtainable.

27. The bases for requirements of plant protection material are: (*a*) area under the crop for which a given pesticide is required; (*b*) proportion of the crop normally dressed; (*c*) number of dressings during the year; (*d*) weight of dressing normally used. As information under (*b*) is frequently in the form of a very speculative estimate, the result should be checked against the pre-war production and/or imports of the country concerned. Where factory capacity exists deliveries should be made in the form of raw materials rather than product. Consideration should also be given to the availability of sprayers and other apparatus for the application of plant protection materials.

28. In the absence of information on abnormal needs the pre-war utilization of plant protection material should be provisionally adopted as a standard but in addition to requirements based on the needs of individual countries it is recommended that provision be made for a pool of lead or lime arsenate to be used in the case of an unexpected outbreak of Colorado beetle in any country.

Sacks and Other Containers. 29. The bases for requirements of sacks and other packing materials for cereals, potatoes, fertilizers and other agricultural products including liquid milk and agricultural supplies are: (*a*) the quantity of agricultural products or supplies estimated to be available in the first year of relief and requiring transport other than local movements. This includes both home produced and imported products and supplies with the exception of materials which are imported in containers. In making this estimate account must be taken of the changes in the balance of production, including the increase in vegetable and decline in animal products; (*b*) the type and capacity of container normally in use or the quantity of raw materials (for example raw jute or jute fabric) necessary

for its manufacture; (*c*) absence of normal raw materials during the war and inferiority and excessive depreciation of many substitutes; (*d*) the rate of turn around and of loss of containers of each type.

30. An estimate of the total quantity of containers required for the movement of agricultural products and supplies will depend on these factors. The import requirements are the balance remaining after the deduction of the quantity which can be manufactured from home produced raw materials, including reasonably efficient substitutes. It is recognized that substitutes may also have to be used to fill relief requirements but preference should be given to materials capable of being used more than once.

Recommendations of the Expert Panel on Agricultural Machinery Installations and Food Processing Plant

31. The basis of all requirements of agricultural machinery, implements and tools; of accessories thereto such as fuel, lubricants and binder twine; of machine tools and raw materials for the production of such agricultural machinery and implements; and of plant and installations for the processing of home grown food, is the efficient execution of a program of optimum food production and the transfer of such food to the consumer in its most convenient and wholesome form. The bases of requirements of plant and installations, machine tools and industrial raw materials should be considered in consultation with the standing technical Subcommittee on Industrial Rehabilitation.

Agricultural Machinery, Implements and Tools. 32. Import requirements of agricultural machinery, implements and tools should be estimated for each country on the bases set out below. Not all these factors are relevant to the position in all countries and the weight which must be attached to each factor in reaching a conclusion varies appreciably from country to country.

(*a*) Assuming that the pre-war quantity of agricultural machinery was then adequate for European agriculture, requirements would be based in the first instance on the decline in numbers in each category, i.e. on an estimate of production, import and export of each type of agricultural machine before and since the war in each country.

(*b*) Depreciation must, however, be taken into account and not only the normal but the excessive use of machines should be considered as also the lack of materials and facilities for repair.

(*c*) But the shortage of available agricultural machinery is not the only factor to be considered and the changes, resulting from war conditions, in the structure of European agriculture must be taken into account, in particular the need for replacement of draught animals lost during the war.[13] After taking into account the fact that in some countries there were

[13] According to the estimates of the Inter-Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau these losses amounted to about 4.5 million head which means about 30 percent of the total draught animal population.

certain reserves of animals,[14] the aim should be to supply tractors to replace the losses of those draught animals which were fully employed.

The replacement of such losses as quickly as possible is essential so as to avoid a permanent decrease in agricultural production and undesirable changes in the agricultural structure. (*i*) Estimates of tractor requirements, both numbers and types should also take into account difficulties of utilisation due to lack of trained drivers, mechanics and engineers, fuel and the transport and storage of fuel; organization of repairs, etc. The suggested allocation of tractors for European countries made by the Inter-Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau in its Report of June 1943. (Appendix II of the Report on Agricultural Machinery should be consulted). (*ii*) It is necessary to consider, with the import of tractors, the need to import all agricultural implements adapted to tractor cultivation since most machinery designed for draught animals is useless with tractors. At the same time, in selecting machinery for tractors, the possibility of its use with draught animals should be kept in mind.

(*d*) Machinery used to replace manpower, e.g. harvesting machinery, potato diggers, should be sent primarily to those countries and those districts where agricultural labor is insufficient. In this case it would be necessary to take into consideration not only territories which suffered from lack of manpower even before the war, but the compulsory displacement of populations by the German administration.

(*e*) Since it would probably be impossible to provide European countries with their full normal requirements of machinery in the form of imports, it will be necessary to keep existing machinery in operation as long and as fully as possible. As regards machinery imported from abroad and especially from overseas, the supply of spare parts when available in the producing countries, should be taken into consideration. Requirements should be based on expert advice as to the rate of use of spare parts. The question of local manufacture of agricultural machinery and spare and repair parts is treated in paragraph 40 below. Provision should also be made for efficient local repair, including welding.

(*f*) As particular types of machinery are often used for short periods only and are not in continuous full-time use by individual farmers, the cooperative or other joint use of such machinery is strongly recommended especially in the case of tractors and other heavy machines.

(*g*) The supplies of agricultural machinery should be related to a cropping program aiming at optimum food production in the first year of relief.

(*h*) Particular care should be given to providing liberated countries

[14] It is difficult to estimate these reserves but they undoubtedly represented a much lower percentage of the total than the losses which have taken place. It is generally assumed that one horse on an average mixed farm can be used to cultivate 20 acres of land. Farms below the minimum efficient size did not make full use of their horses; this figure varies however considerably from country to country with different types of work animals and conditions of farming.

with machinery necessary for the cultivation of fallow land and land left derelict or abandoned in the course of military operations.

(*i*) The importance of supplying agricultural machinery depends principally on seasonal work and therefore the priority for particular types of agricultural machines varies greatly according to the period of year when deliveries take place.

33. It is emphasized that though quantitative estimates of requirements must be made on the above bases, which (apart from the question of relative importance of factors referred to in paragraph 32) are common to all the countries concerned the actual types and combinations of machines and implements appropriate to each country can only be decided in consultation with the expert representatives of that country who are familiar with the marked local variations in soil, climate and terrain which exist in Europe. If this precaution is neglected much disappointment and waste, through the delivery of unsuitable machinery, is likely to result.

34. It is further pointed out that if Europe is liberated gradually and as a result of prolonged military action, the need for agricultural machinery in some, at least, of the countries liberated is likely to be greater than had been anticipated. It is strongly recommended that some emergency reserve consisting of machines and implements in common use in all countries should be created and held on a pool basis for the purpose of meeting such contingencies—otherwise there is a risk that needs unexpectedly revealed in the countries first liberated, may be met out of supplies allocated to countries still in enemy occupation, a process which might gravely dislocate the food production program in the latter group of countries as soon as liberation took place. Such a reserve should be given equal priority with national requirements.

Fuel and Lubricants. 35. Import requirements of fuel and lubricants should be calculated on the basis of the fullest use being made both of existing machines and those to be imported as relief requirements. *Full use* is defined as the operation of tractors and stationary engines for the maximum annual number of hours consistent with the seasons appropriate to agricultural operations, weather conditions, running repairs and hours of daylight, the consumption per tractor being an average for the types in use.[15]

Binder Twine. 36. Import requirements of binder twine cannot be

[15] The following average annual consumption figures are based on British war-time experience of the use of tractors for maximum food production:

Metric Tons	*Paraffin*	*Petrol*	*Lub. Oil*
Tractors old	4.2	.4	.3
Tractors new	5.4	.4	.3
Stationary engines	.2	.75	.02

Requirements of lubricants for other agricultural machines were agreed as 2.2 liters machine oil and 19 kg. grease for each machine. Requirements of heavy oil or petrol for tractors running on these fuels would be on a comparable basis to the figure for paraffin. It is assumed that the average number of hours running in the year would be 1,000.

based on acreage under cereals in view of the use of reapers, mowers, and in some countries, scythes. It is therefore recommended that the basis should be the fullest use of all existing binders and of those to be imported in relief requirements. Full use is defined as the quantity used in reaping the maximum acreage of grain likely to be covered by one binder, taking into account the shortness of the harvesting season and the fact that binders are for this and other reasons less adapted to communal use than tractors.[16] The use of twine for vineyards and for horticultural purposes should be considered in some countries.

Food Processing Plant. 37. Import requirements are based on the need to maintain, in good running order, such capacity for the processing of home grown and imported foodstuffs as will ensure that these foodstuffs reach the consumer without loss or waste in a form convenient for storage and transport under difficult conditions and retaining their highest nutrient qualities. The types of plant coming within the scope of the agricultural subcommittee are: (*a*) flour and grist mills; (*b*) dairies, creameries, cheese factories, pasteurizing plants, condenseries, including tank cars and other means of collecting milk; (*c*) slaughterhouses, fat and bacon factories; (*d*) sugar factories; (*e*) canning factories, and mobile canneries; other systems of food preservation including dehydration and the necessary materials such as tinplate; (*f*) oil processing plant; (*g*) warehouses and cold stores including refrigerated transport.

It is assumed that in general pre-war capacity was sufficient to handle the anticipated volume of produce. In the early stages emphasis should therefore be on restoration rather than on new plant. Regard should also be paid to the relative vulnerability of different types of plant to the seasonal priority of agricultural industries and the possibilities of local repair.

38. The factors used in making quantitative estimates of import requirements for the rehabilitation of food processing plant are: (*a*) number and capacity of pre-war plant; (*b*) normal source of equipment (home manufactured or imports); (*c*) estimates of present capacity taking into account (*i*) depreciation and non-replacement, (*ii*) destruction during the war; (*d*) volume of produce which, on the basis of estimated home production and imports in the first year of relief, it is understood will have to pass through processing plants; (*e*) rate of consumption of liquid milk and other fresh and preserved produce by the urban population.

39. As in many countries repair or partial renewal of existing machinery will be more important than the introduction of completely new installations, it is emphasized that the most careful consideration must be given to the preparation of exact specifications for proposed deliveries to such countries. In others new equipment will be of great urgency.

Agricultural Machinery and Implement Factories. 40. As the continued

[16] A figure of 80 kg. per binder has been derived from a comparison of the binder twine imports with the number of binders in several European countries checked by evidence as to normal British consumption of twine per binder.

supply of agricultural machinery and implements of most types depended in the past in most countries on local manufacture, the supply, where necessary, of machine tools and other capital equipment as well as of raw materials will be a substantial contribution to a program of food production and will also contribute to the saving of shipping space which would otherwise be occupied by bulky machinery. Precise bases can probably only be established after expert investigation of factories which should be carried out at the earliest possible opportunity after liberation. It may be assumed, however, that pre-war capacity will not be in excess of post-war needs, which will be increased by the reduction in animal draught power. It is doubtful therefore whether restoration of existing plant will meet the full needs of the situation. Estimates should be based upon: (*a*) the need of agricultural machinery and implements to carry out the food production program; (*b*) pre-war factory capacity; (*c*) reduction in capacity due to: (*i*) diversion to war production; (*ii*) requisitioning of machine tools; (*iii*) depreciation and non-replacement; (*iv*) military destruction; (*d*) availability of labor; (*e*) special needs arising from loss of draught animals, failure of normal sources of supply of machinery, etc.

Food Transport Equipment. 41. The transfer of home grown food, especially perishable food, including milk from producing centers to centers of consumption is a vital link in any program of relief supply. It is primarily a matter for the Industrial Rehabilitation Division to assess the rolling stock including refrigerated wagons and the road and inland water transport necessary for this purpose. The bases will however be the volume and area of production of the commodities to be moved which should be furnished by the Agricultural Division.

Recommendations of the Expert Panel on Livestock

42. Recommendations on requirements for the maintenance of livestock must be based primarily upon the needs of food production in the immediate post-war period including the need to maintain work animals for maximum crop production, and for manure. Taking into account, however, the rapidity with which livestock herds can be reduced below the danger point and the slowness of recovery, especially of the essential dairy and draught cattle and horses, it is also necessary to consider whether the policy recommended will, when the immediate pressure on food supplies is relieved, leave Europe with basic herds of a size and quality to allow of effective and not too long delayed recovery.

43. Lack of feeding stuffs both home-grown and imported, and requisitioning both for draught purposes and meat have been the principal causes in the decline of livestock in occupied countries. In most areas the decline in livestock produce, especially milk has been greater than that of livestock numbers. Recovery may be by a simple increase in numbers, or by increase in yields. It is desirable that both these lines of advance should be pursued simultaneously if restoration is not to be unduly prolonged and in particu-

lar if current food production is to be raised as rapidly as possible. At the same time it is recognized that an attempt to modify, even to apparent advantage, the pre-war system of animal husbandry would be unsuited to a short-term relief program since the pre-war system resulted from a number of factors such as soil, climate, system of tenure and agricultural trade and policy of the country concerned.

44. The requirements for maintenance and gradual increase of livestock and livestock products are feeding stuffs, essential breeding stock (intended primarily for the improvement of quality and increase of yields), a minimum of utility stock for food and draught purposes, and veterinary supplies needed for the preservation of animal health. The bases of requirements for these items are considered below. In all cases where the number of existing livestock or the current domestic supplies of feeding stuffs enter into the calculation, these refer to the estimated position at the end of 1943. They do not include forecasts of military destruction, or scorched earth, which may occur before the end of hostilities.

Feeding Stuffs. 45. The serious deficiency in feeding stuffs in occupied countries is due to (*a*) ploughing up of pasture (*b*) change-over from fodder crops to food crops (*c*) use of what are normally fodder crops for human food (*d*) higher extraction flour (*e*) virtual cessation of imports of cereals, oilseeds and oilcake (*f*) depletion of soil fertility due to lack of fertilizers (*g*) decrease in cultivated land due to war conditions. Some at least of these adverse factors will be modified with the opening of relief activities and it is particularly to be hoped that relief shipments of edible oils will be made in the form of oilseeds and of breadstuffs in the form of grain in order that the by-products may be available for conversion into milk and to a lesser degree meat.

46. The bases for estimating quantitative requirements could be as follows:

(*a*) The supply of coarse fodders should be ignored since it is assumed that the decline in livestock has been at least as great as the decline in home production of coarse fodder.

(*b*) Consumption of concentrates (oilcakes, cereals and offals) should as far as possible be brought to the same percentage of pre-war consumption in all countries.

(*c*) Until full pre-war consumption can be attained, no country should import more than would bring consumption of oilcake up to a maximum of 500 kgs. per cow per annum.

(*d*) The ratio of imports of offals to imports of cereals should not exceed the ratio of consumption of offals to cereals before the war.

(*e*) Quantitative estimates should be made in tonnage of oilcake, cereals and offals, not in protein or starch content. In allocating supplies, however, careful attention should be given to the food value of different types of oilcakes, cereals and offals and their suitability to conditions in the receiving country.

(*f*) Offals from grain imported for bread should be regarded as forming part of the import requirements of offals, the milling rate being taken as 85 percent.

(*g*) Oilcake from oilseeds imported for the extraction of edible oils should be regarded as forming part of the import requirements of oilcakes and should be calculated at the percentage appropriate to each variety of oil seed.

(*h*) In order that countries which have lost most heavily in cattle and horses should have an opportunity of improving the yield of their remaining stock, reductions in imports of feeding stuffs for these species should not be made below 75 percent of the pre-war level.

(*i*) Subject to the foregoing assumptions, (*a*)—(*g*), *the requirements for the first six months of oilcake and offals for each country are the quantities, which, when added to home production, will bring consumption up to 75 percent of the pre-war level.* Oilcake requirements should be delivered as far as possible evenly throughout the year; offal requirements are mainly needed in winter.

(*j*) The consumption recommended for cereal feeding stuffs in the first year of relief is based on the estimated pre-war annual consumption of cereals by (*i*) cattle and horses, (*ii*) pigs, and (*iii*) poultry. The recommended level of consumption in the first year of relief is the estimated pre-war consumption of each species reduced in the same proportion as the reduction in the numbers of the species which is understood to have taken place by 1943 or any late date for which information may be available.[17] *The requirements of cereal feeding stuffs are the quantities which, when added to home production, would bring consumption up to the recommended level.* Cereal feeding stuffs requirements are needed in larger quantities in the winter than in the summer.

47. It has been urged that the same principle should be applied to cereals as to oilcake and offals and that allocation be fixed for each country on the basis of the *average* decline of each species, rather than on the decline in the particular country concerned, in order that countries which have suffered losses greater than the average might have an opportunity to rebuild. It is emphasized, however, that large imports of cereals, in which human beings compete with livestock for supplies, cannot be expected in the earlier stages of relief, and that provision cannot be made for immediate recovery of pigs and poultry. The highest importance is attached to imports of oilcake for the production of milk, and it is recommended that the meat situation be reviewed in consultation with the *Ad Hoc* Food Committee and consideration be given to the stage at which some provision for the increase of meat-producing animals can be recommended.

Live Animals. 48. The bases for estimating requirements of live ani-

[17] According to the estimates of livestock population in 1943 the fall in numbers as compared with the pre-war populations were cattle 16 percent, horses 29 percent, pigs 38 percent, poultry 48 percent.

mals must of necessity be related more closely to supply and shipping conditions than to need since the losses of draught and milch animals (the most essential types and those which take the longest to replace by a process of natural increase) are so large that no attempt to make good anything near the total loss would be possible.

49. The bases recommended for a minimum importation during the first year of relief of live animals into Allied countries from all sources (including enemy countries) are as follows:

(*a*) Breeding Stock. Such numbers as can be efficiently handled and used to the best advantage in rebuilding livestock herds (especially of dairy cattle) on lines aiming immediately at improved quality and quantity of food products rather than rapid increase of numbers and taking full advantage of the method of artificial insemination.

(*b*) Utility Stock, especially dairy cattle, required for the supply of milk to children and the sick, and draught animals for crop production. Assuming, as is believed to be reasonable, that approximately 10 percent of the estimated losses of dairy and draught cattle might be replaced during the first year, 80 percent of these replacements should be allocated for the provision of minimum milk supplies (calculated at a flat rate of .25 pint per head per day) in towns of over 50,000 inhabitants in each country and 20 percent to meet the needs of Eastern European countries for draught animals, replacements for this purpose to be equal to 2 percent of total pre-war draught animals of each country concerned.

50. It is of the highest importance that breeding and utility animals should be both of the right breeds, that is those known in and appropriate to the region for which they are destined, and accustomed to conditions of climate and farm management as near as possible to those to which they will be transferred. It is for this reason, as much as for convenience in transport, that the enemy countries are proposed as a source of supply. It should be noted that in enemy countries, with one or two exceptions, livestock population has remained high or increased during the war, introducing a disparity with Allied countries which can hardly be allowed to continue, and that this increase has been made possible by, among other factors, imports of feeding stuffs from Allied countries which will cease with the end of occupation. It is recommended that in the case of valuable breeding stock removed by the enemy, steps should be taken to secure the return of individual animals.

Veterinary Supplies. 51. The bases for the estimates of veterinary requirements are (*a*) the number of animals to be treated and (*b*) the number of veterinary surgeons capable of applying the treatment. For convenience in calculation and subsequently in supply and distribution it is recommended that these bases be applied to estimating the number of minimum units of (*i*) drugs and (*ii*) instruments and dressings required by each country. Biological products, sera and vaccines will also be required, especially in the case of epizootics, for which there may also be a need for field

laboratories. It is, however, impossible to state requirements in advance owing to the impossibility of forecasting the character of the emergency, the number of animals which will require treatment and owing also to the highly perishable nature of the products.

Drug Units. 52. It is recommended that these be of 4 kinds adapted to the treatment of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs respectively and consisting of quantities sufficient for the minimum needs for 100,000 animals for 6 months. The allocation to each country should be based on the livestock population as estimated in 1943.

53. *Units of Instruments and Dressings* should, it is recommended, be of three kinds:

A. A very restricted list of perishable materials in the proportion of 1 unit to each veterinary surgeon;

B. An extended list, including some of the more costly instruments, in the proportion of 1 unit for every 100 veterinary surgeons the whole unit intended for retention at a central veterinary institution;

C. A list covering the minimum complete equipment for an individual veterinary surgeon in the proportion of 1 unit for every 100 veterinary surgeons.

Lists A and B should be multiplied in accordance with the number of veterinary surgeons in each country and put forward as that country's requirements. List C should be multiplied by 1 percent of the total number of veterinary surgeons in all Allied countries and held as a pool for allocation to any country in which exceptional damage has left veterinary surgeons without the means of carrying on their profession. It should, however, be noted that the rate of provision for lists B and C, while appropriate to countries where the veterinary services are adequate and have been comparatively undisturbed should be increased for countries where veterinary surgeons are few and communications difficult or where extensive destruction has taken place.

Consideration should be given to the Reports on Veterinary Supplies and Veterinary Administration prepared by the Veterinary Subcommittee of the Inter-Allied Post-War Requirements Committee.

Recommendations of the Expert Panel on Fisheries

54. The basis for requirements for the rehabilitation of fisheries is the need to enable the fishing fleets of the Allied countries in Europe to resume as soon as possible the catching of fish and so make available to their people, and in some cases to the people of other European countries, a source of abundant and valuable protein food and edible oil at a time when proteins and oils in alternative forms are likely to be in very restricted supply. In order to make this possible it is necessary to secure the refitting of the maximum number of vessels possible in the first year of relief.

Quantitative estimates, both of capital equipment and continuing needs, including nets, twine, lines, ropes, sailcloth and their raw materials, en-

gines, instruments, electrical equipment, fishing gear, preservatives, paint, tar, varnish, coal, petroleum products and other consumable stores, must be based on the number, size and class of vessels assumed to be available to the country concerned and fishing for European supply during the first year of civilian relief and on each number of new vessels as it may be possible to build or obtain either in or for the country concerned during the same period. Specification of equipment should be according to customary national fishing methods. It is assumed that though vessels now fishing from continental ports will have been kept seaworthy and will have a minimum of fishing gear, this gear will be in urgent need of renewal. Vessels which have been dismantled or used for naval service by the enemy will require complete re-equipment.

55. Estimates of the number of new vessels which should be supplied, if they can be made available, and of materials for the construction of new vessels should be based on the difference between the pre-war fishing fleet of the country concerned and the number and type of vessels believed to survive, taking into account that surplus capacity existed in the fishing fleets of some countries.

Estimates of the quantities of materials such as salt, ice and containers needed for handling fish, will be based on the utilization of estimated quantities of fish landed or imported during the first year of civilian relief. Tinplate and other materials for factory processing will be based on the utilized plant capacity.

56. A common basis for materials for the rehabilitation of fisheries which are also required for the rehabilitation of coastwise and inland transport vessels should be agreed with the standing technical Subcommittee on Industrial Rehabilitation.

B. PRIORITIES OF AGRICULTURAL REQUIREMENTS (TAG/E(44)50(*a*))

1. The standing technical Subcommittee on Agriculture has been asked to make recommendations as to the priorities to be attached to the delivery of different types of agricultural requirements in the first year of relief. This subject has been discussed in meetings of the Expert Panels on Crops, Livestock and Agricultural Machinery and the following statement embodying their recommendations has been agreed by the standing technical Subcommittee on Agriculture at its meeting on 12 July, 1944.

2. It may be remembered that the question of priorities was discussed provisionally in the Inter-Allied Agricultural Supplies Subcommittee and that the following list was drawn up: (*a*) seeds; (*b*) veterinary medicine and sera; (*c*) insecticides and fungicides; (*d*) fuel and lubricants for existing farm machinery; (*e*) farm implements (if their absence would make cultivation or harvesting impossible); (*f*) feeding stuffs; (*g*) fertilizers; (*h*) containers and processing apparatus (if their absence is seriously impeding food distribution); (*i*) livestock.

It was agreed that dairy cattle and draught animals should have a higher priority if ocean transport were not required.

3. The order of priorities suggested in the Inter-Allied Committee was based in a general way on the need for optimum food production in Allied countries in the first year of relief. It did not take into account any of the following factors: (*a*) seasonal priorities in general; (*b*) difference in seasonal priorities as between southern and northern Europe (it may be recalled that the Greek harvest begins in May, the Norwegian in September); (*c*) the timetable of seasonal priorities which would result from assuming the beginning of relief at a definite date; (*d*) national priorities depending on circumstances other than seasonal (e.g. exceptional losses of draught power, available local supplies of fertilizer, etc.).

4. It is suggested that some attempt to cover points (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) might be made by the construction of a table based on the list given in paragraph 2, by subdividing such items as seeds into spring and autumn sown, and machinery into cultivating and harvesting types; by assuming that the war ends in November and by adding indications of delivery dates for southern and northern Europe.

Draft Table of Priorities

	Southern Europe	*Northern*[a] *Europe*
1. Spring seeds	1 January	1 February
2. Veterinary supplies	Whenever possible	
3. Insecticides and fungicides (other than winter wastes and fungicides for autumn sown seeds)	1 March	1 March
4. Fuel and lubricants	1 December	1 January
5. Cultivating machinery[b] (including draught power)	1 December	1 January
6. Feeding stuffs[c]	Whenever possible	
7. Fertilizers (product)	1 January	1 February
8. Fertilizers (raw materials)	1 December	1 December
9. Farm dairy equipment[d]	As soon as possible	
10. Hay making machinery	1 April	1 May
11. Harvesting machinery (also binder twine)	1 May	1 June
12. Sacks for cereals	1 May	1 July
Sacks for potatoes	1 May	1 July
13. Autumn sown seeds	1 September	1 August
14. Fungicides for autumn sown seeds	1 September	1 August
15. Live animals for breeding	As soon as circumstances permit	
16. Live animals for draught and milk	These items are not strictly seasonal but should be delivered continuously	

[a] Seed for sowing under glass 1 January.

[b] The priority of agricultural hand tools would probably be as high as that of cultivating machinery, but inclusion in this list has been postponed until clearer indications of the demand for hand tools have been obtained.

[c] Feeding stuffs cover both those included in whole grain and oilseeds for human consumption and any feeding stuffs as such which it may be necessary to import to fill the gap in time before crushing and milling can be carried out.

[d] Priorities of food processing equipment in general will be dealt with in a future memorandum.

5. It is felt, however, that in addition to such a general timetable, each country should prepare a national timetable showing not only the month in which each item should be delivered but the relative importance attached to commodities entered for delivery on the same date. This might be indicated by a percentual division of the tonnage of agricultural requirements for each month's deliveries. The proportion of the total tonnage of relief supplies devoted to agricultural requirements in each month would have to be decided after considering the relative priority of other items in the national relief program. It is also unlikely that deliveries of agricultural supplies would be of the same total weight month by month. These questions can, however, be deferred till quantitative requirements are available. It is possible, however, to provide at once for the preparation of separate tables of agricultural requirements only, for every country, depending on the month in which deliveries begin. This would provide the Administration of UNRRA with the practical plan which could be used to draw up a shipping program which would cover supplies for the first six months. During this period it would be possible to establish a new detailed plan worked out for the second six months, according to the needs of every country after liberation. This method of establishing priorities gives every country the opportunity to take into consideration the commodities most urgently required in the right proportion for each month, as it is improbable that all the shipping space available for one month and for one country would be used for one commodity only. Usually the monthly supplies would consist of several different commodities.

6. In considering priorities both general and national it may be helpful to consider agricultural requirements as falling into three classes: (*a*) Those needed to maintain and operate what may be looked on as the existing capital equipment of agriculture (veterinary supplies for existing animals; fuel, lubricants and binder twine for existing machinery; seeds for land under cultivation; pesticides; processing and transport equipment for foodstuffs actually being produced); (*b*) those needed to increase food production for the benefit of the urban population (fertilizers, machinery to bring more land under cultivation, feeding stuffs to increase yields, especially of milk); (*c*) those needed for the rehabilitation of the agricultural industry.

AGRICULTURAL SUBSTITUTES AND ALTERNATIVES (TAG/E(44)52)

At a meeting of the Committee of the Council for Europe, held on 1 June 1944, the Committee agreed to ask the Subcommittees to prepare recommendations as to substitutes and alternatives which could be regarded as interchangeable and as to the policy to be adopted in regard to priorities, after the completion of their Reports on Bases of Requirements, in so far as these points had not already been covered by those Reports.

The question of priorities is dealt with in another paper. The question of substitutes and alternatives is referred to in some measure in the paper on Bases (TAG/E(44)30) and also came up for consideration in the course

of discussions in the Inter-Allied Agricultural Committee. The following summary of the conclusions so far reached may be a useful basis for further discussions:

1. *Seeds.* There are, here, no substitutes and the only alternatives are alternative sources. This question was dealt with at some length in the Report of the Inter-Allied Seeds Subcommittee where the best source was indicated first, with possible alternatives. (See paragraph 14 of the Bases of Agricultural Requirements TAG/E(44)30.) There may be limited possibilities of sowing land with spring crops, where, owing to military operations, there has been failure to sow in the autumn, but such a possibility should not be exaggerated.

2. *Fertilizers.* A certain amount of substitution within the same chemical group is possible (e.g., basic slag for superphosphates) but regional preferences have, as a rule, a scientific basis and should, as far as possible, be met.

The supply of raw materials is, in a sense, an alternative to the supply of the product but time, shipping-space and productive capacity really decide which is the most desirable.

3. *Pesticides.* Some materials (e.g., derris) are practically unobtainable and more or less efficient substitutes exist. Detailed work on this subject is proceeding with the help of experts.

4. *Sacks and containers.* The alternatives in order of priority are (*a*) jute or cotton sacks, (*b*) paper sacks, (*c*) bulk transport. In the interests of food preservation it is urged that jute or cotton sacks should be provided as far as possible. The use of paper for jute or cotton sacks is, however, fairly satisfactory for some types of contents, and as paper for this purpose is obtainable in some European countries it may have to be used. Further investigations are being made as to the limits of its efficient use and the bare minimum of fiber sacks which will have to be imported if agricultural produce is to be moved. In some countries raw material or fabric may be preferred to made-up sacks.

5. *Agricultural machinery.* There is a certain variety in types of machine used for the same purpose. In general it is agreed that the type most suitable and familiar in each region should be supplied, and that the need for horse-drawn implements should especially be borne in mind. Investigation is proceeding as to whether, if the most suitable type is not available, something less suitable (e.g., light, wheeled tractors for heavy crawlers) should be supplied or whether it would be useless. The answer can only be based on a study of individual implements and regions.

6. *Fuel and lubricants.* Agricultural machinery, and in particular, tractors, may run on paraffin, petrol, heavy oil or producer-gas. It is not proposed to supply any new machinery using producer-gas. It is recommended that, as far as possible, requests for diesel-driven tractors should be met. Paraffin or petrol-driven tractors can fairly easily be adapted from one to the other fuel, if the necessity arises. In the absence of special requests, paraffin has been recommended.

7. *Binder twine.* It is assumed that wherever possible fiber (sisal) twine should be supplied. It is known that paper and metal twine are being produced and extensively used in Europe. Neither appears to be highly efficient. The metal in particular is unsatisfactory. It may be necessary, at least for countries in which paper twine is produced and which have the necessary raw materials, to continue its use, but there are many countries in which it will not be available.

8. *Food processing plant.* The question of substitutes or alternatives has not yet been considered. It is now before the Expert Panel on Food Processing.

9. *Agricultural machinery and fertilizer factory equipment.* Here again, no alternatives have been considered, but as industries ancillary to food production, it is proposed to refer consideration to the Food Processing Panel to which appropriate technical experts can be invited.

10. *Food transport equipment.* Obvious alternatives seem to be between road, water and rail transport; and between bulk transport (e.g., in milk tank cars) and transport in small containers. Consideration should also be given to alternative forms of storage, including cold storage.

11. *Feeding stuffs.* The alternative to supplies of feeding stuffs is supplies of human food. Oilcake and offals are equivalent to milk, cereals to milk, meat and eggs. (On an average four pounds of oilcake, in addition to a maintenance ration, is equivalent to 10 pounds of milk.)

There is, further, a certain range in the choice of feeding stuffs to be supplied, although regional preferences should receive due weight.

(*a*) The type of oilcake will depend on the type of oilseed most readily available and imported for the purpose of oil extraction for human food. Where possible a variety of types should be supplied.

(*b*) The type of cereal may also vary with the world-supply situation and transport possibilities.

(*c*) Offals will depend on the constituents of the loaf in each country.

(*d*) To some extent, cereals may be substituted for offals and vice versa.

The suitability of the various alternatives will depend on their combination with one another and on the type of coarse fodder obtainable in each region.

12. *Live animals.* In the Report of the Inter-Allied Livestock Committee indications were given as to the most suitable breeds and sources, with in some cases a second choice of either breed, source or both. Beyond this little choice is possible unless a long-term view is taken and the milk-draught animal is exchanged for a policy of milk production plus mechanization. In the case of draught animals, there are regions in which horses or mules may be looked upon as alternatives to tractors.

13. *Veterinary supplies.* Some drugs are in short supply and alternatives are available. As far as possible, those which are difficult to obtain have been eliminated from the lists put forward by the Inter-Allied Veterinary Subcommittee, but experts are being consulted as to whether any further indication on substitutes can be made.

STATEMENT: SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION (TIR/E(44)20)

1. An agreement on the bases of requirements was the first task of the standing technical Subcommittee on Industrial Rehabilitation, which was appointed on 18 May 1944, and has held four meetings on the subject pursuant to a resolution of the Committee of the Council for Europe of the 28 March 1944. The resolution directed the standing technical Subcommittee to "examine the bases adopted by the Inter-Allied Committee and recommend to the Committee of the Council for Europe how far these bases need modification before eventual submission to the Council, in the light of: (*a*) the resolutions adopted by the Council at Atlantic City; (*b*) the estimates of requirements employed by the Military Authorities for the first six months; (*c*) other information available since the bases were originally agreed."

2. The resolution also stated "that the Committee of the Council for Europe should address themselves to the task of approving bases of requirements for the twelve months succeeding the six months military period." Industrial Rehabilitation is, however, a continuous process and it is difficult to split the problem of supplies required into two different periods. The Subcommittee has, therefore, approached the problem from a somewhat wider point of view by recommending the standards of minimum requirements that should be introduced as soon as possible after the Allied territories have been liberated. In planning the introduction of these requirements, the problem of industrial rehabilitation should normally be treated as one large problem of the combined liberated territories rather than as a number of separate problems, each pertaining to the particular country concerned. Certain exceptions to this may be desirable if decentralization appears to offer advantages, but the interests of the family of United Nations should always over-ride the national interests.

3. Sir William Goode, British Director of Relief, stated in his Report of 1 January 1920: "Of one thing I am absolutely convinced, and that is that to continue to provide food without at the same time providing raw materials on which to re-establish industry, is merely to aggravate the problem of Europe."

In the light of this experience after the last war, the Subcommittee wishes to record its profound conviction of the crucial importance of industrial rehabilitation in the UNRRA program. This is apparent not only from experience in the last war but also in territories liberated during this war. It is clear that unless and until the liberated countries can be helped to stand on their own feet from the point of view of industrial rehabilitation, relief in the form of final consumer goods will confer no lasting benefit, while the need for it will continue longer. The choice made between the alternatives of consumer goods and imports of, say, machinery, materials or equipment will settle the rate at which acute shortages can be overcome.

4. The Subcommittee has noted the views of the Director General in

paper CCE(44)18, that bases of requirements should be limited strictly to the scope of relief and rehabilitation as defined in Resolution No. 12, and that they should take account as far as possible of the general and well-known fact that nearly all supplies will be short in relation to total needs.

5. The Subcommittee has also noted the necessity for speed in the preparation of bases, realizing that, as the Director General points out in paper CCE(44)19, the completion of their task will speed up the procurement of supplies not only by UNRRA, but by the countries seeking allocations from the Combined Boards.

6. The Subcommittee strongly endorses the Council's view that every effort should be made to secure "the maximum production and interchange of any surplus supplies which can be made available within each region, by promoting appropriate national and international action on the part of member governments."

7. In its task of framing bases of requirements, the Subcommittee has been deeply impressed with the complexity of the problems of industrial rehabilitation which are so varied from industry to industry and from country to country, and so different from the problems in other departments of relief and rehabilitation that the methods adopted elsewhere of arriving at bases of requirements are inapplicable in this field. There is no objective criterion, for instance, analagous to the bases used for food. Moreover, the margin of possible variation in the demand for materials and equipment is, on account of potential industrial devastation, much greater than in any other field.

8. The above considerations have greatly influenced the Subcommittee in favor of a broad general approach to the problem of bases as against detailed bases for each commodity. In its review of the valuable work done on this subject by the Inter-Allied Committee, the Subcommittee came to the conclusion that a great deal of this work could and should be utilized by the Administration in its present task. Nevertheless the changed conditions since this work was done, and the differences between the task of UNRRA and that of the Inter-Allied Committee preclude the adoption of the detailed bases of requirements worked out by the Inter-Allied Committee and call for a more general approach. The Subcommittee further understands that subsequent to the adoption of a broad general statement, close contact at all stages would be maintained by the Administration with the Allied Governments under the new arrangement sanctioned by the Washington Headquarters, in accordance with which the Administration is to make the initial calculations of requirements in London or Washington [18] in consultation with the Allied representatives whose advice and assistance is to be sought wherever possible.

9. The bases of requirements appropriate for industrial rehabilitation depend in the first instance on the scope of UNRRA in this field. When

[18] N.B. "or Washington" inserted in text by the Committee for Europe at their seventh meeting.

the Administration was asked by the Subcommittee to state its own view on this question a reply was received, a part of which is stated below:

Interpretation of UNRRA's Responsibilities

A. *Industries affected.* The industries which are the responsibility of UNRRA fall into two broad classes: (1) Those producing goods of a kind needed for relief i.e. food, fuel, clothing, medical supplies, shelter, and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services. These may include industries ancillary thereto, e.g. necessary raw materials production, etc. (2) Those concerned with the provision of public services i.e. water, sanitation, electricity, gas, transportation, communication. These may include industries ancillary thereto, e.g. necessary raw materials production, etc.

B. *Extent of UNRRA's responsibility.* UNRRA's responsibility in respect of both groups included in paragraph A is limited to repair and restoration to meet immediate basic needs, and does not involve new construction or reconstruction work. Those responsibilities will be further affected by the season during which civilian responsibility will be assumed, the extent of repair, accomplished during the period of military responsibility, the availability of supplies and the extent of UNRRA's financial resources.

10. The Subcommittee believes that the following supplementary principles should also be recognized by the Administration if they are not implied in the above: (*a*) Each country should be encouraged to improvise to the greatest extent possible with indigenous materials so as to reduce its demand for relief imports. (*b*) For any given activity all the needed factors of production such as fuels and raw materials should be provided in balanced proportions.

11. The limitation of the scope of industrial rehabilitation in paragraph 9 will, in the opinion of the Subcommittee, raise many difficulties in practice, unless the liberated territories maintain such administrative controls as will assure the most effective utilization of UNRRA supplies.

12. Following the recommendation of the Council, in Atlantic City Resolution 12, the Subcommittee wishes to emphasize strongly the desirability of accumulating stocks and supplies in appropriate places in the form of a pool not earmarked for any particular area but to be used in European territories according to the needs ascertained at the time of liberation.

13. As the rehabilitation of industry by UNRRA should, where possible, be planned to form part of such long-term plans as may be in course of preparation by the Governments of liberated territories, only for reasons of extreme urgency, lack of funds and materials, or the absence of a long-term plan on the part of the territory's government, should machinery be installed which will obviously have to be scrapped and removed at the end of the relief period. Requirements which are to be obtained in advance of liberation, therefore, should be limited, in default of sufficiently detailed

information, to those for which satisfactory utility can be assured without detailed engineering surveys on the spot. Provision should be made at the earliest possible time after liberation for the determination and subsequent procurement of requirements which cannot be adequately programmed in advance but for which needs are as urgent as those subject to earlier recognition.

14. Obviously it is very difficult to make any estimation of bases for Industrial Rehabilitation without taking into consideration the degree of devastation in the country concerned due to military action. The following guiding principles should, however, be considered: (*a*) Countries whose industries have suffered most severely from enemy occupation, and war damage, the peoples of which have taken an active part in fighting and resisting the enemy should be given high priority in industrial rehabilitation and more considerable relief. (*b*) Industrial rehabilitation should be provided in the first place for the liberated territories of the United Nations countries.[19]

15. The list shown below of economic activities eligible for UNRRA assistance indicates in accordance with the Director General's request, reported in paper CCE(44)18, the types of activities to which special consideration should be given. The Subcommittee has thought it desirable to submit these rough indications of priorities rather than to enter into a long discussion of this difficult question, the detailed answers to which depend in practice entirely on the degree of devastation, the special needs of particular countries, and the economic facts of the situation when liberation takes place. In view of this, the assignment of detailed procurement and shipping priorities should be made after direct consultation between the Administration and the receiving Government concerned.

16. First priority should be given to the following activities which are all of equally high importance:

Inland transport and communications. The essential replacements, maintenance and organization of communications and all inland transportation media including railway, highway, water, and terminal warehousing, and storage facilities, the equipment to include both fixed and mobile stock. The needed level of inland transportation is to be provided in each country through the media which can be most economically supplied.

Public utilities. Public utilities including water and sewage, gas, electricity and communications, and other essential services needed for the production, transportation and distribution of relief supplies and services.

Services essential for general industrial maintenance and repair. This

[19] The view of the United States member is that the subject matter of paragraph 14 does not fall within the jurisdiction of the standing technical Subcommittee on Industrial Rehabilitation and particularly that it does not concern bases of requirements. For this reason he did not participate in the discussion of the re-wording of the statement submitted by the member of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. With the exception of this reservation on paragraph 14 he agrees with the principles expressed in the document.

category includes the facilities needed for general maintenance and repair operations for essential transportation, utility, industrial and relief activity, fuel industries, automotive repair and maintenance, foundries and forges, machine and woodworking shops, electrical repair and maintenance establishments, and any other related industries, deemed necessary in any of the countries.[20]

17.[21] Consumer goods and producers and capital goods industries are of the second order of priority. Supplies of raw materials and equipment may be furnished for them for the maintenance of civilian relief. Supplies may also be furnished for manufacturing, processing and repair and maintenance industries vital to the domestic production and utilization of such goods and services as are covered by UNRRA standards. The lists of particular consumer goods and fuel industries should be varied in consultation with the representatives of each country, so as to ensure the provision of requirements for any activity deemed necessary for the production of goods and services which are identical with or equivalent to the following examples (which are given for illustrative purposes and not in order of priority): clothing, including materials and accessories; the manufacture and repair of shoes; soap; medical and health supplies; materials for emergency shelter, essential building repair and basic household equipment.

It is understood that all essential food industries such as flour milling, bread baking, milk plant, butter and cheese making, margarine and butter substitute manufacture, edible oil preparation, vegetable and fruit preservation, meat packing, fish preservation, cereal and alimentary paste manufacture, sugar refining, food containers, and food storage facilities, including refrigeration, may be adequately assisted with due consideration of the policies and bases recommended by other Subcommittees.

As regards producers and capital goods industries this category includes industries engaged in producing raw materials, equipment and other supplies necessary for the production of the essential goods, fuels, and services. The maintenance, repair, and operation of these industries should be assisted to the extent that they contribute to the over-all UNRRA relief level. The representatives of each country should be consulted in order to determine the extent to which contributions are necessary in keeping with the UNRRA policy of decreasing the reliance of any liberated country, and to the extent possible of Europe, as a whole, on import requirements for relief purposes.

The individual Allied representatives should furthermore be consulted

[20] The Council in adopting Resolution No. 55 provided for the modification of the bases contained herein by adding the following paragraph at the end of paragraph numbered 16: "In accordance with Resolutions 12 and 13, equal priority with the above should also be given to provision of the means for the rehabilitation of essential relief industries, such as those which provide food, shelter, clothing, medical supplies, and raw materials for them."

[21] The Council in adopting Resolution No. 55 provided for the insertion of the following phrase at the beginning of paragraph numbered 17: "Subject to the recommendations in paragraph 16 as amended by the Council."

with regard to selection from or elaboration of, the list of following industries (which are given for illustrative purposes and are not in order of priority): iron and steel, electrical, essential metallic and non-metallic mining, chemical, fertilizer, tanning, textile, paper, building materials, agricultural equipment and supplies, tools, industrial and utility and transport equipment, etc.

18. As to the types of requirements which should be supplied, the Subcommittee recommends that there should be no limitation subject to the observance of the above priorities. Raw materials, and semi-manufactured materials, fuels, tools, equipment, machinery and spare parts, emergency or mobile units and any other appropriate forms of needed assistance are to be included.

19. The principles discussed provide a framework specifying the kinds of industry which are eligible for UNRRA assistance, the degree to which, and the order in which assistance should be given and the types of supplies which may be needed. Within this policy framework some indication may be given of the application of these principles to particular groups of industries and activities in order to fulfill the request of the Committee of the Council for Europe and illustrate how far the bases adopted by the Inter-Allied Committee need modification before they are submitted to the Council. The commodity bases of the Inter-Allied Committee, in so far as they are rigidly determined and are presented in such detail that the calculation of requirements is a simple arithmetical problem, cannot easily be fitted into this framework. For the reasons stated above the Subcommittee believes that the procedure of the Inter-Allied Committee, while it may have been perfectly justified for the purposes of that Committee, is unsuitable for the present purpose which requires the more general approach herein exemplified. While specific bases of estimates of requirements seem to be difficult to establish the principle of absolute fairness and justice in allocation of rehabilitation goods particularly those in scarce supply must be maintained with all recipient countries, in accordance with the Director General's statement in paragraph 5 of paper CCE (44) 18. Statements of the Administration revealing the quantity and quality of rehabilitation goods received by the various countries under UNRRA should be issued to this effect.

Inland Transport and Communications. 1. The following principles should guide the estimation of requirements of equipment and material for inland transport: (*a*) to prevent any further deterioration during the relief period by providing for necessary maintenance; (*b*) to effect such replacement of damage known to have occurred in individual countries as is required for the restoration of the transport to a level that would make them able to cope with the urgent demands of the relief period; (*c*) to provide, from a pool, a certain amount of equipment and materials which will be necessary in the light of anticipated damage.

2. With respect to 1(*a*) above, the appropriate rate of deterioration in

Allied countries should be taken into consideration. With respect to 1(*b*) and 1(*c*) above, the Subcommittee recognizes that estimates of requirements can only be based on the latest available intelligence from civilian and military sources (including the latest estimates of anticipated damage resulting from military operations) as well as full knowledge of the supplies provided by the military to meet anticipated damage.

3. The general bases stated in (1) above should be applied to all forms of transport and communications with variations where appropriate. For road transport, for example, this would involve making due allowance for the present number of vehicles in occupied countries (both in operation and capable of being brought back into use through repair), for wastage, for terminal distribution and for other factors special to individual countries.

4. As a further illustration, the general bases can also be applied to telecommunications. Telecommunication equipment should be provided with the aim of restoring the telecommunication system to the extent necessary for the essential operations of a community.

Public Utilities and Services. 1. The following principles should guide the estimation of requirements of equipment and materials for public utilities: (*a*) to prevent any further deterioration during the relief period by providing the necessary maintenance; (*b*) to effect such replacement of damage which has occurred in individual countries as is required for the restoration of the public utilities of the country to a level that would make it able to cope with the urgent public utility and service demands for the relief period; (*c*) to provide, from a pool, a certain amount of equipment and material which will be necessary in the light of anticipated damage.

2. With respect to 1(*a*) above, the appropriate rate of deterioration in Allied countries shall be taken into consideration. With respect to 1(*b*) and 1(*c*) above the Subcommittee recognizes that estimates of requirements can only be based on the latest available intelligence from civilian and military sources (including the latest estimates of anticipated damage resulting from military operations) as well as full knowledge of the supplies provided by the military to meet anticipated damage.

3. Pools of equipment for the restoration of facilities for water, sewage, land drainage, electricity and gas, must necessarily be based on the above considerations.

Industrial Maintenance and Repair. The basis for the calculation of requirements of supplies and equipment needed for this important group of industries should be the desirability of ensuring in them a volume of activity adequate to provide the proper range of facilities for essential industries, particularly those producing relief goods (either for domestic consumption or for supply to other liberated areas).

The above illustrations suggest how the general principles which the Subcommittee favors can be applied so as to deduce the kinds of industry and the volume of activity to be supported from the standards of final consumer goods and services which UNRRA can legitimately provide. In a

similar way the same principles can be applied, once the desired level of output in the proper industries is set, to deduce the total requirements of fuels, raw materials and semi-processed goods, factory equipment and machinery which are necessary to enable this level of output to be maintained. Thus, the total requirements of rubber, for example, would be based on the demand at the approved level of output of the rubber-using industries, such as tire manufacture and surgical supplies. Similarly the requirements of building materials would be based on the volume of output of the building industry which UNRRA considered essential to cover the need of repairs to hospitals, public services, etc., and the need for emergency shelter.[22] The requirements of fuel would be based on the demands of the essential transportation and public utility services and of essential industries together with the UNRRA approved allocations to consumers and an allowance for distribution needs.

Resolution 56: A Proposal Transmitted by the Committee of the Council for Europe in the Minutes of Its Sixth and Seventh Meetings

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 20 provides in part as follows: "That the functions of the Committee of the Council for Europe and the Committee of the Council for the Far East shall be: 4. Generally to consider relief and rehabilitation policies in Europe and the Far East, respectively; to formulate recommendations on such policies . . . and to transmit such recommendations to the Director General for distribution to the Council and the Central Committee";

WHEREAS, A number of the Subcommittees of the Committees of the Council for Europe have made certain recommendations on such policies with respect to priority in the securing of relief supplies;

WHEREAS, The Committee of the Council for Europe has stated that it appreciated these recommendations and considered that they should be dealt with by the Council as a separate issue and the Council has considered these recommendations; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That it is recognized that in accordance with the Agreement it is the Administration's primary responsibility to secure relief and rehabilitation supplies for the areas, liberated or to be liberated, of the United Nations.

2. That special weight and urgency shall be given to the needs of those countries in which the extent of devastation and of the sufferings of the people in a part or the whole of their respective areas is greater and has resulted from hostilities and occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy.

[22] The Council in adopting Resolution No. 55 provided for the insertion at the end of this sentence of the following phrase: ", as outlined in Resolution 13."

Resolution 57: Operations in Enemy and Ex-Enemy Areas with Respect to Displaced Persons and Epidemic Control

WHEREAS, In the course of the activities of the Administration in collaboration with the military authorities and the governments concerned with respect to the care and repatriation or return of the classes of displaced persons referred to in Resolution No. 10 found in enemy or ex-enemy areas, and in controlling epidemics, it will be necessary that the Administration have latitude in its authority to provide the assistance which may be required of it and be enabled to take measures for the care or repatriation of such persons without delay; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That, notwithstanding the provisions of Resolution 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 repatriation or return of displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution No. 10, in agreement with the government of the country of which they are nationals, or other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, or for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing the spread of such epidemics to United Nations areas or to displaced persons of United Nations nationality found in the particular enemy or ex-enemy area. In carrying out the purposes of this Resolution the Administration will do so only from such a time and for such purposes as may be agreed upon between the military command, the established control authority or duly recognized administration of the area on the one hand and the Administration on the other, and subject to such control as the military command or the established control authority may find necessary.

2. That with regard to payment for such operations the Administration shall (*a*) make arrangements with the military command or the appropriate authority for the provision of local currency in the manner contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution No. 14; (*b*) be authorized to charge against its general resources such expenses as cannot be met in local currency and fall to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the Director General consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution No. 23 as to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as to the ability of the countries involved to pay.

Resolution 58: Operations of the Administration in Italy

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 1 provides that, as to proposed operations of the Administration in enemy or ex-enemy areas, the Council shall approve

the scale and nature of the operations it is proposed to undertake and the standard of provisions; and,

WHEREAS, The Council has adopted Resolution No. 57 authorizing the Administration without the necessity of obtaining prior approval by the Council to carry out operations in enemy or ex-enemy areas for the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution No. 10, or other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, or for the control of epidemics for the purpose of preventing the spread of such epidemics to United Nations areas or to displaced persons of United Nations nationality found in the particular enemy or ex-enemy area; and,

WHEREAS, A substantial portion of Italy is now under the control of the United Nations, and the Italian people are sacrificing life and property side by side with the forces of the United Nations in driving the Germans from Italian soil; and it is desirable that the Administration should be authorized to undertake certain specific and limited responsibilities for relief of victims of war in areas in Italy under the control of United Nations additional to those authorized under Resolution No. 57; it is therefore

Resolved, That as to the scale and nature of the operations that it is proposed the Administration should undertake and the standard of provision in Italy, the Council approves the following program:

1. The operations of the Administration in Italy (in addition to such operations as it may undertake under the authority given by Resolution No. 57) shall be confined to (*a*) the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies; (*b*) assistance in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons; (*c*) care of, and welfare services for, children and nursing and expectant mothers.

2. All operations of the Administration in Italy shall be agreed upon between the military command or the appropriate authority in Italy on the one hand and the Administration on the other, and such operations shall be subject to such control as the military command or the appropriate authority may find necessary.

3. With regard to payment for such operations the Administration shall (*a*) make arrangements with the military command or the appropriate authority for the provision of local currency in the manner contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution No. 14; (*b*) be authorized to charge against its general resources such expenses as cannot be met in Italian currency and fall to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the Director General consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution No. 23 as to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as to the ability of Italy to pay.

4. The total net expenditure in foreign exchange which, under paragraph 3 (b) above, the Administration is authorized to charge against its general resources in respect of operations additional to those authorized under Resolution No. 57 shall not exceed the equivalent of $50,000,000 without further specific authorization from the Council.

5. The Council recommends that, to the extent consistent with military considerations, the Director General shall be kept informed of all relief and rehabilitation requirements for Italy for the purposes set forth in Resolution No. 17.

6. The operations in Italy shall not constitute a precedent for operations in other enemy or ex-enemy territory.

Resolution 59: Extension of the Benefits of the Administration to the Inhabitants of the Dodecanese

WHEREAS, The Resolutions of the Council contain certain restrictions with respect to the operations of the Administration in enemy and ex-enemy areas and with respect to the treatment of persons of enemy and ex-enemy nationality; and

WHEREAS, Special conditions exist in the Islands of the Dodecanese which make it desirable that their inhabitants should benefit by the assistance of the Administration as soon as possible; it is therefore

Resolved, That nothing in Resolution No. 1 or any other resolution of the Council shall prevent the extension of the benefits of the Administration to the inhabitants of the Islands of the Dodecanese.

Resolution 60: The Care and Return of Certain Persons of Other than United Nations Nationality, or Stateless Persons, Found in Liberated Territory

Resolved: 1. That, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in other Resolutions of the Council, the Administration shall be authorized to undertake the care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality, or stateless persons, who are found in liberated territory and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations; provided, however, that nothing in this Resolution shall affect the provisions contained in the preamble of the Agreement and in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part I of Resolution No. 1.

2. That with regard to payment for such operations the Administration shall (*a*) make arrangements with the military command, the established control authority or the appropriate national authority for the provision of local currency in the manner contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution No. 14; (*b*) be authorized to charge against its general re-

sources such expenses as cannot be met in local currency and fall to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the Director General consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution No. 23 as to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as to the ability to pay of the enemy or ex-enemy countries of which the persons referred to in paragraph 1 are nationals.

Resolution 61: Measures for Continued Rehabilitation

WHEREAS, The limited functions of the Administration in connection with rehabilitation make it all the more necessary to provide at the earliest possible moment measures for such rehabilitation and reconstruction as the Administration cannot itself undertake, particularly in the fields of industrial production and inland transport; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the attention of the member governments is called to the fact that on the basis of the Agreement and the Resolutions of the Council, the activities of the Administration in and by themselves alone are not sufficient for the tasks of continued rehabilitation and cannot prevent lack of supplies and services or large scale unemployment covering great parts of essential industrial and other production.

2. That in accordance with Article I, paragraph 2 (*c*), of the Agreement the attention of the member governments is drawn to the importance and urgency of the need to provide means whereby the problems of continued rehabilitation may be jointly considered and through the cooperation of the nations successfully resolved.

Resolution 62: 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; it is therefore

Resolved, 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.

Resolution 63: The Admission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic as Members of UNRRA

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; it is therefore

Resolved, 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.

Resolution 64: The Admission of Further Members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

WHEREAS, Under Article II of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration 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; it is therefore

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 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration into the membership of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on the same terms as the present members of the Administration as set forth in Section 4 of Resolution 14.

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.

Resolution 65: Recommendations of the Committee of the Council for the Far East regarding Bases for Requirements and Related Recommendations

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; and

WHEREAS, Article I 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 Technical Subcommittees 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 Subcommittees, 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 by the Council; 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.

Resolution 66: The Membership of the Committee of the Council for Europe

Resolved, That Resolution 18 (A Resolution Fixing the Composition of the Committee of the Council for Europe) be amended to make the second paragraph of that Resolution read as follows:

2. That the Committee of the Council for Europe shall consist of the members of the Council or their alternates representing Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia, being countries included within the European area, and in addition the members of the Council or their alternates representing Brazil, Canada, and the United States of America.

Resolution 67: Possible Sources of Increased Supplies as a Result of the Termination of the War with Japan

WHEREAS, The termination of war with Japan (*a*) will result in a diminished demand by military authorities for raw materials, food, transport equipment and other manufactured goods; (*b*) will release much productive capacity of the supplying countries now engaged in production of military supplies and make it available for the production of civilian goods; and (*c*) will result in war surplus supplies which will be available for civilian consumption; and

WHEREAS, The needs for relief and rehabilitation supplies of all liberated areas are most urgent and immediate now, in anticipation of the coming winter; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Council recommends that (*a*) the member governments of the supplying countries take such measures in relation to the production, distribution and shipping of supplies as are necessary to ensure the prompt and equitable flow from current stocks and new production of relief and rehabilitation supplies to the liberated areas; (*b*) the highest authorities of the supplying governments concerned instruct their military and civilian supply agencies to make available to the Administration and to the governments of liberated areas with the least possible delay as much as practicable of war supplies to meet approved relief and rehabilitation requirements.

Resolution 68: Amending Resolution 21

Resolved: 1. That Resolution 21 (A Resolution Fixing the Composition of the Committee on Supplies) be amended so as to make paragraph 1 read as follows:

1. The Committee on Supplies shall consist of 20 members of the Council or their alternates, being members representing Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Yugoslavia, and three further members of the Council to be designated hereafter by the Central Committee.

2. Paragraph 2 of Resolution 21 is hereby repealed.

Resolution 69: Amending Resolution 22

Resolved, That Resolution 22 (A Resolution Relating to the Functions of the Committee on Supplies) be amended so as to make paragraphs 1 and 2 read as follows:

1. To advise the Council, the Central Committee and the Director General on general policies regarding the provision, financing, transport and distribution of supplies.

2. To discuss with the Director General broad programs for securing the provision of supplies, as such programs affect the supplying countries, and broad programs for securing the equitable distribution of supplies.

Resolution 70: The Percentage of the Administrative Expenses of the Administration for the Calendar Year 1945 to Be Allocated to Denmark

WHEREAS, Denmark has been admitted as a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; and

WHEREAS, Resolution 43 determined the percentage of the administrative expenses of the Administration for the calendar year 1945 to be allocated to the member governments and left unallocated five per cent of those expenses; and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Financial Control has recommended that an allocation of one-half of one per cent of the administrative expenses would be appropriate for Denmark; and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Financial Control has further recommended that for the calendar year 1945 Denmark should pay one-half of this amount; it is therefore

Resolved, That the sum of $18,750, being one-quarter of one per cent, be the share of the administrative expenses of the Administration for the calendar year 1945 to be provided by Denmark.

Resolution 71: Functions of the Administration with Respect to Displaced Persons

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the position as to the Administration's duties and responsibilities in relation to displaced persons under Resolution 57 should be clarified in relation to the principle set out in Resolution No. 1, Part II (2); it is therefore

Resolved, 1. That the first sentence of Paragraph 1 of Resolution No. 57 shall be revised to read as follows:

1. 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.

2. That in carrying out the duties and responsibilities laid upon it by the present Resolution, the Administration shall be guided by the following principles:

(*a*) That the Administration will not assist displaced persons who may be detained in the custody of the military or civilian authorities of any of the United Nations on charges of having collaborated with the enemy or having committed other crimes against the interests or nationals of the United Nations.

(*b*) In carrying out the operations which it is authorized to undertake under the terms of Resolution 57, as amended in paragraph 1 of the present Resolution, under the terms of Resolution 46 and of Resolution 60, the Administration shall make every effort, in full consultation and agreement with the competent military or political occupying authorities and with the governments concerned, to encourage the repatriation or return to their homes of the displaced persons concerned at the earliest possible

moment. Pending such repatriation, the Administration is authorized to carry out operations on a purely temporary basis for the care and maintenance of these displaced persons.

(*c*) The Administration will, from time to time, and as the circumstances may require, discuss with the governments concerned the operations conducted pursuant to this Resolution.

3. That the authority of the Administration provided in the foregoing paragraphs with respect to operations in any area shall, at the end of six months after the termination of the Third Session of the Council, be reviewed by the Council or, in consultation with the governments concerned, by the Central Committee or by a special subcommittee appointed by the Central Committee.

4. That the Administration is authorized to make agreements with the governments or occupying authorities in control of areas of Germany for the care or transportation of displaced persons, provided that the basic supplies, equipment and transportation, whether indigenous or imported, necessary for the care and transportation of displaced persons within Germany shall not be a charge on the resources of the Administration.

Resolution 72: The Percentage 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

WHEREAS, The Council has admitted the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic as members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Financial Control was requested by the Council to make a recommendation to the Council regarding the allocation of the administrative expenses of the Administration to these two Republics for the calendar year 1945; and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Financial Control has been unable, during the present Session of the Council, to consult with representatives of the two Republics concerned; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Central Committee be authorized, after receipt of a recommendation from the Committee on Financial Control, to determine the percentage 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.

Resolution 73: A Program of Relief and Rehabilitation Assistance in Italy

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; it is therefore

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, adequate to meet the urgent needs of the Italian population, and that the limitations previously imposed on the Administration in Resolution 1, Part I (3), and 58 are modified accordingly by the Council.

Resolution 74: Operations of the Administration in Austria

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 1 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 and in agreement with the appropriate authorities exercising administrative control of that country.

Resolution 75: The Dissolution of Certain Standing Technical Committees and the Standing Technical Subcommittees for Europe and the Far East

WHEREAS: 1. In accordance with Resolution No. 26 passed at the first session of the Council the following standing Technical Committees were set up, namely—Agriculture, Displaced Persons, Health, Industrial Rehabilitation, and Welfare;

2. Subcommittees of all these committees were set up to advise the Committee of the Council for Europe and the Committee of the Council for the Far East respectively;

3. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has completed the state of over-all planning, so that certain of the technical committees and subcommittees have now fulfilled the primary functions for which they were established;

4. The Administration has now established Missions in nearly all the countries requiring its assistance, so that technical advice with respect to operations in particular countries is to a large extent best obtained in the field;

5. Such technical advice as is likely to be needed by Headquarters or the Regional Offices may not fall properly within the scope of any of the existing Technical Committees or Subcommittees; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Standing Technical Committees established under Resolution 26, other than the Committees on Displaced Persons, Industrial Rehabilitation, and Health, and the Subcommittees for Europe and the Far East of all Standing Technical Committees, be dissolved;

2. That in their place the Council, the Central Committee (between sessions of the Council) and the Regional Committee are each hereby authorized to appoint, from time to time, such Technical Subcommittees, either standing or *ad hoc*, as they may require, for the purpose of advising them and the Director General on specific technical problems of any kind; and such Technical Subcommittees shall have the same functions as the existing Technical Committees or (in the case of committees or subcommittees on new subjects) analogous functions;

3. That each Technical Committee or Subcommittee created pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be regarded as a committee of the Council or Committee which appointed it, and shall report direct to the Council or to that Committee as the case may be.

Resolution 76: The Designation of Korea and Formosa as Areas in Which the Administration Should Operate

Resolved, That Korea and Formosa shall each, for the purpose of determining the scope of Administration activities with respect to such areas, be considered a liberated area within the meaning of Part I, Resolution 1, and the Administration is hereby authorized to operate in such areas upon the same terms and conditions as in other liberated areas.

Resolution 77: The Membership of the Central Committee and Amending Article III of the Agreement

Resolved, That Article III, Paragraph 3, of the Agreement is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. The Central Committee of the Council shall consist of representatives of Canada, 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.

Resolution 78: The Accounts of the Administration and the Reports of the Auditors

WHEREAS, The Fourth Financial Report (9 November, 1943, to 31 December, 1944) has been submitted to the Council together with a Report of the Auditors of the Administration dated 9 July, 1945, which contains qualifications; and

WHEREAS, The Report of the Auditors of the Administration dated 10 July, 1945, required by Council Resolution 44, Section 4, draws attention to defects in the Administration's accounting and internal audit organization and procedures; and

WHEREAS, The Administration has undertaken to remedy these defects prior to 1 November, 1945, and to that end to work in close collaboration with the Committee on Financial Control and the Audit Subcommittee; and the Committee on Financial Control has considered the appropriate action to be taken regarding the Reports aforementioned and has reported its findings thereon to the Council; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Council, taking cognizance of the defects of the accounting arrangements of the Administration as evidenced by the Auditor's Reports, and taking further cognizance of the remedial measures which the Administration has undertaken to effect before 1 November, 1945, endorse the recommendations contained in the Reports of the Committee on Financial Control and accept the Accounts and Reports, with the condition that the results of the measures which the Administration has taken and will take are such that the Council, at its next Session, will be assured that the accounts of the Administration are satisfactory.

Resolution 79: The Membership of the Committee of the Council for the Far East

Resolved, That Resolution No. 19 (A Resolution Fixing the Composition of the Committee of the Council for the Far East) be amended to make the second paragraph of that Resolution to read as follows:

2. That the Committee of the Council for the Far East shall consist of the members of the Council or their alternates, representing Australia, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Commonwealth, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

Resolution 80: Further Contributions

WHEREAS, It is deemed essential to make financial provision for the completion of the work of UNRRA; and

WHEREAS, It is contemplated that UNRRA will complete its shipments to the receiving countries in Europe not later than the end of 1946 and in the Far East three months thereafter; and

WHEREAS, The programs of the Administration should be subject to continuing consideration in the light of the relative needs of the availability of supplies and finance before any final determination of the extent or cost of such programs can be made; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Council recommends:

1. That the member Governments should make available on the basis of the recommendations contained in sections 4 and 5 of the Financial Plan an additional contribution approximately equivalent to 1 per cent of the national income of the contributing country for the year ending 30 June, 1943, as determined by the contributing member Government;

2. That the Administration should be enabled to draw upon the funds so provided as may be necessary to carry out the broad programs of operations of the Director General as approved from time to time by the Central Committee of the Council. For this purpose the Central Committee of the Council shall be advised by the committee established under Resolution 23 which shall become standing committees and shall, in addition to their existing functions, keep under continuous review the financial situation of the receiving countries and the extent of their need for free assistance;

3. That the member Governments to whom section 7 of the Financial Plan applies should make every effort to contribute appropriately to the work of the Administration; and

4. That in carrying out the broad programs of operations of the Director General as approved from time to time by the Central Committee of the Council, supplies shall be equitably distributed on the basis of the principles laid down in the resolutions of the Council and in particular in Resolutions 7 and 56.

Resolution 81: A Further Regular Session of the Council in 1945

WHEREAS, Article III, paragraph 2, of the Agreement provides "that the Council shall be convened in regular session not less than twice a year by the Central Committee," and

WHEREAS, It is considered desirable to hold a further regular Session in 1945; and

WHEREAS, It is not possible at this time to foresee the extent of business which may come before such a Session; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That, unless the Central Committee decides that such a meeting is not necessary, the Council shall, in accordance with Article III, paragraph 2, of the Agreement hold a further regular session in 1945.

2. That the Central Committee is authorized on behalf of the Council to waive for 1945 the provision of Article III, paragraph 2, of the Agree-

ment, "that the Council shall be convened in regular session not less than twice a year by the Central Committee."

3. That before making such decision, the Central Committee shall ascertain the views of the member Governments.

4. That, if the Central Committee decides that a further regular session of the Council is not necessary in 1945 and accordingly waives the provision of Article III, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, then, notwithstanding Article VI of the Agreement, (*a*) the Director General shall submit to the Central Committee the annual administrative budget for 1946; and (*b*) the Central Committee is authorized to approve the administrative budget so submitted and to determine the proportions of the total amount of the budget so approved to be allocated to the member governments, after a report by the Committee on Financial Control in accordance with Resolution 25.

5. That any decisions made by the Central Committee under paragraph 4 (*b*) shall be submitted to the Council at its next session and, in pursuance of Article III, paragraph 3, of the Agreement, may be reconsidered by the Council.

Resolution 82: The Accounts of the Administration

Resolved, That the Administration take all such measures for the solution of its accounting problems as it recognizes are essential for the efficient and economical direction of its affairs; that the Administration submit audited accounts as at 31 December 1945, as prescribed by the Council, to the satisfaction of the Council at the earliest practicable date; and in addition that the Administration make periodic reports to and by arrangement with the Committee on Financial Control and the Audit Subcommittee on the progress it is making in order that these Committees shall keep the Council or the Central Committee, as the case may be, fully informed of the progress made by the Administration.

Resolution 83: The Membership of the Central Committee and Amending Article III of the Agreement

Resolved, That Article III, paragraph 3, of the Agreement is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The Central Committee of the Council shall consist of the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and F.P.R. Yugoslavia, 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.

Resolution 84: Admission of the Turkish Republic as a Member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

WHEREAS, The Turkish Republic has applied to the Council for admission to membership in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That, in accordance with the provisions of Article II of the Agreement of 9 November 1943, the Turkish Republic is hereby admitted as a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

2. That the Central Committee is authorized, after receipt of a recommendation from the Committee on Financial Control, to determine the percentage of the administrative expenses of the Administration for the calendar year 1946 to be allocated to the Turkish Republic.

Resolution 85: Extension of the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, and the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944

WHEREAS, In Resolution No. 52 the Council authorized the Director General at the time when the emergency conventions should come into force to undertake the functions set out therein for the period for which the said conventions were to remain in force, and

WHEREAS, The said conventions came into force on January 15, 1945, and by their then terms were to continue for a period of eighteen months and consequently under their existing terms will expire on July 15, 1946, and

WHEREAS, The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France have prepared and have circulated to all member nations draft protocols extending the said conventions and providing that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall continue to perform the duties and functions assigned to it by the said conventions until a new International Health Organization is established; *provided* that in the event of the new international Health Organization being unable to perform the said duties and functions at a time when UNRRA, owing to the termination of its activities in Europe, or for any other reason, ceases to be able to perform the said duties and functions, the said duties and functions shall be transferred to the Office International d'Hygiene publique; now therefore be it

Resolved: 1. That the Council recommends to all member governments now signatory to the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, and the

International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, that as promptly as possible they sign protocols embodying the provisions of the draft protocols circulated extending the said Sanitary Conventions, and

2. That the Council authorizes the Director General, at the time when the said protocols come into force, to undertake the functions set out therein until such time as the Council or Central Committee shall determine that such functions shall be terminated.

Resolution 86: Relief to the Philippines

WHEREAS, The Philippines has suffered widespread devastation as a result of the war, and particularly as a result of the Filipino resistance to the enemy in defense of the United Nations cause; and,

WHEREAS, This devastation has imposed upon the Filipino people a heavy burden of human want, hunger and suffering, and has rendered hundreds of thousands of Filipinos totally destitute, it is therefore

Resolved, That the Council takes notice of these conditions and of the existence of an urgent need for immediate relief in the Philippines, and that it recommends that the Administration take these facts into account in determining its program for the extension of UNRRA assistance to the Philippines.

Resolution 87: Amending Resolution 5

Resolved, That Resolution No. 5 should be modified so as to read as follows:

Resolved: 1. That the Council reaffirm the principle of cooperation between the Administration and other intergovernmental agencies as set forth in the report of the Temporary Committee on Admission of Observers adopted by the Council on 12 November 1943.

2. That the Council invite representatives of those intergovernmental agencies which have a special position by virtue of the scope of their membership and function, or by virtue of being charged with duties closely related to those of the Administration, to attend as observers and to participate in the meetings of the Council, its committees and subcommittees, and in the meetings of regional committees and technical standing committees, in accordance with appropriate provisions in the Permanent Rules of Procedure.

3. That the Director General, in pursuance of the principle set forth in paragraph 1 above, cooperate to such a degree and to such extent as he may deem desirable in the interests of the Administration with all intergovernmental agencies whose operations and specialized services may be of value to the Administration, including the sending of his representatives as observers to the meetings of other intergovernmental agencies.

Resolution 88: The Interchange of Information with the United Nations

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of The United Nations on 1 February 1946 by resolution has instructed its Secretary General to seek to make arrangements with the Director General of the Administration whereby the General Assembly may be furnished with full reports on the work of the Administration and on the progress made towards economic rehabilitation in the countries assisted by the Administration; and

WHEREAS, The interchange of reports and information of common interest would also greatly assist the work of the Administration and of The United Nations including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and of the specialized agencies; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Director General is hereby authorized and requested to make arrangements with the Secretary General of The United Nations for the interchange of information and reports with The United Nations including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and with the specialized agencies.

2. That the Director General is authorized and requested to furnish to The United Nations reports on the work of the Administration and the progress made towards economic rehabilitation in the countries assisted by the Administration.

3. That the Council recommends that all member governments, and the governments of non-member countries being assisted by the Administration extend their full cooperation in the furnishing of such reports and information as may be required for these purposes.

Resolution 89: The World Food Crisis

WHEREAS, The Council has considered the grave crisis arising from food shortages throughout the world and the threat of mass starvation in those countries which have fought the common enemy; and

WHEREAS, The Council deems it imperative in order to avert worldwide tragedy that all of the United Nations, including those not members of UNRRA, take immediate and vigorous governmental and voluntary action in the spirit of common sacrifice demonstrated by these nations during the war; and

WHEREAS, The Council considers that this grave food crisis must be met with justice and equity to those who fought against, and suffered at the hand of the common foe and in accordance with the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of The United Nations on 14 February 1946, with the widest dissemination of information to all the United Nations called upon to make common sacrifices; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Council recommends to all United Nations governments, including those not members of UNRRA, the following:

(*a*) The taking of all possible measures at the earliest possible date to

ensure the maximum production of food required to meet the present emergency and the uninterrupted maintenance of facilities and services for its mobilization, shipment and distribution.

(*b*) The conservation of food in every form by: (1) elimination of all waste; (2) diversion of the maximum possible amounts of wheat, corn, barley and oats from animal to direct human consumption; (3) drastic curtailment of the use of grains for beverages and all other non-essential products; (4) adoption by all countries of the maximum possible extraction ratio in the processing of all cereals; (5) diversion of the maximum possible amount of linseed, palm products, copra, tallow, and other fats from the production of paints, toilet soaps, and other non-food products to the production of edible products; (6) vigorous de-infestation measures.

(*c*) The reduction, so far as possible of the numbers of grain consuming livestock, especially of pigs and poultry, to levels consistent with the critical need to increase the production and use of the optimum quantity of grain for direct human consumption; in those countries where livestock numbers, especially draught animals, were drastically reduced as a result of the war special attention should be directed to the rehabilitation of such livestock through the utilization of hay and pasture lands not usable for the production of food for direct human consumption.

(*d*) The strengthening and continuation of present and the adoption where necessary of new and more rigorous methods of control and procurement designed to increase exportable supplies and decrease import requirements, such as: (1) food rationing; (2) government procurement, including the most effective and widespread use of requisitioning and set-aside orders; and (3) the tightening up and extension in all countries of governmental measures to collect and transport to export ports or urban areas for relief consumption the maximum possible amounts of both the 1945 and 1946 yields of all grains, fats, and other basic foods;

(*e*) The immediate adoption of positive measures for increasing in all countries the production of food, particularly the production of cereals for direct human consumption, by the earliest possible provision of: (1) seeds to expand acreage; (2) fertilizers through greatly increased production including discouragement of dismantling of plants which may be used in the production of fertilizers; (3) draught animals, tractors, farm implements and tractor fuel; and (4) trucks, wagons, and other road and railroad transport equipment; (5) increased supplies of insecticides and pesticides.

2. That the Council recommends that during the emergency period

(*a*) The Governments represented on the Combined Food Board and its commodity committees shall arrange that those intergovernmental agencies and the related governmental agencies concerned with the allocation, procurement, or export of foods of types essential for UNRRA's relief and rehabilitation program, adopt immediately the procedure of

disseminating publicly full information regarding allocations and exports made to any country, including enemy or ex-enemy areas under military authority.

(*b*) All Governments not covered by 2(*a*) above shall adopt similar publicity procedures regarding their exports of foods of types essential for UNRRA's relief and rehabilitation program.

3. (*a*) The Council has noted with appreciation statements by representatives of the supplying countries of bread-grains, rice, and fats and oils that in recognition of the grave emergency they are now reviewing all steps that can be taken to increase their exports of these and other scarce foodstuffs in order to make more adequate allocations to deficit areas.

(*b*) In order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 17 and of the recommendations contained in the present resolution, the Director General is requested to consult immediately and continuously as long as the emergency lasts with representatives of the supply governments and with the CFB to consider the effectiveness of the steps being taken and to report thereon to the Central Committee and the Council.

(*c*) In view of the gravity of the present situation, the Fourth Session of the Council will remain in session and, upon completion of its meeting in Atlantic City, will be convened at Washington, D.C., by its Chairman or Acting Chairman, as soon as the Director General can report on the outcome of his consultations referred to in paragraph 3 (*b*) above, but in time to allow the Council to assess the position regarding scarce supplies to be made available to UNRRA to meet the grave emergency of this Spring and early Summer. During the period between the completion of the meeting of the Fourth Session of the Council in Atlantic City and its convening in Washington, D.C., the Central Committee and the Director General may exercise all of their powers to the same extent and in the same manner as if the Council were not in session.

4. With a view to achieving the most efficient methods of dealing with the world wide food crisis through 1946 and 1947, the Council calls upon all United Nations Governments, including those not members of UNRRA, and upon the inter-governmental organizations concerned to give continuous consideration to the problem of improving and adapting national and intergovernmental machinery for allocating and distributing food supplies.

Resolution 90: Extending the Authority of the Administration under Resolution No. 46

WHEREAS, The Council has authorized the Administration, in Resolutions 57 and 60, to assist certain persons of other than United Nations nationality who are found in enemy or ex-enemy territory or in liberated territory; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that Administration assistance be extended to

such persons of other than United Nations nationality found in territories never occupied by the enemy in accordance with the principles set forth in Resolution 46; it is therefore

Resolved, That in accordance with the principles set forth in Resolution 46, the Administration shall be authorized to undertake the care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality who are found in territories never occupied by the enemy and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations.

Resolution 91: The Use of Indigenous Resources

WHEREAS, Section 2(*a*) of Article I of the UNRRA Agreement sets forth as a primary purpose of UNRRA that in areas in which it operates it shall provide food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services and shall 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, and

WHEREAS, The use or requisitioning by foreign military forces of local relief supplies or land or other resources for their production in such areas will tend to defeat the purpose of UNRRA as stated above, and

WHEREAS, Such use or requisitioning by decreasing local relief supplies will put an additional burden on the resources of UNRRA in its efforts to provide adequate relief; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Council recommend that member Governments maintaining military forces in other countries receiving relief from UNRRA direct their forces to refrain from (*a*) consuming locally produced foodstuffs (other than fresh fruits and vegetables of a perishable nature which are in temporary local surplus), fuel or other supplies which are normally included in an UNRRA program, or using land or other local resources which could be utilized for the production of supplies to meet the relief needs of the local population and; (*b*) impeding in any way the equitable distribution of imported and indigenous relief supplies, or the effective use of land or local resources for the production of such supplies.

2. That the Administration shall establish programs for such countries on the assumption that all such military forces of member Governments will in fact carry out the recommendation set forth in 1 above.

3. That if the Central Committee determines on information received from the Administration or any other official authoritative source that any such military forces are not carrying out the provisions mentioned in 1 above the Administration shall accordingly adjust its program in such a way that to the greatest practicable extent the deficit in relief supplies thereby created will not reduce the standard of living in areas other than the zones in which the military forces of the member Governments re-

sponsible for causing the deficit are present, except that the Director General in consultation with the Central Committee, may take other appropriate action if he deems it advisable.

Resolution 92: Displaced Persons Operations

WHEREAS, It is necessary that the authority of the Administration with respect to displaced persons under Resolution No. 71 be reviewed by the Council at this time and clarified with respect to future operations; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 71 shall be revised to read as follows: "That the authority of the Administration provided in the foregoing paragraphs with respect to operations in any area shall be continued and again reviewed by the Council at its next regular session."

2. That the Council wishes to emphasize that, in carrying out its operations under the authority of Resolution No. 71, it should be the constant concern of the Administration to do all within its power, in consultation with and by representations to the occupying authorities, military authorities and the governments concerned, to bring about the removal of conditions which may interfere with the repatriation of the displaced persons concerned at the earliest possible moment. To this end the Administration is directed: (*a*) to remove any handicaps in the assembly centers to the prompt repatriation of displaced persons wishing to be repatriated, as may fall within its authority and to recommend to the occupying authorities, military authorities, and the governments concerned, as well as the Central Committee of UNRRA, measures for the removal of any other handicaps; (*b*) to make available to the maximum extent the facilities and personnel of the Administration for the facilitation of the repatriation of displaced persons; (*c*) to make available the required personnel and to proceed at once, in cooperation with the occupying authorities or military authorities which maintain assembly centers for displaced persons, to complete the registration of all displaced persons in assembly centers and to compile data concerning their skills, previous experience and other qualifications for employment and to make such data available in summary form without specification as to particular individuals, or in such other form as may be authorized by the Central Committee, to the Central Committee of UNRRA, to intergovernmental organizations and to governments of origin or former residence requesting such data; (*d*) to make reports every two months to the Central Committee concerning the problems and progress of repatriation, as well as the status of the program of the occupying authorities or military authorities, which maintain assembly centers, for the elimination of those persons receiving UNRRA assistance who are ineligible for such assistance; (*e*) to ascertain which of the displaced persons receiving UNRRA assistance wish to be repatriated or returned to their countries of origin or former residence.

3. That the Council recommends to the occupying authorities, the military authorities and the governments concerned that only those persons who have been properly nominated by presently recognized governments shall be accredited to the occupying authorities and military authorities, and permitted to serve as liaison officers. The Council further recommends that existing liaison officers who are not so nominated and accredited shall not be given access to assembly centers.

4. In carrying out operations with respect to displaced persons under Resolution 71 the Administration shall keep in touch with the governments concerned with a view toward reaching agreement regarding such operations. In case of disagreement between the Administration and a government concerned, while such operations of the Administration may continue, such matters of disagreement may be referred by either party to the Central Committee for its consideration. It is understood that all of the members of the Council accept the principles announced in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of The United Nations on February 12, 1946.

5. That paragraph 2(*a*) of Resolution No. 71 shall be revised to read as follows:

That in cooperation with the occupying authorities, the military authorities, and the governments concerned, the Administration will take immediate measures to withdraw its assistance from those displaced persons who have been determined by the military authorities to have collaborated with the enemy or to have committed crimes against the interests or nationals of the United Nations, whether or not such persons are detained in custody.

6. That in carrying out its operations under Resolution 71, the Administration, in cooperation with the occupying authorities, the military authorities and the governments concerned shall facilitate all necessary arrangements so that displaced persons may receive full information from the governments of their countries of origin or former residence.

7. That in view of the temporary nature of the assistance that can be given by the Administration with respect to all of the remaining displaced persons in all areas in which the Administration is authorized to operate, it is the recommendation of the Council that its members shall seek to do all in their power to expedite the early creation of a United Nations body capable of dealing in an effective manner with the problem, such as is contemplated under the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of The United Nations on February 12, 1946, and, prior to the establishment of The United Nations body for this purpose and, provided this does not delay its creation, to secure consideration of this matter by other intergovernmental agencies, and that efforts shall be made to devise ways and means to facilitate resettlement and otherwise to provide a solution to the problems which will confront the remaining displaced persons when the Administration's assistance comes to an end.

Resolution 93: The Allocation of Food in Short Supply

WHEREAS, Resolution 89 instructed the Director General to consult with representatives of the supplying governments and with the Combined Food Board to consider the effectiveness of the steps being taken to meet the present food crises and to report thereon to the Central Committee and to the Council;

WHEREAS, The Director General has submitted to the Council a report which indicates that, in spite of his vigorous and forceful efforts to secure adequate quantities of essential foods, and despite the adoption of emergency measures by the governments concerned, the situation has nevertheless become increasingly grave;

WHEREAS, The Council has noted the recommendations of the Director General in his report;

WHEREAS, The Council has been informed that the governments principally concerned are now in consultation regarding plans to improve the international machinery for the allocation of foodstuffs in short supply and regarding the development of more adequate measures for implementing allocations; and

WHEREAS, At the forthcoming special meeting of Food and Agriculture Organization on May 20th there will be considered: "the desirability of making recommendations to Governments regarding a four or five year plan, designed to carry the world through the present crises and to assist in effecting a smooth transition from emergency measures to a permanent world food policy"; it is therefore

Resolved, The Council recommends that, in view of the prospect of continuing serious world food shortages, the supplying and importing governments concerned develop immediately plans for the improvement of international machinery for the allocation of foodstuffs in short supply.

The Council recommends further that the governments concerned, in view of the present emergency, develop immediately more adequate machinery for making effective all allocations.

The Council recommends further that in making allocations the allocating authorities should constantly seek to achieve a fair and equitable distribution of supplies among all the United Nations according to their needs.

Resolution 94: The Health Activities of the Administration

WHEREAS, The functions of UNRRA in the field of health are necessarily of a temporary character; and

WHEREAS, The Council has taken note of the fact that the establishment of a World Health Organization is in process and that an Interim Commission thereof has been established and is functioning; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Director General consult with the Interim Com-

mission of the World Health Organization with a view to the transfer as soon as practicable to the Commission of the duties and functions entrusted to the Administration, under Resolutions 52 and 85, by the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention of 21 June, 1926, the Protocol to Prolong the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of 12 April, 1933, and the Protocol to Prolong the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, as well as such other functions of UNRRA in the field of health as the World Health Organization or its Interim Commission may be willing to undertake.

2. That the Director General is authorized to take such steps as are necessary to effect the transfer to such Organization or Commission of UNRRA's functions under such Conventions as well as any of UNRRA's other functions in the field of health which such Organization or Commission is willing to undertake.

3. That the Director General is further authorized (*a*) to transfer to the World Health Organization or its Interim Commission, from time to time, any available records, equipment, materials and personnel which such Commission or Organization may desire to accept and which are relevant to its functions; and (*b*) subject to the approval of the Central Committee, to transfer to such Organization or Commission, from the available resources of UNRRA, such funds as may be necessary for the performance of the transferred functions, provided that the Organization or Commission has not available other resources for financing the performance of these functions.

Resolution 95: The Social Welfare Activities of the Administration

WHEREAS, UNRRA is now performing functions in the social welfare field such as those concerned with the problems of undernourished and orphaned children, the maimed and the handicapped, the training of skilled personnel, materials and equipment for community services; and

WHEREAS, The Council is of the view that international action in regard to certain of these functions will be necessary beyond the present emergency period; and

WHEREAS, The Council has taken note of the establishment by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations of a permanent Social Commission to advise the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, of requirements in the field of social welfare and methods by which such requirements may be met; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Director General consult with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations with a view to considering the desir-

ability of transferring to the United Nations the functions being performed by UNRRA in the field of social welfare exclusive of those relating to displaced persons.

2. That the Director General is authorized to transfer to the United Nations such of those functions now being performed by UNRRA in the social welfare field as the United Nations desires to undertake.

3. That the Director General is further authorized to transfer to the United Nations from time to time any available records, equipment, materials and personnel of use in the performance of the above-mentioned functions, which the United Nations may desire.

Resolution 96: The Administrative Budget for 1947

WHEREAS, Article VI of the Agreement provides that the Director General shall submit to the Council an annual budget covering the necessary administrative expenses of the Administration; and

WHEREAS, The Rules of Procedure of the Council provide that the annual budget shall be submitted to the Council at its regular session next preceding the commencement of the calendar year; and

WHEREAS, The Council takes note of the statement of the Administration that, in view of uncertainties as to the scope and duration of its activities during the year 1947, it has not been possible for the Administration to project a final budget in time for action by the Council at its present session; it is therefore

Resolved, That notwithstanding the Rules of Procedure and Article VI of the Agreement:

1. The Director General shall submit to the Central Committee the annual administrative budget for 1947; and

2. The Central Committee is authorized, in case there is no meeting of the Council before the end of the year, to approve the administrative budget so submitted and to determine the proportions of the total amount of the budget so approved to be allocated to the member governments, after a report by the Committee on Financial Control in accordance with Resolution 25.

Resolution 97: The Use of Proceeds of Local Sale and the Transfer to the United Nations of UNRRA's Interest in Local Currency Proceeds from Sale of UNRRA Supplies

WHEREAS, Resolution 14, Section 19, and the various agreements between the Administration and the recipient governments contemplate the utilization for relief and rehabilitation work of sums equivalent to the local currency proceeds from the sale of supplies furnished by the Administration; and

WHEREAS, Such agreements also provide for consultation between the governments and the Administration in the planning and execution of such relief and rehabilitation expenditures; and

WHEREAS, The relevant provisions of such agreements will remain in effect beyond the period of the Administration's activities and it is contemplated that the Administration will have ceased operations before the completion of this relief and rehabilitation work; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Director General shall review the present position in regard to the proceeds of sale of supplies provided under the Program of Operations and, after consultation with the Central Committee, shall, in agreement with the receiving countries concerned, make any modifications in the arrangements as to the use of proceeds of sale which may be found desirable.

2. That the Council also recommends that: (*a*) the functions and responsibilities of the Administration in regard to the utilization of local proceeds or equivalent sums for such relief and rehabilitation work, as set out in the relevant agreements, be transferred at the appropriate time to the United Nations or to such specialized body as may be designated by the United Nations, and that the United Nations or such specialized body undertake those functions; and (*b*) the governments which have concluded agreements with the Administration be requested to agree to the assumption by the United Nations, or such specialized agencies, of the functions hitherto exercised by the Administration under these agreements.

3. That the Director General shall consult with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations with a view to arranging for implementation of the recommendation in paragraph 2.

Resolution 98: A Program of Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies for Korea

WHEREAS, Resolution 76 adopted at the Third Session of the Council of UNRRA provides for extension of aid to Korea upon the same terms and conditions as to other liberated areas; and

WHEREAS, Up to the present time no supply program for Korea has been proposed by the Administration; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That, without curtailing the programs already approved for receiving countries, a program of relief and rehabilitation supplies for Korea shall be worked out without delay and submitted by the Director General to the Central Committee for approval.

2. That, upon the approval by the Central Committee of the program of relief and rehabilitation supplies for Korea and the conditions of its execution, the Administration shall immediately proceed to carry out this program.

Resolution 99: Displaced Persons Operations

WHEREAS: 1. It is necessary under the provisions of Resolution 92 that the authority of the Administration with respect to displaced persons under Resolutions 71 and 92 be reviewed by the Council at this Session;

2. As a result of the negotiations and discussions which followed the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 February, 1946, it has been proposed that a new International Refugee Organization should be created in accordance with the principles of that Resolution, and a draft Constitution for that body was adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 21 June, 1946, for submission to the member governments of the United Nations;

3. It is not known at what date the International Refugee Organization can begin operations concerning displaced persons;

4. It is desirable that the work of UNRRA in regard to displaced persons should not cease until the time when the International Refugee Organization, or some appropriate interim organization, is able to take over this work;

5. It is desirable, particularly in view of the objectives set forth in paragraph 7 of Resolution 92, that the work of UNRRA in regard to displaced persons should be carried out in such a manner as to bring it into harmony with the eventual work of the International Refugee Organization;

6. The Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees is already undertaking part of the work which will eventually be carried out by the International Refugee Organization;

7. It is possible that the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its next session, may make provision, by means of an interim commission or otherwise, for carrying out a part or all of the work of the International Refugee Organization in anticipation of the creation of that body, or that some other international body or commission may be created to carry on this work until the International Refugee Organization begins operations;

8. It is the policy of the Administration, as it is that proposed for the International Refugee Organization under its draft Constitution, to encourage and assist in every way possible the early return of displaced persons to their respective countries of origin, subject to the conditions laid down in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 February, 1946, and in the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization;

9. Since the conclusion of special agreements between the Control Authorities and UNRRA, agreements have also been concluded in conformity with the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization, between the governments participating in the Control Authorities and the governments of countries of origin of displaced persons; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Administration be authorized to continue its

various operations with respect to displaced persons until such time, or times, as they are undertaken by the International Refugee Organization, or by any appropriate interim commission, or by any other appropriate body, provided that none of these operations shall be continued by the Administration after 30 June, 1947.

2. That a fund shall be set aside from the resources of the Administration sufficient for the continuation of these operations until 30 June, 1947, on a scale of cost not exceeding that of its present operations. It is contemplated that such a fund may be made available without interfering with the fulfilment of the Administration's programs of operations, the financing of which programs shall not be affected by this paragraph without the approval of the Central Committee.

3. That the Administration, with the approval of the Central Committee, may transfer to any of the above organizations or bodies the whole or part of this fund, or the whole or part of its records, files, equipment or other property relating to its operations with respect to displaced persons, and may arrange for the transfer of any of its personnel to any of these organizations or bodies. The Council expresses the hope that such transfer or transfers may take place as soon as possible and that the International Refugee Organization will begin operations at the earliest possible date.

4. That, in order to bring its work into closer harmony with that of the International Refugee Organization, the Administration may, in future, in consultation with any of the organizations or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 above and within the limits of the financial resources available, notwithstanding any resolution to the contrary, (*a*) apply the principles embodied in the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization; (*b*) extend or adjust its work to cover any of the categories of persons defined in the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization; and (*c*) enter into agreements, or cooperate in whatever way seems most appropriate, with governments, voluntary agencies, individuals and such bodies as the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, with a view to assisting in the work of resettlement.

5. That the Council recommends that the governments members of the Control Council for Germany continue to provide such basic supplies, accommodation, transportation and other services as may be required for displaced persons under existing or revised arrangements between them and the Administration. Further, that the Council recommends that the governments members of the Allied Commission for Austria take note of the fact that on the completion of its present supply program for Austria, the Administration will be unable to provide the basic supplies for displaced persons in that country.

6. That the Council stresses the importance of repatriating and restoring to useful and productive lives in their homelands as many displaced persons as possible, and to that end recommends that the Administration, the Control Authorities and the governments of the countries of origin, should

cooperate in facilitating and expediting the repatriation of the greatest possible number of displaced persons in accordance with the relevant principles of UNRRA, with the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 February, 1946, and with the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization.

7. With a view to giving effect to the foregoing, the Council in particular recommends the following measures: (*a*) that the Administration in the course of the performance of its functions in respect of displaced persons should bear in mind that the main task to be performed is to encourage and assist in every way possible their early return to their country of origin, having regard to the principles laid down in paragraph (*c*) (*ii*) of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 February, 1946; (*b*) that the Administration should facilitate the dissemination to displaced persons of information supplied by the governments of their respective countries of origin concerning conditions in those countries and the desirability of their return through the distribution of printed matter and other appropriate means, and the establishment so far as possible of close contact between the displaced persons and liaison officers appointed by the governments of their respective countries in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 92, and facilitate free and uncensored communications between displaced persons and their relatives and friends in their countries of origin.

(*c*) (*i*) That the Administration shall remove all UNRRA personnel who discourage repatriation; (*ii*) that the Administration shall admit to displaced persons camps only such voluntary agency personnel as undertake not to discourage repatriation and shall remove any such personnel if they are found to discourage repatriation; (*iii*) that the Central Committee, in order to keep itself informed of the progress of the Administration's displaced persons operations, may in its discretion request the Administration to organize field trips by representatives of the governments concerned to such assembly centers as the Central Committee deems appropriate.

(*d*) That close cooperation and consultation should be established between the governments of the countries of origin and the Control Authorities or the Administration and any organization or body which may undertake any of the functions of UNRRA, with a view to furnishing an adequate number of liaison officers, appointed as contemplated in Resolution 92, qualified to present the fullest information to displaced persons for the purpose of encouraging their repatriation. This cooperation should further aim at: (*i*) increasing and expediting the supply of such information through other appropriate channels including the press and the post, (*ii*) facilitating free and uncensored communication between displaced persons and their relatives and friends and appropriate agencies in their countries of origin, and (*iii*) providing advice and information which may assist the Administration and the Control Authorities in segre-

gating those who actively, by means of propaganda or pressure, attempt to prevent the repatriation of displaced persons.

(*e*) That the governments of the countries of origin should bear in mind the continuing necessity for making such arrangements for the reception and settlement of returning displaced persons as may expedite, encourage and further repatriation, and take such steps as may be open to them, in consultation with the various bodies and authorities referred to above, to ensure that the displaced persons concerned are adequately informed as to the nature of these arrangements.

(*f*) That the Control Authorities should be requested through the governments of their respective countries, to cooperate actively with the Administration and the governments of the countries of origin so as to enable the fullest possible effect to be given to the principles and recommendations contained in the provisions of sub-paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above.

(*g*) That the governmental and intergovernmental authorities concerned make the best transportation arrangements possible for the movement of displaced persons to their countries of origin.

8. That the Council recommends to the Administration and to the governments participating in the Control Authorities that they shall continue to make every effort to ensure that no person obtains international assistance who is disqualified from obtaining such assistance under the terms of the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization.

9. That the Council recommends to the governments members of the Control Authorities and to the governments of countries of origin of displaced persons that they should give favorable consideration to the conclusion of bi-lateral arrangements for mutual assistance in the repatriation of displaced persons, having regard to the principles laid down in paragraph (*c*) (*ii*) of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 February, 1946.

10. That where this Resolution refers to "the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization" it shall be read as referring to the draft Constitution of the International Refugee Organization as adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 21 June, 1946, for submission to the member governments of the United Nations, or as subsequently amended by the Economic and Social Council or by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Resolution 100: Future Relief Needs

WHEREAS: 1. By their agreement to the terms of the Atlantic Charter the United Nations have accepted the establishment of general economic well-being as one of the objectives of their association;

2. In pursuance of that objective the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established in order to meet the needs

of the liberated peoples in the emergency period following their liberation;

3. UNRRA's resources, supplementing the efforts of the liberated peoples to help themselves to the greatest possible extent, have permitted the liberated countries to make marked progress upon the road to economic recovery;

4. UNRRA's funds will soon have been fully utilized toward meeting the needs for which it was designed, and it was made clear that no further contributions in addition to those contemplated under Resolution 80 would be made available to UNRRA;

5. Since the foundation of UNRRA, there have been established or are being established permanent agencies of the United Nations, including the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, in order to promote economic well-being amongst the nations;

6. Difficulties, including lack of adequate foreign exchange, may nevertheless be experienced in 1947 by liberated countries in different degrees in ensuring that the basic essentials of life, particularly food and supplies for agricultural production, may be provided to the peoples while still maintaining that progress toward economic recovery which is a prerequisite to the success of the United Nations' cooperation;

7. Such difficulties may result in hardship and suffering in some countries unless prompt international action is taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations;

8. No organization now exists or has been designated which, after the termination of UNRRA, can advise the United Nations of the means to provide further financial assistance, if and when required; it is therefore

Resolved: A. That the Council recommends

1. That the General Assembly of the United Nations, after consideration of the relief and rehabilitation problems to be dealt with in 1947, forthwith establish or designate such agency or agencies as it may deem appropriate, whose functions shall include: (*a*) a review of the needs in 1947 for financing urgent imports of the basic essentials of life, particularly food and supplies for agricultural production, after the termination of UNRRA programs to the extent that they cannot otherwise be met; and (*b*) the making of recommendations as to the financial assistance that might be required to meet such needs as are found to exist as a result of foreign exchange difficulties which cannot be dealt with by existing agencies.

2. That the Council delegates immediately consult with their respective governments with a view to the issuance of instructions by the member governments to their representatives in the General Assembly to secure the adoption and implementation of the foregoing recommendation.

B. That the Council requests the Director General to transmit this recommendation to the Secretary General of the United Nations for consid-

eration at the next meeting of the General Assembly, and, in agreement with the Central Committee, to consult with and assist such agency or agencies as may be established or designated by the United Nations in order to facilitate its work.

Resolution 101: The Fulfillment of the Program of Operations

WHEREAS, It was stated in Resolution 80 that: "It is contemplated that UNRRA will complete its shipments to the receiving countries in Europe not later than the end of 1946 and in the Far East three months thereafter"; and

WHEREAS, UNRRA shipments have been delayed by shortages, work stoppages, transport difficulties and other incidents beyond the control of UNRRA; and

WHEREAS, It is anticipated that a minor part of the supplies in the UNRRA program may not be shipped within the period contemplated by Resolution 80; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Administration should make every effort to complete procurement and shipments against approved programs of operations by the dates specified in Resolution 80.

2. That when, for the reasons set forth above, the shipment of certain supplies by the dates set forth in Resolution 80 is not possible, the Administration is authorized to arrange for such procurement and shipments to the receiving countries in Europe after the end of 1946 and in the Far East after 31 March, 1947, but should complete such procurement and shipments as early thereafter as possible.

3. That the Council urges member governments and others upon whom supplies and shipments depend, to make every effort to facilitate the earliest possible completion of procurement and shipment against approved programs.

4. That the Director General shall arrive at a determination of the principles and periods governing the establishment of average prices at the earliest practicable date and shall inform receiving countries, as promptly and fully as possible, of the status of commitments made with respect to the various categories of supplies provided for in their approved programs.

Resolution 102: Agricultural Production

WHEREAS, Certain of the liberated countries expect to have difficulty during 1947 in financing their minimum import requirements; and

WHEREAS, The major contribution to the solution of this problem will be by the maximum use of their own resources; and

WHEREAS, At least certain phases of this problem involve reorganization and re-establishment of their agricultural resources; and

WHEREAS, The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Na-

tions has among its aims the provision of technical assistance in improving food production and nutritional standards; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Council recommends that the Food and Agriculture Organization at its forthcoming meeting in Copenhagen consider the special problem of the liberated countries with a view to providing the maximum technical assistance in the expeditious re-establishment of their agricultural production.

2. That the Council request the Director General to transmit this recommendation to the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Resolution 103: The Rehabilitation of Children and Adolescents of Countries Which Were Victims of Aggression

WHEREAS, The rehabilitation of the children and adolescents of countries which were the victims of aggression is of paramount importance for the achievement of recovery; and

WHEREAS, Those countries have undertaken or are undertaking coordinated national programs to achieve this end, which they regard as one of vital national interest and which will require emergency action by them over a period of years; and

WHEREAS, These national programs cannot be carried into effect without imports of certain types of food and equipment as well as reciprocal arrangements for technical services; and

WHEREAS, International assistance in the completion of these programs is desirable and would further be helped by the coordination of the work of governments and voluntary agencies on an international basis; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That such assets as the Central Committee may determine to be available after completion of the work of UNRRA shall be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents.

2. That such purpose might effectively and appropriately be served by the creation of an International Children's Fund to which such assets would be transferred together with any gifts for this purpose and for child health purposes generally, which may be made by governments, voluntary agencies, individuals and other sources.

3. That a standing committee of the Council be set up to prepare recommendations, in agreement with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and after consulting appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations, and such voluntary agencies as the standing committee may determine, with a view to the establishment of international machinery and to report to the Council or the Central Committee: (*a*) on the steps which should be taken to organize effectively and without delay the proposed activities, and (*b*) on the response which might be obtained from the several possible sources of funds.

4. That such standing committee shall be composed of the members of the Council represented on the Central Committee or their alternates, together with the members of the Council or their alternates representing Greece, Norway, Poland, Denmark and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Resolution 104: The Availability of Military Surpluses of Medical Stores

The Council, recognizing the continued need for assistance in the field of health and medical services, and being informed that there may be surpluses of medical stores and equipment in certain countries, requests the Director General to invite governments and private organizations, such as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, to make such supplies available to the Administration to assist in the completion of its work.

The Council also requests the Director General to send a copy of this resolution to the Secretary General for the information of members of the United Nations before the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly.

Resolution 105: The Diplomatic Division of UNRRA

The Council expresses its warm appreciation of the work done by the Diplomatic Division of the Administration.

It is confident that all the member governments of UNRRA, in accordance with the spirit of Resolutions 14 and 80 and of the related Resolution passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 1 February, 1946, will desire to assist the Administration in bringing the sum contributed up to the full target set by the Council. It expresses the hope that governments, whether members of UNRRA or not, will, in accordance with the example already set by certain governments which were themselves invaded, help to increase the resources of the Administration by offering contributions and credits.

The Council trusts that the Diplomatic Division will continue its beneficent activity.

Resolution 106: The Use of the Experience of UNRRA Personnel

WHEREAS, The staff of UNRRA has gained valuable experience in the various fields of the Administration's operations, and

WHEREAS, The success of other international organizations will to a large extent depend on their ability to obtain the services of qualified and experienced personnel, and

WHEREAS, With the impending cessation of UNRRA's activities the experience of its personnel might be lost; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Council recommends to all international organizations and in particular to those which are performing or will be taking over

any of the work of UNRRA that they should take advantage of the experience gained by the personnel of UNRRA and make arrangements for drawing upon the experienced staff of the Administration for employment in their various fields of activity.

Resolution 107: The Adjournment of the Fifth Session

WHEREAS, The business of the Fifth Session of the Council has been completed; and

WHEREAS, The various decisions taken at the Fifth Session indicate that a further session of the Council will be necessary as soon as the plans of the Administration with respect to the administrative aspects of the further activities of UNRRA have been more definitely formulated; and

WHEREAS, The formulation of some of the plans involved is necessarily dependent upon decisions taken by other international bodies in regard to certain recommendations made by the Council at the Fifth Council Session; and

WHEREAS, Article III, paragraph 2, of the Agreement provides "that the Council shall be convened in a regular session not less than twice a year by the Central Committee" and two regular sessions have already been held during 1946; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Fifth Session of the Council be and is hereby adjourned.

2. That the Central Committee shall convene a further session of the Council as soon as the plans of the Administration with respect to the transfers of functions contemplated by the Resolutions adopted at the Fifth Council Session, and with respect to the administrative aspects of UNRRA's further activities, have reached a point of development which calls for the convocation of a further session of the Council.

3. That such further session shall be convened not later than the end of November 1946, unless the Central Committee for substantial reasons decides that a later date would be more appropriate.

Resolution 108: The Membership of the Committee of the Council for the Far East

Resolved, That Resolution No. 19 (A Resolution Fixing the Composition of the Committee of the Council for the Far East) be further amended to make the second paragraph of that Resolution to read as follows:

2. That the Committee of the Council for the Far East shall consist of the members of the Council or their alternates, representing Australia, Canada, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Republic of the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

Resolution 109: Audited Accounts

Resolved: 1. That the Administration, not later than 31 March 1947, submit for audit accounts covering the calendar year ending 31 December 1945. It is recognized that the preparation of these accounts has been delayed because in some cases transactions undertaken by member governments have not been officially documented. In order therefore to complete the accounts for the calendar year 1945, it is agreed that estimated figures may be used for these transactions. The accounts for 1945, when audited, are to be submitted by the Administration to the Council at the earliest practicable date.

2. That the Administration, not later than 30 September 1947, submit for audit accounts covering the 18-months period, 1 January 1946 to 30 June 1947, in lieu of an annual account for the twelve months to 31 December 1946. The Administration may use estimated figures in respect of such transactions undertaken by member governments that are not officially documented. The audited accounts are to be submitted by the Administration to the Council at the earliest practicable date.

3. That the Administration, for the period subsequent to 30 June 1947, shall prepare and submit for audit accounts to such terminal date as shall be determined by the Council at an appropriate time.

4. That the Administration continue its efforts to secure complete official documentation for all transactions that may appear as estimated figures in the accounts specified above in order that finally the accounts of the Administration shall be completely documented.

5. That the Council's Auditors report within a reasonable period on the accounts to be submitted to them by the Administration in accordance with this Resolution.

6. That the Council wish to stress the importance they attach to the Auditors' functions and take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the high professional standard of the audit carried out by the Council's Auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. They wish also to commend their Auditors for their reports on various aspects of the audit that they have made to the Council, to the Committee on Financial Control and to the Audit Subcommittee of the Committee on Financial Control. The Council recommends that their Auditors continue to make similar periodical reports.

7. That the provision in Resolution 44, requiring the Council's Auditors to report annually, be superseded by the requirements of this resolution calling for a report covering the period 1 January 1946 to 30 June 1947. The period to be covered by subsequent reports will be determined at a later date.

8. That this resolution is not intended to supersede any other resolution or any part of any other resolution not in conflict with the terms of this resolution.

Resolution 110: The Administrative Budget for 1947

Resolved: 1. That the annual budget covering the necessary administrative expenses of the Administration for the calendar year 1947, submitted by the Director General in the amount of $9,500,000, is hereby approved.

2. That the Committee on Financial Control shall review the position at not less than quarterly intervals during 1947 with a view to reporting to the Central Committee on any modification of the foregoing budgetary amount which may be necessary in the light of the actual financial outcome in the period preceding the review and the Administration's estimates of its future requirements.

3. That the Central Committee is authorized to make any modifications it may deem necessary.

4. That the total amount of $9,500,000 approved in the preceding paragraph is allocated to the member governments in the following proportions:

Member Governments	*Per Cent*	*Member Governments*	*Per Cent*
Australia	1.50	Iraq	.10
Belgium	1.00	Liberia	.05
Bolivia	.10	Luxembourg	.05
Brazil	1.50	Mexico	.70
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.50	Netherlands	1.50
Canada	3.00	New Zealand	.30
Chile	.20	Nicaragua	.05
China	5.00	Norway	.30
Colombia	.30	Panama	.05
Costa Rica	.05	Paraguay	.05
Cuba	.20	Peru	.25
Czechoslovakia	1.00	Philippines	.05
Denmark	.50	Poland	1.00
Dominican Republic	.05	Turkey	.70
Ecuador	.05	Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.50
Egypt	.70	Union of South Africa	1.00
El Salvador	.05	U.S.S.R.	8.00
Ethiopia	.05	United Kingdom	15.00
France	4.00	United States	40.00
Greece	.50	Uruguay	.20
Guatemala	.05	Venezuela	.10
Haiti	.05	Yugoslavia	.70
Honduras	.05	Sub-total	96.20
Iceland	.05		
India	4.00	Unallocated	3.80
Iran	.10	Total	100.00

Resolution 111: The Implementation of Resolution No. 106

WHEREAS, It is desirable that full advantage should be taken of the opportunity to draw upon UNRRA personnel, as they can be released, for other international agencies, in accordance with the terms of Resolution 106; it is therefore

Resolved: (*a*) That the Administration report to the Central Committee by 15 January 1947 and at regular intervals thereafter on the carrying out of the recommendation contained in Resolution 106.

(*b*) That the Central Committee give such assistance to the Administration as may be required to give effect to that recommendation and, in appropriate cases, support the Director General in any representations he may make to the international organizations concerned.

Resolution 112: The Implementation of Resolution 99

Resolved: 1. That the Administration is requested to prepare and submit to the Central Committee within one month a report on the measures taken by the Administration to encourage repatriation in accordance with the Resolutions of the Council.

2. That the Central Committee is authorized to make such policy decisions in connection with the report received under paragraph 1 as it deems appropriate to expedite the carrying out of Council resolutions relating to the encouragement of repatriation.

Resolution 113: The Work of the Voluntary Agencies

WHEREAS, Voluntary agencies and their staffs have cooperated closely with UNRRA in the performance of its displaced persons functions, as well as in connection with other activities of the Administration and of receiving governments; and

WHEREAS, They have, by their skilled and devoted efforts, made an invaluable contribution to the furtherance of the Administration's activities and to the well-being of countless individual recipients of assistance whom they have aided; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Council, cognizant of the debt owed to these voluntary agencies and their staffs by all who have received their aid, expresses its deep appreciation to them for their efforts and accomplishments; and expresses the hope that there will be an intensified continuation of their valuable services, in cooperation not only with the remaining UNRRA programs but with any other programs undertaken by interim and successor intergovernmental organizations for health, welfare and rehabilitation.

Resolution 114: The Fulfillment of the Program of Operations of UNRRA

WHEREAS, It was stated in Resolution No. 101 of the UNRRA Council: "That the Administration should make every effort to complete procurement and shipments against approved programs of operations by the dates specified in Resolution 80," and

WHEREAS, The Council notes with concern that a considerable part of

the UNRRA supply program will remain unfulfilled at the end of 1946; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Administration shall make every effort to complete procurement and shipments against the program of operations as approved by the Central Committee in accordance with the relevant Resolutions of the Council to the receiving countries in Europe not later than 31 March 1947, and in the Far East before 30 June 1947.

2. In view of the desirability of bringing approved programs to an early conclusion, such programs shall not be altered by the Central Committee except when circumstances clearly warrant such action.

3. That the Council urges contributing countries to make every effort to facilitate the prompt completion of the procurement and shipment of UNRRA supplies against the program of operations since without such assistance UNRRA will not be able to achieve the objective put before it by this Resolution.

4. That if procurement is not fully completed and goods are not ready for shipment by 31 March 1947 in the case of Europe, and 30 June 1947 in the case of the Far East, the Administration is authorized: (*a*) to make arrangements with supplying governments to the extent such governments are prepared to do so, to assign contracts for undelivered supplies to the receiving countries and provide for their payment, including cost of transportation; (*b*) when such arrangements are unattainable, to complete, subject to any limitations applicable to the contribution of each country, as early as possible after the dates set forth above, the procurement and shipment of supplies against the approved programs.

5. That the procedure of assigning contracts and making provision for their payment shall be worked out by the Administration in cooperation with the appropriate standing UNRRA committee, and shall be approved by the Central Committee.

6. That the Administration shall make appropriate arrangements to assure that the distribution of supplies procured and shipped under arrangements referred to in paragraph 4 is accomplished in accordance with resolutions of the Council.

7. That the Council appeals to the governments of the contributing countries to exert their efforts to have the balance of their contributions used promptly and thus enable UNRRA to complete its mission.

Resolution 115: Adjournment of the Sixth Council Session

WHEREAS, The Council recognizes that activities of the Administration will extend into the first half of 1947; and

WHEREAS, A considerable part of the UNRRA supply program will remain unfulfilled at the end of 1946; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Sixth Session of the Council is hereby adjourned.

2. That there shall be a further and final session of the Council which shall be convened by the Central Committee at such date prior to 30 June 1947, and at such place, as it may determine.

3. That, notwithstanding paragraph 2 above, and Article III, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, the Central Committee may decide by unanimous vote that a further session of the Council is unnecessary.

4. That if the Central Committee determines, in accordance with paragraph 3 above, that no further session of the Council is required, then from the date of such determination all the powers of the Council shall be vested in the Central Committee.

SECTION III: SELECTED CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

1. Resolution for Emergency Relief Programs, 26 February 1945 [CC(45)9]

Resolved, That the Central Committee, having considered the Resolution of 13 February 1945, submitted to them by the Committee of the Council for Europe, and the Resolution of 10 January 1945, adopted by the standing technical Subcommittee on Welfare for Europe, and to assist in satisfying the urgent need in certain particularly devastated districts in liberated areas for special and supplementary relief, authorizes the Administration to provide emergency relief supplies and services for special and supplementary relief in any such district in which immediate distress exists. The Administration may undertake such emergency provision although the government of the area concerned has not applied to be adjudged unable to pay under the provisions of Resolution 14 of the Council.

That the terms of payment shall be such as the Director General, in his discretion and in consultation with the government of the area concerned, shall consider within the terms of Resolution 14, and appropriate to meet the objects of the present Resolution.

That no payment to the Administration shall be required for supplies received by the Director General as a special gift for this purpose.

That the implementation of this Resolution within any country shall as in other cases be worked out by the Director General in consultation with the government concerned.

That, in view of the limited resources of the Administration and its primary responsibility to the liberated areas whose governments are unable to pay for bulk supplies, the Central Committee expects that the supplies provided under this Resolution will be relatively limited in kind and quantity.

That the Central Committee recommends that the intergovernmental allocating agencies and the procurement agencies of member governments

make available to the Administration, as a matter of urgency, the supplies required by the Administration for the special purposes provided for in this Resolution, and requests such agencies, including the military and shipping authorities, to make every effort to facilitate the implementation by the Administration of this Resolution.

2. *Resolution Relating to Procedure for Consideration of UNRRA Programs by the Central Committee as Provided in Resolution 80, 29 November 1945* [CC(45)39]

The Central Committee has discussed the problem of procedure for reviewing the broad programs of UNRRA and advising the Director General concerning them as recommended in Resolution 80, and has agreed on the following measures as the most effective to implement this new responsibility which has been given to the Central Committee by the Council.

1. The Central Committee will establish immediately a Program Subcommittee consisting of one member nominated by each member of the Central Committee, and optionally, with one alternate in each case. This Subcommittee will select its own Chairman, establish its own rules of procedure, subject to review and approval of the Central Committee, and invite the Administration to provide a Secretariat.

2. The Program Subcommittee will be responsible for the review of projected country programs submitted by UNRRA, and for making recommendations to the Central Committee as to their acceptance or revision, consulting the Committee on Supplies and the Resolution 23 Committees whenever desirable, in making such recommendations. All data relating to the development of the Administration's country programs shall be made available to the members of the Program Subcommittee.

3. The Program Subcommittee will be prepared to spend all time necessary for efficient completion of the task to which it is assigned. It will be permitted to call in specialists from the Administration or from the member Governments in considering these programs. It may also consult field representatives of receiving governments, UNRRA Mission Chiefs, or any other competent sources of information which the Subcommittee may wish to use.

4. The Program Subcommittee will be formed immediately so that the proposed UNRRA programs may be reviewed by it. Its findings and recommendations will be available to member Governments in the discretion of the Central Committee after the latter has acted upon them.

3. *Resolution for Emergency Relief for Finland, 29 November 1945* [CC(45)38]

[*Resolved*] That the Committee recommend the adoption of an emergency program similar to that undertaken by the Administration in north-

western Europe under the authority of the Central Committee's resolution adopted at its twelfth meeting, the 14th of March 1945, [and] that the program should be limited to the sum of about $2,500,000 (landed cost) and that conditions as to repayment should correspond to those approved by the Central Committee in relation to the northwestern European programs.

4. Resolution for Emergency Relief for Hungary, 4 February 1946 [CC(46)17]

In view of the great need in Hungary and the request of the Hungarian Government and the Allied Control Commission for emergency relief assistance to that country, the Director General is hereby authorized by the Central Committee to furnish emergency relief assistance in Hungary on the following terms:

1. The emergency relief program of the Administration for Hungary (in addition to such operations as it may undertake under the authority given by Resolution No. 57) shall be limited to (*a*) the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies and (*b*) the provision of other emergency relief supplies for persons in greatest need such as children and nursing and expectant mothers.

2. The total net expenditure in foreign exchange which the Administration is authorized to charge against its general resources in respect to operations under this resolution and additional to those authorized under Resolution No. 57, shall not exceed the equivalent of $4,000,000 without further specific authorization from the Council or its Central Committee.

3. The question of repayment by the Hungarian Government shall be governed by the principle adopted by the Central Committee in its emergency supply resolution of 26 February 1945, to wit: "The terms of payment shall be such as the Director General, in his discretion and in consultation with the government of the area concerned, shall consider within the terms of Resolution 14, and appropriate to meet the objects of the present resolution."

5. Resolution Relating to Completion of Shipments, 17 June 1946 [CC(46)72]

WHEREAS, It was stated in Resolution 80 that: "It is contemplated that UNRRA will complete its shipments to the receiving countries in Europe not later than the end of 1946 and in the Far East three months thereafter"; and

WHEREAS, UNRRA shipments have been delayed by shortages, work stoppages, transport difficulties and other incidents beyond the control of UNRRA; and

WHEREAS, It is anticipated that a small part of the supplies in the UNRRA

program may not be shipped within the period contemplated by Resolution 80; it is therefore

Resolved: 1. That the Administration should make every effort to complete shipments against approved programs of operation by the dates specified in Resolution 80.

2. That when, for the reasons set forth above, the shipments of certain supplies by the dates set forth in Resolution 80 is not possible, the Administration is authorized to arrange for such shipments to the receiving countries in Europe after the end of 1946 and in the Far East after March 31, 1947, but should complete such shipments as early thereafter as possible.

6. *Resolution Relating to Discontinuance of Council Sessions, 16 June 1947* [CC(47)86]

[*Resolved*] That no Seventh Council Session will be held. In accordance with Resolution 115, paragraph 4, therefore, Council powers are now vested in the Central Committee.

7. *Resolution for the Creation of the Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs* [*China*], *17 November 1947* [CC(47) *141*]

The Central Committee having taken note of the draft Statute approved by the Legislative Yuan of the Government of China (Appendix A) authorizing the creation of a Rehabilitation Commission to carry forward rehabilitation projects initiated with UNRRA assistance [1]; and

Having further taken note of the Regulations adopted by the Executive Yuan on 14 October 1947 for a Board of Trustees composed of 15 members (Appendix B) [2] which would be established by the Rehabilitation Commission and which would be authorized to advise the Rehabilitation Commission in the conduct of the projects, and to hold in trust all proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies, including cotton and cotton yarn produced from UNRRA cotton, as well as any foreign exchange received from UNRRA residual resources to finance the projects; and

Having considered the recommendations of the CCFE (Appendix C) and of the Administration, with regard to assistance in the completion of long-term projects under the aegis of the Rehabilitation Commission and the Board of Trustees;

Resolves, That: 1. The Central Committee welcomes the initiative of the Government of China in developing the plans and proposals for the creation of a Rehabilitation Commission and a Board of Trustees as referred to above.

2. The Director General is authorized to complete negotiations and to

[1] See *infra*, Appendix Nine, Section III, Document 2.
[2] *Ibid.*, Document 3.

consummate arrangements with the Government of China, in connection with the establishment and functioning of the Rehabilitation Commission and Board of Trustees, to carry forward after the termination of UNRRA activities in China the operation of appropriate projects instituted with UNRRA assistance; it being understood, however, that the five Trustees who are not nationals of China will be invited to serve by the Government of China and that their nomination will not be the responsibility of the Administration or the Central Committee.

3. The Director General, by and with the advice and consent of the CCFE, and upon being satisfied with the arrangements which he (on recommendation of the CCFE) has made for the operation of the Rehabilitation Commission and further for the establishment and operation of the Board of Trustees, may agree with the Government of China upon the selection of the long-term projects which are to be operated through the Rehabilitation Commission and the Board of Trustees, having regard to the objective of securing effective utilization of UNRRA project supplies, in the interests of the people of China.

4. Upon consummation of arrangements which the Director General, on recommendation of the CCFE, determines to be satisfactory (in connection with paragraph 3 above) for the operation of the Rehabilitation Commission and further for the establishment and operation of the Board of Trustees, the Director General is authorized to transfer to the Board of Trustees from residual UNRRA assets an amount, in appropriate currencies, equivalent to $5,000,000, in further fulfillment of the China program, to be used under the direction of the Board to meet the foreign currency requirements of the Commission and the Board in carrying forward the projects assigned to the Commission, such as the cost of necessary foreign technical assistance and of supplementary supplies and replacement equipment needed for the continuance and advancement of the projects; it being understood that the Administration's accounting for the expenditure of this sum is to be considered complete at the time of entry of the transfer in the books of the Administration.

5. Effective on such date as the Director General, on recommendation of the CCFE, determines in the light of arrangements outlined in paragraph 4 above, the functions and authority of the Committee of the Council for the Far East with regard to the allocation and use of the proceeds of sale of cotton, cotton yarn and other UNRRA supplies, shall be considered vested in the Board of Trustees.

8. Resolution Abolishing the Office of Director General and Creating the Office of Administrator for Liquidation, 8 April 1948 [CC(48)21]

WHEREAS, the provision by UNRRA of relief and rehabilitation has been virtually completed and occasion no longer exists for the exercise of the powers and duties for the carrying out of relief and rehabilitation opera-

tions conferred on the Director General by Article IV of the UNRRA Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the winding up of UNRRA's affairs has now reached a stage at which virtually all remaining functions to be performed are of a character relating to fiscal and accounting operations; and

WHEREAS, in the interests of efficiency, the Director General has recommended that such operations be put in the charge of an administrator especially qualified for the performance of such functions;

The Central Committee resolves that:

1. Effective on the date hereafter to be determined by the Central Committee there is hereby created the Office of Administrator for Liquidation and the Office of the Director General is thereupon to be deemed abolished.

2. The Administrator for Liquidation shall act as Head of the Administration in administering and supervising all operations and activities of the Administration relating to the liquidation of its affairs and the preparation, presentation, confirmation, verification and completion of its accounts.

3. The authority and responsibility of the Administrator for Liquidation shall include, but not by way of limitation, any action which the Director General would have been authorized to take, or would have been responsible for taking, in relation to the disposition of claims and liabilities of the Administration, the marshalling and distribution or other disposition of its assets, property and records, the administration of its affairs during the period of liquidation, the appointment, direction and termination of its personnel, the reporting of its current activities and the preparation and finalization of its accounts.

4. The Administrator for Liquidation shall conform to the policies already established by the Administration, the UNRRA Council and its Standing Committees, with respect to the conduct of its affairs during the period of liquidation. The duties of the Administrator for Liquidation are primarily of a fiscal character. His authority and responsibility shall accordingly include the function of reviewing, altering or otherwise dealing with policies adopted or operations conducted by the Administration prior to his appointment only as required in order to complete the process of liquidation and accounting.

5. The Administrator for Liquidation shall, in addition, have such other powers and responsibilities as the Central Committee may from time to time confer upon him.

6. The Administrator for Liquidation shall be appointed and may be removed, and his compensation shall be fixed by the Central Committee.

7. To the extent that this resolution varies in any way from the provisions of the UNRRA Agreement or any Resolutions of the Council or Central Committee, such Agreement and Resolutions are to be deemed amended.

Appendix Five

AGREEMENTS WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONCERNING DISPLACED PERSONS

1a. Agreement to Regularize the Relations between the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and UNRRA during the Military Period, Signed by General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Herbert H. Lehman, 25 November 1944

1. This agreement has for its object to facilitate the assumption by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the post-military period of those responsibilities with which it may be charged and to insure a continuous uniformity of policy in the military and post-military periods.

The Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, is satisfied that:

(*a*) Subject to the conclusion of appropriate agreements with the Allied National authorities concerned, assistance is desired from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the matters of health, welfare and displaced persons, by the Governments of Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway, and by the French Committee of National Liberation, in their respective territories.

(*b*) Assistance from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is necessary in the maintenance of health, welfare, registration, administration and movement of the nationals of such states and of other Allied countries displaced in enemy or ex-enemy territories; and

(*c*) It is desirable that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in agreement with the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and the Allied National authorities concerned, undertake specific tasks relating to the foregoing matters.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for its part desires and intends to render such assistance, subject to the Supreme Commander's, Allied Expeditionary Force, military requirements and to available means and resources.

2. So far as military conditions permit, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will co-operate in planning and operation for the matters

referred to in paragraph 1 hereof. It is agreed that the following specific measures shall be taken:

(*a*) A United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Liaison Officer, with any staff the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, may agree to be necessary shall be attached to the G-5 Division of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, to assist in co-ordination of planning and subsequent operations. He shall be authorized, so far as is consistent with military security, to report to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Regional Office on matters covered by this agreement. Such reports will be transmitted through military channels.

(*b*) In order to facilitate the transfer to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the post-military period of such functions as the Allied National authorities concerned may desire, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will provide such personnel as may be agreed with the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, for the purpose of planning and assisting the military authorities in carrying out such operations with respect to the matters referred to in Article 1 hereof as may be undertaken by them. Such personnel will be furnished either as individuals or in the form of detachments and will be under the orders of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.

3. When called upon by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, to do so, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will co-ordinate and supervise the activities of non-governmental civil agencies (other than indigenous) engaged upon work connected with the matters referred to in Article 1 hereof.

4. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel engaged upon field service will wear a prescribed uniform and will be provided with identification as persons accompanying the armed forces. Separate agreements shall regulate the conditions of service of such personnel and the provision of military facilities to them and to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration generally.

5. During the period of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, responsibility, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel will, within the area of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, responsibility, act in all matters under the orders of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and through military channels.

6. This agreement may be extended by mutual consent, subject to approval of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, to provide for similar co-operation between the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, in any other matters coming within the competence of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration upon which assistance is desired by the Allied National authorities concerned.

1b. Excerpts from SHAEF Administrative Memorandum 39, 3 January 1945, Annex B, Employment of UNRRA Personnel with Military Forces

2. *Policy*. It is the intention of the Supreme Commander, AEF that UNRRA personnel shall replace military personnel to the maximum extent, and as soon as possible in the handling of displaced persons and refugees, subject to the requirements of the military situation. . .

3. *Command and control. a.* UNRRA personnel will be attached to formations/organizations for duties in connection with the health, welfare and disposition of United Nations displaced persons and will in all cases be subject to command and control by the appropriate military authorities. . .

4. *Assignment. a.* UNRRA staff and specialist personnel (including medical and welfare officers) and UNRRA Assembly Center teams will be called forward by military commanders through Supreme Headquarters, AEF. . .

5. *Status. a.* UNRRA personnel serving with the armed forces in a theater of war will wear the prescribed UNRRA uniform, with insignia furnished by UNRRA. . .

. . . .

12. *Functions*. UNRRA personnel will be employed at all levels of the military organization charged with responsibility for United Nations displaced persons so as to facilitate the handing over at some later date of full responsibility to UNRRA.

13. UNRRA personnel attached to formations/organizations will be used for staff or field duties in connection with the maintenance of the health, welfare, registration, administration and repatriation of United Nations displaced persons. UNRRA personnel may also be used to assist in the control and repatriation of enemy displaced persons now in Allied countries, if so invited by the Allied government concerned.

14. *Assembly Center Teams*. Supreme Headquarters, AEF has made an initial request to UNRRA to train and make available 200 teams for the administration of Assembly Centers for United Nations displaced persons in Germany, to be available in increments from 20 January to 15 April 1945. Additional requests will be made to UNRRA as required.

15. These teams will be made up as follows: (*a*) director; (*b*) deputy director and administrative officer (secretary); (*c*) clerk-stenographer; (*d*) administrative officer (supply); (*e*) steward (messing officer); (*f*) warehousing officer; (*g*) welfare officer; (*h*) assistant; (*i*) medical officer; (*j*) nurse; (*k*) cook for UNRRA team; (*l-m*) drivers for UNRRA team. UNRRA will be responsible for the recruitment, training, organization and salary of these teams.

16. UNRRA teams will be self-contained, and will be equipped by UNRRA as follows:

Type	*Quantity*	*Type*	*Quantity*
Lorry, 3 ton	1	Stretchers	2
Truck, 15 cwt	2	Medical panniers	1
Motorcycle	1	Medical haversack	1
Tent, 2-man	6	Lamps, Hurricane	4
Petrol Cookers, No. 3	1	Pails, galvanized	2
Cooking Utensil Sets	1	Shovels	2
Jerricans (water)	3	Typewriters	1

However, the provision of rations, accommodation and POL,[1] and the repair and maintenance of UNRRA vehicles and replacement of tires for such vehicles, will be a military responsibility within the period specified in Paragraph 2 above ("*Policy*").

Letters Extending the UNRRA–SCAEF Agreement in the United States, French, and British Zones of Germany

2a

(*a*) John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to the United Kingdom, to R. G. A. Jackson, 21 June 1945
(*b*) René Massigli, French Ambassador to the United Kingdom, to R. G. A. Jackson, 22 June 1945
(*c*) Sir Ronald Campbell, United Kingdom Foreign Office, to R. G. A. Jackson, 28 June 1945

In a letter to the Chairman of the European Advisory Commission dated the 12th January of this year, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross informed the Commission that U.N.R.R.A. was being asked by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force to act as his agent in operations concerning displaced persons in Germany and enquired whether it was intended that the Administration should continue to perform similar functions in the post-SHAEF period under the authority of such Allied Control Organisations as might be established in Germany and Austria.

At a meeting of the European Advisory Commission on the 4th April, the Soviet Representative stated that his Government did not propose to invite the U.N.R.R.A. Organisation to work for displaced persons in the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany, and that in his view the question raised in Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's letter was one which should be settled directly between the British, United States and French Governments on the one hand and U.N.R.R.A. on the other.

In these circumstances, I have to inform you, under instructions from my Government, that it is the desire of the United States Government [(*b*) my Government that it is their desire; (*c*) His Majesty's Government, that it is their desire] that U.N.R.R.A. should continue in the United States

[1] Gasoline, oil, and lubricants.

zone of occupation in Germany under the authority of the United States Commander-in-Chief [(*b*) French zone of occupation in Germany and under the authority of the French Commander-in-Chief; (*c*) British zone of occupation in Germany under the authority of the British Commander-in-Chief] in the post-SHAEF period the functions which it at present performs in respect of displaced persons under the Agreement concluded on the 25th November last between the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Director-General of U.N.R.R.A.

2b

(*a*) R. G. A. Jackson to John G. Winant, 30 June 1945
(*b*) R. G. A. Jackson to René Massigli, 30 June 1945
(*c*) R. G. A. Jackson to Sir Ronald Campbell, 30 June 1945

I have now returned to London from Washington and have seen your letter of the 21st June [(*b*) 22nd June; (*c*) 28th June] in which you inform me that it is the desire of the United States Government [(*b*) French Government; (*c*) His Majesty's Government] that UNRRA should continue in the United States zone of occupation under the authority of the United States Commander-in-Chief [(*b*) French zone of occupation under the authority of the French Commander-in-Chief; (*c*) British zone of occupation in Germany under the authority of the British Commander-in-Chief] during the post-SHAEF period, the function which it at present performs in respect of displaced persons under the Agreement concluded on the 25th November last between the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and the Director-General of UNRRA.

I have received a similar request from His Majesty's Government and from the French Ambassador in London [(*b*) His Majesty's Government and the United States Ambassador in London; (*c*) the United States and French Ambassadors in London].

I have informed the Director-General of these three requests and arrangements are being made for UNRRA to act accordingly.

2c

(*a*) Brigadier General S. R. Mickelsen, United States Group Control Council, Prisoner of War and Displaced Persons Division, to Herbert H. Lehman, 26 June 1945
(*b*) Major General Kirby, Control Commission for Germany (British Element), to Herbert H. Lehman, 9 July 1945

It is the understanding of the U.S. Theater Commander [(*b*) Commander-in-Chief, British Zone of Occupation in Germany] that the agreement concluded on 25 November 1944 between the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Director General, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will continue in full force and effect as between the U.S. Theater Commander [(*b*) Commander-in-Chief, British Zone] and the United Nations Relief and

Rehabilitation Administration from the termination of combined command until such time as another agreement is concluded.

Your affirmation of this understanding is requested. [(*b*) Would you please confirm this.]

2d

(*a*) R. G. A. Jackson to the Deputy Military Governor, Prisoner of War and Displaced Persons Division, United States Group Control Council, 10 July 1945

(*b*) R. G. A. Jackson to the Chief of Staff (British Zone), Control Commission for Germany (British Element), 17 July 1945

I desire to acknowledge a letter of the 26th June, 1945, signed by Brigadier-General S. R. Mickelsen [(*b*) 9th July, 1945, signed by Major General Kirby] and addressed to the Director-General of UNRRA, in which confirmation is requested that the Agreement concluded on the 25th November 1944, between the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and the Director-General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, will continue in full force and effect as between the United States Theatre Commander [(*b*) Commander-in-Chief, British Zone] and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration from the termination of combined command until such time as another Agreement is concluded.

A similar request for confirmation was addressed to me by the United States Ambassador in London, acting on behalf of the United States Government, dated 21st June, 1945. [(*b*) A request that UNRRA should continue in the British Zone, under the authority of the British Commander-in-Chief, its functions as set out in the above Agreement of 25th November was addressed to me by the Foreign Office on behalf of His Majesty's Government, dated 28th June, 1945.]

I wish to confirm that the Agreement will continue in force until such time as another Agreement is concluded.

[(*b*) I should add that a similar reassurance has also been given to the U.S. Government.]

3a. Agreement Defining the Respective Responsibilities of the General Commander-in-Chief of the French Occupation Zone in Germany and the Director General of UNRRA, Signed by General Pierre Koenig and Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E. Morgan, 18 February 1946

The Director General of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter designated "UNRRA") and the French General Commander-in-Chief in Germany (hereinafter designated "Commander-in-Chief") hereby agree, as follows, with regard to displaced persons in the French Occupation Zone in Germany:

1. *Object.* The object of this agreement is to establish the relations between, and the respective responsibilities of UNRRA and the Commander-in-Chief with regard to the care, control, and movement of United Nations displaced persons found in the French Occupation Zone in Germany, and of those assimilated to them in status. It supersedes, with respect to the French Occupation Zone, the Agreement between UNRRA and the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, dated 25th November 1944, which has remained in effect since the dissolution of Supreme Headquarters. Nothing in this Agreement should be interpreted as derogating from or altering or limiting the powers of the Commander-in-Chief, or as imposing on UNRRA obligations inconsistent with the Resolutions of the UNRRA Council.

2. *Persons with Whom UNRRA Will Be Concerned under This Agreement.* UNRRA agrees to assume the responsibilities hereinafter set forth, with respect to the following classes of displaced persons: (*a*) United Nations nationals; (*b*) Italian nationals; (*c*) persons of undetermined nationality and stateless persons; (*d*) enemy or ex-enemy nationals who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence, or who have been deported therefrom by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion, or activities in favour of the United Nations; (*e*) any person or groups of persons to whom the provisions of this Agreement may be extended by agreement between the parties.

Such displaced persons are hereinafter collectively referred to as "displaced persons."

3. *UNRRA Organization.* (*a*) UNRRA will establish a general headquarters in the French Zone and subordinate headquarters at such levels as may be considered necessary by agreement with the competent authorities, and as far as possible within the framework of the administrative organisation of the French Zone.

(*b*) The Commander-in-Chief and UNRRA will work in close liaison at all levels and will establish joint committees whose functions will be to co-ordinate operations under this Agreement. Liaison between UNRRA and the Commander-in-Chief will be through officers responsible to the latter.

(*c*) UNRRA will ensure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of its personnel, and undertake to dismiss or remove any member of its staff who does not meet these qualifications.

4. *Responsibilities of UNRRA.* As from the date of the signing of this Agreement, UNRRA will assume the following responsibilities relating to the care and maintenance of displaced persons found in the French Zone and their return to normal life, and will be responsible for taking appropriate steps to these ends.

(*a*) Command and control of all UNRRA units and personnel working in the French Zone and of all voluntary society units and personnel work-

ing under UNRRA coordination in accordance with sub-paragraph 4(*d*) below.

(*b*) The internal administration of assembly centres, transit camps and other aggregations of displaced persons as may be agreed upon by the parties (hereinafter called "assembly centres").

The internal administration of these assembly centres will be taken over by UNRRA in two stages, the first to commence as from the date of the signing of this Agreement. (*i*) During the first stage a Joint Commission composed of officers designated by the Commander-in-Chief and of qualified UNRRA representatives named by the UNRRA Chief in the French Occupation Zone will inspect all assembly centres currently administered by UNRRA Teams. It is agreed that the internal administration of assembly centres whose UNRRA teams have been approved by the Joint Commission and where the Joint Commission finds that the general living conditions of the displaced persons are satisfactory, will be turned over to UNRRA immediately and that UNRRA will assume full responsibility for them. (*ii*) The Joint Commission will also inspect any assembly centres which may be administered by personnel responsible to the Commander-in-Chief whose internal administration it is proposed to turn over to UNRRA at some future date. (*iii*) UNRRA will undertake to replace with qualified staff members any of its personnel currently employed in the French Zone whom the Joint Commission, by agreement of its members, considers unqualified for their tasks. (*iv*) The Commander-in-Chief undertakes, as far as he is responsible under this Agreement, to put into satisfactory condition any assembly centres where the general living conditions of the displaced persons do not meet satisfactory standards in the opinion of the Joint Commission. This provision will apply equally to assembly centres administered currently by personnel responsible to the Commander-in-Chief whose internal administration it is proposed, under agreement with UNRRA, to turn over to UNRRA at some future date. (*v*) When its work is completed, the Joint Commission will submit a report on the results of its inspection, which will include its recommendations. This report will be signed by the members of the Joint Commission. One copy of the report will be transmitted through the UNRRA Chief in the French Zone to Lt. General Sir Frederick Morgan, KCB, Chief of UNRRA Operations in Germany, at his Headquarters. (*vi*) The operations described in sub-paragraphs (*i*) through (*iv*) must be concluded by 28th February 1946, when the first stage mentioned above will be completed. (*vii*) During the second stage, which will begin on the 1st March, 1946, UNRRA personnel will complete any necessary training. They will gradually take charge of the assembly centres whose administration is to be turned over to them under this Agreement. (*viii*) The second stage will be completed by approximately 25th March, 1946. In order, however, that the exact date may be fixed by agreement of the parties,

a Joint Committee, composed of officers designated by the Commander-in-Chief and of qualified UNRRA representatives, will meet about the 25th February, 1946. The duty of the Committee will be to recommend to the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of UNRRA Operations in Germany the date of the completion of the second stage. (*ix*) As from the date fixed by this Committee, UNRRA will definitely assume all the responsibilities falling to it under this Agreement.

(*c*) UNRRA's responsibilities with respect to the internal administration of assembly centres will include, among others, the duty of determining whether displaced persons fall within the categories it is empowered to assist, the control of their admission into assembly centres, and the allocation of displaced persons within and among assembly centres.

(*d*) The making of agreements with United Nations voluntary agencies and with other national or international agencies for the admission of their personnel into the French Zone and for the utilisation of their personnel and material resources within the framework of UNRRA's programmes for displaced persons, or for the assumption by these agencies of other responsibilities relating to displaced persons which are permitted by their regulations. References to UNRRA or to UNRRA personnel in this Agreement will include voluntary agencies and their personnel operating in accordance with this paragraph. The work of these agencies in the French Zone will be governed by agreements made between them and UNRRA and approved by the Commander-in-Chief. UNRRA will be responsible for the documentation of voluntary agency personnel serving in the French Zone in accordance with this paragraph.

(*e*) The establishment of a Records Office including an Enquiry and Tracing Bureau for determining the location and living conditions of displaced persons registered in camps and centres, the tracing of missing persons outside assembly centres being within the province of the Commander-in-Chief. Officers of the Commander-in-Chief will, however, co-operate with UNRRA by endeavouring to trace missing persons outside assembly centres when requested by UNRRA.

(*f*) The maintenance of statistical records and the preparation of statistical and research reports relating to displaced persons.

(*g*) (*i*) The organisation, wherever necessary, and insofar as may be possible, of dispensaries, infirmaries, preventive medical care, and dental services for displaced persons in assembly centres. (*ii*) Whenever UNRRA finds it impossible to organise any of the services specified in sub-paragraph 4(*g*) (*i*), it will inform the Commander-in-Chief in sufficient time to enable him to take the steps required for the well-being of the displaced persons. (*iii*) As may be planned in special agreements with the Commander-in-Chief, UNRRA will be able to make use of existing civilian facilities, equipment, and supplies needed for medical care, infirmaries, hospitals and dental facilities for displaced persons. (*iv*) UNRRA will endeavour to organise and maintain health facilities at least up to the stand-

ards provided for by SHAEF in the "Guide for the Care of Displaced Persons in Germany" (as revised in May 1945).

(h) UNRRA will maintain contact with the Commander-in-Chief, and with governments of the countries of destination or their duly authorised representatives in order to regulate the repatriation of displaced persons.

(*i*) UNRRA will maintain contact with organisations such as the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees or any other agency approved by the Commander-in-Chief with regard to plans for the resettlement of displaced persons for whom UNRRA is responsible.

5. *Supplies.* (*a*) The Commander-in-Chief will undertake to furnish basic supplies for the maintenance of displaced persons, it being understood that these basic supplies will guarantee to the displaced persons a satisfactory standard of living from the point of view of both nutrition and health. In fixing priorities for the distribution of provision and supplies, displaced persons will be given priority over the German population.

(*b*) By "basic supplies" is meant food, clothing, furniture, bedding, fuel, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, necessary maintenance supplies, etc., as well as physical facilities and installations, excluding, however, motor vehicles. The supplies UNRRA will need for displaced persons fall into the following two categories: (*i*) Physical facilities, equipment and supplies held in inventory on the 1st February, 1946, and available on that date at assembly centres. These stocks, including food, clothing, furniture maintenance and operating supplies, etc., but excluding vehicles and the personal property of the personnel of the camps under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, will be turned over to UNRRA on that date. The inventory of material turned over to UNRRA will, in accordance with paragraph 11(*f*) below, be set up in conformity with the directives of the Commander-in-Chief. (*ii*) Physical facilities, equipment and supplies which UNRRA will need both for displaced persons and for UNRRA administrative personnel. UNRRA will calculate and submit to the Commander-in-Chief estimates of its needs for these items. These estimates will be calculated quarterly and will be submitted for each quarter before the beginning of the preceding quarter, with the exception of estimates for the quarter beginning 1st April, 1946, which will be submitted not later than 10th March 1946. When passed by the Commander-in-Chief, these estimates will be approved for delivery of the supplies. Accounting for the supplies thus turned over to UNRRA will be performed in conformity with the directives of the Commander-in-Chief as provided in paragraph 11(*f*) below.

(*c*) UNRRA will be responsible for furnishing amenity supplies, it being understood that the Commander-in-Chief will contribute, as far as possible, to their supply, transport, and storage. By "amenity supplies" is meant supplies for self-help and vocational guidance purposes, recreational supplies, toilet requisites, tobacco, candy.

(*d*) UNRRA will supply the vehicles necessary for its operations and will maintain them.

(*e*) UNRRA will be responsible for clothing and equipping its own personnel.

6. *Responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief.* To the extent that they are not already defined in this Agreement, the responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief will be the following:

(*a*) General supervision of all matters relating to displaced persons in the French Zone without prejudice to UNRRA's direct responsibility for them under paragraphs 4 and 5 above.

(*b*) The movement and transport of displaced persons.

(*c*) Maintenance of order, security, and respect for the laws and regulations in force. In the execution of this responsibility within assembly centres, the competent authorities will reach an understanding with the assembly centre director wherever displaced persons under his charge are to be subjected to search, arrest or detention in custody.

(*d*) The provision if necessary, of guards and security troops near assembly centres.

(*e*) The provision of basic supplies as provided by paragraph 5(*a*) and 5(*b*) above.

(*f*) Making available to UNRRA, so long as this Agreement is in effect, and to the fullest possible extent, the following transport facilities to supplement those at UNRRA's disposal; (*i*) transport facilities (motor, air, rail, and water) with priorities necessary for the transport of displaced persons and UNRRA personnel; (*ii*) transport facilities for the distribution of provisions to assembly centres, it being understood that UNRRA will make maximum use of its own facilities for short-haul from military depots.

(*g*) Furnishing UNRRA, as far as possible, facilities for the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles.

(*h*) Medical, dental, and infirmary care for displaced persons to the extent UNRRA may be unable to furnish it.

(*i*) Facilities for setting up UNRRA Offices and warehouses at zone, district, and assembly centre levels, and for such office supplies, furniture, equipment, etc., as UNRRA will need, not including typewriters and paper supplies.

(*j*) Telephone lines connected with the military network, at each assembly center, and Zone and District Headquarters, and at any UNRRA office in the Zone. UNRRA personnel at all levels will be authorised to use military radio facilities and will have access to teletype facilities for the transmission of official messages. UNRRA personnel will also be authorised to use the Army post and military courier services for the transmission of official mail and documents without going through military command channels. When the German internal postal, telegraphic and telephone services are re-established, they will be utilised by UNRRA for the

transmission of official communications without prejudice to the use of military facilities, provided that these communications do not include messages classified as confidential, secret or top secret. The private mail of UNRRA employees will be handled through the same channels as are used by military personnel. The Commander-in-Chief will assume no responsibility, however, for the distribution of such mail to assembly centres.

(*k*) The establishment as soon as possible, of postal facilities for displaced persons, both to points within Germany and to countries outside Germany.

7. *Occupation of Premises.* The French authorities in the Zone will not require UNRRA to evacuate premises used for displaced persons or for UNRRA administration, billets for its personnel, or any other purpose unless a Military District Commander gives such an order out of military necessity. In such event, reasonable notice will be given to UNRRA and the military authorities will ensure that other suitable premises are obtained in substitution.

8. *Records and Files.* On the 25th of February, 1946, the records on displaced persons will be turned over to UNRRA. In addition, UNRRA will be furnished subsequent official documents, directives and data concerning displaced persons, and will be permitted access to files relating to UNRRA's responsibilities for displaced persons.

9. *Liaison Officers.* UNRRA will, within its field of activity furnish facilities to liaison officers accredited to the Commander-in-Chief who desire to visit their nationals in assembly centres in order to inspect the conditions of their care, their well-being and their repatriation.

10. *Use of Co-operatives and Other Military Facilities.* UNRRA personnel employed in the French Zone for displaced persons operations will be attached to military organisations for maintenance and will accordingly be entitled to receive the same regular or extra issues furnished to military personnel. The Commander-in-Chief will facilitate the distribution by UNRRA officials of P.X. supplies provided by UNRRA for its personnel employed in the French Zone. UNRRA personnel will have access to co-operatives, messes, and if they are available, to organisation facilities for laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repairs. UNRRA personnel will have the use of all facilities available to assimilated personnel, subject to the same restrictions, for billeting, rations, transport, and medical, dental, infirmary and hospital care. If, however, a minimum of fifteen UNRRA employees use a military mess, the Commander of the Unit it serves may request the UNRRA personnel to establish a separate mess for their own use.

11. *Financial Responsibilities.* (*a*) The Commander-in-Chief will make available to UNRRA without charge all the occupation marks which UNRRA needs to meet its expenses in the French Zone under this Agreement.

(*b*) UNRRA will have complete responsibility for the payment of its personnel.

(*c*) The Commander-in-Chief assumes no financial responsibility for risk, injuries or death of UNRRA personnel, nor for any claim made against UNRRA, its personnel or its agents except in cases where the French authorities would be liable under laws and regulations in force.

(*d*) Special financial arrangements will be made between UNRRA and the finance officers of the Commander-in-Chief to facilitate the payment of UNRRA personnel in the French Zone.

(*e*) UNRRA personnel will be subject to the same financial restrictions as assimilated personnel in the employ of the Commander-in-Chief.

(*f*) The French authorities will keep account of all services rendered to UNRRA and of all facilities, services, billets, supplies and equipment transferred to UNRRA with the exception of supplies which although furnished by the Commander-in-Chief represent a levy on the country itself. UNRRA will also keep its own account of all the facilities, services, billets, provisions and equipment received by UNRRA from the French authorities. Reimbursement will be required of UNRRA only for supplies provided for UNRRA personnel.

12. *Employment of Displaced Persons.* The employment of displaced persons will be governed by existing laws and the regulations of the Commander-in-Chief.

(*a*) Conditions of labour for the employment of displaced persons by the French authorities will conform with the laws in force and directives issued by the Commander-in-Chief.

(*b*) Conditions of labour for the employment of displaced persons by UNRRA and by civilian employers will conform with the directives of the Commander-in-Chief and UNRRA regulations.

(*c*) In order that displaced persons employed by the French authorities and living outside assembly centres may not unexpectedly become UNRRA's responsibility, the French authorities will give UNRRA reasonable notice before discharging such displaced persons.

(*d*) The French authorities will take such steps as are necessary to arrange that, in conformity with the directives of the Commander-in-Chief, displaced persons employed in assembly centres on housekeeping or administrative tasks are paid by the German authorities.

13. *Review of the Agreement.* The provisions of this Agreement will be reviewed by the parties six months after it becomes effective.

14. *Date.* This Agreement will become effective as from the date of signing.

Letters Supplementing the Agreement

3*b*. GENERAL PIERRE KOENIG, FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN GERMANY, TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR FREDERICK E. MORGAN, CHIEF OF UNRRA OPERATIONS IN GERMANY, 19 FEBRUARY 1946

On the occasion of the signing of the agreement which establishes the respective responsibilities of the French High Command and of UNRRA as regards Displaced Persons in the French Zone of Occupation, I have the honor to invite your attention to the very great effort which the furnishing of essential food supplies presents to France and to the French Zone of Occupation.

As a result of the conversations which I had the pleasure of having with you on that ocasion I have entire confidence that you will give the widest possible interpretation to the Articles of the agreement concerning the supply by UNRRA of supplementary foodstuffs, and that you will be good enough to bring to the attention of the Council of UNRRA the reasons which would seem to favor putting at the disposal of the French authorities a portion of the essential foodstuffs for the "Displaced Persons" of the French Zone of Occupation.

3*c*. LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR FREDERICK E. MORGAN TO GENERAL PIERRE KOENIG, 26 FEBRUARY 1946

I have to acknowledge your letter of February 19th, 1946, No. 941/CC/CAC/AA.

I quite appreciate the special difficulties relating to supplies for Displaced Persons in the French Zone of Germany to which you refer, and I wish to inform you that UNRRA is anxious to do anything it can to assist in this problem, consistent with the terms of the agreement and with the UNRRA resolutions. In particular we are prepared to interpret UNRRA obligations to furnish supplementary amenity supplies in a liberal and humanitarian spirit, with a view to alleviating as far as possible, the unfortunate situation of the Displaced Persons.

3*d*. MODIFICATIONS TO THE AGREEMENT DEFINING THE RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FRENCH GENERAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GERMANY, AND THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA IN THE FRENCH ZONE OF OCCUPATION OF GERMANY, SIGNED BY GENERAL PIERRE KOENIG AND MYER COHEN, ACTING CHIEF OF UNRRA OPERATIONS IN GERMANY, 3 JANUARY 1947

The Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA) and the French General Commander-in-Chief in Germany (hereinafter referred to as "the Commander-in-Chief") hereby agree to the following amendments to the agreement of 18 February, 1946.

[New language is italicized.]

1. *Chap. IV: Responsibilities of UNRRA.* Amend paragraph *h* as follows:

UNRRA will maintain contact with the Commander-in-Chief and with governments of the countries of destination or their duly authorized representatives in order to regulate the repatriation of displaced persons; *and will afford every facility to the French authorities with respect to the implementation of agreements in keeping with paragraph 1 (c) (ii) of the Resolution of United Nations General Assembly, dated 12th February 1946, concluded by the French Government and Governments of the countries of destination. Provisions of such Agreements that relate to participation by UNRRA will be communicated to the Administration.*

2. *Chap. VI: Responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief.* Amend paragraph *e* as follows:

The provision, and *supervision of distribution,* of basic supplies *referred to in* paragraph 5(*a*) above. *Officers charged by the Commander-in-Chief with supervising the distribution of such basic supplies will cooperate fully with UNRRA and receive every facility that will assist in the discharge of their assigned duties.*

3. *Chap. XII: Employment of Displaced Persons.* Add paragraph *e* following:

The provision of employment for Displaced Persons will be a responsibility of the French authorities. Provided such does not interfere with repatriation, UNRRA will, on being directly informed as to the need of Displaced Persons labour in the French Zone by the requesting French Authority, make available physically capable and qualified Displaced Persons not needed for Assembly Center or Administration duties.

4. *Chap. XIII: Review of the Agreement.* Chapter XIII be amended as follows:

The operation of this Agreement will continue until such time as UNRRA's Displaced Persons responsibilities and activities in the French Zone are undertaken by the International Refugee Organization, or by any other appropriate body, provided that its operation shall not continue after 30th June 1947. Until 30th June 1947 the provisions of this Agreement may, at the request of either party, be reviewed.

4. *Agreement Relating to the Responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army of the Rhine and Military Governor of the British Zone of Germany and UNRRA, Signed by Field Marshal Sir Bernard Law Montgomery and Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E. Morgan, 27 November 1945*

THIS AGREEMENT is made on the twenty-seventh day of November 1945 BETWEEN The Director General of *The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration* (hereinafter referred to as U.N.R.R.A.) of the one part and the *Commander-in-Chief of the British Army of the Rhine and Military Governor of the British Zone in Germany* (hereinafter referred to as "C.-in-C.") of the other part.

WHEREBY IT IS AGREED as follows:

1. *Object.* The object of this Agreement is to establish the relationship between and responsibilities of U.N.R.R.A. and C.-in-C. for the care and control of United Nations displaced persons and those assimilated to them in status by this Agreement in the British Zone of Germany, and for their movement within and beyond the British Zone of Germany. It supersedes, with respect to that Zone, the Agreement made between U.N.R.R.A. and the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force (hereinafter referred to as A.E.F.) dated 25 November 1944. Nothing in this Agreement shall be interpreted as derogating or detracting from or limiting the powers of C.-in-C., or as imposing on U.N.R.R.A. obligations inconsistent with the Resolutions of the U.N.R.R.A. Council.

2. *Persons to whom this Agreement relates.* The displaced persons in respect of whom U.N.R.R.A. agrees to assume the responsibilities set out below are: (*a*) United Nations nationals (other than United Nations nationals for whom the C.-in-C. retains responsibility under special agreements); (*b*) Italian nationals; (*c*) persons of undetermined nationality and stateless persons; (*d*) enemy and ex-enemy nationals who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion, or activities in favour of the United Nations; (*e*) any person or group of persons to whom the provisions hereof may be extended by agreement between the parties. Such displaced persons are hereinafter collectively referred to as "Displaced Persons."

3. *U.N.R.R.A. organization.* (*a*) U.N.R.R.A. will maintain a Zone Headquarters at the Headquarters of the British Army of the Rhine with subordinate Headquarters at Corps District Headquarters and at such lower levels as may be considered necessary by the appropriate authorities and U.N.R.R.A. jointly.

(*b*) The respective military and U.N.R.R.A. Headquarters will operate in close mutual liaison at each level in order to co-ordinate operations in connection with their several responsibilities.

4. *Responsibilities of U.N.R.R.A.* On the date when this Agreement becomes effective, U.N.R.R.A., subject to any General Orders and Instructions issued by C.-in-C. and to any Resolutions of the U.N.R.R.A. Council, will assume responsibility for certain functions relating to the care, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposition of all displaced persons of the categories set out in paragraph 2 who may from time to time be found in the British Zone, including the following:

(*a*) Command and control of all U.N.R.R.A. units and personnel operating in the British Zone, and also units and personnel of such voluntary agencies as may be operating under the co-ordination of U.N.R.R.A. in accordance with paragraph 4(*c*) below.

(*b*) The internal administration of such assembly centres, transit camps and other aggregations of displaced persons as may be agreed upon by

the parties hereto. Such aggregations are hereinafter collectively referred to as "assembly centres." This responsibility will be assumed progressively from the date when this Agreement becomes effective and from such dates thereafter as may be agreed upon by the parties hereto. U.N.R.R.A.'s duties in the internal administration of assembly centres will include the determination whether displaced persons fall within the categories which U.N.R.R.A. is authorized to assist, the control of admission to assembly centres and the allocation of displaced persons within and between assembly centres.

(*c*) The making of agreements in connection with programmes for displaced persons with voluntary societies of any of the United Nations, and with other national and international agencies, for the entry of their personnel into Germany, and for the utilisation and control of such personnel, and of material resources offered by such agencies; or for the assumption by these agencies of other responsibilities relating to displaced persons. References to U.N.R.R.A. and to U.N.R.R.A. personnel in this agreement will include, where the context permits, voluntary agencies and voluntary agency personnel operating under the control of U.N.R.R.A. in accordance with this paragraph. Prior to the date on which this Agreement becomes effective, agreements with respect to matters referred to in this paragraph made by Supreme Headquarters, A.E.F., or by British military authorities will remain in force. After that date, the work in the British Zone of such agencies will be dependent upon and subject to the terms of agreements made by them with U.N.R.R.A. and approved by C.-in-C. U.N.R.R.A. will be responsible for the proper documentation of voluntary agency personnel serving in the British Zone in accordance with this paragraph.

(*d*) The operation of an Archives Office including an Enquiry and Tracing Bureau, in connection with the Central Tracing Bureau for the whole of Germany.

(*e*) The maintenance of statistical records and the preparation of statistical and research reports relating to displaced persons.

(*f*) (*i*) The provision of such medical, nursing and preventive services for the maintenance of the health and well-being of displaced persons as are necessary and practicable. (*ii*) Where U.N.R.R.A. cannot provide such services it will notify the appropriate authorities accordingly in ample time for them to plan for the provision of facilities needed to supplement those provided by U.N.R.R.A. (in accordance with paragraph 5(*j*) below). (*iii*) The aim of U.N.R.R.A. will be to establish and maintain a standard of care not inferior to that set out in the Supreme Headquarters, A.E.F. "Guide to the Care of Displaced Persons in Germany" (revised May 1945).

(*g*) The provision of amenity supplies, equipment and facilities. (See paragraph 5[*e*]).

(*h*) The submission from time to time to authorities designated by

C.-in-C. of requirements for each assembly centre in respect of supplies and requirements for which under paragraph 9(*g*) U.N.R.R.A. is not called on to pay and which are needed to implement the procurement programme drawn up in accordance with paragraph 5(*d*) (*ii*) below; the giving of a receipt for supplies and services; and the maintenance of adequate internal checks on their utilisation.

(*j*) The making of recommendations to C.-in-C. for the return of displaced persons to their former homes.

(*k*) Consultation with appropriate agencies in connection with plans for the resettlement of displaced persons under its care.

(*l*) The initial provision of clothing and equipment to scales agreed with the War Office for all U.N.R.R.A. personnel arriving in the British Zone. (See paragraph 6[*g*]).

(*m*) The provision as far as is practicable of vehicles required for the performance of U.N.R.R.A.'s responsibilities under this Agreement, and the maintenance of such vehicles.

5. *Responsibilities of C.-in-C. in regard to displaced persons.* (*a*) Responsibility for overall supervision of all matters affecting displaced persons in the British Zone without prejudice to U.N.R.R.A.'s direct responsibility for those matters set out in paragraph 4 above.

(*b*) Executive action in connection with the movement of displaced persons.

(*c*) The enforcement of law, order and security. In the execution of this responsibility within assembly centres the appropriate authorities will consult with the assembly centre Directors concerned, in particular when the displaced persons under their care are liable to be subjected to search, arrest and detention in custody.

(*d*) Provision of supplies and equipment for displaced persons on a standard adequate for the maintenance of health and well-being and of a nutritionally adequate diet. In assessing the priority of this allocation of supplies and equipment, displaced persons will have priority over the German population. The term supplies and equipment will include food, fuel, clothing, medical supplies and accommodation stores such as furniture, bedding and household equipment. The supplies and equipment required by U.N.R.R.A. for displaced persons will be dealt with in two classes as follows: (*i*) Those held in each assembly centre on the day on which it is taken over by U.N.R.R.A. will be handed over to U.N.R.R.A. on that date. The handover will not, however, include equipment held on unit charge to any military unit, except such as may be specifically authorized by C.-in-C. Accounting for material turned over to U.N.R.R.A. will be in accordance with paragraph 9(*f*) below. (*ii*) Those subsequently required by U.N.R.R.A. for displaced persons. U.N.R.R.A. will calculate and put forward to the appropriate authorities estimates of its requirements of such equipment and supplies. These estimates will cover the quarterly period and will be submitted for each quarter before the commencement

of the preceding quarter. Estimates for the quarter beginning 1 January 1946, however, will be submitted by the appropriate British authorities; U.N.R.R.A. may make to the British authorities any representations concerning these estimates which it may consider necessary. Accounting for material handed over to U.N.R.R.A. will be in accordance with paragraph 9(*f*) below.

(*e*) Provision to the greatest extent possible of amenity supplies, equipment and facilities from available German resources to supplement those provided by U.N.R.R.A.

(*f*) Transport facilities (including petrol, oil and lubricants) for displaced persons and for U.N.R.R.A. supplies over and above those facilities which can be provided by U.N.R.R.A. from their own resources.

(*g*) Accommodation for displaced persons and accommodation for supplies and equipment provided by U.N.R.R.A. for displaced persons. The appropriate authorities will provide adequate works services and will not require the evacuation of such accommodation unless military requirements make it necessary, in which event reasonable notice will be given to U.N.R.R.A. and suitable alternative accommodation provided.

(*h*) Provision of postal service for displaced persons, as soon as practicable, within the British Zone and outside that Zone insofar as C.-in-C. is in a position to make postal service available.

(*j*) (*i*) Provision, insofar as is practicable of medical, nursing and preventive services to supplement those provided by U.N.R.R.A.; (*ii*) existing civil facilities equipment and supplies will be made available to U.N.R.R.A. for furnishing such services for displaced persons.

6. *Facilities and services to be provided for U.N.R.R.A. units and personnel by C.-in-C.*

(*a*) Adequate office, living and administrative accommodation (including accommodation stores and storage facilities) at U.N.R.R.A. Zone Headquarters and lower levels together with the necessary works services.

(*b*) Provision of such vehicles as are considered by the appropriate authorities as necessary for the discharge of U.N.R.R.A.'s responsibilities pending their substitution from U.N.R.R.A. resources.

(*c*) Petrol, oil and lubricants for vehicles held by U.N.R.R.A.

(*d*) Repair of vehicles held by U.N.R.R.A. and the replacement of parts and tyres.

(*e*) Facilities with appropriate priorities to ensure necessary movement of U.N.R.R.A. personnel.

(*f*) Provision of rations on normal military scale and use of military messes on the terms accorded to civilians serving with the military authorities.

(*g*) Replacement on repayment of personal equipment, clothing and necessaries on an agreed scale, and provision of laundry and boot-repair facilities.

(*h*) Use of military recreational facilities including N.A.A.F.I.,

E.N.S.A., and military clubs and canteens, according to their equivalent military rank, as determined by their functions.

(*j*) Use of the military communications systems including telephones for U.N.R.R.A. official communications. Use of the Army Post Office for the transmission of personal mail, such mail to be subject to base censorship as for military personnel.

(*k*) Provision when necessary of military medical facilities for U.N.R.R.A. personnel.

7. *Files and records.* From the date when this Agreement becomes effective, displaced persons files and records of Supreme Headquarters, A.E.F., and successor agencies will be made available to U.N.R.R.A. In addition, U.N.R.R.A. will be given access to subsequent military documents, directives and information, including classified material, which are relevant to the displaced persons responsibilities assumed by U.N.R.R.A.

8. *Allied Liaison Officers.* (*a*) U.N.R.R.A. will allow liaison officers for repatriation, accredited to C.-in-C., access to assembly centres in which their nationals are living, in order to carry out their functions as laid down by C.-in-C. U.N.R.R.A. will afford full co-operation to such officers in matters of care, welfare, repatriation and tracing of their respective nationals.

(*b*) U.N.R.R.A. will work in close co-operation with Allied Liaison, H.Q., B.A.O.R., in connection with U.N.R.R.A.'s dealings with Allied nationals and with the above Allied Liaison Officers.

9. *Financial responsibilities and arrangements.* (*a*) The appropriate authorities will make available to U.N.R.R.A. without charge all German currency which U.N.R.R.A. requires for expenditure incurred in the British Zone in Germany in implementation of the Agreement.

(*b*) U.N.R.R.A. has full financial responsibility for the payment of all its personnel or employees.

(*c*) British Military authorities assume no financial responsibility for risk, injuries, or death occurring to U.N.R.R.A. employees, or for any claim arising against U.N.R.R.A. or its employees or agents, except for cases in which British Military authorities would be liable under existing regulations.

(*d*) Financial arrangements already made by U.N.R.R.A. whereby British Army pay officers will honour U.N.R.R.A. paybooks and will cash U.N.R.R.A. salary and expenses cheques drawn upon banks specified, or to be specified by C.-in-C., are continued in effect.

(*e*) U.N.R.R.A. personnel shall be subject to financial restrictions applicable to civilian personnel of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element).

(*f*) The appropriate authorities will maintain accounting records for all services rendered to U.N.R.R.A. and for all facilities, services, accommodation, supplies and equipment handed over to U.N.R.R.A., except such indigenous items as C.-in-C. determines should not be accounted for.

U.N.R.R.A. will maintain accounting records for all facilities, services, accommodation, supplies and equipment received by U.N.R.R.A. from the appropriate authorities.

(*g*) U.N.R.R.A. will not be called upon to pay for the supplies, equipment and transportation, whether indigenous or imported, furnished for the care and transportation of displaced persons in Germany. U.N.R.R.A. will reimburse the appropriate authorities for supplies and equipment furnished by them for maintenance of U.N.R.R.A. personnel and personal equipment.

10. *Employment of displaced persons.* The employment of displaced persons will be governed by existing laws and by the directives of Military Government.

(*a*) Conditions of labour in connection with the employment of displaced persons by British military organisations will be in accordance with military directives.

(*b*) Conditions of labour and methods of selection in connection with the employment of displaced persons by U.N.R.R.A. or by other employers will be in accordance with Military Government directives and U.N.R.R.A. policies.

(*c*) In order that displaced persons employed by British authorities and maintained apart from assembly centres or other displaced persons establishments may not unexpectedly become a responsibility of U.N.R.R.A., the British authorities will give U.N.R.R.A. due notice of any expected turnover incident to the termination of their employment.

(*d*) U.N.R.R.A. will maintain records of the capabilities and availability for employment of individual displaced persons under its care.

11. *Legal status of U.N.R.R.A. personnel.* Officials and other personnel of U.N.R.R.A., being nationals of any of the United Nations shall, in respect of offences committed by them in the British Zone be entitled to the same privileges and be subject to the same liabilities as are British civilians under Military Government Ordinance No. 5. Legislation to give effect to this clause will be promulgated by Military Government.

12. *Interpretation of Agreement.* U.N.R.R.A. recognizes that the ultimate decision as to the facilities, services and supplies which can be made available for displaced persons and for U.N.R.R.A. personnel rests with C.-in-C. C.-in-C. recognizes the right of U.N.R.R.A. on giving reasonable notice of its intention so to do to withdraw from this Agreement if U.N.R.R.A. considers that the facilities, services and supplies made available by the military authorities are insufficient to enable U.N.R.R.A. effectively to discharge its obligations to its Member Governments. On the other hand, U.N.R.R.A. recognises the right of C.-in-C. on giving the like notice to withdraw from this Agreement if he considers that U.N.R.R.A. does not discharge its responsibilities under paragraph 4 in a manner consistent with his responsibility for overall supervision of all matters affecting displaced persons in the British Zone. This Agreement so far as

it relates to the British Zone shall be interpreted in accordance with English Law.

13. *Review of Agreement.* The provisions of this Agreement shall at the request of either party be reviewed at the end of six months after the date when it becomes effective.

14. *Date when effective.* This Agreement will become effective as from the date thereof.

5. *Agreement as to the Relationship of the Commanding General, USFET, in the United States Zone of Germany to UNRRA, Signed by Major General H. R. Bull and Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E. Morgan, 19 February 1946*

The Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as "UNRRA") and the Commanding General, United States Forces, European Theater (hereinafter referred to as "USFET") ARE HEREBY AGREED as follows:

1. *Object.* The object of this Agreement is to state the relationship of UNRRA to the Commanding General, USFET in the discharge of his responsibility for care, control and movement of United Nations displaced persons, and those assimilated to them in status, in the United States Zone of Germany. It supersedes, with respect to the United States Zone, the Agreement between UNRRA and the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, dated 25 November 1944, which has been continued in effect from the time of dissolution of Supreme Headquarters.

2. *Persons to whom this Agreement relates.* The displaced persons in respect of whom UNRRA agrees to perform the functions set out below are: (*a*) United Nations nationals; (*b*) Italian nationals; (*c*) stateless persons; (*d*) enemy and ex-enemy nationals who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations; (*e*) any other person or groups of persons for whom UNRRA is authorized to care.

Such displaced persons are hereinafter collectively referred to as "displaced persons." UNRRA will not be required to perform functions specified in this Agreement with respect to such displaced persons as may be designated by CG, USFET.

3. *Functions to be performed by UNRRA.* The Commanding General, U.S. Forces, European Theater retains over-all responsibility for the care, control and movement of displaced persons in the U.S. Zone. UNRRA, subject to the laws, general orders, rules and regulations, directives and over-all supervision of the CG, USFET, will to the extent permitted by the resolutions of the UNRRA Council perform designated functions relating to displaced persons within the U.S. Zone including the following:

(*a*) The administration of such assembly centers, transit camps and

other aggregations of displaced persons as may be agreed upon by the parties hereto (hereinafter collectively referred to as "assembly centers").

(*b*) The making of agreements, subject to approval of CG, USFET, in connection with programs for displaced persons with voluntary societies of any of the United Nations, and with other national and international agencies, for the entry of their personnel into Germany and for the utilization and control of such personnel, and of material resources offered by such agencies; or for the assumption by these agencies of other functions relating to displaced persons coming within their terms of reference. References to UNRRA and to UNRRA personnel in this agreement will include, where the context permits, voluntary agencies and voluntary agency personnel operating in accordance with this paragraph. Prior to the date on which this agreement becomes effective, agreements with respect to matters referred to in this paragraph made by Supreme Headquarters, A.E.F. or by U.S. Military authorities will remain in force. After that date, the work of such agencies will be dependent upon agreements made by them with UNRRA.

(*c*) The operation of a Records Office including an Enquiry and Tracing Bureau for determining the location and condition of displaced persons.

(*d*) The maintenance of statistical records and the preparation of statistical and research reports relating to displaced persons.

(*e*) (*i*) The provision where necessary and practicable of dispensary, infirmary, dental, nursing, medical and preventive services for displaced persons in assembly centers. (*ii*) By arrangement with the appropriate military authorities, existing civil facilities, equipment and supplies will be available to UNRRA for furnishing such services for displaced persons. (*iii*) Where UNRRA cannot provide such services it will notify the appropriate military authorities accordingly in ample time for them to plan for the provision of the facilities and personnel needed to supplement those provided by UNRRA (in accordance with paragraph 6(*d*) below). (*iv*) UNRRA will provide such services for displaced persons to a standard of care not inferior to that set out in the Supreme Headquarters, A.E.F. "Guide to the Care of Displaced Persons in Germany" (revised May 1945).

(*f*) UNRRA will cooperate with the military authorities and with the Governments of the countries concerned, or their authorized representatives, in arranging for the movement of displaced persons, including their reception in countries of destination and transit (if any) through other countries enroute.

(*g*) UNRRA will consult with the appropriate agencies, such as the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees or other agents of the Zone Commander, in connection with plans for the resettlement of displaced persons under its care.

4. *UNRRA organization.* (*a*) UNRRA will maintain a Central Head-

quarters in Germany, in order to perform the functions outlined in paragraph 3 above.

(*b*) In addition to a Central Headquarters, UNRRA will establish branch offices at Zone, Military District, and such other levels and/or locations as may be agreed upon.

5. *Responsibility for supplies.* (*a*) The Military authorities will continue to be responsible for ensuring that basic supplies are furnished for displaced persons on a standard adequate for the maintenance of health and well-being and a nutritionally adequate diet. In assessing priorities for the allocation of supplies, supplies for displaced persons will have priority over supplies for the German population.

(*b*) The term "basic supplies" will (without limiting the generality of the term) include food, fuel, clothing, furniture, bedding, medical supplies, maintenance and operating supplies, as well as physical facilities and installations. The supplies furnished to UNRRA will be dealt with in two classes, as follows: (*i*) Physical facilities, equipment and supplies held in the military inventory as of the date when this agreement becomes effective and then on hand at assembly centers. Such property will be turned over to UNRRA on that date. The turnover will not, however, include organizational (T/E) equipment of any U.S. Military unit, except such as may be specifically authorized by Headquarters, USFET. Accounting for material turned over to UNRRA will be in accordance with paragraph 11(*f*) below. (*ii*) Physical facilities, equipment and supplies subsequently required by UNRRA for both displaced persons and UNRRA administrative personnel. UNRRA will calculate and put forward to Headquarters, USFET, requirements estimates for such facilities, equipment and supplies. These estimates will cover the quarterly period and will be submitted for each quarter before the commencement of the preceding quarter. Estimates for the quarter beginning 1 April 1946, however, will be submitted by U.S. military authorities but UNRRA may until 1 April 1946 propose amendments to these estimates. Accounting for material turned over to UNRRA will be in accordance with paragraph 11(*f*) below.

(*c*) Military vehicles required by UNRRA will normally be procured by UNRRA through the Foreign Liquidation Commission, but the military authorities will continue to loan to UNRRA vehicles required for the discharge of the functions assumed by UNRRA under this agreement until such time as UNRRA is able to replace them.

(*d*) UNRRA will furnish supplementary welfare or amenity supplies, but the military authorities will assist where practicable in their procurement, warehousing and movement.

(*e*) Joint Panels consisting of representatives of UNRRA and of the Military authorities will be set up for the purpose of considering the operation of this article and making recommendations with respect thereto.

6. *Facilities, services and transport.* The U.S. military authorities will,

during the period of this agreement, insofar as practicable, continue to furnish the following facilities, services and transport required for the displaced persons program, in addition to those owned or operated by UNRRA:

(*a*) Transportation facilities (motor, air, rail or sea) with appropriate priorities to ensure necessary movement of displaced persons, and for the movement of UNRRA personnel.

(*b*) Warehousing and transportation for distribution of supplies to assembly centers. However, UNRRA will make full use of available UNRRA trucks for short-haul transport from military depots.

(*c*) POL [1] for UNRRA vehicles and necessary maintenance and replacement articles, including parts and tires.

(*d*) Medical, nursing and dental care for displaced persons, to the extent necessary to supplement that provided by UNRRA in accordance with paragraph 3 (*c*) above.

(*e*) The military authorities retain responsibility for the enforcement of law and order with respect to displaced persons and will provide guards and security troops. In the execution of this responsibility within assembly centers they will consult with the assembly center directors concerned in particular when the displaced persons under their care may be subjected to search, arrest and detention in custody.

(*f*) Adequate office accommodations and warehouse facilities and services for UNRRA Central Headquarters, Zone, District, and local offices and installations, and such office supplies, equipment, etc., as are required by UNRRA.

(*g*) Telephone communications, linked to the military network at each assembly center and at the UNRRA Central, Zone, District and other Headquarters and installations, UNRRA personnel at Central, Zone, District, and other levels, will be permitted to use military radio and teletype facilities for the transmission of official messages. They will also be permitted the use of APO postal services and the military courier service for the transmission of official mail and documents, such communications not being subject to forwarding through military command channels. When the German internal postal, telephone and telegraph systems are re-established, these will be utilized by UNRRA for transmission of official communications, if desired, without prejudice to the use of military facilities, provided that these do not contain material classified as confidential or higher. Personal communications of UNRRA employees will be transmitted through the same APO channels as are used by military personnel. However, the military assume no responsibility for the distribution of such mail to assembly centers. The military authorities will, as soon as practicable, provide postal facilities for displaced persons, both within Germany and to countries outside Germany.

7. *Occupation of premises.* U.S. military authorities will not require

[1] Gasoline, oil, and lubricants.

UNRRA to evacuate premises occupied by UNRRA either for displaced persons or for administration, billets or other use by UNRRA personnel, except that a Military District Commander may order such action where military requirements make it necessary. In such event, reasonable notice will be given UNRRA and the military authorities will ensure that other suitable premises are obtained in substitution.

8. *Files and records.* As of the date when this agreement becomes effective, displaced persons files and records of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and successor agencies will be made available to UNRRA. In addition, UNRRA will be given access to subsequent military documents, directives and information, including classified material, which are relevant to the displaced persons functions assumed by UNRRA.

9. *Liaison officers.* UNRRA will allow liaison officers for repatriation accredited to USFET, access to assembly centers in which their nationals are living, in order to carry out the functions set out in the directives of the Commanding General USFET. UNRRA will afford full cooperation to such officers in matters of care, welfare and repatriation of their respective nationals.

10. *Use of post exchanges and other military facilities.* UNRRA personnel deployed for displaced persons operations in the U.S. Zone of Germany will be attached to military organizations for maintenance, and, when so attached, will be entitled to the use of Post Exchanges; Sales Stores; laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repair installations; messes and other facilities on the same basis and subject to the same restrictions as those currently or subsequently applicable to civilian employees of the armed forces, and will be accorded the same facilities as civilian employees of the armed forces in all matters relating to accommodation, rations, transportation, and medical, dental, and nursing care and hospitalization, except that when more than fifteen UNRRA staff employees are utilizing a military mess, UNRRA may be required by the Commander of the unit maintaining such military mess to establish its own mess facilities. For the purpose of determining privileges, reference will be made to letter Headquarters, ETOUSA, AG 231, OPGA, 28th April 1945, or such modification thereof or substitution therefor as may from time to time be issued by Headquarters, USFET.

11. *Financial responsibilities and arrangements.* (*a*) The Military authorities will make available to UNRRA without charge, i.e., against receipt, all German currency which UNRRA requires for its expenditure, in the U.S. Zone of Germany in implementation of this Agreement.

(*b*) UNRRA has full financial responsibility for the payment of all its personnel or employees.

(*c*) U.S. military authorities assume no financial responsibility for risk, injuries, or death occurring to UNRRA employees, nor for any claim arising against UNRRA or its employees or agents, except for cases in which military authorities could be liable under existing regulations.

(*d*) Financial arrangements already made by UNRRA whereby U.S. Army finance officers will honor UNRRA paybooks and will cash UNRRA salary and expense cheques drawn upon banks specified, or to be specified by Fiscal Director, USFET, are continued in effect.

(*e*) UNRRA personnel shall be subject to financial restrictions applicable to civilian personnel of the Army.

(*f*) U.S. military authorities will maintain accounting records for all services rendered to UNRRA and for all facilities, services, accommodation, supplies, and equipment turned over to UNRRA, except such indigenous military government items as Headquarters, USFET determines should not be carried on U.S. Army accounting records. UNRRA will maintain accounting records for all facilities, services, accommodation, supplies and equipment received by UNRRA from U.S. military authorities.

(*g*) UNRRA will reimburse the military authorities for: (1) supplies and equipment furnished by the Military to UNRRA as organizational overhead equipment or for maintenance of UNRRA personnel and equipment; (2) any supplementary amenity supplies which the military may procure on UNRRA's behalf.

12. *Employment of displaced persons.* The employment of displaced persons will be governed by existing laws and by the directives of Military Government.

(*a*) Conditions of labor in connection with the employment of displaced persons by U.S. Military organizations will be in accordance with USFET directives.

(*b*) Conditions of labor and methods of selection in connection with the employment of displaced persons by UNRRA or by civilian employers will be in accordance with Military Government directives and UNRRA policies.

(*c*) In order that displaced persons employed by U.S. military authorities and maintained apart from assembly centers or other displaced persons establishments may not unexpectedly become a responsibility of UNRRA, U.S. Military authorities will give UNRRA due notice of any expected turnover incident to the termination of their employment by the military forces.

(*d*) U.S. military authorities will take such steps as are necessary and in accordance with Military Government directives, to arrange for the payment by German authorities of displaced persons employed in housekeeping and administrative tasks within assembly centers.

13. *Review of Agreement.* The provisions of this agreement shall be reviewed by the parties hereto at the end of six months after the date when it becomes effective.

14. *Date when effective.* This agreement will become effective as from the date of its signature.

6. Agreement Relating to Transfer of Responsibility for Displaced Persons from SACMED to UNRRA, Signed by Major General M. W. M. McLeod and Spurgeon M. Keeny, 15 July 1946

WHEREAS, The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA), in agreement with the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre of Operations (hereinafter referred to as SACMED) has undertaken to administer on his behalf and subject to military responsibility, certain camps and other installations in Italy for non-Italian displaced persons eligible for UNRRA assistance; and

WHEREAS, SACMED now desires to terminate the period of military responsibility for such displaced persons; and

WHEREAS, UNRRA, under Article II of the Agreement of 19 January 1946 between UNRRA and the Italian Government, supplementing their Agreement of 8 March 1945, is authorised to administer relief for such displaced persons in Italy;

UNRRA, represented by S. M. Keeny, Chief of Italian Mission, and SACMED have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I: PURPOSE

(1) The purpose of this Agreement is to establish the conditions under which SACMED transfers to UNRRA responsibility for the care, maintenance and repatriation of non-Italian displaced persons in Italy eligible for UNRRA assistance. From the time of the effective date of this Agreement this responsibility is transferred from SACMED to UNRRA and the military period for such displaced persons comes to an end. Such responsibility is accepted by UNRRA subject to the ultimate authority of the Italian Government.

(2) Nothing in this Agreement will be interpreted to impose on UNRRA obligations inconsistent with the UNRRA Agreement of 9 November 1943 or with the Resolutions of the UNRRA Council or with the Agreements between UNRRA and the Italian Government of 8 March 1945 and of 19 January 1946.

ARTICLE II: DISPLACED PERSONS

(1) The displaced persons for whom UNRRA assumes responsibility are: (*a*) United Nations nationals (other than United Nations nationals for whom SACMED retains responsibility under special agreements); (*b*) persons of undetermined nationality and stateless persons; (*c*) enemy and ex-enemy nationals who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence, or have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations; (*d*) any person or groups of persons to whom the provisions hereof may be extended by agreement between the parties. Such displaced

persons are hereinafter collectively referred to as "displaced persons."

(2) Subject to the provisions of (3), it will be the function of UNRRA to determine which displaced persons fall within the categories eligible for UNRRA assistance. At any time before or after the transfer of responsibility for displaced persons to UNRRA, SACMED will, on the request of UNRRA, assist in establishing the eligibility for UNRRA assistance of displaced persons. Persons shown at any time to be ineligible for UNRRA assistance will be the responsibility of SACMED and will be removed by SACMED from UNRRA Camps and installations, provided that such persons were registered in displaced persons camps and installations on the effective date of this Agreement. However, this qualification does not apply in regard to persons subject to the provisions of (3).

(3) Both before and after the effective date of this Agreement SACMED retains exclusive responsibility to determine the persons who may be subject to detention in the custody of the military or civilian authorities of any of the United Nations on charges of having collaborated with the enemy or having committed other crimes against the interests or nationals of the United Nations, and to remove such persons from displaced persons camps and other installations. Persons determined by SACMED to be subject to such detention and removed by him from UNRRA camps and installations become ineligible for further UNRRA care whether or not they are detained in the custody of military or civilian authorities.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

(1) The transfer of camps and other installations by SACMED to UNRRA includes all movable and immovable property, including premises, stores and supplies, vehicles and other equipment surplus to military requirements as UNRRA, in its opinion requires. Military records, classified or otherwise, pertaining to non-Italian displaced persons in Italy, are transferred to UNRRA. Such records, including necessary enquiry and statistical services, will be maintained by UNRRA after the transfer. Moreover, UNRRA will be kept informed and given access to subsequent military documents, directives and information, including classified material, which are relevant to the responsibility assumed by UNRRA.

(2) Immovable property requisitioned by SACMED and required by UNRRA for displaced persons will be de-requisitioned by SACMED at the request of UNRRA. SACMED will co-operate with UNRRA and the Italian Government in the subsequent re-requisitioning of such immovable property for UNRRA, in order that the de-requisitioning and the re-requistioning may take place simultaneously.

(3) Responsibility for the reasonable care and use of United States or British military immovable property or moveable property transferred on charge to UNRRA, will pass at the time receipts are signed by UNRRA. Such property will be listed separately and signed receipts turned over to SACMED. Ownership and absolute risk of loss for this property will pass

to UNRRA only on the date that UNRRA elects the items it desires to purchase. Payment for property that UNRRA elects to purchase will be made by UNRRA in accordance with standard procedures for the procurement of military surpluses from the governments concerned. Purchase procedure will be initiated by UNRRA within 45 days of the submission to UNRRA of classification and prices of the items desired.

(4) Expendable supplies, such as rations, medical and sanitary supplies, found in the camps and other displaced persons installations taken over by UNRRA at the time of the effective date of this Agreement will be transferred to UNRRA without payment.

ARTICLE IV: PROVISION OF SUPPLIES

(1) SACMED, for administrative convenience, will continue to make rations available for Displaced Persons for whom UNRRA is responsible and for UNRRA personnel until the effective date of this Agreement. However, UNRRA will reimburse SACMED only for rations made available after such date. UNRRA will, at the election of SACMED, either reimburse SACMED in kind for rations made available after the effective date of this Agreement, or pay in sterling or dollars for such rations in accordance with such procedures as may be determined by SACMED. Such reimbursement will be made by UNRRA within thirty days after the submission of a statement concerning the rations supplied by SACMED. If the reimbursement is made in kind, UNRRA, within the limits of its resources, will furnish an approximate equivalent of the rations supplied by SACMED.

(2) SACMED also agrees that UNRRA will have right to purchase surplus military rations after the termination of SACMED's undertaking to supply rations.

(3) UNRRA assumes no financial responsibility for the care, maintenance and repatriation of displaced persons prior to the effective date of this Agreement.

ARTICLE V: TRANSPORTATION

(1) Effective from the date of this Agreement, arrangements for transportation of displaced persons for whom UNRRA is responsible will be made by UNRRA with the appropriate civilian transport authorities.

(2) Only where it is necessary to use military transport or military-controlled transport, will arrangements be made with the military transport authorities.

(3) No transportation charges will be borne by SACMED except in respect of such displaced persons as remain a military responsibility.

ARTICLE VI: EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement becomes effective 1 August 1946.

Appendix Six

AGREEMENTS WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONCERNING UNRRA COUNTRY PROGRAMS

SECTION I: AGREEMENTS CONCERNING UNRRA'S OPERATIONS IN THE BALKANS

1a. The "Cairo Agreement between Allied Military Headquarters (Balkans) and UNRRA for Participation of UNRRA in the Balkans—Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania—during Period of Military Responsibility, Signed by Major General I. T. P. Hughes, Commanding Allied Military HQ (Balkans), Brigadier General Benjamin F. Giles, USAFIME, and Herbert H. Lehman, 3 April 1944

1. Assumptions. (*a*) That UNRRA will take over MERRA [Middle East Relief and Refuge Administration]; (*b*) that it is essential that not more than one Allied organisation should function independently on relief work in the Balkans at any one time, and that during the period of military responsibility, UNRRA will not function as an independent body within the Balkans but will be the agency to assist in carrying out certain tasks and will be completely under Allied military direction and control; (*c*) that UNRRA will provide the necessary personnel to carry out the tasks allotted to it by the Military Comd. during the period of Military responsibility, and that UNRRA will undertake to remove any such UNRRA personnel at the request of the Military Comd.; (*d*) UNRRA will be responsible for the immediate administrative supervision and control of civilian personnel and organisations assisting in the tasks allotted to it by the Military Comd. during the period of military responsibility, including personnel furnished by voluntary societies.

2. Tasks. A. Acting as the agent of Allied Military Liaison Forces under its direction and control UNRRA will perform the tasks mentioned below, acting under directives issued by AML through regional or district headquarters:

i. Medical. To prevent the spread of disease and to see that the best use is made of the technical equipment and stores that are being brought in, and render whatever practical medical assistance may be necessary.

ii. Relief. To assist the local administrations in setting up Centres for the relief of those members of the population who are totally destitute and to provide so far as practicable necessary welfare services. To give assistance to displaced persons and aid in their return and repatriation.

iii. Supplies. To determine the persons to whom and the media through which relief supplies shall be distributed, and to carry out the necessary supervision of distribution of supplies with a view of ensuring equitable distribution and endeavouring to limit black market and other irregular activities.

iv. Emergency rehabilitation. To assist in such emergency rehabilitation in agriculture, industry, transportation, public utilities and services as may be necessary to relief.

B. To provide the necessary executive personnel, who, during the period of military responsibility, will furnish assistance from the beginning in the relief and rehabilitation planning and will make the necessary arrangements and plans for UNRRA to take over in the subsequent period, and also to deal with all personnel problems that may arise with UNRRA personnel. UNRRA's participation in planning activities is subject at all times to the overriding responsibility and authority of the military to develop and determine all plans for Balkan relief and rehabilitation activities during the military period.

3. Plan. A plan is put forward in Appendix "A" so that UNRRA may have an idea of the numbers and type of personnel that may be required to carry out the task allotted to them by the military authorities during the period of military responsibility.

AGREEMENT

Subject to the ratification of higher authority, this paper establishing the relationship between the Allied Military Headquarters (Balkans) and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is hereby agreed.

1*b*. APPENDIX "A"

PLAN FOR PARTICIPATION OF UNRRA IN BALKANS DURING PERIOD OF MILITARY RESPONSIBILTY, 31 MARCH 1944

1. Allied Military Headquarters (Balkans). It is proposed that a senior UNRRA Liaison Officer should be appointed forthwith to this HQ with the necessary Staff who would take full responsibility for all UNRRA personnel employed by AML Forces.

It is assumed that the task allotted to executive UNRRA personnel under task (B) will be carried out on this level vis a vis this HQ by the Director of UNRRA, ME and his supporting staff.

2. Allied Military Liaison Force (Greece). To assist AML Forces in carrying out task (A) the following personnel will be required:

(i) Medical. Personnel to form teams under the following technical headings:

2	Mobile Water Purifier Units	4
20	Mobile Hygiene and First Aid Units	200
2	Field Bacteriological Units	12
7	Static Disinfector Units	14
24	Stores Officers	24
100	Public Health Welfare Assistants	100
52	Medical Supply & Tpt. Unit Drivers	52
(ii)	Relief	
10	Relief Teams each of 10 persons	100
(iii)	Reserves for above	51
(iv)	Supplies. This question is at present under consideration. The following is a preliminary estimate:	
10	teams, each of 6 executive persons	60
(v)	Emergency Reconstruction	
	Agriculture	8
	Industry	8
	Transportation	8
	Public Utilities	8
		649

To carry out task (B) it is suggested that it must be the responsibility of UNRRA to estimate the personnel requirements. A.M., HQ (Balkans) would be pleased to offer any suggestions and advice which UNRRA may wish to call for in arriving at this figure.

3. Allied Military Liaison Force (Yugoslavia). To assist AML Force in carrying out task (A) the following personnel will be required:

(i)	Medical	113
(ii)	Relief. 2 Relief Teams each of 10 persons	20
(iii)	Reserves for above	12

NOTE: In addition, arrangements are at present being made by MERRA to obtain certain personnel from Yugoslavia refugees now in M.E. for both Relief and Medical work.

(iv) Supplies. An estimate is very difficult to make in view of the most uncertain political situation and the general lack of United Nations policy toward Yugoslavia, but it is considered that a reasonable estimate would be 30. 30

(v)	Emergency reconstruction	
	Agriculture	4
	Industry	4
	Transportation	4
	Public Utilities	4
		191

To carry out task (B) it is suggested that it must be the responsibility of UNRRA to estimate the personnel requirements. A.M., HQ (Balkans) would be pleased to offer any suggestions and advice which UNRRA may wish to call for in arriving at this figure.

4. Allied Military Liaison Force (Albania). To assist AML Force in carrying out task (A) the following personnel will be required:

(i) Medical. Personnel to form teams under the following technical headings:

6	Mobile Hygiene and First Aid Units	60
1	Mobile Water Purifier Unit	2
1	Field Bacteriological Unit	6
3	Static Disinfector Units	6
6	Stores Officers	6
15	Public Health Welfare Assistants	15
14	Medical Supply & Tpt. Unit Drivers	14
(ii)	Relief.	
3	Relief teams each of 10 persons	30
(iii)	Reserves for above	12
(iv)	Supplies. As the quantity of supplies to be sent to Albania is not yet firm, it is difficult to make an accurate estimate, but it is suggested that one team should be adequate.	6
(v)	Emergency reconstruction.	
	Agriculture	2
	Industry	2
	Transportation	2
	Public Utilities	2
		165

To carry out task (B) it is suggested that it must be the responsibility of UNRRA to estimate the personnel requirements. A.M., HQ (Balkans) would be pleased to offer any suggestions and advice which UNRRA may wish to call for in arriving at this figure.

5. Summary of total estimated UNRRA personnel required for Balkan commitment during period of military responsibility

	Teams to Carry Out Medical, Relief, Supply and Emergency Reconstruction Task	*Reserves*	*Total*
Greece	598	51	649
Yugoslavia	179	12	191
Albania	153	12	165
	930	75	1,005

As already stated above, no figure has been put down for the UNRRA personnel required to carry out task (B).

NOTE 1. The Voluntary Society personnel already supplied or earmarked by MERRA are included in total figure given above.

NOTE 11. Provision of administrative and clerical personnel, transport and equipment to carry out tasks allotted to UNRRA personnel during the period of military responsibility has not been made in AML Forces plans.

Letters Defining the Scope of UNRRA's Assumption of the Functions of MERRA

1*c*. HERBERT H. LEHMAN TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD MOYNE, MINISTER RESIDENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST, 3 APRIL 1944

Mr. Jackson [1] has informed me of the discussion which he has had with Sir William Croft, Mr. Matthews, and representatives of G.H.Q. on the subject of the extent to which UNRRA should absorb the total functions now performed by MERRA. I understand that it is the view of these various representatives of His Majesty's Government in the Middle East that UNRRA should preferably absorb the entire operations now carried on by MERRA rather than leaving a part of the operations to be carried on under purely British auspices.

I have given this matter careful consideration, and I am now prepared to advise the British Government to the following effect: UNRRA will, if the British Government agrees, be prepared to carry out all functions which in general have hitherto been performed by MERRA. I understand that this will include the following:

First: the immediate administrative and financial responsibility for the camps directly operated by MERRA in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt.

Second: responsibility for general supervision of the movements of refugees within the Middle East area, East Africa, the Belgian Congo, and India, and general responsibility for negotiations with the Governments in these areas for the acceptance of additional refugees.

Third: the provision of such advice and assistance as UNRRA may be competent to give to the local authorities responsible for the administration of refugee camps in this area.

I wish to clearly point out that this does not include the undertaking to assume either the direct administrative responsibility nor financial responsibility for camps other than those directly administered by MERRA in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. With respect to camps in these countries, I am advised that all the refugee camps are directly administered by MERRA with the exception of Souk El Gabb, which is under the direct supervision of Greek authorities. I am advised that this camp has received its supplies from the Ninth Army, and that the billing of these supplies has been arranged through MERRA. In view of the fact that UNRRA will not be directly concerned with the administrative supervision of this camp, I would request that arrangements be made to effect the billing of these

[1] Hugh R. Jackson, afterwards Deputy Director General, Regional Liaison, UNRRA.

supplies through channels other than UNRRA, since the bills will presumably continue to be sent to the Greek Government.

I believe that the above proposals will accomplish the purpose which you and your representatives desire, of eliminating the necessity of the continuance of any separate unit within the office of the Minister of State for refugee activities.

I should be glad to know of your general agreement with these views, so that Mr. Jackson may make final arrangements in London for the transfer of responsibility on the above basis.

1d. The Right Honorable Lord Moyne to Herbert H. Lehman, 5 April, 1944

I have your letter of the 3rd April outlining the basis upon which, if the British Government agrees, UNRRA will be prepared to carry out all functions which in general have hitherto been performed by MERRA.

This accurately represents the result of the discussions in Cairo on this subject and I am accordingly communicating its terms to my Government together with this reply.

The limitations set out in your letter particularly the disclaimer of financial responsibilities in respect of refugee camps other than those directly administered by MERRA will no doubt form the subject of further discussions in London, as will also the question of the actual date for transfer and the apportionment of liability for claims against MERRA which arise for settlement after the date of transfer.

The results of our discussions on the displaced persons in the territories in question represent, I think, an important step in the assumption of responsibilities with which UNRRA has been called into existence to deal, though it follows from what I have said that the British Government may feel entitled to be relieved of their responsibilities to a still greater extent.

Interpretations of Cairo Agreement

1e. COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO HERBERT H. LEHMAN, 11 OCTOBER 1944

The Combined Chiefs of Staff have considered the provisional agreement made in Cairo on April 3, 1944, between you and representatives of the military authorities, relating to the participation of UNRRA in relief and rehabilitation in Albania, Greece, and Yugoslavia during the period of military responsibility.

The Combined Chiefs of Staff have confirmed the above-mentioned provisional agreement, subject to the interpretations which are attached hereto.

The Combined Chiefs of Staff reserve the right to amend the agreement in any way in the light of circumstances which may arise regarding military plans or arrangements affecting the area in question.

The decision when the military authorities will relinquish the responsi-

bility for the administration of relief and rehabilitation will be made by the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the recommendation of the theater commander. It is, however, the intention that this responsibility will be relinquished by the military as soon as circumstances permit.

During the military period, UNRRA communications to or from military areas will be passed through the military commander, except as to matters of administrative and disciplinary control over UNRRA personnel or matters solely concerning the post-military period.

It is understood that the annexed interpretations and the conditions referred to above are acceptable to you.

1*f*. INTERPRETATIONS OF THE AGREEMENT OF 3 APRIL 1944 CONCERNING PARTICIPATION OF UNRRA IN ALBANIA, GREECE, AND YUGOSLAVIA DURING PERIOD OF MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY

1. UNRRA is to be employed as the agency of the military for relief and rehabilitation in Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia. This means that, as soon as practicable, and in countries where internal relief and rehabilitation activities are decided upon, UNRRA, as an organization, will take over the responsibility of distributing or arranging for the distribution of relief supplies and carrying out the other tasks set out in paragraph 2A of the Cairo Agreement. As long as the period of military responsibility lasts, UNRRA will be under the control of the military authorities, such control taking the form of policy directives issued by Allied Military Liaison or Regional or District Headquarters. UNRRA, however, will operate as an organization as soon as practicable, and, as such, will have its own chain of command, subject to policy directives of the military. The military will retain their organization including regional and district headquarters and UNRRA will have its own organization at headquarters with a regional and district organization under it and will act as agent for the military with its responsibility as to civilian supply that of distribution only. The military headquarters will issue policy directives while the military regional and district headquarters will issue more detailed policy directives in implementation of the headquarters directives. The military will be responsible for general policy on both supply and relief matters, preparing and putting forward requirements, though UNRRA will be consulted at all levels.

2. While all planning must be directed towards achieving the earliest possible employment of UNRRA as set out in paragraph 1 above, it is realized that because of either military operational considerations prevailing at the time of liberation, or the lack of sufficient UNRRA personnel, the military may have to make use of military personnel to carry out, in whole or in part, the tasks assigned to UNRRA in paragraph 1 above. Even at this stage, however, the military planning should make provision for UNRRA units to be employed, as part of the military organization and

in the military chain of command, to carry out so far as possible the task of distribution of relief supplies and for the attachment to all military headquarters of UNRRA liaison officers, who, though not in the military chain of command, would be responsible for matters of general administration in respect of UNRRA personnel and would be used by the military commanders, so far as possible, under the control of and responsible to the military commanders, both as advisers and as their liaison link with local authorities in connection with all relief matters, and particularly in connection with arrangements for the distribution of relief supplies.

3. The change from the military chain of command, set out in paragraph 2, to the UNRRA chain of command, set out in paragraph 1, should be effected as early as possible by decision of the appropriate military authority, in consultation with the senior UNRRA representative. Such change should not be delayed if it can be effected in one area or district, merely because for any reason it could not yet be effected for all areas or districts.

4. As long as military responsibility lasts, the military will make such provision as is possible to assist in the task of distribution, by provision of technical assistance, transport, guards, etc. Such technical assistance, etc., will be entirely under military control, including the decision as to their extent and the areas in which they may be used.

5. At all stages, distribution of relief supplies, whether carried out by a military organization or by UNRRA, will be made without distinction of race, creed or politics, and will be solely on the basis of the needs of the beneficiaries. Military directives will be such as to ensure compliance with this policy.

6. All questions relating to the estimating, screening, procuring and shipping of supplies shall be the sole responsibility of the military authorities.

7. In any area in which in the opinion of the military authorities conditions of chaos or anarchy exist, the military authorities may at their discretion refuse to permit the import or distribution of relief supplies.

8. It is the policy that UNRRA shall be given the responsibility set out in paragraph 1 as early as possible, and all military planning will be directed towards this end, while making provision also for the earlier period envisaged in paragraph 2 above in which it may be necessary for the task of relief and rehabilitation to be carried out, in part at least, by military personnel.

9. The position of the Swedish-Swiss Commission of the International Red Cross is reserved for further discussion. Apart from this, UNRRA will be the sole civilian organization to whom the military will look for assistance in the task of relief and rehabilitation.

2a. Agreement between Combined Chiefs of Staff and UNRRA as to the Conditions of Service of UNRRA Personnel (Including Members of Voluntary Societies) Serving in the Balkans at the Request of the Military Authorities

1. *General.* (*a*) The following conditions of service relate to UNRRA personnel serving in the field as agents of the Military Authorities in the Balkans Theatre of Operations in anticipation of or during the period of military responsibility for relief, and shall apply only to the period in which such personnel will be operating at the request of and under the direction of the Military Authorities.

(*b*) UNRRA personnel will operate under the general direction and control of the Military Commander or his representative and under the immediate administrative supervision and disciplinary control of the representatives of UNRRA. Instructions will be transmitted to personnel through UNRRA. Under field conditions and in certain technical matters, if no appropriate representative of UNRRA is immediately available, it is understood that instructions will be issued directly by the Military Authorities to such personnel.

(*c*) The Military Authorities will grant to UNRRA personnel such facilities in general as will enable them to carry out the duties assigned to them.

(*d*) For the purposes of this agreement the term UNRRA personnel includes personnel of voluntary societies serving under the authority of UNRRA. These conditions (subject to the reservation in paragraph 3*d*) shall apply to Greek, Yugoslav and Albanian voluntary society workers only if employed as members, original or otherwise, of teams or units of voluntary societies formed and taken into the Balkans with previous approval of the military authorities to serve under UNRRA which is the agent of the military.

(*e*) These terms shall come into operation from the date of arrival of personnel in the Middle-East Theatre of Operations.

2. *Period of service.* (*a*) Subject to the provision of sub-paragraph *b* of this paragraph, UNRRA will advise the Military Authorities as to the number of personnel it will undertake to make available in the field.

(*b*) The period of service under the Military Authorities for all UNRRA personnel concerned will end as soon as the responsibility for relief in the area in which the personnel is operating passes from the Military Authorities to civil agencies. With effect from that date these conditions of service will cease to operate.

3. *Conditions of employment.* (*a*) No enemy national or other person connected with the enemy by birth, parentage, or marriage will be employed by UNRRA except with the written permission of the Military Authorities.

(*b*) Each UNRRA employee must be in possession of a permit issued

by the competent authority (Military Permit Office in the case of U.K.) entitling him/her to travel to the theatre of operations. This will be in addition to any personal references which UNRRA may require personnel to provide.

(*c*) Each UNRRA employee will carry an identity document of a type agreed between the Military Authorities and UNRRA.

(*d*) The Military Authorities undertake to endeavour to secure the agreement of the Governments concerned to grant to UNRRA personnel (other than indigenous personnel of the respective countries) the same immunities and privileges as are granted to military personnel.

4. *Discipline.* UNRRA personnel will:

(*a*) be subject to military law as persons accompanying the Allied armed forces on active service and as such will not be liable to summary punishment.

(*b*) undertake to refrain from propaganda or political activities, and to avoid any action which might bring discredit upon UNRRA or the Military Authorities—including avoiding any speculation, bartering or profiteering.

(*c*) be liable to removal from the theatre for misconduct or for other reasons at the request of the Military Authorities and/or UNRRA.

5. *Status.* (*a*) Certain UNRRA employees will by agreement with the Military Authorities have the relative status of Officers of the forces in order to enable them to perform their functions in conjunction with the Military Authorities, but this will not debar them from any facilities accorded generally in these conditions of service, (e.g. for the issue of equipment, clothing and necessaries they will be regarded by the Military Authorities as of Other Rank or enlisted status). This Officer status may be granted before embarkation or in the field by agreement between UNRRA and the Military Authorities. This status will carry with it the right to such facilities as are appropriate to officers of the forces, e.g. 1st class travel and officers messes, under the usual messing subscription terms, where these are available.

(*b*) UNRRA personnel will not be treated as protected under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in the Armies in the Field.

(*c*) UNRRA personnel will be regarded as "persons following the armed forces in the field without directly belonging thereto," and will consequently be covered by Article 81 of the Prisoners of War Convention. They will receive a certificate under that article stating that they have the right to be treated as prisoners of war, if captured, and setting out the equivalent Army rank for purposes of status and pay, if captured.

6. *Communications.* The accredited senior representatives in the field of UNRRA and of British and U.S.A. voluntary societies will have the right and will receive facilities from the Military Authorities to communicate with and to receive communications from their respective

headquarters, on matters affecting the work of the personnel, unit or team concerned, subject to the Military Authorities being informed where their interests are in any way affected.

All UNRRA employees will have the right to use the facilities of the Army Postal Service in cases where they are not able to use a civil address. Correspondence will be subject to military censorship, which may be carried out by personnel holding the relative status of Officers of the Armed Forces.

7. *Security.* (*a*) UNRRA will ensure that the following security instructions are passed to all personnel and that all personnel warned for overseas are made familiar with the applicable portions. "All orders regarding moves abroad are secret and should only be communicated to those immediately concerned. Secrecy and the security of the convoy depend upon the absolute discretion of all personnel in regard to the ship, sailing date, port of embarkation, and destination. Any breach of security will involve the offender in legal proceedings. The use of public or other telephones and despatch of telegrams to and from port of embarkation are forbidden, and letters may not be posted en route once the journey to port has commenced. Letters may be posted aboard ship, but must not be dated and will be subject to censorship. It is strictly forbidden to hand them to anyone for posting on shore."

8. *Pay and/or honoraria of individual employees.* (*a*) The Military Authorities accept no liability for pay or honoraria for individuals.

(*b*) If in the early stages, remittances through banking channels are not possible the Military Authorities are prepared to make advances from military funds in order to obviate hardship. The method of paying these advances and of subsequent recovery to be agreed between the military and UNRRA for each area if and when the need for such an arrangement arises.

9. *Accommodation.* The Military Authorities undertake to provide accommodation in the field or in the exceptional cases where the Military Authorities state that they cannot supply accommodation, allowances in lieu thereof. When personnel are not in the field (e.g. when standing by in Cairo) and the Military Authorities are unable to provide accommodation, allowances in lieu will not be paid.

10. *Food.* The Military Authorities undertake to supply rations through the normal military channels or, in the exceptional cases where the Military Authorities state that they are unable to supply rations, allowances in lieu thereof. When personnel are not in the field (e.g. when standing by in Cairo) and the Military Authorities are unable to provide food, allowances in lieu will not be paid.

11. *Transport.* (*a*) The class of passage for individuals of Officer status (see 5*a* above) in charge of parties will be as arranged between UNRRA and the Military Authorities.

(*b*) UNRRA personnel will receive the same facilities with regard to

free travel warrants when travelling on duty or on leave as military personnel.

(*c*) UNRRA personnel may travel in military vehicles under the same conditions as military personnel.

12. *Medical.* UNRRA personnel will have the right to free medical and dental treatment and admittance to military and civil hospitals on the same conditions as military personnel.

13. *Clothing and necessaries.* (*a*) *General.* (*i*) UNRRA staff will wear the prescribed UNRRA uniform. (*ii*) Workers of voluntary societies will wear khaki battledress or such other uniform as may be agreed between their national Military Authorities and UNRRA. They will wear the shoulder flash agreed upon between UNRRA and the voluntary societies.

(*b*) *Issues and replacements.* (*i*) Issues will be made free of charge on loan by the Military Authorities of all items of clothing and necessaries within the scale appropriate to and under the same conditions as for military personnel of non-combatant status in the relevant theatre of operations (but not of the prescribed UNRRA uniform). Additional items issuable to military personnel under certain conditions, e.g. boots, rubber, knee, will also be issuable on the same terms. (*ii*) Replacements will be made free of charge on loan of articles worn out by fair wear and tear. Avoidable loss or damage will be made good by the individual concerned. The decision as to whether loss or damage was avoidable in any particular case will be made by the senior officer of UNRRA in the area. (*iii*) Issues and replacements will not be made of uniforms of special design for which permission is given under 13*a* above.

14. *Personal equipment.* (*a*) Issues will be made free of charge on loan by the Military Authorities of all items within the scale appropriate to and under the same conditions as for military personnel of non-combatant status, in the relevant theatre of operations.

(*b*) Replacements will be made free of charge on loan when articles are worn out by fair wear and tear. Avoidable loss or damage will be made good by the individual concerned. The decision as to whether loss or damage was avoidable in any particular case will be made by the senior officer of UNRRA in the area.

15. *Post Exchange and E.F.I. facilities.* Personnel may use Post Exchange and E.F.I. facilities where such are available in the area, but in the case of E.F.I. facilities the permission of the local commander must first be obtained (*vide* W.O. letter No. 103/Gen/7166 (Q2b) of 29th December 1943). Personnel of officer status may make purchases of essential articles from officers' shops only within such limitations and subject to any restrictions which the G.O.C. in C. considers it necessary to apply, having regard to the general stock position and the prior needs of Service officers. The conditions set out above will be generally applicable to all facilities made available by E.F.I. to workers of voluntary societies.

16. *Risks, injuries, etc.* (*a*) The Military Authorities accept no liability

for compensation in the case of death, injury, disability or disablement.

(*b*) The Military Authorities accept liability for third party risks and for accidental damage to or destruction of vehicles owned by UNRRA arising out of employment on military service.

(*c*) Any other form of Insurance or Compensation is a matter for UNRRA.

17. *Provision of vehicles.* (*a*) The Military Authorities undertake to supply to UNRRA if available vehicles for relief units.

(*b*) UNRRA may provide such vehicles as are available and are considered suitable by the Military Authorities. Transportation for such vehicles will be provided free of charge by the Military Authorities.

18. *Services for vehicles belonging to UNRRA.* The Military Authorities undertake to supply free of charge: (*a*) accommodation for vehicles if available; (*b*) petrol, oil and lubricants from Army sources; (*c*) repair in military workshops, if facilities are available; (*d*) supply of spares and tyres from military sources if available.

19. *Camp equipment and accommodation stores.* (*a*) The Military Authorities undertake to supply on loan to UNRRA for UNRRA personnel as available camp equipment and accommodation stores and to issue replacements if available free of charge. UNRRA undertakes liability for agreed compensation to the Military Authorities in the event of avoidable loss or damage caused by personnel working under its administrative supervision. The decision as to whether loss or damage was avoidable in any particular case will be made by the senior officer of UNRRA in the area.

(*b*) UNRRA may provide such additional articles as may be available and for which the Military Authorities agree to provide transport to operational requirements.

20. *Initial medical equipment for relief units.* (*a*) The Military Authorities undertake to supply to UNRRA as available and if required to carry out duties assigned to UNRRA personnel certain items of the following medical stores as an initial equipment for units. UNRRA undertakes liability for agreed compensation to the Military Authorities in the event of avoidable loss or damage caused by personnel working under its administrative supervision: (*i*) non-expendable equipment and stores; (*ii*) expendable drugs and dressings; (*iii*) protective clothing or equipment.

(*b*) UNRRA may provide such additional items as may be available and for which the Military Authorities agree to give transportation.

21. *Reservation with respect to Army of the United States.* In view of certain legal disabilities attaching to the disposition of public funds and public property of the United States, nothing in this agreement shall be construed to require or obligate United States military personnel to take any action not otherwise authorized by law. Clauses relating to the advance of moneys or the provision of supplies and services will become operative, insofar as concerns the United States and its military personnel,

only upon express authorization of the Theatre Commander, supplemental to this agreement.

Letters Confirming and Amending the Conditions of Service of UNRRA Personnel in the Balkans

2*b*. COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO HERBERT H. LEHMAN, 18 NOVEMBER 1944

There is enclosed herewith a document setting out the proposed conditions of service of UNRRA personnel (including members of voluntary societies) serving in the Balkans at the request of the Military Authorities during the period of military responsibility for relief and rehabilitation in that area.

The proposed conditions of service have been approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

It is understood that these conditions of service have been discussed with representatives of the Administration and are agreeable to you. It is requested that you will confirm your agreement.

The conditions of service are being transmitted to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean.

2*c*. ROY F. HENDRICKSON TO COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF, 20 NOVEMBER 1944

In the absence of the Director General, I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18 November enclosing the proposed conditions of service for UNRRA personnel (including members of voluntary societies) serving in the Balkans at the request of the military authorities during the period of military responsibility for relief and rehabilitation in that area.

I have pleasure in informing you that these conditions of service are agreeable to this Administration and represent the terms agreed with the Combined Civil Affairs Committee.

I note that the conditions of service have been transmitted to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean.

2*d*. COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO HERBERT H. LEHMAN, 12 FEBRUARY 1945

By letter dated 18 November 1944 you were notified of the agreed conditions of service for UNRRA personnel serving in the Balkans at the request of military authorities during the period of military responsibility for relief and rehabilitation in that area.

In paragraph 1*d* of the conditions of service it was stated that the application of conditions to personnel of Greek and Yugoslav societies would be the subject of a supplementary clause.

The Combined Chiefs of Staff have approved the substitution of the following sentence for the last sentence of paragraph 1*d* of the conditions previously notified to you:

These conditions (subject to the reservation in paragraph 3 *d*) shall apply to Greek, Yugoslav and Albanian voluntary society workers only if employed as

members, original or otherwise, of teams or units of voluntary societies formed and taken into the Balkans with previous approval of the military authorities to serve under UNRRA which is the agent of the military.

It is understood that this amendment has been discussed with representatives of the Administration and is agreeable to you. It is requested that you will confirm your agreement.

3a. Agreement between the British Government and the Greek Government, Regarding Questions Concerning Civil Administration, Jurisdiction, and Relief Arising Out of Military Operations in Greek Territory, Signed by R. W. A. Leeper, United Kingdom Ambassador to Greece, and Georges Papandreou, President of the Council of Ministers, 24 November 1944

It is contemplated that a British military force with which will be associated Greek units and which may include personnel of all three services, hereinafter called the force, may enter Greece with the task of expelling the enemy and restoring stable conditions under which relief may be provided for the needs of the Greek people. The agreed arrangements set out below are intended to be essentially temporary and practical and are designed to assist the Commander of the Force in the execution of his task.

1. In areas affected by military operations or in which in his opinion a serious state of disorder exists, the Commander will have the right to exercise supreme responsibility and authority. The areas in which the Commander so exercises authority shall be declared to be "military areas." Where necessary he may delegate his powers in those areas to appropriate commander.

2. Commander will notify the Greek Government as soon as, in his opinion, the situation permits in order that they may assume responsibility for civil administration of such "military areas."

3. The Greek Government will have entire responsibility for civil administration of Greek territory other than areas declared by the Commander to be "military areas." In order that the Commander may be able to discharge his task special arrangements will be made as required between the Greek Government and the Commander to ensure that the force enjoys all facilities including the use of ports and lines of communication and airfields which it may require in territory under the administration of the Greek Government.

4. The Greek Government will appoint a Greek military mission to be attached to the staff of the Commander. The Commander will make the fullest possible use of the advice and assistance which will be tendered to him through the Greek liaison officers in the Greek military mission, particularly in respect of administration of "military areas." It will be within

the discretion of the Commander to make the fullest possible use of Greek local authorities in respect of administration of "military areas."

5. The Commander will bring supplies and provide relief to the distressed population of Greece at the earliest possible time and as far as resources permit. Relief supplies will be distributed in Greece under the general direction of the Commander in such a manner as he may find necessary to ensure equitable distribution on basis of need and without discrimination as to race, religion, nationality or political belief.

6. The Greek Government will give the Commander all possible assistance in order to enable him to execute his task. In particular the Greek Government will: (*a*) take necessary administrative and legislative steps to ensure that relief supplies brought in by the force and any supplies available locally in Greece are fairly and equitably distributed on basis of need and without discrimination as to race, religion, nationality or political belief; (*b*) provide to the greatest extent in their power for restoration of essential public services; (*c*) take all possible steps to ensure safety of personnel and property of the force, and of all persons who are employed by or accompany it including protection of depots, warehouses, buildings, docks and of areas required for import and storage of supplies.

7. In order to facilitate his task of providing relief to the Greek people in the manner set out in paragraph 5, the Commander will have the right to enter into such agreements or such arrangements with any local authorities, agencies, officials or other persons as he may consider necessary for this purpose.

8. (*a*) Except in areas declared by the Commander to be military areas, members of the Greek armed forces serving in Greek units with the force in Greek territory shall come under the exclusive jurisdiction of Greek courts. Other Greeks who are members of the force and serving in conditions which render them subject to the naval, military or air force law of the force will not be regarded as members of the Greek armed forces for this purpose.

(*b*) Persons military or civilian who are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Greek authorities may be arrested by the military police or armed guards of the force and detained by them until they can be handed over to the competent Greek authorities.

9. In exercising jurisdiction over civilians, the Greek Government will make necessary arrangements ensuring speedy trial in the vicinity by Greek courts of such civilians as are alleged to have committed offenses against persons, property or security of the force.

10. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 18 service courts and authorities of the force will have exclusive jurisdiction over all members of the force and over all persons not belonging to the force who are nationals of any country other than Greece and who are employed by or who accompany the force and are subject to the naval, military or air force law of the force. The question of jurisdiction over merchant seamen who

are nationals of any country other than Greece and who are not subject to the service law of the force will require special consideration and should form the subject of a separate agreement.

11. Persons thus subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of service courts and authorities of the force may however be arrested by the Greek police for offenses against Greek law but shall be handed over without delay and with the necessary documents for disposal to the appropriate service authority. A certificate signed by the Commander or by an officer serving under him of field rank or its equivalent, that the person to whom it refers belongs to one of the classes mentioned in paragraphs 10, 14 and 17 shall be conclusive. The procedure of handing over such persons is a matter for local arrangement.

12. The Commander and Greek authorities will take necessary steps to provide machinery for such mutual assistance as may be required in making investigations, collecting evidence and securing the attendance of witnesses in relation to cases triable under Greek jurisdiction or the jurisdiction of the force.

13. There shall be established claims commissions to examine and dispose of claims for compensation for damage or injury preferred by Greek civilians against members of the force exclusive of claims for damage or injury resulting from enemy action or operations against the enemy, and exclusive of claims arising out of acts committed by members of Greek units serving with the force.

14. Members of the force and organizations and persons of non-Greek nationality employed by or accompanying the force and all property belonging to them or to His Majesty's Government and used in furtherance of the Commander's task, shall be exempted from all Greek taxation (including customs) and no such property shall be subject to seizure under Greek law. Taxes shall not be levied against relief supplies distributed in Greece by the Commander except with his consent.

15. In military areas the Commander shall have power to requisition civilian labour, billets and supplies, use of lands, building, transportation and other services for the needs of his command.

Such requisitions will be effected where possible through the Greek authorities and in accordance with Greek law. In other areas the Greek Government will furnish the Commander with all civilian personnel, billets, supplies, lands, buildings, transportation and other services as requested by the Commander for the purpose of carrying out his task. The Commander will also have the right, at his discretion, to control access to any headquarters, depots, warehouses, buildings, docks, or other areas occupied by his authority for the accomplishment of his mission by the force, members thereof or organizations or persons employed by or accompanying the force.

16. The immunity from Greek jurisdiction and taxation resulting from paragraphs 10 and 14 will be extended to such selected civilian officials

and employees of His Majesty's Government present in Greece on duty in furtherance of the purpose of the force as may from time to time be notified by the Commander to the competent Greek authority.

17. In distributing supplies and otherwise providing relief, the Commander will use the services of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (*UNRRA*). All personnel of *UNRRA* and of voluntary societies serving with *UNRRA* who are nationals of any country other than Greece shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of service courts of the force and exempt from taxation in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 10 to 14. The status and functions of members of Swedish-Swiss relief mission who may be present in Greece at the time of entry of the force are reserved for later settlement.

18. Should circumstances in future be such as to require provision to be made for exercise of jurisdiction in civil matters over members of the force present in Greece or persons employed or accompanying such force who are nationals of any country other than Greece, His Majesty's Government and the Greek Government will consult together as to the measures to be adopted.

19. The Commander may retain, dispose of or make any use which he considers necessary of enemy war material which may come into his hands. The term "enemy war material" means any arms, equipment or other property whatsoever belonging to, used by or intended for use by any enemy military or para-military formations or any members thereof in connection with their operations.

20. Other questions arising as result of the presence in Greek territory of the force (in particular questions relating to finance and currency) which are not dealt with in this agreement shall be regarded as remaining open and shall form the subject of further negotiations as circumstances may require.

Letters Explaining the Agreement

3b. R. W. A. LEEPER, UNITED KINGDOM AMBASSADOR TO GREECE, TO GEORGES PAPANDREOU, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, 24 NOVEMBER 1944

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th November and am glad to note therefrom that the discussions which have taken place between representatives of the United Kingdom and of Greece, concerning the arrangements to be made regarding questions, concerning civil administration, jurisdiction and relief, arising out of military operations in Greek territory, have now led to agreement upon broad conclusions set out in the memorandum of agreement annexed hereto.

2. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have considered and approved this memorandum.

3. In view of the terms of Your Excellency's letter, I shall be grateful

if Your Excellency will inform me whether the Greek Government agree that the present note and Your Excellency's reply, re-iterating the observations set out in Your Excellency's letter of 17th November 1944 and duly noted, shall be regarded as constituting an agreement between our two Governments in this matter.

I take the opportunity of renewing to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

3*c*. GEORGES PAPANDREOU TO R. W. A. LEEPER, 24 NOVEMBER 1944

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day's date concerning the arrangements to be made regarding questions concerning civil administration, jurisdiction and relief, arising out of military operations in Greek territory.

2. I request Your Excellency to note again the following observations which were contained in my letter of 17th November 1944:

(*i*) As regards paragraph 6 (*a*) providing that supplies shall be distributed "without discrimination as to race, religion, nationality or political belief," I would note that such discrimination is forbidden in Greece by the Constitution. Consequently this passage of the text is superfluous.

(*ii*) It is agreed that the competence of Greek courts throughout the whole of the national territory is in no way affected by the clauses of the Agreement dealing with the question of jurisdiction (paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12). Thus, Greek officers and soldiers, even in Military areas shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Greek courts, excepting those provided for at the end of paragraph 8, and who belong to the Allied armies. This point derives from a fundamental principle of Greek law and should in any case be safeguarded.

(*iii*) As regards jurisdiction over merchant seamen (paragraph 10), the Greek Government do not consider it necessary, on their part, to sign a special agreement since this question is covered by the provisions of International Law.

(*iv*) Finally, as regards exemption from taxation and customs provided for by paragraph 16, it is understood that Greek nationals shall not benefit from this immunity.

3. I have the honour to inform you that the Greek Government agree that Your Excellency's note and the present reply shall be regarded as constituting an agreement between our two Governments in this matter.

I take the opportunity of renewing to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

SECTION II: AGREEMENTS WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES REPRESENTING RECEIVING COUNTRIES

1. Agreement between British Military Administration (Dodecanese) and UNRRA for Relief and Rehabilitation in the Dodecanese Islands, Signed by Major General A. V. Anderson, Director of Civil Affairs, United Kingdom War Office, and Herbert H. Lehman, 1 August 1945

British Military Administration (Dodecanese) has requested that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration operate in the Dodecanese Islands by the supply of goods and services necessary for relief and rehabilitation and the Administration in conformity with Resolution 59 of the Council of U.N.R.R.A. is prepared to render such assistance to the inhabitants of the Islands of the Dodecanese.

B.M.A. (Dodecanese) represented by Major General A. V. Anderson, C.B., M.B.E., Director of Civil Affairs, War Office, and the Administration represented by the Honourable Herbert H. Lehman, Director General, have therefore agreed as follows:

1. *Supplies.* (*a*) Within the limits of its resources and of available supplies and transport and subject to the policies of the Council of U.N.R.R.A., the Administration will during the period of this Agreement furnish to B.M.A. (Dodecanese) relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the Dodecanese Islands and will make no request, and shall have no claim for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services so furnished.

(*b*) B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will present its request for supplies for the relief and rehabilitation of the Dodecanese Islands to the Administration sufficiently far in advance to enable the Administration to arrange shipping programmes. The Administration will state its programme of supplies to be delivered in response to these requests and will be glad to discuss its programme with B.M.A. (Dodecanese) and to receive any proposals for changes therein.

2. *Transfer and distribution.* (*a*) The supplies furnished under Article 1 will be consigned to the chief representative of the Administration in the Dodecanese Islands and will be transferred to B.M.A. (Dodecanese) or its designee at such ports of entry as may from time to time be agreed.

(*b*) B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will have responsibility for the distribution of such supplies and will ensure that distribution is carried out in conformity with the policies of the Council of U.N.R.R.A.

(*c*) B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will inform the Administration and will receive its views regarding plans for and operations regarding the distribution of supplies; such information will include the provision of adequate statistical records and reports.

(*d*) B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will afford the Administration opportunity

to observe the distribution of supplies furnished under this Agreement, to make enquiries with respect to such distribution and generally to satisfy itself that the system of distribution is in accordance with this Agreement.

(*e*) B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will co-operate with the Administration in making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by U.N.R.R.A. in the Dodecanese Islands.

3. *Services.* The Administration will render such relief and rehabilitation services in respect of health, welfare, displaced persons, and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation as may be agreed between B.M.A. (Dodecanese) and the Administration.

4. *Finance.* (*a*) B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will furnish to the Administration without charge sufficient amounts of local currency to meet all its expenses of whatsoever nature in the Dodecanese Islands incurred in operations undertaken pursuant to this Agreement.

(*b*) B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will provide the Administration with a quarterly record of the net proceeds derived from the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration or in lieu of any actual record will agree with the Administration a lump sum approximation of proceeds.

(*c*) It will be the policy of B.M.A. (Dodecanese) to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes the net proceeds referred to in paragraph (*b*) after deducting therefrom the amounts of local currency furnished under paragraph (*a*). B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will discuss with the Administration its plans for and will receive the Administration's views on such relief and rehabilitation expenditure and will furnish the Administration with periodic reports of such expenditure. Where such proceeds are utilized by the Administration for activities under Article 3, they shall be utilized in accordance with programmes jointly formulated by B.M.A. (Dodecanese) and the Administration.

5. *Administration personnel.* (*a*) The Administration will be represented in the Dodecanese Islands by a Chief Representative and such other personnel as may be necessary to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement.

(*b*) B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will grant the Administration, the Chief Representative and other Administration personnel the immunities and privileges recommended by the Resolutions of the U.N.R.R.A. Council.

(*c*) B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will provide the Administration personnel with transport facilities (including inter-Island transport), accommodation and such other facilities as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their functions under this agreement.

6. *Period.* (*a*) This Agreement shall take effect on 1st August, 1945, and shall remain in force for such period as the Islands of the Dodecanese are not determined by the Administration to be in a position to pay for re-

lief and rehabilitation supplies and services in suitable means of foreign exchange.

(*b*) Notwithstanding paragraph (*a*) either party may terminate the Agreement by giving to the other party six months notice in writing of its intention to terminate it and in such case this Agreement shall terminate on the expiration of such notice.

(*c*) Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement Articles 2, 4 and 5 shall remain in force for such period thereafter as is necessary for the orderly liquidation of the Administration's operation in the Dodecanese Islands.

7. *Change of status.* Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6, this Agreement shall automatically come to an end in the event either of a change in the political status of the Dodecanese Islands or of the withdrawal from the Dodecanese Islands of the B.M.A. (Dodecanese). In either of such events it will be the policy of the Administration to make any necessary arrangements for the continuation of assistance to the inhabitants of the Dodecanese Islands in conformity with Resolution 59 of the Council of U.N.R.R.A. and B.M.A. (Dodecanese) will give the Administration sufficient notice of their withdrawal to enable the Administration to make such arrangements.

2a. Agreement between the Soviet Military Command in North Korea and UNRRA Regarding Shipments of UNRRA Supplies to North Korea, Signed by Major General Andrei A. Romanenko and Clyde B. Sargent, 27 June 1946

IT IS AGREED: (1) Distribution and utilization of UNRRA supplies delivered to North Korea shall be in accord with the principles stated in UNRRA's *Resolutions on Policy*.

(2) Supplies delivered to North Korea by UNRRA shall not be subject to taxation of any kind, in so far as UNRRA is concerned.

(3) In the event that any supplies delivered to North Korea by UNRRA are distributed by the method of sale, proceeds of sale shall be used for financing further relief operations agreed upon between the Soviet Command and UNRRA in the light of UNRRA policies.

(4) The Soviet Command agrees to maintain complete accounts of distribution and utilization of supplies, and to report fully to UNRRA on the disposition of supplies received in North Korea from UNRRA not later than three months after acceptance of each shipment by the Soviet Command.

(5) The Soviet Command recognizes UNRRA's right at any time to send representatives to observe distribution and utilization of UNRRA supplies in North Korea, in accord with UNRRA procedure in all areas of UNRRA operation, and agrees to provide such facilities as may be

deemed desirable by UNRRA and in accord with regulations of the Military Command in North Korea.

Memoranda Supplementing the Agreement for North Korea

2*b*. MEMORANDUM, BORIS A. ROSKOFF, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, UNRRA MISSION IN KOREA, TO MAJOR GENERAL ANDREI A. ROMANENKO, CHAIRMAN, SOVIET COMMAND'S COMMITTEE ON RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN NORTH KOREA, 26 JUNE 1946

We wish to outline and confirm agreement reached at a conference with your representative, Senior Lieutenant Bordorov, on 25 June, 1946, concerning the methods of transfer, handling, transhipment and distribution of UNRRA supplies to Korea. It was mutually agreed that:

1. *Port of unloading.* All shipments consigned to North Korea shall be directed for unloading to Gensan (Wonson).

2. *Provision of facilities.* The Soviet Command shall provide all necessary facilities and labor for unloading and processing supplies. Talley men shall be appointed by the Soviet Command.

3. *Transfer of supplies.* Transfer of all supplies to the Soviet Command shall occur at the end of ship's tackle.

4. *Establishing the fact of transfer.* UNRRA's Forms S77 and S77a of outturn reports and discrepancy report shall be used for establishing the fact of transfer of supplies. These forms shall be signed by representatives of the Soviet Command and UNRRA.

5. *Transhipments.* UNRRA shall endeavor to avoid unloading supplies consigned to Southern Korea at Gensan (Wonson) or any other ports of North Korea. However, when such unloading shall be deemed necessary, the Soviet Command shall provide facilities and labor and shall undertake delivery of cargo to the Southern Zone by rail or by other means of transportation. The Soviet Command shall provide adequate guards to protect such cargo while in the territory of the Northern Zone of Korea. Formal transfer of cargo to a representative of the American Military Government in Southern Korea in such cases shall be done at Gensan (Wonson) at the end of ship's tackle.

6. *Breaking up shipments.* It is expected that spare parts and tools for motor trucks in the emergency shipment will be shipped in one lot to be divided equally upon delivery between the Southern and Northern Zones. In the event that these items are unloaded in the designated port of North Korea, the Soviet Command undertakes to effect an equitable division and to provide repacking and shipment of the portion designated for the Southern Zone, and agrees that, in future, similar situations will be handled in the same manner.

7. *Financing of operations.* As a general UNRRA policy handling of UNRRA supplies upon and after delivery to the recipient country may be financed by the recipient government from the proceeds received as

a result of sale of certain items of relief supplies within the country, after administrative expenses of the UNRRA Mission are covered from these funds.

If proceeds become available as a result of distribution of emergency supplies the Soviet Command may use them to finance handling of relief supplies, provided administrative expenses of the UNRRA Mission are already covered from these funds.

If proceeds shall not become available, the Soviet Command undertakes to finance, without cost to UNRRA, all operations connected with handling, processing and transhipment of relief cargoes while in the territory under its jurisdiction.

8. *Distribution of transportation supplies provided as part of emergency shipment.* Distribution and use of auto trucks to be delivered to the Department of Transportation of the Soviet Command shall be made in full conformance with the Resolutions and policies of UNRRA.

We shall appreciate it if you will confirm the above agreement by signing and returning one copy of this letter.

2*c*. GUARD COLONEL-GENERAL IVAN MIKHAILOVICH CHISTIAKOV, COMMANDER, 25TH SOVIET ARMY IN NORTH KOREA, TO CLYDE B. SARGENT, DIRECTOR, UNRRA MISSION IN KOREA, 18 JULY 1946

Concerning the agreement done by General Romanenko and you as well as by the UNRRA Assistant Director Mr. Roskoff on the question of deliveries of supplies to North Korea, I would like to make several comments before starting the realization of them to avoid misunderstandings while putting into practice.

1. Point 5 of the Agreement made by General Romanenko with you on the question of Control of the Military Command of North Korea in respect to the UNRRA representatives I would like to be understood by you as follows:

The dispatch of UNRRA observers, the number, their personal composition, the date of the arrival and the time of their stay in North Korea should be determined each time upon an Agreement with the Soviet Command. Means of transportation over North Korea according to the plan approved are being provided by the Red Army Command in North Korea.

2. Point 5 of the Agreement concerning the methods of supply made by General Romanenko and the assistant director Mr. Roskoff I wish to change and accept it in the following wording: "UNRRA will try to avoid the unloading of supplies which are destined to South Korea in Genzan (Wonsan) or in other parts of North Korea."

However, when considered necessary the Soviet Command provides needed means and workers and takes upon itself the delivery of loads to South Korea by railroad or by other means of communication.

The Soviet Command will provide needed guards of these loads while they will be on the territory of North Korea.

The formal turning over of loads will be done by representatives of the Command of North Korea on the border points between the zones of military responsibility of the 38th parallel.

3. It is understood that both agreements have the force only for the first part of supplies turned over by UNRRA to North Korea at the account of one (1) million dollars assigned by UNRRA on the 2nd of January 1946.

An additional agreement will be needed for the coming supplies which will be determined by the UNRRA General Council.

2*d*. CLYDE B. SARGENT TO GUARD COLONEL-GENERAL IVAN MIKHAILOVICH CHISTIAKOV, 24 JULY 1946

With reference to your letter of 18 July 1946, referring to the Agreement between the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Soviet Military Command in North Korea regarding shipments of UNRRA supplies to North Korea*, and the memorandum of 26 June 1946 on the subject of *Agreement relating to methods of transfer, handling, transhipment and distribution of UNRRA supplies in North Korea*, the conditions and clarifications recommended by you are, in general, acceptable and shall be incorporated into the original agreements as requested by you and given below:

1. The "Agreement Regarding Shipments," paragraph 5, shall have the following paragraph added:

UNRRA will inform the Soviet Command before hand whenever observers are to be sent to North Korea, and will provide the Soviet Command with the names of observers and with information on the number of observers, the date of their arrival in North Korea, their specific and general objectives and itinerary, and the anticipated time of their stay in North Korea, and will receive the Soviet Command's Agreement. Transportation required by observers to fulfill the objectives of their visits in North Korea shall be provided by the Soviet Command in North Korea.

It is anticipated that observers will witness the transfer of supplies from UNRRA to the Soviet Command whenever shipments are unloaded in North Korea, and shall be free to observe as long as UNRRA supplies are being distributed and used.

2. With reference to the "Agreement on Transfer," etc., paragraph 5, the last sentence shall be deleted and in its place shall be substituted:

Formal transfer of cargo to a representative of the American Military Government in Southern Korea in such cases shall be effected at a point on the 38th parallel that is mutually agreeable to the Soviet Command, the American Military Government, and UNRRA; and the Soviet Command assumes full responsibility for delivery to the place of transfer agreed upon.

UNRRA will inform the American Command of this alteration in plan of transfer, and will recommend to the American Command a similar revision in the agreement for delivery of commodities destined for North Korea and delivered to a point in South Korea.

3. Both agreements referred to above shall be conditioned by an additional paragraph as follows:
This agreement applies only to shipments charged against the emergency program for Korea. In the event of a further and additional UNRRA program in Korea, a new agreement with reference to such program shall be concluded between the Soviet Command and UNRRA within one month after such program has been adopted by the Council.

3a. Agreement between the American Military Government in South Korea and UNRRA Regarding Shipments of UNRRA Supplies to South Korea, Signed by Major General Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor of Korea, and Clyde B. Sargent, 3 July 1946

IT IS AGREED: (1) Distribution and utilization of UNRRA supplies delivered to South Korea shall be in accord with the principles stated in UNRRA's *Regulations on Policy*.

(2) Supplies delivered to South Korea by UNRRA shall not be subject to taxation of any kind, in so far as UNRRA is concerned.

(3) In the event that any supplies delivered to South Korea by UNRRA are distributed by the method of sale, proceeds of sale shall be used for financing further relief operations agreed upon between the American Military Government and UNRRA in the light of UNRRA policies.

(4) The American Military Government agrees to maintain complete accounts of distribution and utilization of supplies, and to report fully to UNRRA on the disposition of supplies received in South Korea from UNRRA not later than three months after acceptance of each shipment by the American Military Government.

(5) The American Military Government recognizes UNRRA's right at any time to send representatives to observe distribution and utilization of UNRRA supplies in South Korea, in accord with UNRRA procedure in all areas of UNRRA operation, and agrees to provide such facilities as may be deemed desirable by UNRRA and in accord with regulations of the American Military Government in South Korea.

Memoranda Supplementing the Agreement for South Korea

3b. BORIS A. ROSKOFF, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, UNRRA MISSION IN KOREA, TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL NELSON, COMMITTEE ON RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF USAMGIK, 20 JUNE 1946

We wish to outline and confirm agreement reached at the conference with yourself and Mr. Braden June 18, 1946, concerning the methods of transfer, handling, transhipment and distribution of UNRRA emergency supplies to Korea, whereat it was mutually agreed that:

1. *Port of unloading.* All shipments consigned to South Korea shall be directed for unloading to Pusan.

2. *Provision of facilities.* AMG shall provide all necessary facilities and labor for unloading and processing of supplies. Tally men shall be appointed by AMG.

3. *Transfer of supplies.* Transfer of all supplies to AMG shall occur at the end of ship's tackle.

4. *Establishing of fact of transfer.* UNRRA's forms S77 and S77a of outturn reports and discrepancy report shall be used for establishing the fact of transfer of supplies. These forms shall be signed by representatives of AMG and UNRRA.

5. *Transshipments.* UNRRA shall endeavor to avoid unloading supplies consigned to Northern Korea in Pusan or any other ports of Southern Korea. However, when such unloading shall be deemed necessary AMG shall provide facilities and labor and shall undertake delivery of cargo to the Northern Zone by rail or by other means of transportation. AMG shall provide guard to protect such cargoes while in the territory of the Southern Zone of Korea. Formal transfer of cargo to a representative of Soviet Command in Northern Korea in such cases shall be done in Pusan at the end of ship's tackle.

6. *Breaking up shipments.* It is expected that spare parts and tools for emergency shipment of auto trucks shall be shipped in one lot which shall have to be divided upon delivery between Southern and Northern Zones. Necessity for breaking up some other supplies upon or after delivery of them to the port may occur in the future. AMG undertakes to perform this operation including repacking and transhipment.

7. *Financing of operations.* As a general UNRRA policy handling of UNRRA supplies upon and after delivery to the recipient country may be financed by the recipient government from the proceeds received as the result of sale of certain items of relief supplies within the country, after administrative expenses of UNRRA Mission are covered from those funds.

If such proceeds shall be available as a result of distribution of emergency supplies AMG may use them to finance handling of relief supplies, provided Administrative expenses of UNRRA Mission are already covered from those funds.

If such proceeds shall not be available AMG undertakes to finance at non-reimbursable basis all operations connected with handling, processing and transshipment of relief cargoes while in the territory under its jurisdiction.

8. *Distribution of transportation supplies provided as part of emergency shipment.* Distribution and use of auto trucks to be delivered to the Department of Transportation of AMG shall be made in full conformance with the Resolutions and policy of UNRRA.

We shall appreciate it if you confirm the above agreement by signing and returning one copy of this letter.

3C. CLYDE B. SARGENT, DIRECTOR, UNRRA MISSION IN KOREA, TO MAJOR GENERAL ARCHER L. LERCH, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF KOREA, 20 JULY 1946

1. By memorandum dated 20 June, 1946 addressed to Lt. Col. Nelson, Mr. Roskoff confirmed an agreement reached between him and Col. Nelson concerning "the methods of transfer, handling, transshipment and distribution of UNRRA emergency supplies to Korea." Paragraph 5 of that agreement, the last sentence, provided that, in the event it became necessary or desirable to unload at Pusan supplies destined for North Korea, formal transfer of such cargo to a representative of the Soviet Command should take place in Pusan at the end of ship's tackle. On 26 June a similar type of agreement was concluded with the Soviet Command with respect to supplies destined for South Korea that might need to be unloaded at Wonson (Genzan).

2. By memorandum dated 18 July 1946 Gen. Chistiakov has requested that our agreement with the Soviet Command be revised with respect to the place of transfer of such supplies from the American Military Government to the Soviet Command.

3. Consequently, the last sentence of paragraph 5, similar to that in Mr. Roskoff's agreement with Col. Nelson has been deleted, and in its place has been substituted the following:

Formal transfer of cargo to a representative of the American Military Government in Southern Korea in such cases shall be effected at a point on the 38th parallel that is mutually agreeable to the Soviet Command, the American Military Government, and UNRRA; and the Soviet Command assumes full responsibility for delivery to the place of transfer agreed upon.

4. It is suggested that a similar revision be made in the agreement between Mr. Roskoff and Col. Nelson, such revision to read as the above with the appropriate changes in the references to the Soviet Command and the American Military Government.

5. To simplify making this change, the change will be regarded as having been made upon receipt of a simple request from you and acknowledgment by me of receipt of your request.

Appendix Seven

UNRRA AGREEMENTS WITH GOVERNMENTS OF RECEIVING COUNTRIES

1a. ALBANIA

Signed by General Colonel Enver Hoxha and Dayrell R. Oakley-Hill, Chief, UNRRA Mission to Albania, 1 August 1945

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration), whose principal purpose is:

"To plan, coordinate, 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"; and

WHEREAS, The Democratic Government of Albania (hereinafter referred to as the Government) exercises administrative authority in Albania within the meaning of Resolution one of the Council of the Administration; and

WHEREAS, Albania has been subjected to devastation and its people have suffered as a result of hostilities, occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy; and

WHEREAS, The Government has requested assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war in Albania upon the termination of the period of military responsibility for civilian relief; and

WHEREAS, The Administration desires to bring all practicable relief to the victims of war within the territory of Albania and in accordance with the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and the Resolutions on Policy of the Council of the Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions); and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Resolution 14 the Director General has determined that Albania is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for the relief and rehabilitation of Albania; and

WHEREAS, It is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practicable applications of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understandings;

The *Government of Albania*, represented by General Colonel Enver Hoxha, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by Dayrell R. Oakley-Hill, Chief of the Administration's Mission to Albania, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

(*a*) In accordance with the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and the Resolutions, the Administration will furnish Albania with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services upon the termination of the period of military responsibility for civilian relief, and the Government will cooperate with the Administration for this purpose. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of the Administration's resources and available supplies and transport and in accordance with Council policies. The supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Albania is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall not claim, for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement. In the case of certain categories of long-term equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership but furnish the use of such supplies during the life of this Agreement.

(*b*) The Government will present schedules of supplies they desire monthly, for periods of at least six months in advance of the time the supplies are desired. These schedules will provide insofar as possible quantities, specifications, and points for the delivery of the supplies. In recognition of many uncertainties including the uncertainty of the volume of shipping the Administration can obtain, the Government will also present priorities covering a period of at least three months with respect to supplies it desires, to guide the Administration in case the full amounts requested by the Government cannot be supplied. In turn, the Administration will state its program of supplies to be delivered in response to such requests, giving notice as far in advance as practicable, and if possible at least three months ahead of the probable arrival of the supplies in ports of entry for Albania. The Administration will be glad, through its authorised representatives, to discuss its plans for supplies and

communicate any changes therein at any time and obtain from the Government their proposals for changes in the plans.

ARTICLE II: ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above and the services for the care, maintenance and repatriation of the displaced persons whom the Administration is authorised to assist will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2, and 7 through 13. Wherever necessary the Government will take measures to ensure that such policies are followed throughout the country. Supplementary agreements will be concluded between the Administration and the Government in regard to the organisation of relief and rehabilitation services. In these agreements it will be provided that the Government will administer the aforementioned services and afford the necessary funds for the execution of services which will be derived from the proceeds of sale of relief supplies, and the Administration will provide the personnel and necessary supplies.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(*a*) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Albania of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will take appropriate measures to ensure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7.

(*b*) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, which are destined for Albania, will be consigned to the Administration's Mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred and legal title to the property will be passed to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts as soon as they reach such designated ports of entry, or frontier points of Albania as may be agreed upon from time to time. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.

(*c*) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration and receive its views regarding the plans for, and operations respecting, the distribution of supplies, including for example the following subjects: (*i*) the agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration; (*ii*) the allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers; (*iii*) price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically; (*iv*) rationing and price controls by commodity, by region,

and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration; (*v*) the facilities and methods of handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(*d*) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will keep the Administration fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Albania. The system of distribution of those supplies in Albania will be based upon the Council Resolutions and the Government will afford representatives of the Administration opportunity to observe at all necessary stages the distribution of the supplies furnished by the Administration, and to discuss such distribution with the appropriate authorities.

(*e*) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for, and will cooperate with the Administration in, making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

ARTICLE IV: FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(*a*) The Government will, when requested, furnish the Administration with sufficient amounts of local currency to enable the Administration to meet its administrative and operating expenses incurred in Albania in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to Articles I, II and III of this Agreement. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to, payments to personnel and costs of rent, storage, communications, transportation, and public services within the country.

(*b*) The Government will provide the Administration quarterly with a record of the net proceeds derived in the preceding quarter from the sale, lease, or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration under this Agreement. In lieu of a record of actual net proceeds, a lump sum approximation of proceeds may be mutually agreed upon by the Government and the Administration.

(*c*) It will be the policy of the Government to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes, within a reasonable time after the commencement of the Administration's operations in the country, funds equivalent in amount to the sums recorded as net proceeds under paragraph (*b*) hereof, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses under paragraph (*a*) hereof. Such relief and rehabilitation purposes may include, for example, the following activities: (*i*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, including public utilities; (*ii*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to health and welfare services; (*iii*) the care and movement of displaced persons in addition to such activities as have been undertaken pursuant to Article II

of this Agreement; (*iv*) warehousing, handling, and transportation services required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas; (*v*) procurement of supplies and services available in Albania for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as such procurement is consistent with the economic requirements of Albania.

The Government will have discretion to determine what sums will be made available to the Administration pursuant to this paragraph.

(*d*) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (*c*) above. In addition, the Government will furnish the Administration with periodic reports of the expenditures made and receive the Administration's view regarding such expenditures. In those cases where funds are made available to the Administration for its activities pursuant to paragraph (*c*) above they shall be utilised in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Government and the Administration.

(*e*) At the end of the first six months of the Administration's operations in Albania under this Agreement, the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Article in the light of the needs and circumstances at the time.

ARTICLE V: ADMINISTRATION MISSION AND PERSONNEL

(*a*) The Administration will establish a Mission in Albania which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and the Council Resolutions. The Mission will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof with respect to the determination of relief and rehabilitation requirements and the furnishing of supplies, personnel required for the administration of services pursuant to Article II hereof, personnel required in connection with the distribution of supplies pursuant to Article III hereof, and such other personnel as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting, and financial activities within Albania pursuant to this Agreement. The headquarters of the Mission will be situated at the seat of Government.

(*b*) The names of the Chief of the Administration's Mission, his deputies and major assistants will be notified to the Government in advance of arrival in Albania and in the event of change. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the Chief of the Administration Mission.

(*c*) The Government will facilitate the admission and movement of Administration personnel in Albania pursuant to this Agreement as recommended by Resolution 36.

(*d*) The Administration will ensure the good conduct, integrity, and

moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel who violate these standards. The Government is entitled to request the Administration to discharge or recall such of the Administration's personnel who violate these standards.

(*e*) The term "Administration personnel" as used in this Agreement includes, in addition to employees of the Administration, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration, within the limits of Resolution 9 (3).

(*f*) In pursuance of paragraph (*a*) above, the Administration shall be free to employ Albanian subjects and permanent residents of Albania to the extent necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Government will furnish all practicable assistance to enable the Administration to locate and employ suitable subjects and residents of Albania for its operations under this Agreement. Permanent residents in Albania or Albanian subjects will be employed by the Administration only provided the confirmation of the Government shall have been obtained.

(*g*) All locally engaged personnel will be paid at the prevailing scale of wages for similar employment in Albania.

ARTICLE VI: FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

(*a*) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Administration and to assist the Administration in obtaining such services and facilities as may be required to carry on its operations within Albania.

(*b*) The Government will accord the Administration the following facilities, privileges, immunities and exemptions: (*i*) immunity from suit and legal process, except with the consent of, or so far as is provided for, in any contract entered into by or on behalf of, the Administration; (*ii*) inviolability of the archives of the Administration and of the premises of the official business headquarters at the seat of Government; (*iii*) such exemptions from or facilities in respect of foreign exchange controls as are granted to representatives of friendly powers.

(*c*) The Government will take steps that may be necessary to enable the Administration to exercise within Albania the powers conferred on the Administration by Article I, paragraph 1, of the Agreement of 9th November, 1943.

(*d*) The Government will accord to the personnel of the Administration when engaged on the business of the Administration the following privileges and immunities: (*i*) immunity from legal process of any kind in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity and falling within their function as such; (*ii*) the same immunities from immigration restrictions, alien registration and military service obligations, and the same facilities as regards exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives, officials and employees of similar rank of friendly powers; PROVIDED that the foregoing privileges and immunities will not be accorded to nationals

or permanent residents of Albania except to the extent determined by the Government.

(*e*) The Government will accord the official correspondence of the Chief of the Administration's Mission at the seat of the Government, to and from points outside Albania, the same treatment as is accorded by it to the official correspondence of friendly powers, including: (*i*) priorities for telephone and telegraph communications, whether cable or radio, and for mail transmitted by pouch or by courier; (*ii*) government rebates for official telegrams; (*iii*) diplomatic status for couriers and pouches of the Administration; (*iv*) under appropriate safeguards, exemption from censorship of the official correspondence of the Administration.

The Government will accord the Administration appropriate postal facilities, including such franking privileges or arrangements for use of specially printed or over-printed stamps as may be possible.

(*f*) The Administration will from time to time present to the Government the names of members of the Mission who are entitled to the benefits mentioned in Articles V, VI, and VII of this Agreement.

(*g*) Administration personnel who are nationals of Albania but who are not permanent residents of Albania and who have by naturalization or otherwise acquired another nationality, shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities under this Article and under Article VII as Administration personnel who are not nationals of Albania or permanent residents thereof.

(*h*) The Administration shall have the right, free from export control or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies intended for use in countries other than Albania but temporarily located in Albanian ports. Such supplies and equipment of the Administration will be exempted from all adverse legal action and seizure.

ARTICLE VII: TAXATION

(*a*) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature shall be immune from all taxes, fees, tolls or duties imposed by the Government or any political subdivision or other authority in Albania. The Administration shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision or by other authority in Albania.

Notwithstanding the above, the Administration agrees to collect from its officers and employees who are Albanian subjects or permanent residents of Albania such taxes as are normally, in Albania, collected through the medium of employers. Nor shall the provisions of this Article preclude the Government from collecting indirect taxation from the sale of supplies in accordance with current legislation; they shall be under no obligation to refund any taxes so collected.

(*b*) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political subdivision or other public authority in Albania on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration or by non-indigenous voluntary relief societies to its officers, employees or other Administration personnel (as defined in Article V hereof) who are not nationals of Albania or permanent residents thereof. Exemption from taxation granted to non-Albanian officers and employees of the Administration shall not entitle them to claim reimbursement of any indirect taxes, and more particularly consumption taxes.

(*c*) The personal property of non-indigenous officers and employees of the Administration and other Administration personnel (as defined in Article V hereof) shall not be subject to any tax, fee, toll or duty levied by the Government or any political subdivision or other public authority in Albania.

(*d*) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing principles.

(*e*) Should the Government collect any taxes or other duties in contravention of this Article, a refund will be made by it.

ARTICLE VIII: REPORTS AND RECORDS

(*a*) The Government will maintain adequate statistical records on relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities, and will consult with the Administration, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.

(*b*) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports and information as the Administration shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE IX: MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

(*a*) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to modifications to this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

(*b*) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreement and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE X: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement, Articles IV, V, VI, VII and VIII shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly

liquidation until all Administration activities in Albania are completed, and it is understood that the Administration will complete such activities in the shortest possible time after the expiration of this Agreement.

Letters Explaining the Agreement with Albania

1*b*. DAYRELL R. OAKLEY-HILL, CHIEF, UNRRA MISSION TO ALBANIA, TO GENERAL COLONEL ENVER HOXHA, PRIME MINISTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT OF ALBANIA, 1 AUGUST 1945

On the occasion of the signing of the Agreement between the Democratic Government of Albania and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, I am pleased to confirm in writing the following explanations relating to the text of the Agreement which have resulted from our discussions:

1. The signature of this Agreement between the Administration and the Democratic Government of Albania has no political significance and is entirely without prejudice to the political question of recognition by the member Governments of the Administration.

2. In connection with Article V(*a*) of the Agreement of today's date UNRRA will limit the number of the Mission staff as far as is compatible with discharging the Administration's responsibilities under the UNRRA Agreement and Resolutions. With this intention, the number of the foreign personnel of the Mission who will be initially brought to Albania will be approximately forty. Should the development of relief activities in Albania require any substantial alteration of this figure, this would be done in consultation with you. If you should ask for additional specialists for specific tasks the total figure would also be increased accordingly.

3. In connection with Article V(*b*) of the Agreement, I have the honour to attach hereto my letter of authority as Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Albania.

4. In connection with Article V(*c*) of the Agreement, it will be necessary for the Mission staff, in order to carry out their obligations under Article III, to be granted freedom of movement throughout Albania.

5. In connection with Article VI (*a*) of the Agreement, we shall require your immediate assistance in obtaining the necessary premises for the billeting and office accommodation of the Mission staff.

6. The term "net proceeds" referred to in Article IV of the Agreement is understood to mean the proceeds realised; less any expenditure incurred on transportation, warehousing and distribution, and exclusive of any fiscal charges collected by the Government in accordance with current legislation on the sale of supplies.

7. In conclusion it is desirable to draw your attention to the fact that all petroleum supplies are at present the responsibility of the military authorities. In view of the fundamental importance of motor transport for the distribution of supplies in Albania, the success of UNRRA's program

of assistance to Albania will therefore be dependent on the satisfactory outcome of discussions between the Albanian Government and the appropriate Allied authorities for the provision of petroleum supplies for Albania. The petroleum supplies so released by those authorities would be imported into Albania by UNRRA under the terms of the Administration's Agreement with your Government.

1*c*. GENERAL COLONEL ENVER HOXHA TO DAYRELL R. OAKLEY-HILL, 1 AUGUST 1945

On the occasion of the signing of the Agreement between the Democratic Government of Albania and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, a copy of which is annexed hereto and made a part hereof.

I am pleased to confirm that I am in agreement with the contents thereof.

2a. AUSTRIA

Signed by Karl Gruber, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Brigadier R. H. R. Parminter, Chief, UNRRA Mission to Austria, 5 April 1946

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of November 9, 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration); and

WHEREAS, By Resolution 74 of the Council of the Administration, the text of which is attached hereto, the Administration is authorised to treat Austria as a liberated area for the purpose of relief and rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS, The Government of Austria has requested the assistance of UNRRA in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of the population of Austria; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Resolution 14 of the UNRRA Council, the Director-General has determined that Austria is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for the relief and rehabilitation of Austria; and

WHEREAS, The Administration is authorised to operate in Austria only as may be agreed by the Allied Council and subject to such control as the Allied Council may find necessary;

The *Government of the Austrian Republic*, duly authorised by the Allied Council, represented by Dr. Karl Gruber, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by Brigadier R. H. R. Parminter, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

(*a*) In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and subsequent Resolutions, the Administration will furnish liberated Austria with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services and the Government will cooperate with the Administration for this purpose. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of the Administration's resources and available supplies and transport and in accordance with the policies of the UNRRA Council. The supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Austria is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement. In the case of the supply by the Administration of certain categories of long-term equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership but furnish the use of such supplies during the life of this Agreement.

(*b*) The Administration's program for Austria will begin with supplies shipped during February and March under the so-called Emergency Program. From the 1st April, the Administration will assume financial responsibility for supplies loaded for Austria under arrangements of the occupying forces, for undistributed imported stocks in Austria and for supplies imported by them and delivered after April 1st, to the extent that such supplies and stocks fall within the Administration's program for Austria. The Administration will assume complete responsibility for loadings from May 1st and for deliveries to Austria from June 1st.

ARTICLE II: ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the UNRRA Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7 through 13. Wherever necessary, the Government will take measures to insure that such policies are followed throughout Austria.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(*a*) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Austria of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the UNRRA Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7.

(*b*) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration which are destined for Austria will be consigned to the Administra-

tion Mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, as soon as they reach such designated ports of entry or Austrian frontier points as may be agreed upon from time to time with the Administration. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.

(*c*) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the UNRRA Council Resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration and receive its views regarding the plans for, and operations respecting the distribution of supplies, including at least the following subjects: (*i*) the agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration; (*ii*) the allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers; (*iii*) price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically; (*iv*) rationing and price control by commodity, by region and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration; (*v*) the facilities and methods of handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(*d*) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the UNRRA Council Resolutions, the Government will afford representatives of the Administration opportunity to observe at all necessary stages the distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration and to discuss such distribution with the appropriate governmental and other authorities.

(*e*) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for, and will co-operate with the Administration in, making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration and will permit the use of special labels and other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

(*f*) No indigenous supplies of substantially the same kind as imported UNRRA supplies will be exported from Austria without the approval of the Administration and the Allied Council.

ARTICLE IV: DISPLACED PERSONS

(*a*) The Government recognizes that the Allied Council has reserved authority for dealing with displaced persons and that arrangements will be made between the Allied Council and the Administration for the Administration's participation in or assumption of the responsibility for the care, maintenance and repatriation or return of displaced persons as authorized by the UNRRA Council Resolutions.

(*b*) The Administration will include supplies for the care and mainte-

nance of such displaced persons in the supplies furnished in accordance with Article I. When the latter have been transferred to the Government in accordance with Article III, the Government will deliver to the four Occupying Powers or to the Administration or by agreement with the Administration such part of these supplies and such indigenous supplies as the four Occupying Powers or the Administration may deem necessary to maintain such displaced persons at a standard equal to that provided for the Austrian population. Such supplies will be transported within Austria and delivered by the Government in accordance with arrangements to be made from time to time with the Administration.

(*c*) In the event that the Administration wishes to import into Austria supplies intended exclusively for displaced persons, the Government will assist in the warehousing, handling and transportation thereof.

ARTICLE V: FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(*a*) The Government will, as requested, furnish the Administration with sufficient amounts of local currency to enable the Administration to meet its administrative and operating expenses incurred in Austria in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to Articles I, II, III and IV of this Agreement. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to, payments to personnel and costs of rent, storage, communications, transportation and public services within the country.

(*b*) The Government will pay into a special account of the Government established for the purpose the net proceeds of the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration. By "net proceeds" is meant the proceeds realized, less any expenditure incurred by the Government in transportation, warehousing and distribution, and less any fiscal charges collected by the Government in accordance with current legislation on the sale of supplies. The Government will provide the Administration monthly or upon request with a statement setting out payments into and disbursements from the account, together with such other information relating to the proceeds as the Administration may require.

(*c*) It will be the policy of the Government to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes, within a reasonable time after the commencement of the Administration's operations in the country, the funds paid into the special account in accordance with paragraph (*b*) hereof, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses under paragraph (*a*) hereof. Such relief and rehabilitation purposes may include, for example, the following activities: (*i*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, including public utilities; (*ii*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to health and welfare services; (*iii*) warehousing, handling and transportation services in Austria required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation

operations in other areas; (*iv*) procurement of supplies and services available in Austria for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as such procurement does not conflict with the economic requirements of Austria, including the needs of its foreign trade, and insofar as it is agreed with the Government. The Government accepts an obligation to provide funds for the purposes described in sub-para (*iii*) above, but the Administration is prepared to agree upon financial limits within which this clause shall continue to apply. The Government will have discretion to determine what sums will be made available to the Administration pursuant to sub-paragraph (*iv*) above.

(*d*) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (*c*) above. In addition, the Government will furnish the Administration with periodic reports on the expenditures made and receive the Administration's views regarding such expenditures. In those cases where funds are made available to the Administration for its activities pursuant to paragraph (*c*) above, they shall be utilized in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Government and the Administration.

(*e*) At the end of the first six months of the Administration's operations in Austria under this Agreement the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Article in the light of the needs and circumstances of the time.

ARTICLE VI: ADMINISTRATION MISSION AND PERSONNEL

(*a*) The Administration will establish a Mission in Austria which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the UNRRA Council Resolutions. The Mission will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof with respect to the determination of relief and rehabilitation requirements and the furnishing of supplies, personnel required for the administration of services pursuant to Article II hereof, personnel required in connection with the distribution of supplies pursuant to Article III hereof, personnel required for the displaced persons operations under Article IV hereof, and such other personnel as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting and financial activities within Austria pursuant to this Agreement. The Headquarters of the Mission will be situated at the seat of the Government.

(*b*) The Chief of the Administration Mission, his deputies and major assistants will be appointed in agreement with the Government. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the Chief of Mission.

(*c*) The Government will facilitate the admission and the movement of Administration personnel in Austria pursuant to this Agreement as recommended by Resolution 36.

(*d*) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel as violate these standards. The Government is entitled to request the Administration to discharge or recall such of the Administration's personnel as violate these standards.

(*e*) The term "Administration personnel" as used in this Agreement includes, in addition to employees of the Administration, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration.

(*f*) In pursuance of paragraph (*a*) above, the Administration shall be free to employ Austrian subjects and permanent residents of Austria to the extent necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Government will furnish all practical assistance to enable the Administration to locate and employ suitable subjects and residents of Austria for its operations under this Agreement. Permanent residents in Austria or Austrian subjects will be employed by the Administration only provided the Government's confirmation is obtained, and provided they are not disqualified from holding state employment.

(*g*) All locally engaged personnel will be paid at the current wage scale as authorised for similar employment by the Austrian Government. Such personnel will be subject to working conditions and social legislation prevailing in Austria.

ARTICLE VII: FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

(*a*) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Administration and to assist the Administration in obtaining such services and facilities as may be required to carry out its operations within Austria.

(*b*) The Government will accord the Administration the following facilities, privileges, immunities and exemptions: (*i*) immunity from suit and legal process in Austrian courts or Austrian administrative agencies except with the consent of, or so far as is provided for in any contract entered into by or on behalf of, the Administration; (*ii*) inviolability of the archives of the Administration and of the premises of its official business Headquarters at the seat of the Government; (*iii*) such exemptions from or facilities in respect of foreign exchange control as are granted to representatives of governments which are members of the Administration.

(*c*) The Government will take any steps that may be necessary to enable the Administration to exercise within the jurisdiction of the Government the powers conferred on the Administration by Article I, paragraph 1, of the Agreement of 9 November 1943.

(*d*) The Government will accord to the personnel of the Administration when engaged on the business of the Administration the following privileges and immunities: (*i*) immunity from any kind of legal process in Austrian courts and Austrian administrative agencies in respect of acts

performed by them in their official capacity and falling within their function; (*ii*) the same immunities from immigration restrictions, alien registration and military service obligations, and the same facilities as regards exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives, officials and employees of similar ranks of governments which are members of the Administration.

PROVIDED THAT the foregoing privileges and immunities will not be accorded to nationals or permanent residents of Austria.

(*e*) The Government will expedite to the extent possible supplies and equipment of the Administration in transit, and it will exempt such supplies and equipment of the Administration from adverse legal action or seizure.

(*f*) The Government will accord the official correspondence of the Administration the same treatment as is accorded by it to the official correspondence of governments which are members of the Administration, including: (*i*) priorities for telephone and telegraph communications, whether cable or radio, and for mail transmitted by pouch or by courier; (*ii*) government rebates for official telegrams; (*iii*) diplomatic status for couriers and pouches of the Administration; (*iv*) under appropriate safeguards, exemption from censorship of the official correspondence of the Administration; (*v*) appropriate arrangements for the use of codes and of cable addresses for the telegraphic correspondence of the Chief of the UNRRA Mission at the seat of Government to and from points outside of Austria.

The Government will accord the Administration appropriate postal facilities, including such franking privileges or arrangements for the use of specially printed or over printed stamps as may be possible.

(*g*) The Administration shall have the right, free from export control or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by the Administration and intended for use in countries other than Austria but temporarily located in, or in transit through, Austria. For the purpose of orderly control of transport facilities, no relief and rehabilitation supplies intended for other countries will be accepted for transit through, or for export from, Austria without the approval of the Allied Council.

ARTICLE VIII: TAXATION

(*a*) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature shall be immune from all taxes, fees, tolls or duties imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority in Austria. The Administration shall be also immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority. Notwithstanding the above, the Administration agrees to collect for the account of the

Austrian Government from its officers and employees who are Austrian subjects or permanent residents of Austria, such taxes as are normally in Austria collected through the medium of employers. Nor shall the provision of this Article preclude the Austrian Government from collecting indirect taxation from the sale of supplies in accordance with current legislation. The Government shall be under no obligation to refund any taxes so collected.

(*b*) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or any other public authority on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration or by non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration to their officers, employees, or other Administration personnel (as defined in Article VI hereof) who are not nationals of Austria or permanent residents thereof. Exemption from taxation granted to non-Austrian officers and employees of the Administration shall not entitle them to claim reimbursement of any indirect taxes and more particularly consumption taxes.

(*c*) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing provisions. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16 to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

(*d*) Should the Government collect any taxes or other duties in contravention of this Article, a refund will be made by the Government.

ARTICLE IX: REPORTS AND RECORDS

(*a*) The Government will maintain adequate statistical records on relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities and will consult with the Administration, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.

(*b*) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports and information as the Administration shall request, pertaining to relief and rehabilitation, which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE X: RECOGNITION

The Government recognizes the establishment of the Administration by the Agreement of 9 Nov. 1943 and the possession by the Administration of the status and powers conferred upon it by that Agreement and subsequent Resolutions, including the legal capacity to acquire, hold and convey property, to enter into contracts and undertake obligations and accepts that Agreement and the Resolutions of the UNRRA Council. It is understood that the Administration will only exercise these powers to the extent necessary for its relief work in Austria.

ARTICLE XI: MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

(*a*) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either party may make with regard to modifications of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

(*b*) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE XII

This Agreement, and any modification or supplementary Agreement, is subject to the approval of the Allied Council and will during the period of military occupation in Austria be performed subject to the overall supervision of the Allied Council.

The Administration appreciates that the Government can only perform the obligations undertaken in Article VI (*c*) and Article VII (*b*), (*d*) and (*f*) of this Agreement insofar as their performance lies within the competence of the Government. Insofar as their performance does not lie within the competence of the Government, the latter will endeavor to obtain the assistance of the Allied Council.

ARTICLE XIII: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of three months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement:

(*a*) The relations between the parties shall continue to be governed by the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions of the UNRRA Council; and

(*b*) Articles V, VI, VII, VIII and IX shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in Austria are completed.

3a. BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Signed by Leonid I. Kaminsky, Acting Member of the UNRRA Council for the Byelorussian SSR, and Herbert H. Lehman, 18 December 1945

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of 9 November 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, (hereinafter referred to as the Administration) whose principal purpose is:

To plan, coordinate, 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;

and WHEREAS, The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (hereinafter referred to as the Government) has expressed its accord with the aforementioned Agreement of 9 November 1943, and with the Resolutions on Policy of the Council of the Administration, hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions; and

WHEREAS, The Byelorussian S.S.R. has been subject to devastation and its people have suffered as the result of hostilities and occupation by the enemy, and the people of the Byelorussian S.S.R. actively resisted in the struggle against the enemy and contributed a great share in defeating the common enemy of the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, The Government has requested assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war and enemy occupation in the Byelorussian S.S.R.; and

WHEREAS, The Administration in accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions as well as in accordance with its desire to bring relief to victims of the war and enemy occupation within the territory of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Resolution 14 of the Council and the Administration, the Director General has determined that due to the extensive loss and damage to the economy of the Byelorussian S.S.R. during this war and occupation by the enemy, the Government of the Byelorussian S.S.R. is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation which the Administration will furnish the Byelorussian S.S.R.; and

WHEREAS, It is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practical application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding:

The *Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*, represented by Leonid I. Kaminsky, Acting Member of the Council of UNRRA for the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by Herbert H. Lehman, Director General, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

(*a*) In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions, the Administration will furnish the Byelorussian S.S.R. with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, and the Government will cooperate with the Administration for this purpose. The Administration will strive within the limits of its resources to procure before 1 July 1946 relief and rehabilitation supplies to meet the request of the Byelorussian

S.S.R. for assistance in the amount of $61,000,000 and, subject to available transport, to furnish such supplies as soon as available to the Byelorussian S.S.R. in accordance with Council policies. Supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that the Byelorussian S.S.R. is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement.

(*b*) The Government will advise in advance the Administration concerning all changes or alterations which it desires, in the request submitted to the Administration. In turn, the Administration will state its program and schedule of supplies to be delivered in response to the Government's request. The Administration will do its best to arrange that such statement shall be given not less than three (3) months prior to the expected arrival of the cargo at the port of destination. The Administration will be willing to discuss with the Government its plans for supply, to notify the Government of any alterations proposed to be made in such plans and to obtain from the Government its proposals for changes in said plans.

ARTICLE II: ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above, will be administered in accordance with the plans agreed upon by the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the Council, in particular those stated in Resolutions 2 and 7 through 13.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(*a*) The Government having responsibility for the distribution within the Byelorussian S.S.R. of the relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will make such distribution itself through its channels. The supplies furnished by the Administration will be distributed for relief of the people of liberated territories; in particular, such supplies will be distributed among the persons who are victims of Fascist atrocities, orphans, widows of persons lost in the struggle against the enemy, and other categories of the population who need relief as a result of the war. The Government in the distribution of the supplies for relief and rehabilitation, will follow the policy of the Administration stated in Resolutions 2, 7, 11, 12 and 13.

(*b*) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, which are destined for the Byelorussian S.S.R., will be consigned to the Administration mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred and legal title in the property will be passed to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, as soon as they reach such designated ports of entry, or frontier points of the Byelorussian S.S.R. or such other ports designated by the Government, as may be agreed upon from time

to time by the Administration and the Government. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.

(*c*) The supplies furnished by the Administration having industrial character will be used by the Government for the purpose of the rehabilitation of the economy of the territories devastated as a result of the invasion of the enemy, in accordance with the policies of the Council, particularly those stated in Resolutions 1 and 12.

(*d*) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration periodically concerning the quantity of the supplies received and distributed in each administrative region, the groups of consumers and kind of relief, as well as concerning the proceeds from the sale of the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(*e*) The Government will permit the Administration to use special labels and markings on the containers of the supplies and on the equipment furnished by the Administration. Prior to the use of such special labels and markings, their wording will be agreed upon by the Administration with the Government.

ARTICLE IV: FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(*a*) The Government will not be bound by any provision with regard to the procedure and system of distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, although the Government agrees that the distribution of such supplies will be in accordance with the provisions of Article III of this Agreement.

(*b*) The Government may, when it deems it reasonable and in accordance with Article III, sell the supplies furnished by the Administration under the Agreement. All proceeds from such sales of supplies furnished by the Administration will be put in the special account of the Government in the State Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Government will furnish the Administration periodically with information concerning the amount and expenditures made from such proceeds.

(*c*) The proceeds minus the usual distribution and transportation costs will be utilized by the Government for the reestablishment of schools, hospitals, nurseries and nursery schools, homes of invalids, orphans and aged persons, as well as to provide relief for the other categories of people who, due to the effect of the war, are not in a position to pay for such relief. The Government's undertaking to utilize the net proceeds for relief, under this paragraph, is applicable to the net proceeds, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses. The local currency expenses of the mission will be paid by the Government in accordance with terms to be agreed upon between the Government and the Administration.

ARTICLE V: ADMINISTRATION'S MISSION AND PERSONNEL

(*a*) The Government agrees that for purposes of liaison between the Government and the Administration on the matter of furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies under this Agreement, the Administration will establish in the Byelorussian S.S.R. its mission. The Government will keep the Administration mission fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within the Byelorussian S.S.R. and will afford the mission opportunity to observe such distribution at all necessary stages. The Government will facilitate the fulfillment of the duties of the mission in the Byelorussian S.S.R. in accordance with this Agreement. The headquarters of the mission will be determined by agreement between the Administration and the Government.

(*b*) The Chief of the mission and other officials will be appointed by the Administration in agreement with the Government. The authority delegated to the Chief of the mission shall conform to the provision in paragraph (*a*) of this Article.

(*c*) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of its personnel and will discharge, recall or dismiss such of its personnel who violate these standards. The Government is entitled to request the Administration to discharge, recall or dismiss such of the Administration's personnel who violate these standards.

(*d*) The Government will furnish all practical facilities for the Administration to employ Soviet citizens to the extent necessary for the Administration to discharge its functions under this Agreement. All mission employees who are Soviet citizens shall be hired with the consent of the Government of the Byelorussian S.S.R.

(*e*) All employees of the mission who are Soviet citizens shall receive compensation equal to that received for similar work in the offices and organizations of the Byelorussian S.S.R.

ARTICLE VI: FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

The Government will grant to the mission and its personnel, in accordance with its constitutional procedure, privileges, facilities and immunities similar to those granted by the Government to diplomatic missions and their personnel; in particular, inviolability of the Archives of the mission and the premises of the official headquarters, exemption from taxes, immunity from suit and legal process provided, however, that such immunity from suit and legal process shall be with regard to the activities of the officials of the mission which they exercise within the scope of their authority under this Agreement.

ARTICLE VII: TAXATION

(*a*) The Administration, its assets, income, property and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature which are connected with furnishing to the Byelorussian S.S.R. relief and rehabilitation supplies shall be exempt

from all taxes, fees and duties, imposed by the Government or any subdivision thereof.

(*b*) The Government also will grant exemption from taxes, fees, duties, salaries or remuneration for personal services paid by the Administration to its officials, employees and other personnel (as provided in Article V hereof) who are not Soviet citizens, imposed by the Government or any subdivision thereof provided that such exemption will not extend to any indirect taxes including consumer's taxes.

ARTICLE VIII: MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

(*a*) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any suggestion which may be made by either party with regard to modification of this Agreement and any such modification shall be by mutual consent.

(*b*) The high contracting parties shall, if necessary and desirable, enter into subsequent Agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE IX: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect immediately from the date of its execution and remain in force to 1 July 1946. Not later than three (3) months prior to said date of expiration of this Agreement, the parties will commence negotiations for the prolongation of this Agreement for a new period.

Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement, Articles IV, V, VI, and VII shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in the Byelorussian S.S.R. are completed.

This Agreement has been made in five (5) copies, three of which are in English and two in Byelorussian. Both English and Byelorussian texts are equally authentic for the contracting parties. In effect whereof, the undersigned representatives, having been duly authorized, signed this Agreement.

Explanatory Letter

3*b*. HERBET H. LEHMAN TO LEONID I. KAMINSKY, ACTING MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF UNRRA FOR THE BYELORUSSIAN SSR, 18 DECEMBER 1945

In order that there may be no misunderstanding with respect to operations under the Agreement which has been under discussion between representatives of the Byelorussian S.S.R. and this Administration, I should like to set forth the position of this Administration on several points discussed in recent conversations.

1. The Administration will furnish the Government before the 15th day of each month a schedule of the supplies tentatively programmed for shipment to the Byelorussian S.S.R. during the following month.

2. It is understood that the reference in Article I(*a*) to $61,000,000 is not intended to settle the outstanding question as to whether this amount refers to the landed cost of the supplies furnished by UNRRA or the FAS cost. This question will be determined at a later time.

3. With reference to the second sentence of Article I(*a*) it is understood that the word "resources" as used in that sentence includes not only the financial resources of the Administration but also the supplies and facilities available for Administration use.

4. The Administration mission will be under instruction to transfer title to all supplies furnished (with the exception of the long-term equipment discussed below) to the Government of the Byelorussian S.S.R. or its designee on board ship as soon as the supplies reach the port of discharge designated by the Government. In no case will relief and rehabilitation supplies be distributed by the Administration in the Byelorussian S.S.R.

5. With respect to certain long-term equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership but furnish the use of such equipment during the life of the Agreement. This policy is in conformity with Mr. Hendrickson's statement of 28 June 1945 to the Standing Technical Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation. The policy may be applied to the following types of equipment: locomotives and other railroad rolling stock, and electric power generators.

6. The Administration will not, except in agreement with the Government of the Byelorussian S.S.R., divert supplies which have been shipped for the Byelorussian S.S.R. but which have not yet arrived at the agreed port of entry.

7. In connection with Article 5(*a*) concerning the mission, it is understood that the Administration will limit the number of personnel brought into the Byelorussian S.S.R. to those necessary to the discharge of Administration responsibility under the agreement. It is the Administration's plan to establish a mission in the Byelorussian S.S.R. which will have not more than fifteen officials. In addition to the fifteen officials we would expect to employ Soviet citizens as stenographic and clerical personnel except in instances where the Chief of the Mission would deem it desirable to bring in secretaries or clerks from abroad. Furthermore the Administration would expect to have at each of the ports receiving UNRRA supplies one man who may be a national of any one of the United Nations, including the Soviet Union.

8. In connection with Article 5(*b*) it is understood that the Administration will be prepared to show the representatives of the Government the letter delegating authority to the Chief of the Mission prior to the Mission's arrival in the Byelorussian S.S.R. In addition, the Administration will be prepared to discuss with the Government representatives any questions with respect to the authority of the Mission Chief on which they have reservations or doubts. However, it is understood that the final decision

with respect to the authority of the Mission Chief will remain with the Director General in conformity with the terms of the Agreement.

Letters Extending the Agreement with the Byelorussian SSR

3*c*. LEONID I. KAMINSKY TO FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA, 30 MAY 1946

I have the honor of informing you that the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is expressing its wish to extend for a new period the Agreement of December 18th, 1945, between the Government of the Byelorussian SSR and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In accordance with the above, the Government of the Byelorussian SSR extends for the new period ending December 31st, 1946, all the terms of its Agreement with the Administration of December 18th, 1945.

3*d*. FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA TO LEONID I. KAMINSKY, 30 MAY 1946

In response to your letter of today's date, I have the honor of informing you that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is expressing its wish to extend for a new period the Agreement of December 18th, 1945, between the Administration and the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

In accordance with the above, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration extends for a new period ending December 31st, 1946, all the terms of its Agreement with the Government of the Byelorussian SSR of December 18th, 1945.

It is understood that in extending the Agreement for the new period, the Administration will, at the same time, undertake all measures to fulfill the provisions of Article I, Paragraph (*a*), in accordance with which it undertakes to strive within the limits of its resources to procure before July 1st, 1946, relief and rehabilitation supplies to meet the request of the Byelorussian SSR for assistance in the amount of $61,000,000 and, subject to available transport, to furnish such supplies as soon as available to the Byelorussian SSR in accordance with Council policies.

4a. CHINA

Signed by Tingfu F. Tsiang, Director General, Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and Benjamin H. Kizer, Director, UNRRA China Office, 13 November 1945

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of 9 November 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereafter referred to as the Administration), whose principal purpose is:

"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"; and

WHEREAS, The Government of the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Government) is a signatory to the aforementioned Agreement of 9 November 1943, and has expressed its agreement with the Resolutions on Policy of the Council of the Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions); and

WHEREAS, China has been subjected to devastation and its people have suffered as a result of hostilities, occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy; and

WHEREAS, The Government has requested assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war in China; and

WHEREAS, The Administration desires to bring all practicable relief to the victims of war within the territory of China and in accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Resolution 14 of the Council of the Administration, the Director General has determined that China is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for the relief and rehabilitation of China; and

WHEREAS, It is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practical application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding;

The Government of the Republic of China, represented by Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Director-General, Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as CNRRA), and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, represented by Benjamin H. Kizer, Director of the China Office of the Administration (hereinafter referred to as the China Office), have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I: FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

(*a*) *General conditions.* In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions, the Administration will furnish China with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, and the Government will accept and make use for this purpose of supplies and services furnished by the Administration. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of the Administration's resources and available supplies and transport, and in accordance with Council policies. The supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined,

in accordance with Resolution 14, that China is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request and shall have no claim for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement. In the case of certain categories of long-term equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain the ownership but furnish the use of such supplies during the life of this Agreement.

(*b*) *Supplies: procurement procedure.* CNRRA on behalf of the Government will present to the China Office of the Administration firm requests for the supplies it requires giving totals required by calendar quarters; such requests shall be presented at least six months in advance of the time of desired delivery of the supplies. These firm requests shall provide, insofar as possible, quantities, specifications, and points for the delivery of the supplies. Prior to the formal presentation of any such request, it shall have been discussed among the appropriate technicians from CNRRA, from such of the Government Ministries or Agencies as CNRRA may invite and from the China Office of the Administration, and shall thereafter have been considered by CNRRA on behalf of the Government with reference to its relative priority in comparison with other parts of the overall relief and rehabilitation program. Each request will be supported by as detailed a justification as possible. The request and the accompanying justification may in some cases cover "spot" items needed for the earliest possible shipment; in others it may cover a large segment of the relief and rehabilitation program for a specified period or even the entire program for that period. The request should always contain an indication as to the items that are to be given priority in the event that it should be possible to deliver only a part of the total request. Any modification of a firm request prepared and presented under the procedure above shall also be presented under the same procedure, that is, following the fullest discussion by representatives of CNRRA, of the other appropriate Government Ministries or Agencies and of the China Office of the Administration.

(*c*) *Services: loan of personnel.* Subject to implementing agreements mutually agreed upon by the Government and the Administration from time to time, the following principles and procedures shall govern requests by the Government for loan by the Administration for service in China of certain technical administrative personnel:

1. For each group or unit of technical or administrative personnel desired from the Administration for relief and rehabilitation service within China, the Government will present to the China Office of the Administration a specific request, together with full details on the number of personnel required, the respective duties and responsibilities of each individual, the desired qualifications of each, priorities among the personnel requested, and the full scope and purpose of the projects with which they are to be associated.

2. Upon agreement in principle by the Administration to such requests, the Administration will initiate the necessary recruitment of the personnel requested, and will, within the limits of available transportation, arrange for the travel to China of the persons so recruited.

3. Such personnel will be attached by the Administration to its China Office for the duration of their term of service in China, and will be generally responsible to the Director of the China Office.

4. Shortly before, or as soon as possible after the arrival of each person in China, the Director General of CNRRA and the Director of the China Office of the Administration or their duly authorized representatives, will jointly review the original request in the light of any new circumstances that may have arisen since the request was presented, and will agree upon the particular post of duty to which the individual is to be assigned, and the period of time for which his initial assignment is to be made. The Director of the China Office or his duly authorized representative will then make the assignment in accordance with the agreement reached. In no case shall such an assignment be to a position of primary administrative responsibility in any Government Ministry or Agency.

5. During the period of his assignment, each person, while generally responsible to the Director of the China Office, shall be fully responsible to the head of the organization to which he is assigned, or to the designee of such head, for all technical and advisory assignments, including day by day supervision.

6. The general situation with respect to each person so assigned shall be jointly reviewed every three months, or at any intervening time when thought necessary by either party, by the Director General of CNRRA and the Director of the China Office of the Administration, or their representatives, for the purpose of determining whether the individual is rendering satisfactory service, whether his services are being adequately utilized, or whether there is any other reason that would make it advisable to modify or terminate or not to renew the agreement under which the assignment was made.

7. All personnel assigned by the Administration pursuant to this Article will receive their salaries, allowances, travel costs and reimbursements for other appropriate expenses from the Administration. To the extent that such payments are made in Chinese currency, they shall be included as part of the Chinese currency expenses of the Administration under Article IV, (*a*).

8. The Government will provide appropriate housing facilities and other necessary accommodations for the personnel assigned to its service by the Administration.

9. Personnel assigned by the Administration pursuant to this Article will be accorded the facilities, privileges, immunities and exemptions provided in Article VI.

ARTICLE II: ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7 through 13. (See Annex 1 to this Agreement.) Wherever necessary the Government will take measures to insure that such policies are followed throughout the area of operations.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(*a*) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within China of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the Council particularly those embodied in the Resolutions contained in Annex 1 to this Agreement, and will instruct provincial and local governments accordingly.

(*b*) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration which are destined for China will be consigned to the China Office in China. The transfer of such supplies to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, will be at such designated ports of entry or other places as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Government and the Administration. Except as may otherwise be specifically provided by supplementary agreement, in the case of all supplies for China unloaded at a port in China, transfer shall occur at the end of ship's tackle. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods upon their delivery to the Government by the Administration.

(*c*) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will consult with the Administration with respect to the plans for and operations respecting, the distribution of supplies. Such consultation will cover at least the following subjects:

1. The agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration.

2. The allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers.

3. Price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically.

4. Rationing and price controls by commodity, by region and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration and for other commodities having an important bearing on the distribution of Administration supplies.

5. The facilities and methods for handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(*d*) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will see that the Administration is kept fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within China. The Government will further see that representatives of the Administration are afforded opportunity to observe at each stage the distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration, to make inquiries of and to consult with CNRRA officials and upon their introduction with other appropriate public authorities (with respect to such distribution) and generally to satisfy themselves that the system of distribution is operating in accordance with the Council Resolutions. The Government will see that such representatives are accorded reasonable access to warehouses, transport depots, and distribution centers to the extent necessary to insure adequate information regarding the movement and distribution of goods.

(*e*) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for, and will cooperate with the Administration in making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration.

ARTICLE IV: FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(*a*) The Government will, from time to time, as requested, transfer to the Administration, or expend on its behalf, sufficient amounts of Chinese currency to pay its Chinese currency expenses. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to, salaries, living allowances and other payments to personnel to the extent of such payments in Chinese currency, and costs of rent, storage, communications, transportation, and public services within China.

(*b*) If and when Chinese currency proceeds are realized by the Government from the sale in China of supplies furnished by the Administration, such proceeds may be applied by the Government in reimbursement of advances which have theretofore been made to or for the benefit of the Administration or its China Office. The amounts so applied shall be calculated in such a way as to be equivalent in purchasing power to and not exceeding that of the Chinese currency advances at the time the various advances were made. The Government foregoes any other claim for reimbursement of such advances.

(*c*) The Government will provide the Administration monthly with a record of the net proceeds derived by the Government in the preceding month from the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration under this Agreement. In lieu of the record of actual net proceeds a lump sum approximation of proceeds may be mutually agreed upon by the Government and the Administration.

(*d*) It will be the policy of the Government to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes, not later than a reasonable time after the receipt of

proceeds from the sale of supplies furnished by the Administration, funds equivalent in purchasing power to and not under that of the sums of Chinese currency recorded as net proceeds under paragraph (*c*) hereof, less such payments as may be made by the Government under paragraph (*a*) and such amounts as may be applied in reimbursement under paragraph (*b*). Such relief and rehabilitation purposes may include, for example, the following activities: (1) Activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to emergency relief and health services; (2) the care and movement of displaced persons in addition to such activities as have been undertaken pursuant to Article II of this Agreement; (3) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial and transport rehabilitation; (4) warehousing, handling, and transportation services required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas; (5) procurement of supplies and services available in China for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as procurement is consistent with the economic requirements of China.

CNRRA, on behalf of the Government, will have discretion to determine what sums will be made available pursuant to this paragraph for various relief and rehabilitation purposes.

(*e*) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (*d*) above. In addition the Government will furnish the Administration with periodic reports of the expenditures made and receive the Administration's views regarding such expenditures. In those cases where funds are made available to the Administration for its activities pursuant to paragraph (*d*) above, they shall be utilized in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Government and the Administration.

(*f*) Calculations of relative purchasing power under this Article shall be made by reference to appropriate price indices to be agreed upon by the parties.

(*g*) At the end of the first six months after the signing of this Agreement, the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Article in the light of the needs and circumstances at the time.

ARTICLE V: ADMINISTRATION OFFICE AND PERSONNEL

(*a*) The Government approves the establishment and authorizes the maintenance by the Administration of an office in China (referred to herein as the China Office) which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions. The Office will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof with respect to the determination of relief and rehabilitation requirements and the furnishing of supplies pursuant to

Article III hereof, certain technical and/or administrative personnel for loan (as referred to herein above) by the Administration, upon request by the Government, to the Government for service in China, and such other personnel as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting and financial activities within China pursuant to this Agreement.

(*b*) Any new appointment to the position of Director of the China Office, of his deputies, or of his major assistants shall be made in agreement with the Government. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the Director of the China Office.

(*c*) The Government will facilitate the admission and movement of Administration personnel in China pursuant to this Agreement.

(*d*) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity, and moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel who violate these standards.

(*e*) The term "Administration Personnel" as used in this Agreement includes, in addition to employees of the Administration, personnel loaned to and working under the administrative supervision of the Government, and employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration.

ARTICLE VI: FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES, IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTIONS

(*a*) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Administration, and to provide the Administration and its personnel with the facilities, privileges, immunities, and exemptions recommended by the Resolutions of the Council.

(*b*) The Administration shall have the right, free from export controls or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by the Administration and located in or in transit through China.

(*c*) The Government will furnish or arrange to have furnished to the Administration services and facilities pursuant to arrangements made by mutual agreement between the Government and the Administration.

ARTICLE VII: TAXATION

(*a*) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions of whatever nature shall be immune from taxes, fees, tolls or duties imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof, or by any other public authority in China. The Administration shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority.

(*b*) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or political subdivision thereof or any other public authority on or in respect of

salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration or by non-indigenous voluntary relief societies to its officers, employees or other Administration personnel (as defined in Article V, (*e*), hereof) who are not nationals of China or permanent residents thereof.

(*c*) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing principles. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16 to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

ARTICLE VIII: REPORTS AND RECORDS

(*a*) The Government will maintain adequate statistical records on relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities, and will consult with the Administration, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.

(*b*) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports, and information as the Administration shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE IX: MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

(*a*) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to modifications of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

(*b*) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE X: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it, notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement.

(*a*) The relations between the parties shall continue to be governed by the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions of the Council; and

(*b*) Articles IV, V, VI, VII and VIII shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in China are completed.

ANNEX I consists of Resolutions: 2, 7–13.

5a. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Signed by Jan Masaryk, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Deputy Director General, 26 February 1945

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of 9th November 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration) whose principal purpose is:

To plan, coordinate, 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;

and WHEREAS, The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the Government) is a signatory to the aforementioned Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and agrees in general with the policies set out in the Resolutions of the Council of the Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions); and

WHEREAS, Czechoslovakia has been subjected to devastation and its people have suffered as a result of hostilities, occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy; and

WHEREAS, The Government has requested assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war in Czechoslovakia immediately upon liberation of any area; and

WHEREAS, The Administration desires to bring all practicable relief to the victims of war within the territory of Czechoslovakia in accordance with the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and the Resolutions; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Resolution 14 of the Council of the Administration, the Director General has determined that Czechoslovakia is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for the relief and rehabilitation of Czechoslovakia; and

WHEREAS, It is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practical application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding;

The *Government of the Czechoslovak Republic*, represented by Jan Masaryk, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Deputy Director General, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

(*a*) In accordance with the Agreement and the Resolutions, the Administration will furnish liberated Czechoslovakia with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services as soon as possible. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of the Administration's resources and available supplies and transport and in accordance with Council policies. The Administration will furnish such supplies and services and will not request payment in foreign exchange for supplies and services furnished in respect of such period as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Czechoslovakia is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange.

(*b*) The Government will present schedules of supplies it desires monthly, for periods of at least six months in advance of the time the supplies are desired. These schedules will provide, insofar as possible, quantities, specifications and points for the delivery of the supplies. In recognition of many uncertainties, including the uncertainty of the volume of shipping the Administration can obtain, the Government will also present priorities covering a period of at least three months with respect to supplies it desires, to guide the Administration in case the full amounts requested by the Government cannot be supplied. In turn, the Administration will state its programme of supplies to be delivered in response to the Government's request, giving notice as far in advance as practicable, and. if possible, at least three months ahead of the probable arrival of the supplies in ports of entry for Czechoslovakia. The Administration will be glad, through its authorised representatives, to discuss its plans for supplies and communicate any changes therein at any time and to discuss proposals of the Government for changes in the plans.

ARTICLE II: ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above, will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government, and in conformity with the policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2, and 7 to 13 inclusive. Wherever necessary the Government will take measures to insure that such policies are followed throughout the country. Supplementary Agreements will be concluded between the Administration and the Government in regard to the organisation of relief and rehabilitation services.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(*a*) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Czechoslovakia of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such dis-

tribution will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7.

(*b*) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration which are destined for Czechoslovakia will be consigned to the Administration Mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred to the Government or its designees, against appropriate receipts, as soon as they reach such designated frontier points or ports of entry as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Government and the Administration. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.

(*c*) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration and receive its views regarding the plans for and operations respecting the distribution of supplies, including at least the following subjects: (*i*) the agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration; (*ii*) the allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers; (*iii*) price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically; (*iv*) rationing and price controls by commodity, by region, and by classes of consumers, for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration; (*v*) the facilities and methods for handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(*d*) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will keep the Administration fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Czechoslovakia. The Government will further afford representatives of the Administration opportunity: (*i*) to observe the distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration at each stage; (*ii*) to make enquiries of and to consult with the appropriate governmental authorities with respect to such distribution; and (*iii*) generally to satisfy themselves that the system of distribution is operating in accordance with the Resolutions of the Council.

(*e*) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for, and will co-operate with the Administration in, making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

ARTICLE IV: FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(*a*) The Government will provide that supplies and services furnished by the Administration pursuant to this Agreement will be sold, leased or

otherwise transferred to the distributors and users against payments in local currency to the extent consistent with the equitable distribution and effective use of such supplies and services. The Government will inform the Administration and receive its views with respect to prices charged for the sale, lease or other transfer of supplies and services furnished by the Administration and with respect to the Government's programmes for the free distribution of such supplies and services.

(*b*) The Government will, as requested, furnish the Administration with sufficient amounts of local currency to enable the Administration to meet its administrative and operating expenses incurred in Czechoslovakia in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programmes undertaken pursuant to Articles I, II and III of this Agreement. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to, payments to personnel and costs of rent, storage, communications and transportation and public services within the country.

(*c*) The Government will administer the net proceeds of its sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration under this Agreement. The Government will provide the Administration quarterly as soon as possible after the end of each quarter with a record of the net proceeds derived by the Government in the preceding quarter from the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration under this Agreement. In lieu of a record of actual net proceeds, a lump sum approximation of proceeds may be mutually agreed upon between the Government and the Administration.

(*d*) It will be the policy of the Government to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes, within a reasonable time after the commencement of the Administration's operations in the country, funds equivalent in amount to the sums recorded as net proceeds under paragraph (*c*) hereof, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses under paragraph (*b*) hereof. Such relief and rehabilitation purposes may include, for example, the following activities: (*i*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial rehabilitation and the rehabilitation of public utilities; (*ii*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to welfare and health services; (*iii*) the care and movement of displaced persons in addition to such activities as have been undertaken pursuant to Article II of this Agreement; (*iv*) finally the Government may at their discretion agree to provide the Administration with funds for expenditure which the Administration wishes to incur in Czechoslovakia for warehousing, handling and transportation services required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas, and further for the procurement of supplies and services available in Czechoslovakia for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as such procurement is consistent with the economic requirements of Czechoslovakia. Insofar as funds are made available to the Administration under this paragraph, they shall be

utilised in accordance with programmes jointly formulated and agreed to between the Government and the Administration.

(*e*) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (*d*) above. In addition the Government will furnish the Administration with periodical reports of expenditures made and receive the Administration's views regarding such expenditures.

ARTICLE V: ADMINISTRATION MISSION AND PERSONNEL

(*a*) The Administration will establish a Mission in Czechoslovakia which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and the Resolutions of the Council. The Mission will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof with respect to the determination of relief and rehabilitation requirements and the furnishing of supplies, personnel required for the administration of services pursuant to Article II hereof, personnel required in connection with the distribution of supplies pursuant to Article III hereof, and such other personnel as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting and financial activities within Czechoslovakia, pursuant to this Agreement. The Administration will give consideration to any representations which the Government may make as to the numbers of the Mission.

(*b*) The Chief of the Administration Mission, his deputies and major assistants will be appointed in agreement with the Government. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the Chief of the Administration Mission.

(*c*) In pursuance of paragraph (*a*) above, the Administration shall be free to employ Czechoslovak subjects and residents of Czechoslovakia to the extent necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Government will furnish all practicable assistance to enable the Administration to locate and employ qualified residents of Czechoslovakia for its operations under this Agreement. Residents in Czechoslovakia or Czechoslovak subjects will be employed by the Administration only provided the Government's confirmation is obtained.

(*d*) The Government will facilitate the admission and movement of Administration personnel in Czechoslovakia pursuant to this Agreement.

(*e*) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel who violate these standards or who may be declared by the Government as personae ingratae.

(*f*) The term "Administration personnel" as used in this Agreement, includes, in addition to employees of the Administration, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration, within the limits of Resolution 9(3).

ARTICLE VI: FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

The Government will, subject to its constitutional procedure, take or cause to be taken, the steps necessary to facilitate the activities of the Administration and to provide the Administration and its personnel with facilities, privileges, immunities and exemptions recommended by the Resolutions of the Council, insofar as this provision is not amended by mutual agreement between the Administration and the Government.

ARTICLE VII: TAXATION

(*a*) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions under this Agreement shall be immune from taxes, fees, tolls or duties imposed by the Government or any political sub-division thereof, or by any other public authority in Czechoslovakia, which, however, shall not be precluded from collecting indirect taxation on the sale of supplies in accordance with the current legislation. They shall be under no obligation to refund any taxes so collected. The Administration shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority. Notwithstanding, the Administration will agree to collect from its officers and employees who are Czechoslovak subjects or permanent residents in Czechoslovakia, such taxes as are normally in Czechoslovakia collected through the medium of employers.

(*b*) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political sub-division thereof, or any other public authority on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration or by non-indigenous voluntary relief societies to its officers, employees or other Administration personnel (as defined in Article V hereof) who are not subjects of Czechoslovakia or permanent residents thereof. Exemption from taxation granted to non-Czechoslovak officers and employees of the Administration shall not entitle them to claim reimbursement of indirect, and more particularly, consumption taxes.

(*c*) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing provisions. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16, to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

(*d*) Should the Government collect any taxes or other duties in contravention of this Article, a refund will be made by the Government.

ARTICLE VIII: REPORTS AND RECORDS

(*a*) The Government will maintain adequate statistical records on relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities, and will consult with the Administration at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.

(*b*) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports and information as the Administration shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE IX: MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

(*a*) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to modifications of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

(*b*) At the end of the first six months of the Administration's operations in Czechoslovakia under this Agreement the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Agreement in the light of the needs and circumstances at the time.

(*c*) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreements and arrangements, supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE X: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement, (*a*) the relations between the parties shall continue to be governed by the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and by the Government's agreement in general regarding the Resolutions of the Council, and (*b*) Articles IV, V, VI, VII and VIII shall remain in force for a period to be agreed with the Government, for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in Czechoslovakia are completed.

In faith whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries, having been duly authorised thereto, have signed the present Agreement.

5b. Excerpt from Letter Explaining the Agreement with Czechoslovakia

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, UNRRA, TO JAN MASARYK, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER, 24 FEBRUARY 1945

(3) It is understood:

(*a*) That the Administration's programme of supplies to be delivered to

Czechoslovakia in accordance with Article I(*a*) may under exceptional circumstances be subject to modification if the Director General arrives at the conclusion that more urgent need exists among the nationals of another Allied country which is one of the signatories to the Agreement of 9th November, 1943. The Administration will apply this policy in all other areas where it will operate.

(*b*) That if the Administration finds it necessary to divert supplies which are destined for Czechoslovakia but have not yet arrived at the agreed ports of entry or frontier points, the Administration will, in consultation with the Government, replace insofar as practicable, the supplies so diverted.

(*c*) That if the Administration intends to divert relief and rehabilitation supplies originally consigned to Czechoslovakia for the purpose of operations authorised by Resolution 58, such diversion shall take place only in agreement with the Government.

5c. *Supplementary Agreement with Czechoslovakia for Welfare Services, Signed by Herbert Ripka, Minister of Foreign Trade, and Edward E. Rhatigan, Deputy Director General, 12 April 1945*

[Six Supplementary Agreements were signed: Welfare Services, Health Services, Agricultural Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation of Industry and Public Utilities, Czechoslovak Displaced Persons, Non-Czechoslovak Displaced Persons. The preamble and Articles I–III are virtually identical. Article IV itemizes in some detail the purposes for which proceeds of sale might be spent in each field.]

WHEREAS, The Agreement of 26th February, 1945, between the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the principal Agreement) provides in Article II that supplementary agreements will be concluded between the Government and the Administration in regard to the organisation of relief and rehabilitation services; and

WHEREAS, This supplementary Agreement forms an integral part of the principal Agreement, and as such is subject to and in conformity with the policies of the Council; and

WHEREAS, It is agreed both by the Government and the Administration that the provision of welfare services is of the utmost importance for the Czechoslovak people;

The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, represented by Dr. Hubert Ripka, Minister of Foreign Trade, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by Mr. Edward E. Rhatigan, Deputy Director General, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government will provide and administer its welfare services and finance them in whole or in part out of the net proceeds derived from the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration (hereinafter referred to as the proceeds of sale) in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the principal Agreement. The Administration will assist in furnishing such services, if so requested by the Government, in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Government and the Administration.

ARTICLE II

A programme of welfare services for a period of five years, beginning from the liberation of Czechoslovakia, will be formulated, and, as soon as conditions allow, a budget for the five years' activities will be prepared by the Government.

The Government will determine the amount of the monthly expenditure on such welfare services according to its monetary policy, to the requirements of its welfare services, and according to its available resources including the proceeds of sale.

ARTICLE III

Every third month the Government will provide the Administration with reports of the expenditures made on such welfare services out of the proceeds of sale, and of the purposes of such expenditures.

ARTICLE IV

Such welfare services may include, without being limited to: (1) relief such as food, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities of life, for persons unable to provide for themselves or their dependents; primarily for children, expectant and nursing mothers, victims of war, the aged and the disabled; (2) services for the personal rehabilitation of persons without resources, such as repatriated persons requiring special help, for example by granting cash allowances; (3) the re-establishment or strengthening with proper means, of public welfare agencies and social insurance institutions, for example for the sick, disabled, aged, widows and orphans, industrial accident insurance and miners' benefit societies; (4) the care of the unemployed; (5) the establishment or re-establishment and maintenance of homes and other welfare institutions for orphans, destitute children, the aged, blind and physically or mentally disabled persons; (6) the establishment of advice and information bureaux; (7) the establishment of communal feeding centres; (8) the establishment and provision of canteens for works, mines and factories; (9) the provision of school meals; (10) the establishment and provision of nurseries and play centres; (11) the establishment of centres for the communal making and mending of people's own

clothing, and other requirements; (12) the establishment or re-establishment of institutions for vocational guidance and psychotechnical tests; (13) the establishment of centres for training or re-training of workers who have been injured and disabled, and of persons who, by the events of war, have lost their specialised skill or knowledge, for example those who have been compelled to undertake blind-alley occupations; (14) the provision of appliances, instruments and tools for professionals and tradesmen for the restarting of their work; (15) the repair of damaged houses and provision of habitations for homeless persons; (16) the provision of domestic help in cases of emergency; (17) the establishment and provision of recreation camps; (18) the establishment or re-establishment of training institutions for social workers and vocational guidance officers.

DODECANESE ISLANDS

See Appendix Six, Section II, Document 1.

6a. ETHIOPIA

Signed by Ambaye Wolde Mariam, Acting Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Willard Z. Park, Chief, Ethiopia Mission, 4 July 1946

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of November 9, 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration) to plan, coordinate, 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; and

WHEREAS, The Imperial Ethiopian Government (hereinafter referred to as the Government) is a signatory to the aforementioned Agreement of 9 November 1943, and ratified it on 18 January 1944, and has expressed its agreement with the Resolutions on Policy of the Council of the Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions); and

WHEREAS, Ethiopia has been subjected to devastation and its people have suffered as a result of hostilities, occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Resolution 14 of the Council of the Administration, the Director General has determined that Ethiopia is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation of Ethiopia; and

WHEREAS, It is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practicable application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding:

The Imperial Ethiopian Government represented by His Excellency Dr. Ambaye Wolde Mariam, Acting Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration represented by Dr. Willard Z. Park have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I: ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA

(*a*) In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions the Administration will undertake in Ethiopia as soon as possible the relief and rehabilitation activities listed below, and the Government will cooperate with the Administration for this purpose. Such activities will be undertaken and pursued within the limit of the Administration's resources and available personnel and equipment, to the extent that need therefor is established, and in accordance with policies of the Council which was established by the agreement of 9 November 1943. Such activities will be carried on by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Ethiopia is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment for the activities carried on or for the equipment, supplies and services furnished under this agreement.

(*b*) The fields of activities to be undertaken in Ethiopia by the Administration for the purpose of meeting the relief needs of victims of war in Ethiopia are the following: (*i*) the training of local personnel in the fields of health, welfare, agriculture and other services, according to the relief needs of Ethiopia, as determined by the Administration in consultation with the Government; (*ii*) the rendering of aid to homeless and other needy children who require medical and other attention as a result of the effects of the war; (*iii*) such additional assistance as may subsequently be mutually agreed upon by the Government and the Administration.

(*c*) Before each of the above programs is put into operation it must be approved by the appropriate Ministry of the Government.

(*d*) Before any other relief and rehabilitation project within the scope of the Administration is put into operation in Ethiopia it must be embodied in a supplementary agreement signed by the Government and the Administration.

ARTICLE II: MUTUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(*a*) The Administration, in accordance with Article IV, will provide the personnel necessary for the administration of the activities described in Article I and for the care and instruction carried on as part of such activities. The Administration will also provide the medical supplies and the vocational training and other equipment necessary for such activities to the extent that such supplies and equipment must be imported into Ethiopia. In addition, to the extent necessary and practicable the Administration will make available for the children receiving its attention under

Article I Section (*b*) (*ii*) clothing contributed and purchased in supplying countries. Any supplies or other property provided by the Administration under this agreement will remain the property of the Administration and subject to its control and supervision until consumed or furnished to the ultimate consumer or otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the Administration.

(*b*) Subject to the agreements to be concluded in conformity with the provisions of paragraph (*c*) of Article I of the present agreement the Government will provide adequate housing for all activities undertaken by the Administration under Article I, and to the extent necessary and practicable make such permanent installation as may be requested by the Administration, and provide for the upkeep of all such housing space in conformity with the agreements to be concluded pursuant to Article I of the present Agreement. It will also, subject to the same conditions of agreement thereto by the interested Ministries, provide the Administration with such equipment for its activities as may be available in Ethiopia and requested by the Administration, and will provide such food supplies as may be necessary for its nationals who are receiving the benefit of the assistance provided under Article I. Although the Government may retain title to any such supplies or other property until consumed or otherwise disposed of to its satisfaction, the Administration shall have control and supervision of the use thereof for such period as such supplies or other property are used in connection with the activities undertaken by the Administration under Article I.

(*c*) The Government will, as requested, furnish the Administration with sufficient amounts of local currency to enable the Administration to meet its administrative and operating expenses incurred in Ethiopia in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to Article I of this Agreement. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to, payment to local personnel and living allowances of foreign personnel, and costs of rent, storage, communications, transportation, and public services within the country.

(*d*) The manner in which and the extent to which the contributions provided for in paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) of the present article will be made will be agreed upon between the interested Ministries and the Administration. Arrangements for the making of any further contributions required for the activities described in Article I or for additional activities will likewise be subject to agreement between the Government and the Administration.

ARTICLE III: ADMINISTRATION OF ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

(*a*) The relief and rehabilitation activities undertaken by the Administration pursuant to Article I above, will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and the interested Ministries of the Government, and in conformity with the

policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7 to 13 inclusive.

(*b*) The Government will be responsible for the selection in accordance with plans agreed upon with the Administration, of its nationals to be recipients of the instruction and other benefits described in Article I and undertakes to make such selection in accordance with the principles of equitable distribution of benefits set forth in the Resolutions, and particularly in Resolution 2.

ARTICLE IV: ADMINISTRATION MISSION AND PERSONNEL

(*a*) The Administration will establish a Mission in Ethiopia which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9th November 1943, and the Resolutions of the Council. The Mission will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof and such other personnel as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting and financial activities within Ethiopia, pursuant to this Agreement. The number of officials and other personnel of the mission will be determined by agreement between the Administration and the Government.

(*b*) The Chief of the Mission, and other officials will be appointed by the Administration with the consent of the Government. The Administration will appoint and/or employ officials and personnel only after obtaining the prior written consent of the Government. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the Chief of the Mission.

(*c*) In pursuance of paragraph (*a*) above, the Administration shall be free to employ Ethiopian subjects and residents of Ethiopia to the extent necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Government will furnish all practicable assistance to enable the Administration to locate and employ qualified Ethiopian subjects and residents of Ethiopia for its operations under this Agreement. Residents in Ethiopia or Ethiopian subjects will not be employed by the Administration without the Government's prior approval.

(*d*) The Government will facilitate the admission and movement of Administration personnel in Ethiopia pursuant to this Agreement.

(*e*) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel who violate these standards or who may be declared by the Government as personae non gratae.

(*f*) The term "Administration personnel" as used in this Agreement, includes, in addition to employees of the Administration, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration, within the limits of Resolution 9 (3).

ARTICLE V: FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES, IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTIONS

The Government will, subject to its constitutional procedure, take or cause to be taken, the steps necessary to facilitate the activities of the Administration and to provide the Administration and its personnel with the facilities, privileges, immunities and exemptions recommended by the Resolutions of the Council, insofar as this provision is not amended by mutual agreement between the Administration and the Government.

ARTICLE VI: TAXATION

(*a*) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions under this Agreement shall be immune from all taxes, fees, tolls, or duties imposed by the Government or any political sub-division thereof or by any other public authority in Ethiopia. The Administration shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political sub-division thereof or by any other public authority.

(*b*) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political sub-division thereof, or by any other public authority on or in respect of the personal effects, salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration or by non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration within the limits of Resolution 9 (3) to its officers, employees or other Administration personnel (as defined in Article IV hereof) who are not subjects of Ethiopia or permanent residents thereof. However, in the event of resale and delivery within Ethiopia the personal effects imported by personnel of the Administration or of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies shall be subject to all usual duties and charges. Exemption from taxation granted to non-Ethiopian officers and employees of the Administration shall not entitle them to claim reimbursement of indirect, and more particularly, consumption taxes.

(*c*) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing provisions. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16, to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll or duty in a manner whch reduces the resources of the Administration.

ARTICLE VII: REPORTS AND RECORDS

(*a*) The Government will, at the request of and in consultation with the Administration establish and maintain adequate statistical records on the relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities. In order to assure the adequacy of such records, the Government may call upon the Administration for technical advice and assistance.

(*b*) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports and information as are available and as the Administration shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE VIII: MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

(*a*) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to modifications of this Agreement. Any such modification shall be by mutual consent.

(*b*) At the end of the first six months of the Administration's operations in Ethiopia under this Agreement the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Agreement in the light of the needs and circumstances at the time.

(*c*) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will conclude subsequent agreements and arrangements, supplementing the provisions hereto.

ARTICLE IX: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from 1 July 1946. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. However, pending the expiration of fifteen days following the receipt in Addis Ababa by the Government of the programmes of assistance authorised by the Administration for execution in Ethiopia in conformity with the proposals of the various Ministries of the Government and transmitted to the Administration by the Chief of the Mission to Ethiopia, the present Agreement may be terminated by either contracting party by a ten-day advance notice in writing.

6b. Protocol of Reservations, Signed by Ambaye Wolde Mariam, 4 July 1946

The Imperial Ethiopian Government sign the attached Agreement between the said Government and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with and subject to the following reservations:

1. That the Imperial Ethiopian Government shall not be required to provide equipment under the provisions of Article II(*b*) and (*c*) except such as they may determine to be available and may agree to furnish in conformity with the procedure provided for in Article I(*c*) it being understood in this respect that the word "rent" appearing in Article II(*c*) shall be confined solely to rent of realty.

2. That the provisions of Article II(*c*) shall enter into force only after the expiration of the period of fifteen days provided for in Article IX of

the above agreement following receipt in Addis Ababa by the Government of the programmes of assistance authorised by the Administration.

Supplementary Agreement with Ethiopia

6c. LETTER, AMBAYE WOLDE MARIAM, ACTING VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT, TO WILLARD Z. PARK, CHIEF, UNRRA MISSION TO ETHIOPIA, 7 APRIL 1947

Pursuant to previous conversations in regard to the manner in which UNRRA supplies will continue to be supplied to and distributed in Ethiopia, I have the honour to confirm the agreement of the Imperial Ethiopian Government to the following supplementary agreement as proposed by UNRRA:

In anticipation of a reduction of UNRRA staff in Ethiopia and in order to ensure that future incoming UNRRA supplies may be properly received and distributed in accordance with the aims and purposes of the agreement dated 4th July, 1946, it is agreed:

1. that as from the date of this supplementary agreement the Government will be responsible for the receipt of all UNRRA supplies at the port of discharge whether this be Djibouti or the airport at Addis Ababa, and that a duly authorized representative will issue to the Administration on behalf of the Government a receipt for such supplies in accordance with the receipt form attached herewith.

2. that the Government will transport and distribute such supplies in accordance with the aims and purposes set down in Art. I, paragraph (*b*) of the agreement dated 4th July, 1946.

It is specifically agreed that the Government will take the necessary action to assure that no such supplies will be sold or distributed through commercial channels.

3. It is agreed that the Administration will continue as heretofore to pay transport costs for supplies from Djibouti to the Ethiopian frontier.

4. It is agreed that so long as the Administration continues to be represented in Ethiopia, its representatives will be permitted to observe the transport, storage and distribution of supplies, and that the privileges and facilities extended to UNRRA personnel under the agreement of 4th July 1946 will in no way be limited or affected by this supplementary agreement.

I further confirm the acceptance by the Government of the proposal that the Djibouti branch of the State Bank of Ethiopia undertakes on behalf of the Government the functions set forth in numbered paragraph 1 above, at Djibouti.

6d. LETTER, WILLARD Z. PARK TO AMBAYE WOLDE MARIAM, 18 APRIL 1947

I wish to acknowledge your letter 191/50 dated 7th April, 1947, in regard to the supplementary agreement between the Imperial Ethiopian Government and the Administration of UNRRA for receipt of all UNRRA supplies at Djibouti or at the airport in Addis Ababa. I have the honour to confirm the supplementary agreement between the Imperial Ethiopian

Government and the Administration and to request that it be implemented effective as of this date.

The staff of this Mission will be available to assist the representatives of the State Bank of Ethiopia in making arrangements for the preparation of the appropriate receipts requested by the Administration upon delivery of supplies and equipment.

The staff of the Mission will also be available, until the Mission is withdrawn from Ethiopia, to assist the representatives of the Imperial Ethiopian Government in the distribution of supplies and equipment to projects for which these supplies and equipment were programmed.

Accept, Excellency, renewed assurances of my high consideration.

FINLAND

Exchange of Letters

7*a*. HERBERT H. LEHMAN TO KALLE TEODOR JUTILA, MINISTER OF FINLAND TO THE UNITED STATES, 18 DECEMBER 1945

On 14 August 1945 the Minister for Foreign Affairs of your Government addressed to this Administration a request for assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of the regions in Northern Finland devastated by the German Army since September 1944 until its final retreat from the Finnish territory in April 1945. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of the request and the supporting documents submitted with it. You will note that the request covered a rather limited amount of supplies for immediate relief and a much larger amount for long term assistance. The request was received too late for consideration by the Council of UNRRA at its meeting in London in August, and was, therefore, referred to the Central Committee of the Council, which acts for the Council between sessions.

I am happy to be able to inform you that on 29 November, in response to your Government's request, the Central Committee agreed to the adoption of an emergency supply program for assistance to Finland, limited in cost to the sum of $2,500,000. The program, it is calculated, would provide supplies up to approximately $2,100,000 in value if UNRRA bore the cost of shipment, or supplies up to $2,500,000 if the necessary transportation could be undertaken by your Government.

In accordance with the Central Committee's action, the terms of payment are to correspond to those approved by the Central Committee in relation to UNRRA's Northwestern European programs. This provision has reference to a resolution of the Central Committee of 26 February 1945, a copy of which I am enclosing. I am also enclosing a copy of the resolutions of the Council of UNRRA, Resolution 14 of which also bears on the subject.

It should be understood that the supplies furnished by the Administra-

tion must be used and distributed in accordance with the policies of the UNRRA Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7 thereof. In accordance with our usual practice, we propose to dispatch to Finland a small mission to represent the Administration and to observe the operations of the program. We would expect the Finnish Government to keep the mission fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Finland and to afford the mission opportunity to observe such distribution at all stages. For this purpose the mission should be afforded freedom of movement and facilities to enable them to discharge their responsibilities under this program. Furthermore, it is understood that the Government will grant to the mission and its personnel the privileges, immunities and exemptions recommended by the Council Resolutions. As in all other countries, it is expected that the Government will meet the local currency expenses of the Mission in Finland.

I should appreciate it if you would confirm that your Government is in agreement with the proposed procedure and terms as explained in this letter. Pending the confirmation, we should be grateful if no publicity were to be given to this program.

In the meantime, I have instructed the staff of the Bureau of Supply here in Washington to complete negotiations with you regarding the schedule of supplies to be furnished. Under this procedure all arrangements for programming and procurement can be made at the earliest possible time. It is hoped that this action will result in expediting actual shipments to Finland.

7*b*. KALLE TEODOR JUTILA TO HERBERT H. LEHMAN, 11 JANUARY 1946

I have gratefully received your letter of December 18th, 1945, informing me that in response to the Finnish Government's request, the Central Committee of your Administration have agreed to the adoption of an emergency supply program for assistance to Finland, limited in cost to the sum of $2,500,000.

I have been instructed by my Government to express to your Administration their deep gratitude for this generous decision, the importance of which, for the relief and rehabilitation of Northern Finland, could not be overestimated.

I note from your letter that the terms of payment are to correspond to those approved by the Central Committee in relation to UNRRA's Northwestern European programs and that the supplies furnished by the Administration must be used and distributed in accordance with the policies of the UNRRA Council.

With reference to the mission to represent your Administration in Finland, I am instructed to inform you that the Finnish Government will keep the mission fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Finland and afford them all the facilities mentioned in your letter, including covering of their local currency expenses in Finland. The Min-

istry of Supply in Helsinki will be the Government Agency for distributing the supplies and they will accordingly also take care of your mission.

I have been informed that the negotiations between the staffs of your Administration and this Legation, regarding the schedule of supplies, have now been almost completed and that the quick result obtained is due to the helpful understanding and unsparing efforts of the officials of your Administration who have taken part in the negotiations. May I ask you, therefore, to convey to them my sincere thanks.

8a. GREECE

Signed by John Sofianopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General, 1 March 1945

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of 9 November 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration) whose principal purpose is:

To plan, coordinate, 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;

and

WHEREAS, The Government of Greece (hereinafter referred to as the Government) is a signatory to the aforementioned Agreement of 9 November 1943, and has expressed its agreement with the Resolutions on Policy of the Council of the Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions); and

WHEREAS, Greece has been subjected to devastation and its people have suffered as a result of hostilities, occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy; and

WHEREAS, The Government has requested assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war in Greece upon the termination of the period of military responsibility for civilian relief; and

WHEREAS, The Administration desires to bring all practicable relief to the victims of war within the territory of Greece and in accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Resolution 14 of the Council of the Administration, the Director General has determined that Greece is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation of Greece; and

WHEREAS, It is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be

fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practical application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding;

The *Government of Greece*, represented by John Sofianopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

(*a*) In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions, the Administration will furnish liberated Greece with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services upon the termination of the period of military responsibility for civilian relief, and the Government will cooperate with the Administration for this purpose. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of the Administration's resources and available supplies and transport and in accordance with Council policies. The supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Greece is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement. In the case of certain categories of long-term equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership but furnish the use of such supplies during the life of this Agreement.

(*b*) The Government will present schedules of supplies it desires monthly, for periods of at least six months in advance of the time the supplies are desired. These schedules will provide insofar as possible quantities, specifications, and points for the delivery of the supplies. In recognition of many uncertainties including the uncertainty of the volume of shipping the Administration can obtain, the Government will also present priorities covering a period of at least three months with respect to supplies it desires, to guide the Administration in case the full amounts requested by the Government cannot be supplied. In turn, the Administration will state its program of supplies to be delivered in response to the Government's request, giving notice as far in advance as practicable, and if possible at least three months ahead of the probable arrival of the supplies in ports of entry for Greece. The Administration will be glad, through its authorized representatives, to discuss its plans for supplies and communicate any changes therein at any time and to obtain from the Government its proposals for changes in the plans.

ARTICLE II: ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above will be administered in accordance with plans

agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2, and 7 through 13. Wherever necessary the Government will take measures to insure that such policies are followed throughout the country.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(*a*) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Greece of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7.

(*b*) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, which are destined for Greece, will be consigned to the Administration mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, at such designated ports of entry, or frontier points, as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Administration. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.

(*c*) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Council Resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration and receive its views regarding the plans for, and operations respecting, the distribution of supplies, including at least the following subjects: (*i*) the agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration; (*ii*) the allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers; (*iii*) price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically; (*iv*) rationing and price controls by commodity, by region, and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration; (*v*) the facilities and methods for handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(*d*) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will keep the Administration fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Greece. The Government will further afford representatives of the Administration opportunity to observe the distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration at each stage, to make inquiries of and to consult with the appropriate governmental authorities with respect to such distribution and generally to satisfy themselves that the system of distribution is operating in accordance with the Council Resolutions.

(*e*) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for,

and will cooperate with the Administration in, making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

ARTICLE IV: FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(*a*) The Government will, as requested, furnish the Administration with sufficient amounts of local currency to enable the Administration to meet its administrative and operating expenses incurred in Greece in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to Articles I, II, and III of this Agreement. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to, payments to personnel and costs of rent, storage, communications, transportation, and public services within the country.

(*b*) The Government will provide the Administration monthly with a record of the net proceeds derived by the Government in the preceding month from the sale, lease, or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration under this Agreement. In lieu of a record of actual net proceeds, a lump sum approximation of proceeds may be mutually agreed upon by the Government and the Administration.

(*c*) It will be the policy of the Government to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes, within a reasonable time after the commencement of the Administration's operations in the country, funds equivalent in amount to the sums recorded as net proceeds under paragraph (*b*) hereof, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses under paragraph (*a*) hereof. Such relief and rehabilitation purposes may include, for example, the following activities: (*i*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial rehabilitation; (*ii*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to welfare services; (*iii*) the care and movement of displaced persons in addition to such activities as have been undertaken pursuant to Article II of this Agreement; (*iv*) warehousing, handling, and transportation services required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas; (*v*) procurement of supplies and services available in Greece for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as such procurement is consistent with the economic requirements of Greece. The Government will have discretion to determine what sums will be made available to the Administration pursuant to this paragraph.

(*d*) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (*c*) above. In addition, the Government will furnish the Administration with periodic reports of the expenditures made and receive the Administration's views regarding such expenditures. In those cases where funds are made

available to the Administration for its activities pursuant to paragraph (*c*) above, they shall be utilized in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Government and the Administration.

(*e*) At the end of the first six months of the Administration's operations in Greece under this Agreement, the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Article in the light of the needs and circumstances at the time.

ARTICLE V: ADMINISTRATION MISSION AND PERSONNEL

(*a*) The Administration will establish a mission in Greece which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions. The mission will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof with respect to the determination of relief and rehabilitation requirements and the furnishing of supplies, personnel required for the administration of services pursuant to Article II hereof, personnel required in connection with the distribution of supplies pursuant to Article III hereof, and such other personnel as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting, and financial activities within Greece pursuant to this Agreement.

(*b*) The chief of the Administration mission, his deputies and major assistants will be appointed in agreement with the Government. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the Chief of the Administration mission.

(*c*) The Government will facilitate the admission and movement of Administration personnel in Greece pursuant to this Agreement.

(*d*) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity, and moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel who violate these standards.

(*e*) The term "Administration personnel" as used in this Agreement includes, in addition to employees of the Administration, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration.

ARTICLE VI: FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES, AND IMMUNITIES

(*a*) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Administration, and to provide the Administration and its personnel with the facilities, privileges, immunities, and exemptions recommended by the Resolutions of the Council.

(*b*) The Administration shall have the right, free from export controls or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by the Administration and located in or in transit through Greece.

(*c*) The Government will furnish or arrange to have furnished to the

Administration services and facilities pursuant to arrangements made by mutual agreement between the Government and the Administration.

ARTICLE VII: TAXATION

(*a*) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature shall be immune from all taxes, fees, tolls or duties imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority in Greece. The Administration shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority.

(*b*) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or any other public authority on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration or by non-indigenous voluntary relief societies to its officers, employees or other Administration personnel (as defined in Article V hereof) who are not nationals of Greece or permanent residents thereof.

(*c*) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing principles. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16 to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

ARTICLE VIII: REPORTS AND RECORDS

(*a*) The Government will maintain adequate statistical records on relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities, and will consult with the Administration, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.

(*b*) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports, and information as the Administration shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE IX: MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

(*a*) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to modifications of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

(*b*) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE X: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement, (*a*) the relations between the parties shall continue to be governed by the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions of the Council; and (*b*) Articles IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in Greece are completed.

HUNGARY

Exchange of Letters

9a. HERBERT H. LEHMAN TO ALADAR SZEGEDY-MASZEK, APPOINTED MINISTER OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED STATES, 13 FEBRUARY 1946

The Central Committee of UNRRA at its meeting on 5 February 1946 adopted a formal resolution authorizing emergency relief assistance to Hungary, in accordance with the principles previously agreed to by the Committee and communicated to you in my letter of 31 January 1946. A copy of this resolution of the Central Committee is attached hereto for the information of your Government. Pursuant to this resolution the Administration is proceeding with immediate arrangements for the programming, procurement and shipment of supplies to Hungary at the earliest possible time.

In instituting a limited relief program for Hungary, the Administration does so with the understanding that your Government will comply with certain conditions which govern the furnishing of assistance by the Administration to all countries. First, the supplies furnished by the Administration must be used and distributed in accordance with the policies of the UNRRA Council, particularly as embodied in Resolution 2 and 7 thereof. In accordance with our usual practice we propose to send to Hungary a mission to represent the Administration and to observe the operations of the program. We would expect the Hungarian Government to keep this mission fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Hungary and to afford the mission opportunity to observe such distribution at all stages. For this purpose the mission must be afforded freedom of movement and facilities to enable it to discharge its responsibilities under this program. Furthermore, it is understood that your Government will grant to the mission and to its personnel the privileges, immunities and exemptions recommended by the Council resolutions.

As in all other countries, it is expected that your Government will meet all of the local currency expenses of the mission in Hungary.

I should appreciate it if you would confirm that your Government is in agreement with the terms of UNRRA assistance as contained in the resolution of the Central Committee and as stated in this letter.

9*b*. ALADAR SZEGEDY-MASZEK TO HERBERT H. LEMAN, 19 MARCH 1946

On behalf of my Government, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 13 February, 1946, reading as follows:

[The text of the Director General's letter is repeated.]

I should like to confirm that the Hungarian Government is in agreement with the terms of UNRRA assistance, as contained in the resolution of the Central Committee and as stated in your letter cited above.

At the same time I wish to express the gratitude of the people of Hungary for the decision of the Central Committee of UNRRA to extend aid to Hungary.

10a. ITALY

Signed by Ivanoe Bonomi, President of the Council of Ministers, and Spurgeon M. Keeny, Chief, Italy Mission, 8 March 1945

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the agreement of November 9, 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA); and

WHEREAS, By Resolution 58 of the Council of UNRRA (the text of which is attached as Annex I), certain programs for assistance to Italy were approved; and

WHEREAS, By Resolution 57 of the Council (the text of which is attached as Annex II), UNRRA was authorized to carry out operations in Italy for the care and repatriation or return of "displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution 10" and of certain other persons, and for the control of epidemics for certain purposes; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Resolutions 14, 57 and 58 of the Council, the Director General of UNRRA has determined that Italy is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for the assistance and operations provided for in Resolutions 57 and 58; and

WHEREAS, The Government of Italy (hereinafter referred to as the Government) has offered to cooperate in the programs and operations referred to and to contribute in other ways to the humanitarian work of UNRRA; and

WHEREAS, The Government and UNRRA desire to define their mutual responsibilities with respect to relief and rehabilitation in Italy and to establish the general lines of their cooperation;

The *Government of Italy*, represented by His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi, President of The Council of Ministers, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by Spurgeon M. Keeny, Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Italy, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: MUTUAL RECOGNITION

(*a*) The Government recognizes the establishment of UNRRA by the Agreement of November 9, 1943, and the possession by UNRRA of the status and powers conferred upon it by that Agreement, and accepts the broad principles of that Agreement and the recommendations contained in the Resolutions of the Council.

(*b*) UNRRA recognizes that, by the assumption of certain definite obligations under this Agreement, the Government enters into a program of cooperation with UNRRA.

ARTICLE II: ASSISTANCE TO ITALY

(*a*) Pursuant to Resolution 58 and subject to the conditions and limitations provided in this Agreement, UNRRA will cooperate with the Government in relief and rehabilitation programs for assistance to Italy falling within the following categories and will furnish for such programs supplies and services costing up to an amount of 50 million dollars of foreign exchange: (*i*) care of, and welfare services for, children and nursing and expectant mothers; (*ii*) assistance in the care and return to their homes of "displaced persons"; (*iii*) provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies.

(*b*) Such supplies and services will be furnished by UNRRA subject to the limitations imposed by military operations and necessities and by UNRRA's resources. They will be furnished by UNRRA to the extent that need therefor is established and that mutually satisfactory working arrangements between the Government and UNRRA are concluded.

ARTICLE III: OPERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND FOR EPIDEMIC CONTROL

UNRRA is authorized to undertake, pursuant to Resolution 57, such operations in Italy as it deems necessary for the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons referred to in that resolution (non-Italians) and 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, and for the control of epidemics referred to in that Resolution.

ARTICLE IV: WAIVER OF PAYMENT

In accordance with the determination of the Director General made pursuant to Section 2(*b*) of Resolution 57 and Section 3(*b*) of Resolution

58, all relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by UNRRA in Italy shall be provided without charge to the Government.

ARTICLE V: FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT

(*a*) As a contribution to the relief and rehabilitation programs of UNRRA, the Government, on its part, accepts the general principle that it should bear the expenses of UNRRA and the other expenses of the programs of assistance and operations contemplated by this Agreement which are incurred in Italian currency within Italy; but, in the absence of further agreement of the Government, this liability is limited to a sum in lire corresponding to the cost in foreign exchange incurred by UNRRA for the services and supplies which it furnishes to Italy. The liability thus assumed will be met by making funds available for payment of the following expenses: (*i*) expenses incurred in Italy in Italian currency in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs contemplated by this Agreement and authorized by Resolution 57 or Resolution 58; (*ii*) administrative expenses incurred by UNRRA in Italy in Italian currency; (*iii*) expenses of additional relief and rehabilitation programs in Italy of similar character to those referred to in Resolution 58.

As an indication of its desire to participate in the cooperative endeavour represented by the relief and rehabilitation programs of UNRRA, the Government will consider also the possibility of devoting a part of the balance of these funds, at the request of UNRRA, (*i*) to the transport within Italy of supplies for the relief and rehabilitation of other areas and (*ii*) to the procurement of supplies in Italy for such purposes if such procurement is not inconsistent with the economic requirements of Italy nor in conflict with the Government's engagements of an international character.

(*b*) It is understood that the funds provided in accordance with this Article are to be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the budget charges which the Government establishes for similar activities.

(*c*) The technical arrangements for effectuating the provisions of this Article are contained in Annex III.

ARTICLE VI: PRINCIPLES OF DISTRIBUTION AND ADMINISTRATION

The supplies and services provided by UNRRA will be distributed and administered in conformity with the policies of the Council. For example, there must be no discrimination among possible beneficiaries because of race, creed, or political belief, and such supplies and services must not be used as a political weapon. Reference is made particularly to Resolutions 2, 7 to 10, and 58.

ARTICLE VII: MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

(*a*) The Government will have the responsibility for the distribution of supplies requested and furnished in accordance with Resolution 58.

Such distribution shall be in accordance with plans which are agreed upon between the Government and UNRRA. In order to recover part of its expenditures under this Agreement, the Government may distribute some of such supplies through sales, but only so long as this procedure is consistent with the policies of the Council, particularly with the following policy as stated in Resolution 7, Section 3: "Distribution should be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities." Proceeds of any sales will be the property of the Italian Government.

(*b*) UNRRA will have the responsibility for operations contemplated by Resolution 57. At the request of UNRRA, the Government will cooperate in such operations. Concerning the control of epidemics, the nature, scope and conditions of such operations shall be in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Government and UNRRA, satisfactory to both parties.

ARTICLE VIII: UNRRA MISSION AND PERSONNEL

In order to assure the necessary cooperation between the Government and UNRRA for the execution of this Agreement, the Government authorizes UNRRA to establish a Mission in Italy. Such Mission will represent UNRRA in order to assure the good functioning of the relief and rehabilitation programs contemplated by this Agreement.

ARTICLE IX: JOINT COMMITTEE

(*a*) As an additional measure to assure such cooperation, a Joint Committee shall be established consisting of delegations from the Government and UNRRA. The Chairman of the Government delegation shall be the representative appointed to represent the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission shall be Chairman of the UNRRA delegation and shall act as Chairman of the Joint Committee.

(*b*) The Government delegation shall consist of representatives of the following Government agencies: (*i*) Presidency of the Council of Ministers and High Commissariat for Food; (*ii*) Ministry of the Interior (General Direction of Public Health); (*iii*) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (General Direction of Economic Affairs); (*iv*) Ministry of the Treasury (State Accounts Office); (*v*) High Commissariat for Refugees; (*vi*) Court of Accounts.

(*c*) The UNRRA delegation shall consist of the Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission and such additional representatives as he may designate.

(*d*) The Chairman of the respective delegations are hereby authorized by the Government and UNRRA to conclude, on their behalf, and after such consultation with the Joint Committee as may be practical and desirable, all supplementary agreements necessary to the effectuation of the purposes of this Agreement; and they are designated as responsible, on

behalf of the two parties, for the fulfilment of the respective obligations of the parties under this Agreement.

(*e*) The Joint Committee is authorized: (*i*) to formulate, consider, and recommend supplementary agreements to be concluded between the Government and UNRRA (as represented by the Chairman of the respective delegations), such as agreements concerning agencies, organizations and channels of distribution for supplies furnished by UNRRA; facilities and methods for handling, moving and storing such supplies; selection of recipients; and terms on which supplies are to be transferred to the recipients, including prices to be charged for such supplies as are to be sold by the Government; (*ii*) to secure reports upon, inquire into, and to make recommendations to the Government and UNRRA with respect to, all operations under this Agreement (except those which are the exclusive responsibility of UNRRA, namely, assistance to displaced and other persons under Resolution 57). With respect to the direct expenditures of UNRRA, however, the Joint Committee shall be limited to the securing of information concerning the aggregate amount of such expenditures.

ARTICLE X: DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES

The supplies to be furnished to Italy by UNRRA in conformity with Article II will be consigned to the UNRRA Italian Mission. The transfer of such supplies to the Government or its designees, against appropriate receipts, will be at such points as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Government and UNRRA.

ARTICLE XI: FURNISHING OF LOCAL PROPERTY

As additional evidence of its cooperation with UNRRA, the Government will secure for UNRRA, by requisitioning if necessary, any real or personal property which is located in Italy and which UNRRA and the Government, in accordance with the procedure provided by Article IX (*d*) agree to be necessary for the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs pursuant to this Agreement.

ARTICLE XII: PUBLICITY

The Government will afford UNRRA opportunity for, and will cooperate with UNRRA in, making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of supplies furnished by UNRRA and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by UNRRA.

ARTICLE XIII: REPORTS AND RECORDS

The Government will maintain adequate statistical and other records on relief and rehabilitation operations and will consult with UNRRA, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records. It will furnish UNRRA with such reports, records, and information as UNRRA shall

request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation and necessary to the discharge of UNRRA's responsibilities.

ARTICLE XIV: IMMUNITIES, FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND EXEMPTIONS

(*a*) UNRRA and its non-Italian personnel, in the performance of their official functions, will be accorded the immunities, facilities, privileges and exemptions recommended by the Resolutions of the Council, which are normally granted in Italy to diplomatic representatives.

(*b*) UNRRA, its assets, property, income, operations and transactions and the salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by UNRRA to its personnel of non-Italian nationality and non-resident in Italy, shall be immune from all taxes and duties of any kind imposed by the Government or any other public authority in Italy.

ARTICLE XV: OPERATIONAL EXEMPTIONS AND FACILITIES

The operations of the programs authorized by Resolutions 57 and 58 will benefit by the following exemptions and facilities: (*i*) exemption from every tax or duty; (*ii*) postal franchise; (*iii*) free transportation of supplies and other material over transportation facilities operated by the Government; (*iv*) facilities, when travelling on official business, on railways, autobuses, sea and air lines, for the members of the Joint Committee and for the personnel of the UNRRA Italian Mission, similar to those granted to the Italian armed forces.

ARTICLE XVI: RE-EXPORT OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

UNRRA shall have the right, free from export controls or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by UNRRA and located in, or in transit through, Italy; but such shipments shall be subject to reasonable inspection by the Government to determine that they come within the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XVII: APPLICATION

This Agreement applies to all Italian territory which from time to time may be subject to the administrative authority of the Government, and, to the extent that the Allied Commission may from time to time agree, it also applies to Italian territory which may be subject to the Commission's administrative authority.

ARTICLE XVIII: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Moreover, if at any time after six months UNRRA should give notice of its intention to revise the provisions of Article IV, the Government may, within fifteen days after receiving such notice, in turn give notice

to UNRRA in writing, which shall effect a termination of this Agreement fifteen days after its receipt by UNRRA. Notwithstanding such termination of this Agreement, Articles I, III, V through VIII, XI, XII, and XIV through XVII of this Agreement and the provisions of Annex III, shall remain in force to the extent necessary for an orderly liquidation until such liquidation is completed.

The three Annexes attached hereto are a part of this Agreement.

[*Annex I* consists of Resolution 58: Relating to Operations of the Administration in Italy.]

[*Annex II* consists of Resolution 57: Relating to Operations in Enemy and Ex-Enemy Areas with Respect to Displaced Persons and Epidemic Control.]

10b. Annex III: Supplementary Provisions

Section 1: Implementing Legislation. The Government undertakes to promulgate such legislation as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of this Agreement and, in particular, to confirm, for the territory of Italy, the possession by UNRRA of the status and powers conferred upon it by the Agreement of November 9, 1943.

Section 2: Financial Provisions. (*a*) The expenses referred to in Article V (*a*) (*i*) of this Agreement include expenses incurred by UNRRA prior to the date of this Agreement in preparation for the programs referred to. The administrative expenses referred to in Article V (*a*) (*ii*) include administrative expenses incurred by UNRRA in Italy in Italian currency in connection with relief and rehabilitation of other areas.

(*b*) In order to carry out the obligations undertaken by the Government pursuant to Article V of this Agreement, the following provisions are agreed upon: (*i*) On or before 23 March, 1945, the Government shall establish a credit in the amount of 50 million lire. On or before the first day of the following month and on or before the first day of each calendar quarter thereafter, UNRRA shall report to the Joint Committee the estimated amount of the cost, incurred in foreign currency (and not previously reported), of all supplies and services expected to be furnished by UNRRA for relief and rehabilitation programs under Resolution 58, up to the end of the quarter in which such date falls. As actual costs are ascertained in any quarter, UNRRA shall make adjustments to reflect them in the first subsequent quarterly report. On or before the tenth day following the date on which the report is due, the Government shall add to the credit an amount in lire equivalent at the then official rate of exchange to the cost so reported. This credit shall be available for disbursement at any time during the life of the Agreement in accordance with its terms. The amount of 50 million lire originally granted as a credit hereunder shall be treated as an advance, however, and, at the completion of operations under the Agreement, shall be returned to the Government or credited against its obliga-

tions. For the purposes of this paragraph, the terms "calendar quarter" and "quarter" refer to a three-month period commencing January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1. (*ii*) Upon request, the Government shall, from time to time, transfer to the account of UNRRA such amounts out of the credit so established as UNRRA may deem necessary (1) for payment of any administrative or operating expenses incurred by UNRRA in Italian currency within Italy in the execution of the programs undertaken pursuant to Resolutions 57 and 58 (including such expenses incurred prior to the date of this Agreement in preparation for such programs), (2) for payment of any administrative expenses incurred by UNRRA in Italy in Italian currency in connection with relief and rehabilitation of other areas, and (3) for the maintenance of an adequate working balance for such purposes. (*iii*) In addition to the utilization of the Italian currency credit for the purposes set forth in paragraph (*ii*) above, the Chairman of the Joint Committee, in agreement with the Chairman of the Government delegation, may authorize the use of the balance of such credit by UNRRA or the Government for other purposes in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Government and UNRRA. Such purposes shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (1) Payment of the Government's expenses in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to Resolution 57 or 58. (2) Transport within Italy of supplies for relief and rehabilitation of other areas and procurement of supplies in Italy for such purposes if such procurement is not inconsistent with the economic requirements of Italy nor in conflict with the Government's engagements of an international character.

(*c*) UNRRA shall have the right to use its Italian currency holdings free from restrictions on circulation in Italy and shall have the right to exchange freely such currency into any other type of local currency used in Italy.

(*d*) The determination of the Director General, referred to in Article IV of this Agreement, is subject to review, and the provisions of Article IV are accordingly subject to revision by UNRRA, but no such revision shall be effective before the end of six months after the date of this Agreement.

Section 3: Personnel. (*a*) The Government will facilitate the admission and movement of UNRRA personnel in Italy pursuant to this Agreement and will furnish all practicable assistance to enable UNRRA to locate and employ qualified residents of Italy for its operations under this Agreement.

(*b*) The Government undertakes, without charge to the employees involved or to UNRRA except as indicated below, (1) to provide to all employees of UNRRA hired in Italy the social security, health and workmen's compensation insurance coverage which by law is provided to the employees of an Italian private enterprise, and (2) to assume all liabilities for injuries to such employees of UNRRA to which UNRRA would be subject under Italian law if UNRRA were an Italian private enterprise. The charges otherwise payable by the employees and UNRRA for such cov-

erage and the damages payable on account of such liabilities shall be credited to the Government against its obligation to bear UNRRA's Italian currency expenses under Article V. This provision shall not limit, however, the benefits payable by UNRRA to such employees, for which the Government shall, pursuant to Article V, make reimbursement.

(*c*) UNRRA will assure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of its personnel, and it will discharge or recall any of its personnel who violate these standards.

(*d*) As used in this Agreement, the term "UNRRA personnel" includes, in addition to employees of UNRRA, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of UNRRA in operations for which UNRRA has direct responsibility.

Section 4: Furnishing of Local Property. Property referred to in Article XI shall be furnished to UNRRA without charge on a lease or loan basis or, if the property is expendable, title to it shall be transferred to UNRRA without charge. The Government shall assume the defense against, and liability under, all claims asserted on account of the use or transfer of the property or its damage, deterioration, destruction, consumption or loss. UNRRA will use reasonable efforts to protect, and to prevent damage or destruction to, or loss of, such of the property as is non-expendable, but assumes financial liability to the Government therefor only to the extent that such liability may be based upon the wilful or negligent acts of its agents. UNRRA will return to the Government all such property (expendable or non-expendable) remaining on hand when no longer needed for its programs. The reasonable cost of performance of its obligations under this Section shall be credited to the Government against its obligation to bear UNRRA's Italian currency expenses under Article V.

Section 5: Taxation. If in the case of any particular tax or duty it is determined by UNRRA that it is more practical for UNRRA in the first instance to pay the tax or duty than to assert the immunity granted by Articles XIV and XV, the Government will promptly reimburse to UNRRA the amount of such payment. This obligation is in addition to any obligation under Article V. This provision will, as a matter of policy, be used by UNRRA only where assertion of tax immunity is impossible or difficult. It will be regarded by UNRRA, in other words, as a last resort.

10c. *Supplementary Agreement with Italy, Signed by Alcide de Gasperi, President of the Council of Ministers, and Spurgeon M. Keeny, Chief, Italy Mission, 19 January 1946*

WHEREAS, The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA) and the Government of Italy (hereinafter referred to as the Government) concluded an agreement on the 8th March, 1945 (hereinafter referred to as the First Agreement) for relief and rehabilitation assistance in Italy; and

WHEREAS, By Resolution 73 of the Council (the text of which is attached as Annex I), UNRRA has since been authorized to undertake in Italy a program of relief and rehabilitation assistance adequate to meet the urgent needs of the Italian population, and the limitations previously imposed by Resolution 58 have been accordingly modified; and

WHEREAS, The Government and UNRRA desire to define their additional mutual responsibilities with respect to relief and rehabilitation in Italy in the light of the new authority granted to UNRRA by Resolution 73 of its Council;

The *Government of Italy*, represented by The Honorable Alcide de Gasperi, President of the Council of Ministers, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by S. M. Keeny, Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Italy, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

In addition to the relief and rehabilitation operations provided for in the First Agreement, UNRRA will furnish Italy with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services to meet the urgent needs of the Italian population, and the Government will co-operate with UNRRA for this purpose. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of UNRRA's resources and available supplies and transport and in accordance with Council policies. The supplies and services will be furnished by UNRRA for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Italy is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. In the case of certain categories of long term equipment, UNRRA may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership, but furnish the use of such supplies during the life of such agreement.

ARTICLE II: ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by UNRRA pursuant to Article I above, will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between UNRRA and the Government, and in conformity with the policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2, and 7 to 13 inclusive. Wherever necessary the Government will take measures to ensure that such policies are followed throughout the country. Such relief and rehabilitation services for the benefit of Italian nationals in Italy will be administered by the Government, but UNRRA will assist in furnishing services, if requested by the Government, in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Government and UNRRA. These services will, to the extent agreed upon between the Government and UNRRA, include the continuation of the relief services provided for in Article II of the First Agreement after completion of the program provided for therein. UNRRA will assist Italian displaced persons outside Italy in the same way, and subject to the same conditions, as other displaced persons whom UNRRA is

authorized to assist. Relief services undertaken for the benefit of non-Italian displaced persons in Italy pursuant to Resolution 57 and to Articles III and VII (*b*) of the First Agreement, will continue to be administered by UNRRA, with the co-operation if requested, of the Government.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(*a*) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by UNRRA which are destined for Italy will be consigned to the UNRRA Italian Mission. Supplies furnished under Article I will be transferred to the Government or its designees, against appropriate receipts, at such points as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Government and UNRRA. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by UNRRA.

(*b*) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Italy of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by UNRRA under Article I, will take appropriate measures to ensure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7. The Government will ensure that UNRRA supplies will be adequately guarded in ports, warehouses, centres of distribution and during their movement within Italy.

(*c*) The Government will provide that supplies and services furnished by UNRRA pursuant to Article I of this Agreement will be sold, leased or otherwise transferred to the distributors and users against payments in local currency to the extent consistent with the equitable distribution and effective use of such supplies and services. In accordance with the policy stated in Resolution 7(3) that distribution should be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities, the Government may, in appropriate cases, arrange for the free distribution of such supplies and services.

(*d*) To enable the administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities, the Government will discuss and agree with UNRRA its policies and plans for the distribution of UNRRA supplies, insofar as may be deemed necessary by UNRRA in order to ensure that such policies and plans are consistent with the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, with the Council Resolutions and with the purposes of this Agreement. With this object, the Government will consult with the Administration concerning the following subjects: (*i*) the agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration; (*ii*) the allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups and consumers; (*iii*) price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically; (*iv*) Rationing and price controls by commodity, by region, and by classes of consumers for each of the commodi-

ties supplied by UNRRA; (*v*) the facilities and methods for handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by UNRRA.

(*e*) Further to enable UNRRA effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9th November, 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will keep UNRRA fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Italy. The Government will afford representatives of UNRRA opportunities to observe the distribution of supplies furnished by UNRRA at each stage, to make enquiries of and to consult with the appropriate governmental and other authorities with respect to such distribution, and generally to satisfy themselves that the system of distribution is operating in accordance with the Council Resolutions.

ARTICLE IV: WAIVER OF PAYMENT

In accordance with the determination of the Director General made pursuant to Resolution 14 and Section 2(*b*) of Resolution 57, all relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by UNRRA in Italy shall be provided without charge to the Government.

ARTICLE V: FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(*a*) In addition to the contribution to the relief and rehabilitation programs of UNRRA which the Government undertook to make in Article V of the First Agreement, the Government agrees that the net proceeds of the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by UNRRA under Article I of this Agreement shall be devoted to relief and rehabilitation purposes. In implementation of this principle the Government will pay into a special account of the Government established for the purpose the net proceeds referred to above. By "net proceeds" is meant the proceeds realised, less any expenditure incurred by the Government in transportation, warehousing and distribution, and less any fiscal charges collected by the Government in accordance with current legislation on the sale of supplies. The Government will provide UNRRA monthly or upon request with a statement setting out payments into and disbursements from the account, together with such other information relating to the proceeds as UNRRA may require.

(*b*) The Government will, upon request, transfer to the account of UNRRA out of the special account referred to above such amounts as UNRRA may deem necessary: (*i*) for the payment of any expenses incurred by UNRRA in Italian currency within Italy in the execution of the programs undertaken pursuant to the First Agreement and to this agreement; (*ii*) for the payment of any expenses incurred by UNRRA in Italian currency for UNRRA's other offices in Italy in connection with relief and rehabilitation of other areas; and (*iii*) for the maintenance of an adequate working balance for such purposes. In the event that the accumulated pro-

ceeds of sale referred to above are not sufficient to permit the transfer to the account of UNRRA of such amounts as UNRRA may request in accordance with this paragraph, the Government will, upon request, make the necessary payments.

(*c*) The balance of the net proceeds referred to in paragraph (*a*) above, after deducting the amounts transferred to the account of UNRRA in accordance with paragraph (*b*) above, will be used by the Government or as may be agreed between the Government and UNRRA in Italy for relief and rehabilitation purposes within three years after the date of signature of this Agreement (or such longer period as may be agreed by UNRRA or by such successor as UNRRA may designate). The relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to this paragraph will, during the period when the UNRRA Italian Mission is operating in Italy, be agreed upon between the Government and UNRRA, insofar as may be deemed necessary by UNRRA in order to ensure that such programs serve relief and rehabilitation purposes in conformity with this paragraph. Before the end of such period the Government and UNRRA will agree upon the procedure to be followed thereafter. Expenditure on such programs, however, shall, in default of agreement to the contrary, be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the budget charges which the Government normally establishes for similar activities.

(*d*) As an indication of its desire to participate in the co-operative endeavour represented by the relief and rehabilitation programs of UNRRA, the Government will, at the request of UNRRA and within limits to be agreed provide the Administration with funds for expenditure which it wishes to incur in Italy for warehousing, handling and transportation services in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas; further, the Government may at its discretion agree to provide UNRRA with funds for the procurement of supplies and services available in Italy for the relief and rehabilitation in other areas insofar as such procurement is not inconsistent with the economic requirements of Italy nor in conflict with the Government's engagements of an international character.

(*e*) The determination of the Director General referred to in Article IV above is subject to review, and the provisions of that Article are accordingly subject to revision by UNRRA.

ARTICLE VI: EXTENSION OF THE FIRST AGREEMENT

(*a*) Except insofar as modified by or in conflict with the present Agreement, the provisions of the First Agreement shall remain in force and shall be extended so as to apply to operations undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement.

(*b*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the relief and rehabilitation program provided for in Article II of the First Agreement will continue until such time as supplies and services costing up to an amount of fifty million dollars of foreign exchange shall have

been furnished; and the Government will add to the credit established pursuant to Section 2(*b*)(*i*) of Annex III of the First Agreement the balance of the sum in lire provided for in Article V of the First Agreement. Further, in order to complete the financial provisions of Section 2(*b*)(*ii*) of the said Annex III, the Government will, immediately after the signature of this Agreement, transfer to the UNRRA account the balance of the 15 per cent of five billion lire required for UNRRA's expenditure in accordance with the said Section 2(*b*)(*ii*).

(*c*) In order that the greatest possible share of the proceeds of sale furnished by UNRRA in accordance with this Agreement should be available for relief and rehabilitation projects in Italy, and in order to avoid unnecessary accounting, the Government will provide for UNRRA without charge : (*i*) transportation by rail, road, sea, and, in appropriate cases by air, for UNRRA personnel engaged on official business; (*ii*) inland telegraph and telephone facilities, in addition to the postal facilities provided for in the First Agreement; and (*iii*) insurance against third party risks or the appropriate procedure and means for meeting claims against UNRRA, and against all UNRRA personnel in Italy arising in the course of their official business.

ARTICLE VII: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the parties shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Moreover, if at any time after six months UNRRA should give notice of its intention to revise the provisions of Article IV, the Government may, within 15 days after receiving such notice, in turn give notice to UNRRA in writing, which shall effect the termination of this Agreement 15 days after its receipt by UNRRA. Notwithstanding the termination of this Agreement, Articles 2, 3, 5 and 6, and the provisions so specified in Article XVIII of the First Agreement, shall remain in force to the extent necessary for an orderly liquidation until such liquidation is completed.

[Annex I consists of Resolution No. 73: Relating to a Program of Relief and Rehabilitation Assistance in Italy.]

Excerpts from Letters Explaining the Supplementary Agreement

10*d*. ALCIDE DE GASPERI, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, TO SPURGEON M. KEENY, CHIEF, ITALY MISSION, 16 JANUARY 1946

2) The Italian Government has noted the contents of Article III (*c*) according to which the supplies and services originating from UNRRA, must be sold at prices, in Italian lire, guaranteeing an equitable distribution and ensuring that all the categories of the population benefit by them.

The Italian Government believes that in order to achieve the aims of relief and rehabilitation, the distribution of UNRRA supplies and services

and its relating price policy, cannot but belong to the framework of the general economic policy. Such policy, as is known, is directed to increase the purchasing power of all the categories of the population, but in order to achieve this objective with a degree of stability, it is necessary to take into consideration the economic normalcy which is an essential condition to any productive rehabilitation.

An application of the Agreement which would bring about two separate sets of prices might break the necessary unity of the economic system, compromising the above mentioned normalcy and making it impossible to achieve the aims of UNRRA which the Italian Government considers as its own.

The need for respecting the economic unity is clearly implied in the Agreement itself, where in Article III (*d*) *iii*, it is stated that the prices of sale of UNRRA supplies must be coordinated with those of similar prices of goods internally produced, and the Government adds, those from any other sources.

3) Consequently the eventual adjustments which might be necessary for certain limited categories of supplies through the application of a system bringing about an equalization of the prices of supplies from the various sources, are not necessarily contrary to the aims of relief and rehabilitation and at the same time meet the above mentioned needs of a unification of the internal market. Indeed, any eventual augmentation applied to UNRRA supplies increases the special funds of the net proceeds which the Italian Government binds itself to devote to aims of relief and rehabilitation in collaboration with UNRRA.

4) The Government is aware of the importance that this fund has in the work of relief and rehabilitation and intends to engage all its policy in the realization of the aims of UNRRA. Inasmuch as the war has specially hit the transport system, private houses and public works, and has deprived a large part of the population of any possibility of working, the Italian Government binds itself to devote such fund to the reconstruction of the transport system, private houses, public works and to assistance to returned soldiers and the neediest categories of people.

5) The Government takes note with regret that contrary to what was foreseen at the moment of preparing the Government allocation plan, the expenditures for the continuation of the original program of assistance and the program for non-Italian displaced persons must be deducted from the single presumed sum of 375 million dollars allocated to Italy. The Government, therefore, must formally beg that the sum be, in so far as possible, increased in order not to affect the plan already prepared by the Italian Government and agreed to by the Economic Section of A.C. [Allied Commission]. . . .

10e. SPURGEON M. KEENY TO ALCIDE DE GASPERI, 17 JANUARY 1946

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date relating to the draft supplementary Agreement between the Government of Italy and UNRRA. I have studied carefully your statement relating to the Government's economic policy in paragraphs 2 and 3. As you know, UNRRA is governed in such matters by the Resolutions of the UNRRA Council, in particular by Resolution 7 relating to relief distribution policies; and the Government has, in Article I of the First Agreement of March 8th, 1945, accepted the recommendations contained in the Resolutions of the Council. I am pleased to inform you that I am in agreement with the Government's statement of policy provided that it in no way conflicts with the UNRRA Resolutions.

I take note of the statement in paragraph 4 relating to the relief and rehabilitation projects to which the Government intends to devote the proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies. Generally speaking I am in agreement with this statement of policy, though I understand that further discussions will take place on this question after the Agreement has been signed.

With reference to paragraph 5 of your letter, I shall transmit to the Director General the hope of the Government that further funds may be made available for Italy. Indeed, I have already made such a request myself.

10f. Agreement between the Italian Government and UNRRA on the Use of the Lire Fund, Supplementary to the Agreements of 8 March 1945 and 19 January 1946, Signed by Lodovico Montini, Chairman, Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA, and Spurgeon M. Keeny, Chief, Italy Mission, 12 November 1947

WHEREAS, The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA) and the Government of Italy (hereinafter referred to as the Government) concluded an Agreement on 8 March, 1945 (hereinafter referred to as the First Agreement), and another Agreement on 19 January 1946 (hereinafter referred to as the Supplementary Agreement), for relief and rehabilitation assistance in Italy; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Article V of the Supplementary Agreement, the Government undertook to pay into a special account (hereinafter referred to as the Lire Fund) the net proceeds of sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by UNRRA; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with said Article V of the Supplementary Agreement, the Government undertook to use the Lire Fund (after deducting the expenses incurred by UNRRA in Italian currency) for relief

and rehabilitation programs agreed upon between the Government and UNRRA during the operation of the UNRRA Italian Mission in Italy; and it was further provided that the Government and UNRRA would agree upon the procedure to be followed thereafter; and

WHEREAS, By Resolution No. 97 of the UNRRA Council it was recommended that "the functions and responsibilities of the Administration in regard to the utilization of local proceeds or equivalent sums for . . . relief and rehabilitation work . . . be transferred at the appropriate time to the United Nations or to such specialised body as may be designated by the United Nations"; and

WHEREAS, By a Resolution adopted on the 24 March 1947, the United Nations Economic and Social Council agreed to take over certain UNRRA functions relating to proceeds of sale; and

WHEREAS, The Government and UNRRA desire to define the relief and rehabilitation projects financed by the use of the Lire Fund, and the functions and responsibilities to be taken over by the Italian Government and by UNRRA's successor organization with respect to the utilization of the Lire Fund:

The *Government of Italy* and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration* HAVE AGREED *as follows:*

ARTICLE I: TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY

As from the effective date of this Agreement, the authority and responsibility for the allocation of sums from the Lire Fund which, prior to the aforementioned date had been exercised jointly by the Government and UNRRA, will be exercised by the Government, subject to the provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE II: COLLECTION OF FUNDS

The Government will require prompt payment of all sums due to the Lire Fund from the consignees of UNRRA imported supplies and from any other source. In particular, the Government will complete as early as possible the ascertainment and determination of the actual transportation, warehousing and distribution expenditures, and fiscal charges, which in accordance with Article V (*a*) of the Supplementary Agreement, can be properly withheld by the consignees of UNRRA imported supplies, and will ensure that the total of the net proceeds are paid into the Lire Fund.

ARTICLE III: USE OF LIRE FUND

The Contracting Parties accept the principle that the Lire Fund should be used as promptly as possible and that priority should be given to meeting the most immediate needs of the Italian population arising from the consequences of the war.

ARTICLE IV: ALLOCATION OF SUMS

1. The Lire Fund will be used by the Government within five years after 1 January 1947, for the categories of relief and rehabilitation programs listed in Annex I, and at the annual rate of expenditure therein indicated.

2. Individual projects of relief and rehabilitation agreed upon between the Government and UNRRA at the effective date of this Agreement are listed in Annex II.

3. Within a given year the sums allocated to approved projects will be payable by the Government Agency referred to in Article X below on demand, at the rate which is required to meet the operational needs of such projects.

4. All amounts which, at the end of a given year, are not paid to an approved project at the rate agreed for that year, will be carried over to the next year for the same project, provided that the project has not been already completed.

ARTICLE V: THE RESERVE

1. Any and all amounts collected in the Lire Fund over and above the total of fifty-five billion lire indicated in Annex I will constitute the Reserve.

2. The Reserve will be used by the Government with the following order of priority:

(*a*) For the payment of any outstanding liability of UNRRA, including third party claims arising from contracts, torts, or any other cause.

(*b*) For the payment of expenses incurred in Italian currency within Italy and which in accordance with the Agreements between the Government and the individual international organizations successor to UNRRA are to be borne by the Government. Such organizations will include but are not limited to the International Refugee Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Children's Emergency Fund. The amounts to be allocated from the Lire Fund for this purpose will be agreed upon between the Government and the International Organizations concerned.

(*c*) For the purpose of meeting possible increased costs that may be incurred in connection with projects previously agreed with UNRRA.

(*d*) For the execution of projects not previously agreed with UNRRA but within the categories indicated in Annex I, subject to the provisions of Article VII below.

(*e*) For the execution of projects not previously agreed with UNRRA, and outside of the categories indicated in Annex I, provided that such projects are within the scope of relief and rehabilitation, and subject to the provisions of Articles VII and VIII below.

3. Any sums appropriated from the Reserve for the purposes listed in subpara (2) above, will be additional to the annual expenditures indicated

in Annex I, and will be payable, as required, by the Government Agency referred to in Article X below.

ARTICLE VI: PROVISION FOR UNEXPENDED BALANCE

The Contracting Parties accept the principle that the total amount of the Lire Fund will be spent within five years after 1 January 1947. If, however, at the end of the above period, there remain any unexpended credits or sums in the Lire Fund on account of recoverable loans or any other reason, such amounts will be considered as part of the Reserve and will be used in accordance with the provisions of Article V above.

ARTICLE VII: RELATIONSHIP WITH UNRRA EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

1. After the effective date of this Agreement, the Government will submit to the UNRRA European Regional Office quarterly reports on the utilization of the Lire Fund. Such reports will be rendered on form EF 2 (Annex III) or such other form as may be subsequently directed.

2. Furthermore, the Government will submit to the UNRRA European Regional Office any proposal to allocate sums from the Lire Fund for projects not previously agreed upon between the Government and UNRRA. The UNRRA European Regional Office will convey to the Government its comments within thirty days from the date of delivery; if no comments are received within such term, the proposals will become effective.

ARTICLE VIII: RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

1. Effective from the date to be notified by UNRRA, the Government will submit to the Secretary General of the United Nations or to such Organization as he may nominate the quarterly reports indicated in Article VII (1) above.

2. Furthermore, effective from the same date, the Government will advise the Secretary General of the United Nations or to such Organization as he may nominate of any changes in the allocation of the Lire Fund which involve the establishment of categories or projects not previously agreed upon between the Government and UNRRA. The Government will notify the proposal to make any change in sufficient time to enable the Secretary General or other Organization nominated by him to express its opinion on such proposal if so desired. If no comments are received within thirty days from the date of delivery, the proposals will become effective.

ARTICLE IX: LIMITS OF NEW PROJECTS OR CATEGORIES

Any new project or category which may be established to Article VII (2) and VIII (2) above, shall fall within the scope of relief and rehabilitation and shall not depart from the principles embodied in the Agreements between the Government and UNRRA.

ARTICLE X: IMPLEMENTATION OF TERMS OF AGREEMENT

The Government will take any measures and make such provisions as may be necessary for the execution of the provisions of this Agreement. The Administration for International Aid established under the Legislative Decree of 19 September, 1947, No. 1006, is the Government Agency directly responsible for the implementation of the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XI: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the exhaustion of all resources of the Lire Fund in the form of cash, credits or any other assets. Both English and Italian texts shall be authoritative.

ANNEX I: RATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE UNRRA LIRE FUND

	1947	*1948*	*1949*	*1950*	*1951*	*Total*
			(millions of lire)			
Health	2.500	3.500	2.000	1.500	1.500	11.000
Welfare	4.000	6.000	4.000	1.000	—	15.000
Housing	4.000	4.000	4.000	1.000	1.000	14.000
Agriculture	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	5.000
Enti Comunali di Consumo	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	5.000
UNRRA/Tessile (Special Reserve)	—	2.000	2.000	—	—	4.000
UNRRA Successor Agencies	1.000	—	—	—	—	1.000
	13.500	17.500	14.000	5.500	4.500	55.000
UNRRA/Tessile (Loans)	7.000	7.000				
	20.500	24.500				

ANNEX II: LIST OF LIRE FUND PROJECTS AGREED BETWEEN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND UNRRA WITHIN THE FIFTY-FIVE BILLION LIRE PLAN ESTABLISHED IN ANNEX I

Health

Anti-Malaria Campaign in Italy (Lire Fund Appropriation No. 16—dated 8/1/47)	Lit. 1.179.075.000.—
Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign (L.F.A. No. 23—27/3/47)	2.560.349.230.—
Anti-Trachoma Campaign (L.F.A. No. 24—27/3/47)	1.994.124.490.—
Port Sanitation (L.F.A. No. 25—27/3/47)	250.632.311.—
Anti-Malaria Campaign in Sardinia (L.F.A. No. 29—7/3/47)	1.294.337.925.—
Orthogenetic Institute (L.F.A. No. 43—30/5/47)	340.634.000.—
Mass Radiography Centres (L.F.A. No. 44—30/5/47)	149.724.940.—
Transport of Medical Supplies (L.F.A. No. 51—25/8/47)	100.000.000.—
Penicillin Plant (L.F.A. No. 65—11/11/47)	300.000.000.—
Post-Sanatorial Colonies	

(L.F.A. No. 67—11/11/47)		535.937.135.—	
O.N.M.I.			
(L.F.A. No. 68—11/11/47)		1.500.000.000.—	
Italian Red Cross			
(L.F.A. No. 69—11/11/47)		735.184.949.—	
Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Fellowships			
(L.F.A. No. 66—11/11/47)		60.000.000.—	
			11.000.000.000.—
UNRRA Welfare Program.			
(L.F.A. No. 62—11/11/47)	Lit.	15.000.000.000.—	15.000.000.000.—
Housing Program			
(L.F.A. No. 63—11/11/47)		14.000.000.000.—	14.000.000.000.—
Agriculture			
(L.F.A. No. 56—24/9/47)		5.000.000.000.—	5.000.000.000.—
Enti-Comunali di Consumo			
(Authorization dated 7/10/47)		5.000.000.000.—	5.000.000.000.—
UNRRA-Tessile Special Reserve			
(L.F.A. No. 64—11/11/47)		4.000.000.000.—	4.000.000.000.—
UNRRA Successor Agencies			
(L.F.A. No. 59—23/10/47)		1.000.000.000.—	1.000.000.000.—
Total Five-year Plan for the Lire Fund			Lit. 55.000.000.000.—

KOREA

See Appendix Six, Section II, Documents 2, 3

PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

[Although other emergency grants were made by UNRRA to the Philippine Commonwealth, these were the only formal statements of the terms under which the programs were to be carried out.]

Exchange of Letters

11*a*. FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA TO BRIGADIER GENERAL CARLOS P. ROMULO, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED STATES, 11 JUNE 1946

In a letter of March 28, 1946, to you, the Director General has confirmed his plan to make available to the Philippine Commonwealth an additional $3,000,000 emergency program. This program was approved by the Director General pursuant to powers granted him by the Resolution of the Central Committee adopted February 26, 1945. The program will be confined accordingly to the emergency purposes provided for in the Central Committee's Resolution. Furthermore, the Director General has in his announcement of the program specified that this $3,000,000 fund

is to be expended in the purchase of food and other essential supplies needed to relieve distress and starvation among the indigents in the Philippine Islands.

In order that this program shall be carried out in a manner consistent with these terms and also consistent with basic UNRRA policies, particularly those contained in Council Resolutions 2 and 7, I am asking that you signify on behalf of the Philippine Commonwealth your agreement with the conditions contained herein.

(1) All food and other essential supplies delivered to the Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration against this program shall be dispensed by it free of charge to, or for the care of, indigent persons.

(2) In the event that any of the food or other supplies delivered against this program are not appropriate for distribution free of charge and, with the consent of the UNRRA Administration, are sold by the Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the entire proceeds from such sales, or an equivalent sum, shall be devoted to the prompt purchase of other similar relief supplies which shall thereupon be dispensed free of charge to, or for the care of, indigent persons.

(3) The Philippine Commonwealth shall continue to provide to UNRRA on a non-reimbursable basis sufficient local currency to cover all local currency expenditures of UNRRA necessary to deliver food and supplies against this program and to observe their distribution in the Philippines, as well as to meet other local currency expenditures of UNRRA Missions in the Philippine Islands.

(4) The food and other supplies delivered against this program shall be distributed by the Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration without discrimination on account of race, religion or political belief and in a manner consistent with Council Resolutions 2 and 7.

(5) It is understood that the Philippine Commonwealth shall meet all shipping expenses incurred in this program and that, as a consequence thereof, the entire $3,000,000 shall be devoted by UNRRA to the purchase of food and other supplies against this program. The Philippine Commonwealth may charge these shipping expenses to the proceeds from sales of UNRRA supplies delivered against the earlier emergency programs.

11*b*. BRIGADIER GENERAL CARLOS P. ROMULO TO FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA, 12 JUNE 1946

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 11, 1946 advising of the terms and conditions under which the third emergency program of $3,000,000 will be carried out.

On behalf of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, I accept these terms and conditions as outlined in your letter.

12a. POLAND

Signed by Stefan Jedrychowski, Minister of Navigation and Foreign Trade, and Michail A. Menshikov, Head, Temporary Delegation to Poland, 14 September 1945

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of 9 November 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration), whose principal purpose is:

To plan, coordinate, 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;

and

WHEREAS, The Government of Poland (hereinafter referred to as the Government) is a signatory to the aforementioned Agreement of 9 November 1943, and has expressed its agreement with the Resolutions on Policy of the Council of the Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions); and

WHEREAS, Poland has been subjected to devastation and its people have suffered as a result of hostilities, occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy; and

WHEREAS, The Government has requested assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war in Poland; and

WHEREAS, The Administration desires to bring all practicable relief to the victims of war within the territory of Poland in accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions; and

WHEREAS, It is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practical application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding;

The *Government of Poland* represented by Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski, the Minister of Navigation and Foreign Trade, and *The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration* represented by Mr. Michail Menshikov, Deputy Director General, Head of the Temporary UNRRA Delegation to Poland, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

(*a*) In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions, the Administration will furnish liberated Poland with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, and the Government will cooperate

with the Administration for this purpose. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limits of the Administration's resources and available supplies and transport and in accordance with Council policies. The supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Poland is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement. In the case of certain categories of longterm equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership but furnish the use of such supplies during the life of this Agreement.

(*b*) The Government will present schedules of supplies it desires monthly, for periods of at least six months in advance of the time the supplies are desired. These schedules will provide insofar as possible quantities, specifications, and points for the delivery of the supplies. In recognition of many uncertainties including the uncertainty of the volume of shipping the Administration can obtain, the Government will also present priorities covering a period of at least three months with respect to supplies it desires, to guide the Administration in case the full amounts requested by the Government cannot be supplied. In case certain supplies could not for any reason have been scheduled for a period of six months in advance, the Government stipulates the right to request the Administration to forward these supplies in an earlier term. In turn the Administration will try its best to procure such earlier supplies. The Administration will also state its program of supplies to be delivered in response to the Government's request, giving notice as far in advance as practicable, and if possible at least three months ahead of the probable arrival of the supplies in ports of entry for Poland. The Administration will be glad, through its authorized representatives, to discuss its plans for supplies and communicate any changes therein at any time and to obtain from the Government its proposals for changes in the plans.

ARTICLE II: ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2, and 7 through 13. Wherever necessary the Government will take measures to insure that such policies are followed throughout the country.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(*a*) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Poland of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Ad-

ministration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7.

(*b*) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, which are destined for Poland, will be consigned to the Administration mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred and legal title in the property will be passed to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, as soon as they reach such designated ports of entry, or frontier points of Poland or such other ports designated by the Government of Poland, as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Administration and the Polish Government. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.

(*c*) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Council Resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration and receive its views regarding the plans for, and operations respecting, the distribution of supplies, including the following subjects: (*i*) the agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration; (*ii*) the allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers; (*iii*) price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically; (*iv*) rationing and price controls by commodity, by region, and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration; (*v*) the facilities and methods for handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(*d*) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will keep the Administration fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Poland. The system of distribution of these supplies in Poland will be based upon the Council Resolutions and the Government will afford representatives of the Administration opportunity to observe at all necessary stages the distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration and to discuss such distribution with the appropriate Governmental authorities.

(*e*) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for, and will cooperate with the Administration in, making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

ARTICLE IV: FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(*a*) The Government will, as requested, furnish the Administration with sufficient amounts of local currency to enable the Administration to meet its administrative and operating expenses incurred in Poland in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to Articles I, II, and III of this Agreement. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to, payments to personnel and costs of rent, storage, communications, transportation, and public services within the country.

(*b*) The Government will provide the Administration quarterly with a record of the net proceeds derived by the Government in the preceding quarter from the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration under this Agreement. The term "net proceeds" as herein used shall mean the gross proceeds less any expenditure incurred in the unloading, transport and distribution within the territory of Poland of the above-mentioned supplies and services. In lieu of a record of actual net proceeds, a lump sum approximation of proceeds may be mutually agreed upon by the Government and the Administration.

(*c*) It will be the policy of the Government to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes, within a reasonable time after the commencement of the Administration's operations in the country, funds equivalent in amount to the sums recorded as net proceeds under paragraph (*b*) hereof, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses under paragraph (*a*) hereof. Such relief and rehabilitation purposes may include, for example, the following activities: (*i*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial rehabilitation and the rehabilitation of public utilities; (*ii*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to health and welfare services; (*iii*) the care and movement of displaced persons in addition to such activities as have been undertaken pursuant to Article II of this Agreement; (*iv*) warehousing, handling, and transportation services required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas; (*v*) procurement of supplies and services available in Poland for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as such procurement is consistent with the economic requirements of Poland.

The Government will have discretion to determine what sums will be made available to the Administration pursuant to this paragraph (*c*).

(*d*) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (*c*) above. In addition, the Government will furnish the Administration with periodic reports on the expenditures made and receive the Administration's views regarding such expenditures. In those cases where funds are made available to the Administration for its activities pursuant to

paragraph (*c*) above, they shall be utilized in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Government and the Administration.

(*e*) At the end of the first six months of the Administration's operations in Poland under this Agreement, the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Article in the light of the needs and circumstances at the time.

ARTICLE V: ADMINISTRATION MISSION AND PERSONNEL

(*a*) The Administration will establish a mission in Poland which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions. The mission will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof with respect to the determination of relief and rehabilitation requirements and the furnishing of supplies, personnel required for the administration of services pursuant to Article II hereof, personnel required in connection with the distribution of supplies pursuant to Article III hereof, and such other personnel as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting, and financial activities within Poland pursuant to this Agreement.

(*b*) The Chief of the Administration mission, his deputies and major assistants will be appointed in agreement with the Government. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the Chief of the Administration mission.

(*c*) The Government will facilitate the admission and movement of Administration personnel in Poland pursuant to this Agreement.

(*d*) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity, and moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel who violate these standards.

(*e*) In pursuance of paragraph (*a*) above, the Administration shall be free to employ Polish subjects and permanent residents of Poland to the extent necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Government will furnish all practical assistance to enable the Administration to locate and employ suitable subjects and residents of Poland for its operations under this Agreement. Permanent residents in Poland or Polish subjects will be employed by the Administration only provided the Government's confirmation is obtained.

ARTICLE VI: FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES, AND IMMUNITIES

(*a*) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Administration, and to provide the Administration and its personnel with the facilities, privileges, immunities, and exemptions accorded by Poland to the Member Governments of the Administration and to the representatives, officials, and employees of similar rank of such

Member Governments. These privileges, immunities, and exemptions will not concern Polish subjects or permanent residents of Poland employed by the Administration.

(*b*) The Administration shall have the right, free from export controls or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by the Administration and located in or in transit through Poland.

(*c*) The Government will furnish or arrange to have furnished to the Administration services and facilities pursuant to arrangements made by mutual agreement between the Government and the Administration.

ARTICLE VII: TAXATION

(*a*) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature shall be immune from all taxes, fees, tolls, or duties imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority in Poland. The Administration shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority. The provisions of this Agreement shall not preclude the Government from collecting indirect taxes on the sale of supplies in accordance with current legislation.

(*b*) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or any other public authority on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration to its officers, employees or other Administration personnel who are not subjects of Poland or permanent residents thereof.

(*e*) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing principles. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16 to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

ARTICLE VIII: REPORTS AND RECORDS

(*a*) The Government will maintain adequate statistical records on relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities, and will consult with the Administration, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.

(*b*) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports, and information as the Administration shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE IX: MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

(*a*) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to modifications of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

(*b*) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE X: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement,

(*a*) The relations between the parties shall continue to be governed by the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions of the Council; and

(*b*) Articles IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in Poland are completed.

Letters Defining Status of Voluntary Agency Personnel Associated with UNRRA

12*b*. STEFAN JEDRYCHOWSKI, MINISTER OF NAVIGATION AND FOREIGN TRADE, TO BRIGADIER CHARLES MILLS DRURY, CHIEF, UNRRA MISSION TO POLAND, 16 FEBRUARY 1946

This is reply to your letter PM/G/187 of 21st January 1946, regarding the position of the personnel of such voluntary agencies as might possibly be associated with the UNRRA in its relief work in Poland.

The Agreement between the Administration and the Government of Poland does not contain any clause regarding this matter. The personnel of the voluntary agencies above-mentioned would, therefore, be entitled to enjoy privileges and immunities under the Agreement only in case of their assimilation to the status of the UNRRA workers.

In that case, the provision of Article V(*d*) would be strictly relevant ("The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity, and moral character of its personnel, and will discharge or recall such of its personnel who violate these standards").

Regarding the leaders and major assistants of the voluntary agencies, the provision of Article V (*b*) would also find application, that is to say, the leading members of the staff of these agencies would have to be appointed in agreement with the Polish Government.

I should, therefore, feel much obliged to you if you could let me know in advance, if possible, what organisations are likely to offer their cooperation as voluntary agencies, and also the names of their leading members.

12*c*. BRIGADIER CHARLES MILLS DRURY TO STEFAN JEDRYCHOWSKI, 21 FEBRUARY 1946

I thank you for your letter of the 16th of February, in which you advise that the Polish Government is prepared to grant to personnel of Foreign Voluntary Agencies sponsored by the Administration the assimilated status of corresponding UNRRA employees subject to the conditions that

(*a*) UNRRA will assure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of the personnel of Foreign Voluntary Agencies sponsored by it, or undertake to obtain the recall of such personnel as violate these standards.

(*b*) The chief representatives in Poland of Foreign Voluntary Agencies sponsored by UNRRA, their deputies and major assistants will be appointed in agreement with the Polish Government.

I am forwarding this advice to London, and will communicate with you as soon as I receive a reply.

13a. SAN MARINO

Signed by Gino Giacomini, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Spurgeon M. Keeny, Chief, Italy Mission, 14 July 1945

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of November 9, 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA); and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Resolutions of the Council of UNRRA, UNRRA is prepared to undertake certain relief and rehabilitation programs in San Marino similar to those authorized for Italy pursuant to Resolutions 58 and 57 (the texts of which are attached as Annex I and Annex II respectively); and

WHEREAS, By Resolution 60 of the Council (the text of which is attached as Annex III), UNRRA was authorized to carry out operations in San Marino for the care and repatriation or return of certain persons of other than United Nations nationality; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Resolution 47 of the Council (the text of which is attached as Annex IV), the Republic of San Marino (hereinafter referred to as the Republic) has requested UNRRA to remove and return or assist in the removal and return of Italian refugees and others found in its territory; and

WHEREAS, Pending the advice of the Sub-Committee of the Council under Resolution 23, the Director General of UNRRA has provisionally determined that the Republic is not at this time in a position to pay with

suitable means of foreign exchange for the programs and operations referred to; and

WHEREAS, The Republic has offered to cooperate in the programs and operations referred to and to contribute in other ways to the humanitarian work of UNRRA; and

WHEREAS, The Republic and UNRRA desire to define their mutual responsibilities with respect to relief and rehabilitation in San Marino and to establish the general lines of their cooperation;

The *Republic of San Marino*, represented by Prof. Gino Giacomini, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by Spurgeon M. Keeny, Chief of the UNRRA Mission in Italy, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: MUTUAL RECOGNITION

(*a*) The Republic recognizes the establishment of UNRRA by the Agreement of November 9, 1943, and the possession by UNRRA of the status and powers conferred upon it by that Agreement and accepts the broad principles of that Agreement and the recommendations contained in the Resolutions of the Council.

(*b*) UNRRA recognizes that, by the assumption of certain definite obligations under this Agreement, the Republic enters into a program of cooperation with UNRRA.

ARTICLE II: ASSISTANCE TO SAN MARINO

(*a*) Subject to the conditions and limitations provided in this Agreement, UNRRA will cooperate with the Republic in relief and rehabilitation programs, similar to those authorized in Italy by Resolution 58, for assistance to San Marino falling within the following categories and will furnish for such programs supplies and services as may be found necessary, at a cost not to exceed 30 thousand dollars of foreign exchange: (*i*) care of, and welfare services for, children and nursing and expectant mothers; (*ii*) assistance in the care and return to their homes of "displaced persons" of San Marino nationality; (*iii*) provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies.

(*b*) Such supplies and services will be furnished by UNRRA subject to the limitations imposed by military operations and necessities and by UNRRA's resources. They will be furnished by UNRRA only to the extent that need therefor is established and that mutually satisfactory working arrangements between the Republic and UNRRA are concluded.

ARTICLE III: OPERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND FOR EPIDEMIC CONTROL

UNRRA will undertake operations in San Marino for the care and repatriation or return to their homes of displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution 10 and of persons of other than United Nations nationality

or stateless persons, found in San Marino, who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom by action of the enemy, because of race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations and, under Resolution 47, will also assist in the repatriation of Italian nationals and others referred to in that Resolution. UNRRA will assist the Republic in operations in San Marino, similar to those authorized in Italy by Resolution 57, for the control of epidemics.

ARTICLE IV: WAIVER OF PAYMENT

In accordance with a provisional determination of the Director General made pursuant to Section 17 of Resolution 14, and subject to the advice of the Sub-Committee of the Council under Resolution 23, all relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by UNRRA in San Marino shall be provided without charge to the Republic.

ARTICLE V: FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF REPUBLIC

(*a*) As a contribution to the relief and rehabilitation programs of UNRRA, the Government, on its part, accepts the general principle that it should bear the expenses of UNRRA and the other expenses of the programs of assistance and operations contemplated by this Agreement which are incurred in local currency within San Marino; but, in the absence of further agreement of the Republic, this liability is limited to a sum in local currency corresponding to the cost in foreign exchange incurred by UNRRA for the services and supplies which it furnishes to San Marino. The liability thus assumed will be met by making funds available for payment of the following expenses: (*i*) expenses incurred in San Marino in local currency in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs contemplated by this Agreement; (*ii*) expenses of additional relief and rehabilitation programs in San Marino of similar character to those referred to in this Agreement.

(*b*) It is understood that the funds provided in accordance with this Article are to be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the budget charges which the Republic establishes for similar activities.

(*c*) The technical arrangements for effectuating the provisions of this Article are contained in Annex V.

ARTICLE VI: PRINCIPLES OF DISTRIBUTION AND ADMINISTRATION

The supplies and services provided by UNRRA will be distributed and administered in conformity with the policies of the Council. For example, there must be no discrimination among possible beneficiaries because of race, creed, or political belief, and such supplies and services must not be used as a political weapon. Reference is made particularly to Resolutions 2, 7 to 10, and 58.

ARTICLE VII: MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Republic will have the responsibility for the distribution of supplies and administration of services furnished in accordance with this Agreement. Such distribution shall be in accordance with plans which are agreed upon between the Republic and UNRRA. In order to recover part of its expenditures under this Agreement, the Republic may distribute some of such supplies through sales, but only so long as this procedure is consistent with the policies of the Council, particularly with the following policy as stated in Resolution 7, Section 3: "Distribution should be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities." Proceeds of any sales will be the property of the Republic.

ARTICLE VIII: UNRRA MISSION AND PERSONNEL

The UNRRA Italian Mission will represent UNRRA in order to assure the good functioning of the relief and rehabilitation programs contemplated by this Agreement. For the sake of the necessary cooperation between the Republic and UNRRA, the Republic will admit the personnel of the Mission to its territory and authorize the Mission, in the latter's discretion, to establish a local office and staff.

ARTICLE IX: WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

The Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission and the Consul-General of the Republic at Rome are hereby authorized by UNRRA and the Republic to conclude, on their behalf and after such consultation as may be practical and desirable, all supplementary agreements necessary to the execution of the purposes of this Agreement; and they are designated as responsible on behalf of the two parties for the fulfillment of the respective obligations of the parties under this Agreement.

ARTICLE X: DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES

The supplies to be furnished to San Marino by UNRRA in conformity with Article II or Article III will be consigned to the UNRRA Italian Mission. The transfer of such supplies to the Republic or its designees, against appropriate receipts, will be at such points as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Republic and UNRRA.

ARTICLE XI: FURNISHING OF LOCAL PROPERTY

As additional evidence of its cooperation with UNRRA, the Republic will secure for UNRRA by requisitioning, if necessary, any real or personal property which is located in San Marino and which UNRRA and the Republic, in accordance with the procedure provided by Article IX, agree to be necessary for the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs pursuant to this Agreement.

ARTICLE XII: PUBLICITY

The Republic will afford UNRRA opportunity for, and will cooperate with UNRRA in, making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of supplies furnished by UNRRA and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by UNRRA.

ARTICLE XIII: REPORTS AND RECORDS

The Republic will maintain adequate statistical and other records on relief and rehabilitation operations and will consult with UNRRA, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records. It will furnish UNRRA with such reports, records, and information as UNRRA shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation and necessary to the discharge of UNRRA's responsibilities.

ARTICLE XIV: IMMUNITIES, FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND EXEMPTIONS

(*a*) UNRRA and its personnel of other than San Marino nationality, in the performance of their official functions, will be accorded the immunities, facilities, privileges, and exemptions recommended by the Resolutions of the Council.

(*b*) UNRRA, its assets, property, income, operations and transactions and the salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by UNRRA to its personnel of other than San Marino nationality and non-resident in San Marino, shall be immune from all taxes and duties of any kind imposed by the Republic or any other public authority in San Marino.

ARTICLE XV: OPERATIONAL EXEMPTIONS AND FACILITIES

The operations of the programs contemplated by this Agreement will benefit by the following exemptions and facilities: (*i*) exemption from every tax or duty; (*ii*) postal franchise; (*iii*) free transportation of supplies and other material over transportation facilities operated by the Republic.

ARTICLE XVI: RE-EXPORT OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

UNRRA shall have the right, free from export controls or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by UNRRA and located in, or in transit through, San Marino; but such shipments shall be subject to reasonable inspection by the Republic to determine that they come within the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XVII: COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS

The operations contemplated by this Agreement shall commence at a date to be agreed between the Republic and UNRRA as early as possible.

ARTICLE XVIII: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding such termination of this Agreement, Articles I, III, V through VIII, XI, XII, and XIV through XVI of this Agreement and the provisions of Annex V, shall remain in force to the extent necessary for an orderly liquidation until such liquidation is completed.

The five Annexes attached hereto are a part of this Agreement.

[Annexes I–IV consist of Resolutions 58, 57, 70, 47 respectively.]

13*b*. ANNEX V. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Section 1: Implementing Legislation. The Republic undertakes to promulgate such legislation as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of this Agreement and, in particular, to confirm for the territory of San Marino, the possession by UNRRA of the status and powers conferred upon it by the Agreement of November 9, 1943.

Section 2: Financial Provisions. (*a*) In order to carry out the obligations undertaken by the Republic pursuant to Article V of this Agreement, the following provisions are agreed upon: (*i*) On or before the first day of August 1945 and on or before the first day of each calendar quarter thereafter, UNRRA shall report to the Republic the estimated amount of the cost, incurred in foreign currency (and not previously reported), of all supplies and services expected to be furnished by UNRRA for relief and rehabilitation programs under this Agreement, up to the end of the quarter in which such date falls. As actual costs are ascertained, UNRRA shall make adjustments to reflect them in the first subsequent quarterly report. On or before the tenth day following the date on which the report is due, the Republic shall establish credit in an amount in lire equivalent at the then official rate of exchange to the cost so reported. This credit shall be available for disbursement at any time during the life of the Agreement in accordance with its terms. For the purposes of this paragraph the terms "calendar quarter" and "quarter" refer to a three-month period commencing January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1. (*ii*) Upon request, the Republic shall, from time to time, transfer to the account of UNRRA such amounts out of the credit so established as UNRRA may deem necessary (1) for payment of any administrative or operating expenses incurred by UNRRA in local currency within San Marino in the execution of the programs undertaken pursuant to this Agreement (2) for the maintenance of an adequate working balance for such purposes. (*iii*) In addition to the utilization of the local currency credit for the purposes set forth in paragraph (*ii*) above, the Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission, in agreement with the Consul General of the Republic at Rome, may authorize the use of the balance of such credit by UNRRA or the

Republic for other purposes in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Republic and UNRRA such as for example, the payment of the Republic's expenses in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to this Agreement.

(*b*) UNRRA shall have the right to use its local currency holdings free from restrictions on circulation in San Marino and shall have the right to exchange freely such currency into any other type of local currency used in San Marino.

(*c*) The determination of the Director General, referred to in Article IV of this Agreement, is subject to review, and the provisions of Article IV are accordingly subject to revision by UNRRA, but no such revision shall be effective before the end of six months after the date of this Agreement.

Section 3: Personnel. (*a*) The Republic will facilitate the admission and movement of UNRRA personnel in San Marino pursuant to this Agreement and will furnish all practicable assistance to enable UNRRA to locate and employ qualified residents of San Marino for its operations under this Agreement.

(*b*) UNRRA will assure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of its personnel, and it will discharge or recall any of its personnel who violate these standards.

(*c*) As used in this Agreement, the term "UNRRA personnel" includes, in addition to employees of UNRRA, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of UNRRA in operations for which UNRRA has direct responsibility.

Section 4: Furnishing of Local Property. Property referred to in Article XI shall be furnished to UNRRA without charge on a lease or loan basis, or, if the property is expendable, title to it shall be transferred to UNRRA without charge. The Republic shall assume the defence against, and liability under, all claims asserted on account of the use or transfer of the property or its damage, deterioration, destruction, consumption or loss. UNRRA will use reasonable efforts to protect, and to prevent damage or destruction to, or loss of, such of the property as is non-expendable, but assumes financial liability to the Republic therefor only to the extent that such liability may be based upon the wilful or negligent acts of its agents. UNRRA will return to the Republic all such property (expendable or non-expendable) remaining on hand when no longer needed for its programs. The reasonable cost of performance of its obligations under this Section shall be credited to the Republic against its obligation to bear UNRRA's local currency expenses under Article V.

Section 5: Taxation. If in the case of any particular tax or duty it is determined by UNRRA that it is more practical for UNRRA in the first instance to pay the tax or duty than to assert the immunity granted by Articles XIV and XV, the Republic will promptly reimburse to UNRRA the amount of such payment. This obligation is an addition to any obliga-

tion under Article V. This provision will, as a matter of policy, be used by UNRRA only where assertion of tax immunity is impossible or difficult. It will be regarded by UNRRA, in other words, as a last resort.

14a. UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Signed by Anatoli M. Baranovsky, Member of the UNRRA Council for the Ukrainian SSR, and Herbert H. Lehman, 18 December 1945

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of 9 November 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration) whose principal purpose is:

To plan, coordinate, 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;

and

WHEREAS, The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (hereinafter referred to as the Government) has expressed its accord with the aforementioned Agreement of 9 November 1943, and with the Resolutions on Policy of the Council of the Administration, hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions; and

WHEREAS, The Ukrainian S.S.R. has been subject to devastation and its people have suffered as the result of hostilities and occupation by the enemy, and the people of the Ukrainian S.S.R. actively resisted in the struggle against the enemy and contributed a great share in defeating the common enemy of the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, The Government has requested assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war and enemy occupation in the Ukrainian S.S.R.; and

WHEREAS, The Administration in accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions as well as in accordance with its desire to bring relief to victims of the war and enemy occupation within the territory of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with Resolution 14 of the Council and the Administration, the Director General has determined that due to the extensive loss and damage to the economy of the Ukrainian S.S.R. during this war and occupation by the enemy, the Government of the Ukrainian S.S.R. is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation which the Administration will furnish the Ukrainian S.S.R.; and

WHEREAS, It is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Govern-

ment and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practical application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding:

The *Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*, represented by Anatoli M. Baranovsky, Member of the Council of UNRRA for the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by Herbert H. Lehman, Director General, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

(*a*) In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions, the Administration will furnish the Ukrainian S.S.R. with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, and the Government will cooperate with the Administration for this purpose. The Administration will strive within the limits of its resources to procure before July 1, 1946 relief and rehabilitation supplies to meet the request of the Ukrainian S.S.R. for assistance in the amount of $189,000,000 and, subject to available transport, to furnish such supplies as soon as available to the Ukrainian S.S.R. in accordance with Council policies. Supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that the Ukrainian S.S.R. is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement.

(*b*) The Government will advise in advance the Administration concerning all changes or alterations which it desires, in the request submitted to the Administration. In turn, the Administration will state its program and schedule of supplies to be delivered in response to the Government's request. The Administration will do its best to arrange that such statement shall be given not less than three (3) months prior to the expected arrival of the cargo at the port of destination. The Administration will be willing to discuss with the Government its plans for supply, to notify the Government of any alterations proposed to be made in such plans and to obtain from the Government its proposals for changes in said plans.

ARTICLE II: ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above, will be administered in accordance with the plans agreed upon by the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the Council, in particular those stated in Resolutions 2 and 7 through 13.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(*a*) The Government having responsibility for the distribution within the Ukrainian S.S.R. of the relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will make such distribution itself through its channels. The supplies furnished by the Administration will be distributed for relief of the people of liberated territories; in particular, such supplies will be distributed among the persons who are victims of Fascist atrocities, orphans, widows of persons lost in the struggle against the enemy, and other categories of the population who need relief as a result of the war. The Government in the distribution of the supplies for relief and rehabilitation, will follow the policy of the Administration stated in Resolutions 2, 7, 11, 12 and 13.

(*b*) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, which are destined for the Ukrainian S.S.R., will be consigned to the Administration mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred and legal title in the property will be passed to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, as soon as they reach such designated ports of entry, or frontier points of the Ukrainian S.S.R. or such other ports designated by the Government, as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Administration and the Government. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedure for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.

(*c*) The supplies furnished by the Administration having industrial character will be used by the Government for the purpose of the rehabilitation of the economy of the territories devastated as a result of the invasion of the enemy, in accordance with the policies of the Council, particularly those stated in Resolutions 1 and 12.

(*d*) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration periodically concerning the quantity of the supplies received and distributed in each administrative region, the groups of consumers and kind of relief, as well as concerning the proceeds from the sale of the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(*e*) The Government will permit the Administration to use special labels and markings on the containers of the supplies and on the equipment furnished by the Administration. Prior to the use of such special labels and markings, their wording will be agreed upon by the Administration with the Government.

ARTICLE IV: FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(*a*) The Government will not be bound by any provision with regard to the procedure and system of distribution of relief and rehabilitation

supplies furnished by the Administration, although the Government agrees that the distribution of such supplies will be in accordance with the provisions of Article III of this Agreement.

(*b*) The Government may, when it deems it reasonable and in accordance with Article III, sell the supplies furnished by the Administration under the Agreement. All proceeds from such sale of supplies furnished by the Administration will be put in the special account of the Government in the State Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Government will furnish the Administration periodically with information concerning the amount and expenditures made from such proceeds.

(*c*) The proceeds minus the usual distribution and transportation costs will be utilized by the Government for the reestablishment of schools, hospitals, nurseries and nursery schools, homes of invalids, orphans and aged persons, as well as to provide relief for the other categories of people who, due to the effect of the war, are not in a position to pay for such relief. The Government's undertaking to utilize the net proceeds for relief, under this paragraph, is applicable to the net proceeds, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses. The local currency expenses of the mission will be paid by the Government in accordance with terms to be agreed upon between the Government and the Administration.

ARTICLE V: ADMINISTRATION'S MISSION AND PERSONNEL

(*a*) The Government agrees that for purposes of liaison between the Government and the Administration on the matter of furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies under this Agreement, the Administration will establish in the Ukrainian S.S.R. its mission. The Government will keep the Administration fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within the Ukrainian S.S.R. and will afford the mission opportunity to observe such distribution at all necessary stages. The Government will facilitate the fulfillment of the duties of the mission in the Ukrainian S.S.R. in accordance with this Agreement. The headquarters of the mission will be determined by agreement between the Administration and the Government.

(*b*) The Chief of the mission and other officials will be appointed by the Administration in agreement with the Government. The authority delegated to the Chief of the mission shall conform to the provision in paragraph (*a*) of this Article.

(*c*) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of its personnel and will discharge, recall or dismiss such of its personnel who violate these standards. The Government is entitled to request the Administration to discharge, recall or dismiss such of the Administration's personnel who violate these standards.

(*d*) The Government will furnish all practical facilities for the Administration to employ Soviet citizens to the extent necessary for the

Administration to discharge its functions under this Agreement. All mission employees who are Soviet citizens shall be hired with the consent of the Government of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

(*e*) All employees of the mission who are Soviet citizens shall receive compensation equal to that received for similar work in the offices and organizations of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

ARTICLE VI: FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

The Government will grant to the mission and its personnel, in accordance with its constitutional procedure, privileges, facilities and immunities similar to those granted by the Government to diplomatic missions and their personnel; in particular, inviolability of the Archives of the mission and the premises of the official headquarters, exemption from taxes, immunity from suit and legal process provided however, that such immunity from suit and legal process shall be with regard to the activities of the officials of the mission which they exercise within the scope of their authority under this Agreement.

ARTICLE VII: TAXATION

(*a*) The Administration, its assets, income, property and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature which are connected with furnishing to the Ukrainian S.S.R. relief and rehabilitation supplies shall be exempt from all taxes, fees and duties, imposed by the Government or any subdivision thereof.

(*b*) The Government also will grant exemption from taxes, fees, duties, salaries or remuneration for personal services paid by the Administration to its officials, employees and other personnel (as provided in Article V hereof) who are not Soviet citizens, imposed by the Government or any subdivision thereof provided that such exemption will not extend to any indirect taxes including consumer's taxes.

ARTICLE VIII: MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

(*a*) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any suggestion which may be made by either party with regard to modification of this Agreement and any such modification shall be by mutual consent.

(*b*) The high contracting parties shall, if necessary and desirable to, enter into subsequent Agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE IX: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect immediately from the date of its execution and remain in force to July 1, 1946. Not later than three (3) months

prior to said date of expiration of this Agreement, the parties will commence negotiations for the prolongation of this Agreement for a new period.

Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement, Articles IV, V, VI and VII shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in the Ukrainian S.S.R. are completed.

This Agreement has been made in five (5) copies, three of which are in English and two in Ukrainian. Both English and Ukrainian texts are equally authentic for the contracting parties.

Explanatory Letters

14*b*. HERBERT H. LEHMAN TO ANATOLI M. BARANOVSKY, MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF UNRRA FOR THE UKRAINIAN S.S.R., 18 DECEMBER 1945

In order that there may be no misunderstanding with respect to operations under the Agreement which has been under discussion between representatives of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and this Administration, I should like to set forth the position of this Administration on several points discussed in recent conversations.

1. The Administration will furnish the Government before the 15th day of each month a schedule of the supplies tentatively programmed for shipment to the Ukrainian S.S.R. during the following month.

2. It is understood that the reference in Article I(*a*) to $189,000,000 is not intended to settle the outstanding question as to whether this amount refers to the landed cost of the supplies furnished by UNRRA or the FAS cost. This question will be determined at a later time.

3. With reference to the second sentence of Article I(*a*) it is understood that the word "resources" as used in that sentence includes not only the financial resources of the Administration but also the supplies and facilities available for Administration use.

4. The Administration mission will be under instruction to transfer title to all supplies furnished (with the exception of the long-term equipment discussed below) to the Government of the Ukrainian S.S.R. or its designee on board ship as soon as the supplies reach the port of discharge designated by the Government. In no case will relief and rehabilitation supplies be distributed by the Administration in the Ukraine.

5. With respect to certain long-term equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership but furnish the use of such equipment during the life of the Agreement. This policy is in conformity with Mr. Hendrickson's statement of 28 June 1945 to the Standing Technical Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation. The policy may be applied to the following types of equipment: locomotives and other railroad rolling stock, and electric power generators.

6. The Administration will not, except in agreement with the Government of the Ukraine, divert supplies which have been shipped for the Ukraine but which have not yet arrived at the agreed port of entry.

7. In connection with Article 5(*a*) concerning the mission, it is understood that the Administration will limit the number of personnel brought into the Ukraine to those necessary to the discharge of Administration responsibility under the agreement. It is the Administration's plan to establish a mission in the Ukraine which will have not more than fifteen officials. In addition to the fifteen officials we would expect to employ Soviet citizens as stenographic and clerical personnel except in instances where the Chief of the Mission would deem it desirable to bring in secretaries or clerks from abroad. Furthermore the Administration would expect to have at each of the ports receiving UNRRA supplies one man who may be a national of any one of the United Nations, including the Soviet Union.

8. In connection with Article 5(*b*) it is understood that the Administration will be prepared to show the representatives of the Government the letter delegating authority to the Chief of the Mission prior to the Mission's arrival in the Ukrainian S.S.R. In addition, the Administration will be prepared to discuss with the Government representatives any questions with respect to the authority of the Mission Chief on which they have reservations or doubts. However, it is understood that the final decision with respect to the authority of the Mission Chief will remain with the Director General in conformity with the terms of the Agreement.

14*c*. I. KOZULIA, ACTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR IN UNRRA, TO HERBERT H. LEHMAN, 28 JANUARY 1946

In reply to your letter of December 18, 1946 I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the Ukrainian SSR believe that the statement, given in your letter about the Administration's position concerning certain paragraphs of the signed Agreement is not caused by necessity.

Moreover, the Understanding of the terms of the signed Agreement, stated in some paragraphs of your letter, is unilateral and differs from the meaning of the signed Agreement.

Therefore, the above mentioned letter cannot be considered as a document binding the Government of the Ukrainian SSR in any respect. If, in the process of carrying the Agreement into effect, any necessity for conclusion of additional agreements on any questions appears, it will be possible to reach mutual understanding in each individual case.

Letters Extending the Agreement with the Ukrainian SSR

14*d*. ANATOLI M. BARANOVSKY TO FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA, 30 MAY 1946

I have the honor of informing you that the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is expressing its wish to extend for a

new period the Agreement of December 18th, 1945, between the Government of the Ukrainian SSR and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In accordance with the above, the Government of the Ukrainian SSR extends for the new period ending December 31st, 1946, all the terms of its Agreement with the Administration of December 18th, 1945.

14*e*. FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA TO ANATOLI M. BARANOVSKY, 30 MAY 1946

In response to your letter of today's date, I have the honor of informing you that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is expressing its wish to extend for a new period the Agreement of December 18th, 1945, between the Administration and the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

In accordance with the above, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration extends for a new period ending December 31st, 1946, all the terms of its Agreement with the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of December 18th, 1945.

It is understood that in extending the Agreement for the new period, the Administration will, at the same time, undertake all measures to fulfill the provisions of Article I, Paragraph (*a*), in accordance with which it undertakes to strive within the limits of its resources to procure before July 1st, 1946, relief and rehabilitation supplies to meet the request of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic for assistance in the amount of $189,000,000 and, subject to available transport, to furnish such supplies as soon as available to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in accordance with Council policies.

15a. YUGOSLAVIA

Signed by Nikola L. Petrovic, Minister of Commerce and Supply, and Roy F. Henderickson, Deputy Director General, 24 March 1945

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of 9 November 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration) whose principal purpose is:

To plan, coordinate, 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;

and

WHEREAS, The Government of Yugoslavia (hereinafter referred to as the Government) is a signatory to the aforementioned Agreement of 9 November 1943, and has expressed its agreement with the Resolutions on

Policy of the Council of the Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions); and

WHEREAS, Yugoslavia has been subjected to devastation and its people have suffered as a result of hostilities, occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy; and

WHEREAS, The Government has requested assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war in Yugoslavia upon the termination of the period of military responsibility for civilian relief; and

WHEREAS, The Administration desires to bring all practicable relief to the victims of war within the territory of Yugoslavia and in accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with the Resolution 14 of the Council of the Administration, the Director General has determined that due to the extensive loss and damage to its economy during this war fought in the common cause of the United Nations Yugoslavia is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation of Yugoslavia; and

WHEREAS, It is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practical applications of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding;

The *Government of Yugoslavia*, represented by Ing. Nikola L. Petrovic, Minister of Commerce and Supply, and the *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*, represented by Mr. Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I: FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

(*a*) In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions, the Administration will furnish Yugoslavia with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services upon the termination of the period of military responsibility for civilian relief, and the Government will cooperate with the Administration for this purpose. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of the Administration's resources and available supplies and transport and in accordance with Council policies. The supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Yugoslavia is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement. In the case of certain categories of long-term equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to

special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership but furnish the use of such supplies during the life of this Agreement.

(*b*) The Government will present schedules of supplies it desires monthly, for periods of at least six months in advance of the time the supplies are desired. These schedules will provide insofar as possible quantities, specifications, and points for the delivery of the supplies. In recognition of many uncertainties including the uncertainty of the volume of shipping the Administration can obtain, the Government will also present priorities covering a period of at least three months with respect to supplies it desires, to guide the Administration in case the full amounts requested by the Government cannot be supplied. In turn, the Administration will state its program of supplies to be delivered in response to the Government's request, giving notice as far in advance as practicable, and if possible at least three months ahead of the probable arrival of the supplies in ports of entry for Yugoslavia. The Administration will be glad, through its authorized representatives, to discuss its plans for supplies and communicate any changes therein at any time and to obtain from the Government its proposals for changes in the plans.

ARTICLE II: ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2, and 7 through 13. Wherever necessary the Government will take measures to insure that such policies are followed throughout the country. Supplementary agreements will be concluded between the Administration and the Government in regard to the organization of relief and rehabilitation services. In these agreements will be provided that the Government will administer the aforementioned services and afford the necessary funds for the execution of services which shall be derived from the proceeds of the sale of relief supplies and the Administration will provide the Government with the personnel and necessary supplies.

ARTICLE III: TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(*a*) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Yugoslavia of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7.

(*b*) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, which are destined for Yugoslavia, will be consigned to the Administration mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred and legal title in the property will be passed to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, as soon as they reach such designated ports

of entry, or frontier points of Yugoslavia or such other ports designated by the Government of Yugoslavia, as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Administration and the Yugoslav Government. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.

(*c*) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Council Resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration and receive its views regarding the plans for, and operations respecting, the distribution of supplies, including for example the following subjects: (*i*) the agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration; (*ii*) the allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers; (*iii*) price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically; (*iv*) rationing and price controls by commodity, by region, and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration; (*v*) the facilities and methods for handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(*d*) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will keep the Administration adequately informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Yugoslavia. The system of distribution of these supplies in Yugoslavia will be based upon the Council Resolutions and the Government will afford representatives of the Administration opportunity to observe at all necessary stages the distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration and to discuss such distribution with the appropriate governmental authorities.

(*e*) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for, and will cooperate with the Administration in making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

ARTICLE IV: FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

(*a*) The Government will, when requested, furnish the Administration with sufficient amounts of local currency to enable the Administration to meet its administrative and operating expenses incurred in Yugoslavia in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to Articles I, II and III of this Agreement. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to, payments to personnel and costs of rent, storage, communications, transportation, and public services within the country.

(*b*) The Government will provide the Administration quarterly with a

record of the net proceeds derived by the Government in the preceding quarter from the sale, lease, or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration under this Agreement. In lieu of a record of actual net proceeds, a lump sum approximation of proceeds may be mutually agreed upon by the Government and the Administration.

(*c*) It will be the policy of the Government to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes, within a reasonable time after the commencement of the Administration's operations in the country, funds equivalent in amount to the sums recorded as net proceeds under paragraph (*b*) hereof, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses under paragraph (*a*) hereof. Such relief and rehabilitation purposes may include, for example, the following activities: (*i*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, including the public utilities; (*ii*) activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to health and welfare services; (*iii*) the care and movement of displaced persons in addition to such activities as have been undertaken pursuant to Article II of this Agreement; (*iv*) warehousing, handling, and transportation services required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas; (*v*) procurement of supplies and services available in Yugoslavia for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as such procurement is consistent with the economic requirements of Yugoslavia. The Government will have discretion to determine what sums will be made available to the Administration pursuant to this paragraph.

(*d*) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (*c*) above. In addition, the Government will furnish the Administration with periodic reports of the expenditures made and receive the Administration's views regarding such expenditures. In those cases where funds are made available to the Administration for its activities pursuant to paragraph (*c*) above they shall be utilized in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Government and the Administration.

(*e*) At the end of the first six months of the Administration's operations in Yugoslavia under this Agreement, the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Article in the light of the needs and circumstances at the time.

(*f*) All financial operations of the Administration in Yugoslavia including its transactions in foreign currency will be carried out utilizing the services of the National Bank of Yugoslavia or banks designated by it.

ARTICLE V: ADMINISTRATION MISSION AND PERSONNEL

(*a*) The Administration will establish a mission in Yugoslavia which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions. The mis-

sion will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof with respect to the determination of relief and rehabilitation requirements and the furnishing of supplies, personnel required for the administration of services pursuant to Article II hereof, personnel required in connection with the distribution of supplies pursuant to Article III hereof, and such other personnel as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting and financial activities within Yugoslavia pursuant to this Agreement.

The Headquarters of the Mission will be situated at the seat of the Government.

(*b*) The chief of the Administration mission, his deputies and major assistants will be appointed in agreement with the Government. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the chief of the Administration Mission.

(*c*) The Government will facilitate the admission and movement of Administration personnel in Yugoslavia pursuant to this Agreement as recommended by Resolution 36.

(*d*) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity and moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel who violate these standards. The Government is entitled to request the Administration to discharge or recall such of the Administration's personnel who violate these standards.

(*e*) The term "Administration personnel" as used in this Agreement includes, in addition to employees of the Administration, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration within the limits of the Resolution 9(3).

(*f*) In pursuance of paragraph (*a*) above, the Administration shall be free to employ Yugoslav subjects and permanent residents of Yugoslavia to the extent necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Government will furnish all practical assistance to enable the Administration to locate and employ suitable subjects and residents of Yugoslavia for its operations under this Agreement. Permanent residents in Yugoslavia or Yugoslav subjects will be employed by the Administration only provided, the Government's confirmation is obtained.

(*g*) All locally engaged personnel will be paid at the prevailing scale of wages for similar employment in Yugoslavia.

ARTICLE VI: FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

(*a*) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Administration and to assist the Administration in obtaining such services and facilities as may be required to carry out its operations within Yugoslavia.

(*b*) The Government will accord the Administration the following facilities, privileges, immunities and exemptions; (*i*) immunity from suit and legal process, except with the consent of, or so far as is provided for,

in any contract entered into by or on behalf of, the Administration; (*ii*) inviolability of the archives of the Administration and of the premises of its official business Headquarters at the seat of the Government; (*iii*) such exemptions from or facilities in respect of foreign exchange control as are granted to representatives of governments which are members of the Administration.

(*c*) The Government will take any steps that may be necessary to enable the Administration to exercise within the jurisdiction of the Government the powers conferred on the Administration by Article I, paragraph 1, of the Agreement of 9 November 1943.

(*d*) The Government will accord to the personnel of the Administration when engaged on the business of the Administration the following privileges and immunities: (*i*) immunity from legal process of any kind in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity and falling within their functions as such; (*ii*) the same immunities from immigration restrictions, alien registration and military service obligations, and the same facilities as regards exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives, officials and employees of similar ranks of other member governments;

Provided that the foregoing privileges and immunities will not be accorded to nationals or permanent residents of Yugoslavia except to the extent determined by the Government.

(*e*) The Government will expedite to the extent possible supplies and equipment of the Administration in transit, and it will exempt such supplies and equipment of the Administration from adverse legal action or seizure.

(*f*) The Government will accord the official correspondence of the Administration the same treatment as is accorded by them to the official correspondence of member governments, including: (*i*) priorities for telephone and telegraph communications, whether cable or radio, and for mail transmitted by pouch or by courier; (*ii*) government rebates for official telegrams; (*iii*) diplomatic status for couriers and pouches of the Administration; (*iv*) under appropriate safeguards, exemption from censorship of the official correspondence of the Administration; (*v*) appropriate arrangements for the use of codes and of cable addresses for the telegraphic correspondence of the Chief of the UNRRA Mission at the seat of Government, to and from points outside of Yugoslavia.

The Government will accord the Administration appropriate postal facilities, including such franking privileges or arrangements for the use of specially printed or over-printed stamps as may be possible.

(*g*) The Administration will from time to time present to the Government the names of members of the mission in Yugoslavia who are entitled to the benefits mentioned in Articles V, VI, VII of this Agreement.

(*h*) Administration personnel who are nationals of Yugoslavia but who are not permanent residents of Yugoslavia and who have by naturalization

or otherwise acquired another nationality, shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities under this Article and under Article VII as Administration personnel who are not nationals of Yugoslavia or permanent residents thereof. The Government will examine cases relating to those persons who are nationals of Yugoslavia but who are not its permanent residents and who by naturalization or otherwise acquired another nationality. (*i*) The Administration shall have the right, free from export control or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by the Administration and intended for use in countries other than Yugoslavia but temporarily located in or in transit through Yugoslavia.

ARTICLE VII: TAXATION

(*a*) The Administration, its assets, property, income, and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature shall be immune from all taxes, fees, tolls or duties imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority in Yugoslavia. The Administration shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority. Notwithstanding the above the Administration agrees to collect from its officers and employees who are Yugoslav subjects or permanent residents of Yugoslavia, such taxes as are normally in Yugoslavia collected through the medium of employers. Nor shall the provisions of this Article preclude the Yugoslav Government from collecting indirect taxation from the sale of supplies in accordance with current legislation. The Government shall be under no obligation to refund any taxes so collected.

(*b*) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or any other public authority on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration or by non-indigenous voluntary relief societies to its officers, employees or other Administration personnel (as defined in Article V hereof) who are not nationals of Yugoslavia or permanent residents thereof. Exemption from taxation granted to non-Yugoslav officers and employees of the Administration shall not entitle them to claim reimbursement of any indirect taxes and more particularly consumption taxes.

(*c*) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing principles. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16 to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

(*d*) Should the Government collect any taxes or other duties in contravention of this Article a refund will be made by the Government.

ARTICLE VIII: REPORTS AND RECORDS

(*a*) The Government will maintain adequate statistical records on relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities, and will consult with the Administration, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.

(*b*) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports, and information as the Administration shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE IX: MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT AND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

(*a*) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to modifications of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

(*b*) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE X: PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement:

(*a*) The relations between the parties shall continue to be governed by the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions of the Council; and

(*b*) Articles IV, V, VI, VII and VIII shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in Yugoslavia are completed.

This Agreement has been made out in five exemplars, of which three are in English and two in Serbo-Croat. Both the English and Serbo-Croat texts are equally authentic for the contracting parties.

Letters Explaining the Agreement with Yugoslavia

15*b*. ROY F. HENDRICKSON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, UNRRA, TO NICOLA B. PETROVIC, MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY, YUGOSLAVIA, 24 MARCH 1945

On the occasion of the signing of the Agreement between the Government of Yugoslavia and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, I am glad to confirm in writing the following explanations relating to the text of the Agreement which have resulted from our discussions.

1. The last sentence of Article I(*a*) is herewith clarified to refer to equipment such as locomotives, railroad rolling stock, generators and certain types of heavy capital equipment. It is not contemplated that such equipment, once brought into Yugoslavia would be removed from it: but that pending the time that title in such equipment was transferred to the Government, special financial arrangements would be made covering the acquisition cost of such equipment in order that UNRRA would not be required to bear the entire expense.

2. It is understood that:

(*a*) The Administration's program of supplies to be delivered to Yugoslavia in accordance with Article I(*a*) may under exceptional circumstances be subject to modification if the Director General arrives at the conclusion that more urgent needs exist among the nationals of another Allied Country which is one of the signatories to the Agreement of 9 November 1943. The Administration will apply the same policy in all other areas in which it will operate.

(*b*) If the Administration finds it necessary to divert supplies which are destined for Yugoslavia but have not yet arrived at the agreed port of entry or frontier point, the Administration will, in consultation with the Government, replace insofar as practicable, the supplies so diverted.

(*c*) If the Administration intends to divert relief and rehabilitation supplies originally consigned to Yugoslavia for the purpose of operations authorized by Resolution 58, such diversions shall take place only in agreement with the Government.

3. In connection with the Article III(*c*) and (*e*), it is recognized that Yugoslavia is still engaged in active warfare, within its boundaries, against the common enemy, and consequently, (*a*) certain information will not be available, and (*b*) reasons of National Security will require that certain information with respect to internal economic conditions and supply matters shall not be made public for the time being.

4. The term "net proceeds" referred to in Article IV(*c*) and (*d*) is understood to mean the proceeds realised less any expenditure incurred by the Government on transportation, warehousing and distribution and exclusive of any fiscal charges collected by the Government in accordance with the current legislation on the sale of supplies.

5. In connection with Article V(*b*) it is understood that UNRRA is anxious to limit the number of personnel brought into Yugoslavia to serve as members of the Mission: and further that one of the chief functions of the Chief of Mission will be to examine with the representatives of the Government the need for personnel from time to time, with a view to limiting as far as possible, compatible with meeting the Government's desire for assistance, the number of personnel attached to the Mission.

6. Article X which relates to liquidation, sets no time limit. It is understood, of course, that it is the desire of the Administration to liquidate its operations in Yugoslavia as soon as possible after the expiration of the

Agreement: and that such process would in all likelihood be limited to a maximum of one year.

15*c*. NICOLA B. PETROVIC TO ROY F. HENDRICKSON, 24 MARCH 1945

On the occasion of the signing of the Agreement between the Government of Yugoslavia and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration I received your letter of March 24, 1945, copy of which is annexed hereto and made a part hereof.

I am pleased to confirm that I am in agreement with all the points raised in each of the paragraphs of the said letter.

Appendix Eight

AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Agreement between the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNRRA, Signed by Ellen Wilkinson, President, and Julian Huxley, Executive Secretary, Preparatory Commission, UNESCO; and Major General R. G. Lewis, Deputy Director General, and Dudley Ward, General Counsel, 21 March 1946

[Evidence indicates that this agreement was actually signed between 25 and 27 March, although it is sometimes referred to as the Agreement of 3 April.]

The following Agreement is hereby entered into by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation:

1. UNRRA and the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO undertake to collaborate in dealing with the problem of educational, scientific and cultural relief to the war-devastated countries belonging to the United Nations.

2. UNRRA undertakes to serve as the main operating agency for the Joint Committee referred to in paragraph 4 hereof. It will procure supplies with funds made available through the Joint Committee and will distribute these and any other special supplies made available to or received by UNRRA or UNESCO for educational, scientific and cultural relief. This undertaking shall not be construed as an agreement to transport or distribute the said supplies free of charge.

3. The Preparatory Commission of UNESCO undertakes to provide to governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental agencies data on educational, scientific and cultural needs arising from the war, with a view to encouraging appropriate efforts on the part of such agencies to meet these needs.

4. To carry out the above arrangement, UNRRA and the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO agree to establish a Joint Committee of six members and an independent chairman to be chosen by the committee.

Each agency shall be represented by three members. This committee is to be given full power to decide upon the allocation of available funds and of the supplies referred to in paragraph 2, provided that such funds or supplies are not donated for specific purposes.

5. UNESCO agrees to arrange for the establishment of a separate account for all funds received through its agency from governmental or other sources for purposes of educational, scientific and cultural relief. The allocation of such funds shall however be made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Agreement.

6. UNRRA and the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO agree to the establishment of a Consultative Committee of representatives of international organizations operating in the field of educational, scientific and cultural relief with a view to coordinating their activities. Upon request, this committee will advise the Joint Committee of UNRRA and the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO on matters of educational, scientific and cultural relief and may be called upon to assist UNRRA and the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO in the discharge of their respective responsibilities.

7. This Agreement will come into force immediately upon being signed by the duly accredited representatives of the two agencies and will remain in force until it is terminated or revised by mutual consent or upon three months' notice of withdrawal given by either of the contracting parties. Upon dissolution of the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO, the permanent United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation will, with the approval of the General Conference of that Organisation take the place of the Preparatory Commission under the Agreement.

In faith whereof, the undersigned, duly authorised to that effect, have signed this Agreement in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Letters Confirming Transfer of Administration of International Sanitary Conventions to the Interim Commission, World Health Organization

2*a*. FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA TO BROCK CHISHOLM, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (ICWHO), 22 OCTOBER 1946

In accordance with our discussion at the meeting held on Friday, October 11, 1946, of the Interim Commission-UNRRA Committee concerning the transfer, pursuant to Resolution 94, of the duties and functions relating to the administration of certain Sanitary Conventions entrusted to UNRRA under Resolutions 52 and 85 of the UNRRA Council, I propose that such duties and functions be assumed by the Interim Commission as from December 1, 1946. The duties and functions entrusted to the Administration under Resolutions 52 and 85 are specified in the International Sanitary Convention of 1944, modifying the International Sanitary

Convention of June 21, 1926, the Protocol to Prolong the International Sanitary Convention, 1944, the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944, modifying the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of April 12, 1933, and the Protocol to Prolong the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944.

The Administration upon receipt of the acceptance by the Interim Commission of this proposal will notify the Governments concerned of the transfer and of the date thereof, through the Department of State of the United States of America, which is the depository of the above-named Conventions and Protocols. In addition, the Administration will transfer to the Interim Commission such of its records, equipment and other materials as are necessary to enable the Interim Commission to assume these duties and functions. The records, equipment and other materials proposed to be transferred are specified in Appendix 1, enclosed herewith.

2*b*. BROCK CHISHOLM TO FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA, 22 OCTOBER 1946

In response to your letter of October 22nd I have the honour to inform you, in pursuance of paragraph 2(*f*) of the Arrangement concluded on 22 July 1946 by 61 governments represented on the International Health Conference, assigning to the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization the task of taking all necessary steps for assumption by that Commission of the duties and functions entrusted to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by the International Sanitary Conventions, 1944 and the Protocols to prolong them, that the Interim Commission will undertake to carry out, as of 1st December 1946, the duties and functions which have been performed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration under these International Sanitary Conventions. I should be grateful if you would make the necessary arrangements to notify the governments now parties to these conventions of that fact.

I shall be glad, with your permission, to arrange with Dr. W. A. Sawyer, Director of Health, UNRRA, the practical arrangements for the transfer of these functions, together with the relevant materials, records and equipment which you have offered to the Interim Commission and which we gratefully accept.

3. *Agreement between the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization and UNRRA, Signed by Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary, IC-WHO, and Fiorello H. LaGuardia, 9 December 1946*

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "Administration"), represented by F. H. LaGuardia, Director General, acting pursuant to the Agreement of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration signed on No-

vember 9, 1943, and in particular Resolution 94 enacted at the Fifth Session of the UNRRA Council and

The Interim Commission of the World Health Organization (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") represented by Dr. Brock Chisholm, Executive Secretary, acting pursuant to the Arrangement Concluded by the Governments represented at the International Health Conference on July 22, 1946,

HEREBY AGREE as follows:

1. As from January 1, 1947, in Europe, and April 1, 1947, in the Far East, the Commission undertakes, within the limits of its competence and available funds, to perform and continue on behalf of the Administration, functions of the Administration in furnishing technical advice and other assistance in the field of health to the countries in receipt of assistance from the Administration (hereinafter referred to as "UNRRA countries"). Such advice and assistance shall include the performance and continuation of the following programs of the Administration: (*a*) program of fellowships and other educational activities to provide training in the field of public health and medicine to suitably qualified personnel; (*b*) program to assist Ethiopia in the development of indigenous medical and nursing services; (*c*) program in tuberculosis, providing a staff of tuberculosis specialists available for advice and assistance in the control of tuberculosis; (*d*) program of malaria control; (*e*) program of general advice and assistance in public health and medicine, providing missions of experts, and placing special emphasis on the needs of China.

The extent to which these programs are to be carried forward shall be established by the Commission in the light of prevailing health conditions, in consultation with the Governments concerned.

2. The Administration will, as authorized by the Central Committee on 30 October 1946, pay and transfer to the Commission from the available resources of UNRRA $1,500,000 for the performance of the foregoing functions by the Commission on behalf of UNRRA in accordance with this agreement, the Commission having informed the Administration that it has not available other resources for financing the performance of these functions. The Administration also agrees to furnish to the Commission for the performance of the foregoing functions such of the Administration's records, equipment and material relating to its health functions as may be required by the Commission. The Administration further agrees that the Commission may assign its obligation, any unexpended funds and any records, equipment and materials received hereunder to the World Health Organization provided the World Health Organization undertakes to perform and continue the activities to be financed from such funds. In addition, the Administration agrees to make every effort to obtain the agreement of Governments of UNRRA countries which receive assistance from the Commission to make available to the Commission such portions of the funds not inconsistent with any

other commitments and conditions applicable to said funds derived from the proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies as may be necessary to cover the local currency expenditure incurred in the execution of the above programs.

3. The Administration will assist the Executive Secretary of the Commission in the selection of any members of the staff of its Health Division as he may desire to appoint to the staff of the Commission.

4. Agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and UNRRA, Signed by Frank L. McDougall, Counselor, FAO, and Lowell W. Rooks, 19 February 1947

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration acting pursuant to the Agreement of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration signed on 9 November 1943, and in particular Resolution 94 enacted at the Fifth Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the "Administration") represented by Lowell W. Rooks, Director General, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as the "Organization"), represented by Frank Lidgett McDougall, Counselor, on behalf of the Director General.

HEREBY AGREE as follows:

1. For the purpose of facilitating the continuance of advisory services in the field of agricultural rehabilitation (including rehabilitation of fisheries) hitherto provided by the Administration in and for certain countries the Administration will pay to the Organization within one month of the date of this agreement the sum of six hundred thousand United States dollars ($600,000) to be used by the Organization in providing such services in accordance with its duties and powers under its Constitution. The Administration may for similar purposes pay such further sums as may from time to time be authorized by the Central Committee of the Council of the Administration.

2. The Organization agrees to provide such services within the limits of the funds made available to it under paragraph 1 hereof and after consultation with the governments of the countries concerned in the following manner:

(*a*) The Organization will make available to the governments of the said countries the services of certain persons who are at present employed by the Administration in or in connection with the work of agricultural rehabilitation (including rehabilitation of fisheries) and for that purpose will offer temporary contracts of employment to the said persons for the period beginning with 1 April 1947 and ending with 31 December 1947 in the case of persons to be employed in Europe, Africa or America and for the period beginning with 1 July 1947 and ending with 31 December 1947 in the case of persons to be employed in China.

(*b*) The Organization will after making provision for expenditures to be incurred by the Organization on the salaries of the persons mentioned in subparagraph (*a*) of this paragraph and official travel undertaken by such persons and secretarial administrative and general services incidental to the work of such persons similarly make available to the governments of the said countries the services of any further persons deemed necessary by the Organization for the performance of its functions under this agreement.

3. It is understood between the parties to this Agreement that the governments of certain of the countries for which services are to be provided under this Agreement have agreed that the sums to be paid by the Administration hereunder may be charged in agreed proportions against the sums allocated by the Administration to their respective Agricultural Rehabilitation Programs. The Organization agrees that in carrying out the terms of this Agreement it will take into account the amount so charged against the program of each country and will endeavor to maintain a reasonable relationship between such amounts and the cost of the services provided hereunder for the several countries,

Provided always that the Organization shall not be required to maintain any exact proportion between the cost of the services provided for the several countries and the amounts charged against their respective programs.

4. The Administration will use its best endeavors to obtain the agreement of the governments of countries for which services are to be provided hereunder that such governments shall provide out of funds derived from the proceeds of sales of goods supplied by the Administration or otherwise such sums as may be necessary to meet the cost of traveling and other expenses properly incurred within their respective countries in the provision of services hereunder by any persons employed by the Organization under paragraph 2 of this Agreement and shall further provide such office accommodation, equipment and supplies and such secretarial administrative and general services within their respective countries as may be necessary for the effective performance by any such person of his official duties,

Provided always that if in respect of any person so employed in any country the government of that country shall fail or neglect to make such provision as is foreseen in this paragraph the Organization shall be entitled notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to withdraw the services of that person.

5. In order to assist the Organization in carrying out the terms of this Agreement the Administration further undertakes (*a*) to arrange for the proper termination of the duties of the persons mentioned in paragraph 2 hereof in respect of their employment by the Administration and to release the said persons from their present employment so that they may be freely available for employment by the Organization in accordance

with the said paragraph 2; (*b*) to furnish the Organization with copies of such duplicate operational reports, accounts, records and other documents of the Administration with respect to advisory services in the field of agricultural rehabilitation (including rehabilitation of fisheries) as may be needed by the Organization for the purpose of giving effect to this Agreement and to permit and facilitate access by the Organization to any other records and documents of the Administration; provided that this paragraph shall not be construed as requiring the Administration to transfer to the Organization any documents which the Administration is required to retain for purposes of audit or historical record or for transference to the United Nations.

6. The Organization will make available to the Administration, as long as the Administration has need of them, such reports as may be prepared by the Organization on the progress of agricultural rehabilitation (including rehabilitation of fisheries) as observed by the persons employed by the Organization under this Agreement.

7. The Administration further undertakes to pay to the Organization at the earliest practicable date in addition to the payments provided for in paragraph 1 hereof such sums as may be agreed between the Administration and the Organization to be necessary to meet the cost of repatriation of each of the persons to be employed by the Organization under paragraph 2 hereof insofar as such persons are entitled under the terms of their contract of employment with the Administration to be paid the cost of repatriation.

And the Organization undertakes to arrange for the repatriation of each of such persons and to pay the cost thereof to the extent to which provision for such cost shall have been made under this paragraph.

5. *Agreement between the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) and UNRRA, Signed by A. J. Altmeyer, Executive Secretary, PCIRO, and Lowell W. Rooks, 29 June 1947*

The *United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration* (hereinafter referred to as "the Administration"), represented by Lowell W. Rooks, Director General, acting pursuant to the Agreement of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration signed on 9 November 1943, and in particular Resolution 99 enacted at the Fifth Session of the UNRRA Council, and *the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization* (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission"), represented by A. J. Altmeyer, Executive Secretary, acting pursuant to the Agreement on Interim Measures to be taken in Respect of Refugees and Displaced Persons approved by the United Nations on 15 December, 1946, and in particular Resolution PREP/3 enacted at the Second Part of the First Session of the Preparatory Commission,

HAVING IN MIND That the authority of the Administration to undertake Displaced Persons Operations terminates on 30th June 1947, and that under Resolution 99 it was contemplated that the Administration would transfer to the International Refugee Organization or an appropriate Interim Commission its records, files, equipment and other property, as well as its personnel and, with the approval of the Central Committee, any remaining part of the funds set aside relating to its operations with respect to displaced persons.

TAKING NOTE THAT the Commission has determined, under Resolution PREP/1 approved 13 May 1947 to assume responsibility for Displaced Persons operations as from 1 July 1947, pending the establishment of the International Refugee Organization

HEREBY AGREE as follows:

1. The Administration agrees to transfer to the Commission the functions heretofore performed by the Administration with regard to Displaced Persons under the UNRRA Resolutions, and the Commission undertakes to carry out the functions in accordance with the Provisions of the IRO Constitution, as from 30 June 1947.

2. The Administration will transfer to the Commission, as of 30 June 1947, its equipment, supplies and other property relating to its Displaced Persons operations. Documentation with regard to the transfer thereof shall be provided in accordance with arrangements to be made between the Administration and the Commission. The Commission undertakes, where practicable, to safeguard in areas where it is operating any property of the Administration designated by the Administration as surplus. Where this is impracticable, the Commission shall immediately notify the Administration.

3. Subject to the retention of records and files required for its accounting, audit, historical and other purposes, the Administration will transfer to the Commission as of 30 June 1947 its records and files relating to Displaced Persons operations, and will give access to, or to the extent practicable summaries or copies of, any records and files which it may find necessary to retain.

4. The Administration will also transfer to the Commission such funds as are authorized by the Central Committee under Resolution 99 of the Council of the Administration.

5. The Administration shall, when so requested by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, assist wherever possible and appropriate to secure for the Commission the benefits of any immunities, privileges, agreements or contracts outstanding in favour of the Administration on 30 June 1947.

6. The Commission accepts responsibility for any obligations under agreements entered into by the Administration before the signing of this Agreement for benefits accruing after 30 June 1947, in connection with its displaced persons operations in so far as such obligations have not

matured before 1 July 1947, as well as for any specific obligations accepted by the Executive Secretary. The Commission likewise accepts responsibility for any obligations entered into by the Administration with the agreement of the Commission after the signature of this Agreement and prior to 1 July 1947, in so far as such obligations have not matured prior to 1 July 1947. The Administration and the Commission will also agree upon detailed accounting procedures in implementation of this Agreement.

7. The Commission shall take over as from 1 July 1947 the personnel of the Administration employed on 30 June 1947 in Displaced Persons operations for whom letters of appointment have been authorized by the Executive Secretary. Employees so taken over shall, during the first three months of their employment, receive from the Commission basic salaries including increments to 1 July 1947 at least as favourable as those which they were receiving at the time at which they were transferred. The conditions of service will be continued by the Commission in accordance with the regulations of the Administration prevailing on 30 June 1947 until such time as revised regulations are issued by the Executive Secretary. The Commission undertakes to meet, on behalf of and from funds provided by the Administration, the expenses of repatriation on termination of such personnel as are transferred by the Administration to the Commission on 30 June 1947, and the travel costs of home leave on the same terms, subject to the administrative requirements of the Commission, as prevailed under regulations of the Administration for employees entitled to home leave as of 30 June 1947.

8. The Commission undertakes to assist, subject to reimbursement by the Administration, in the repatriation of any personnel of the Administration, engaged in Displaced Persons operations terminated on 30 June 1947, but not transferred to the Commission, in so far as such personnel have not been repatriated by 1 July 1947, and to make its facilities available to personnel of the Administration engaged in closure activities.

Letters Arranging for Transfer to the United Nations of Certain Functions Regarding Proceeds of Sale

6a. LOWELL W. ROOKS TO TRYGVE LIE, SECRETARY-GENERAL, UNITED NATIONS, 17 NOVEMBER 1947

You will recall that, by action of the Economic and Social Council, initiated with your very kind cooperation, it has been determined that the United Nations will undertake the performance of certain of UNRRA's functions regarding the proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies, at a date to be agreed.

Under the arrangements projected, the Secretary-General would receive and review reports from the Governments with regard to their

expenditure of proceeds, could comment thereon as appropriate, and would in turn report to the Economic and Social Council, periodically.

After reviewing the present situation and discussing it with your interested staff, this Administration has concluded that 31 December 1947 could best be adopted as an operative date for this purpose.

If agreeable, we would propose to notify receiving countries, which have already concurred in the procedure, that reports concerning proceeds of sale covering periods after 31 December 1947 should be submitted directly to the United Nations. UNRRA would retain the responsibility of reviewing reports for prior periods, whenever received.

Under these arrangements, the Secretariat would begin to receive reports in April or May of 1948. Well before that time, the Administration would propose to turn over to you relevant files and materials concerning proceeds (subject to the requirement of our historian) as well as a detailed statement of the position on the turnover date. Such statement would include the Administration's final report to the Central Committee on the subject of proceeds of sale.

It would be appreciated if you would confirm your concurrence in this timing. It would also be appreciated if you could advise me of the appropriate division in the Secretariat of the United Nations to which the reports should be forwarded, so that we can inform the receiving countries accordingly.

6b. A. D. K. OWEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, UNITED NATIONS, TO LOWELL W. ROOKS, 15 DECEMBER 1947

I am directed by the Secretary-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter received on 17 November 1947, in which you propose that, as from 1 January 1948, responsibility for receiving reports on the Proceeds of Sale of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Supplies for periods after 31 December 1947 be turned over to the United Nations.

As a result of discussions which have been held between members of your staff and members of the Department of Economic Affairs, it is considered that this proposal will be satisfactory.

Countries which are to make such reports should submit them to the Director, Division of Economic Stability and Development, Department of Economic Affairs, who is assuming responsibility for transmitting them to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration.

7. *Excerpts from the Agreement between the United Nations and UNRRA, Signed by Trygve Lie, Secretary General, and Lowell W. Rooks, 27 September 1948* [*CC(48)33*]

WHEREAS, The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as UNRRA), having completed the operational

phase of its activities, desires to transfer certain activities to the United Nations, bring its accounting operations to a close, liquidate its assets and donate its residual net assets to the United Nations for the account of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (hereinafter referred to as ICEF); and

WHEREAS, The United Nations is willing to undertake certain functions and responsibilities to be transferred to it by UNRRA as specified in this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, UNRRA has proposed the following plan for liquidation and finalization of its accounts:

1. *Phase I.* UNRRA will officially close its accounts and publish its audited financial reports as of 30 September 1948 or the earliest practicable date thereafter. Prior to that date UNRRA will have reduced its transactions to a minimum by virtue of having completed all operations except those relating to the closure of its accounts and those relating to certain projects which by their nature must be continued beyond that date. This last category is composed of the following: (*a*) the completion and publication of the History of UNRRA; (*b*) the processing of the UNRRA records for archival purposes and their maintenance as public records; (*c*) the pursuing for purposes of collection of numerous accounts receivable arising out of the operation of UNRRA; (*d*) the payment of certain claims which may not have reached a point of settlement.

2. UNRRA plans to place itself in a position to close its books with respect to the History project and the Archives by transferring as of 1 September 1948, or the earliest date thereafter, funds and personnel to the United Nations which will then undertake to provide the necessary facilities and perform the functions required to assure the completion of the projects.

3. Prior to 30 September 1948 UNRRA will assign to the United Nations for the accounts of ICEF those claims and accounts receivable, the collection of which is not contemplated within Phase II.

4. In addition, there are certain liabilities for which provision must be made. However, these liabilities will for the most part be disposed of during Phase I or Phase II by being either paid in full or covered by the purchase and prepayment of insurance, bonds or annuities, or, in some instances, by the assumption of the liability by a government, so that only a small residue of outstanding matters will remain to be settled during Phase III.

5. After the closure of its accounts and during the period of its liquidation, the operations of UNRRA will be under the direction of the Administrator for Liquidation.

6. *Phase II.* The Administrator for Liquidation of UNRRA will from the date of closure of the UNRRA accounts (in accordance with paragraph 1 above) until 31 December 1948 strive to reduce to cash all assets, including any then outstanding accounts receivable not assigned during Phase I, and to discharge all known unliquidated liabilities. If more time is necessary to reduce open items to a non-active group, this period will

be extended but not beyond a date which can reasonably be expected to allow sufficient time for the liquidation accounts to be closed and fully audited by the United Nations by 31 March 1949.

7. The Administrator for Liquidation will from the date of the closure of the UNRRA accounts maintain a set of books into which will be taken outstanding assets and liabilities by specific transfer from the books of UNRRA. These liquidation accounts will record the collection of receivables and the payment of liabilities. They will also record the sale of residual properties and any transfers of surplus directed by the UNRRA Central Committee.

8. During this phase, the United Nations will arrange for the external audit of the liquidation accounts.

9. *Phase III.* At the end of the liquidation period the Administrator for Liquidation with the authority of the UNRRA Central Committee will turn over to the United Nations the books of account and all residual assets including sufficient cash so that the net assets will cover every known claim, disputed item, matter in litigation or other sources of liability or expense, actual, contingent or latent, if any there be. The Administrator for Liquidation may transfer to the United Nations such personnel as may be required to complete work on the liquidation accounts by 31 March 1949. The United Nations will complete the audit and at the appropriate time close the accounts and accept the residual assets for the account of ICEF. The liquidation books of account will be maintained in Washington until closed. The United Nations will after their audit of the accounts arrange for their incorporation in the UNRRA archives. UNRRA and the United Nations have therefore agreed as follows:

PART I. RESIDUAL ACCOUNTING

(*c*) At the termination of the liquidation period, the Administrator for Liquidation will transfer to the United Nations such personnel (if any) as may be required to complete work on the liquidation accounts by 31 March 1949, together with sufficient funds to meet all the costs involved including the costs of the auditing (both internal and external) of such accounts by 31 March 1949 . . .

. . .

(*f*) On the United Nations being satisfied that no further liabilities exist, it will close its UNRRA accounts and accept for the account of ICEF any surplus which may remain.

PART II. HISTORY PROJECT

2. *United Nations*, as from the effective date of this Agreement, will assume administrative supervision of the personnel engaged in the completion and publication of the UNRRA History and will have the administrative authority necessary to ensure completion prior to 31 March 1949 of all work other than that incident to publication.

PART III: TRANSFER OF UNRRA RECORDS AND ARCHIVES

2. As from the effective date of this Agreement, the United Nations will assume responsibility for the supervision and administration of the UNRRA personnel engaged on this work and will also assume custody of UNRRA's records and archives subject to the provisions of this Part . . .

PART IV. ASSIGNMENT OF UNRRA CLAIMS

1. During September 1948 and at various times thereafter during the period of liquidation, UNRRA with the approval of the UNRRA Central Committee will assign to the United Nations for the account of ICEF certain of its accounts receivable consisting of marine claims and transfer to ICEF all working files relating thereto . . .

Appendix Nine

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS, ETC.

SECTION I: STRUCTURE

Headquarters Organization

1*a*. EXCERPTS FROM NOTE ON UNRRA ORGANIZATION BY SIR ARTHUR SALTER, 9 MARCH 1944

No set of rules drafted beforehand can determine precisely, and in detail, the part which each of the principal officers will take in discharging the different tasks of UNRRA. To a large extent this will have to be worked out by those concerned as they approach their several tasks. The team spirit is essential, and the "jurisdictional" mind is its greatest danger. An attempt at this stage to draw up a complete set of administrative orders, in legal form and capable of legalistic interpretation, would increase this danger. At the same time the main principles and guiding conceptions must be recognized from the first.

It is a cardinal principle of the Administration that the "functional" Directors will bear the main and primary responsibility for policy within their respective spheres. The Director of Health for example will bear this responsibility for the policy governing all health measures. But he will need, in carrying out his task, to work in cooperation with others, and in some cases accept limitations on his own action. He will, for instance, select his own technical personnel, but must do so within a framework of total cost and scales of pay for which the D.D.G. for Finance and Administration is primarily responsible; and he will accept certain grades of less technical personnel who are recruited and provided by the same D.D.G. Similarly he will acquire his supplies through the D.D.G. for Supply, though his own staff will cooperate in the process of procurement, the extent of the cooperation varying with the nature of the supplies—the medical staff taking a greater part in the procurement of drugs and less in the case of supplies of a more common use, such as timber for building. Again, the health plans, both as to the provision of personnel and methods of distribution of services and supplies in different areas, will need to be coordinated, through the D.D.G. for Areas, with other arrangements made for each given area, and to be consistent with the organization of Area Missions which can work together as teams—but

without impairment of the D.H.'s main and primary responsibility for health policy. In the field all members of each Mission will take their instructions from the Chief of Mission, who will in turn send and receive communications through the Area Bureau, in London or Washington, in accordance with the procedure described below.

The following notes are intended to lay down certain guiding principles which will encourage, and not be a substitute for, a detailed working out of the most convenient methods of cooperation between the different officers concerned. They are uneven, more specific definition being practicable at this stage in some cases than in others; they are provisional and may be modified, at least in detail, at a later date. They aim at indicating the main sphere of responsibility of each D.D.G. and Director, while leaving him to divide responsibility for the different tasks within his own sphere. Administrative orders may be practicable later, but these will aim at consolidating arrangements which have already been worked out by those concerned. If every effort is made to work out for each task the most appropriate method, with an acceptance of the guiding principles in the spirit as well as the letter, and with the avoidance by all of "jurisdictional" attempts to enlarge functions and individual authority, the result is likely to be much better than if an attempt were made to frame a complete and comprehensive framework of administrative orders beforehand . . .

. . .

The Director General for Areas (*D.D.G.*[*A*]). The "functional" Directors for Health, Welfare, Industrial Rehabilitation bear the main and primary responsibility for seeing (directly or through Regional offices) that adequate arrangements are made, as regards assignment of personnel, services and the provision and allocation of supplies, within their respective functions, for all areas, and for drawing up the instructions which will determine the extent of the delegated authority to a regional organization such as London and will guide the action of those in the field.

The duties of the D.D.G. for Areas must be seen in the light of this main and primary responsibility for the functional Directors. They will include the following:

1. The Bureau of Areas, and by delegation the corresponding Bureaus of regional offices, will obtain area information and make it available to those concerned; secure coordination of the arrangements made by the functional authorities as they affect the different areas; supplement these for services not so covered; see that the plans are thus welded into a balanced program for each area and the personnel into a balanced mission; call the attention of the "functional" authorities to any local conditions which seem to require adjustment of their plans, or to any delay or overlapping or incompleteness in them when viewed in relation to particular areas. The Area D.D.G. will thus inform, coordinate, expedite and supplement, but *not* otherwise override, or set his judgment against a functional

authority in his own sphere. In particular it is not within the competence of the Area organization to alter the plans of the technical divisions in order to secure conformity with "general UNRRA policy." It is the duty of each functional Director himself to keep sufficiently informed of general UNRRA policy to ensure that his own plans are in accordance with it. If the integration of plans is held to require modifications in them these changes should be made by the technical division responsible.

II. The D.D.G., or by delegation the corresponding officer in a Regional office, will recommend for appointment the Chief of Mission of each area. He will select such personnel for each area as are not (as specialists) chosen by the functional Directors and he will advise the Personnel division as to the kind of training required for persons destined for field work.

The Bureau of Areas (or corresponding Bureau in a Regional Office) will be the channel of communications for Chiefs of Mission. This is not, however, intended to prevent direct informal correspondence between functional specialists or in case of urgency direct instructions on condition that the Chief of Mission and Area Bureau are informed.

III. The D.D.G. will be responsible for the organization and administration of camps including those required by the plans of, and in consultation with, the Director for displaced persons, both in the country from which, and the country to which, they are being repatriated. He will be directly responsible for such functional services in the field as are not covered by the functional Directors; for example for such instructions as it is desirable to give to the Chiefs of Mission as to methods of distribution (other than these covered for special classes by the Director of Welfare)—rationing, price fixing, use of commercial or cooperative organizations, and inland transportation.

The D.D.G. for Areas will need to maintain close contact, through the appropriate Council and Regional Committee members, with the national governments or authorities in whose territory missions are operating and must ensure that instructions, given by functional Directors (if not already cleared with the Government) or by his own Bureau to Chiefs of Mission are acceptable to the governments concerned.

IV. In the operational period the Area Bureau (or corresponding Bureau in the Regional Office) will be the channel of official communications to and from Area Missions, for watching each Mission's work as a whole, and communicating with each Director concerned, in order to secure (with due regard to the main responsibility as defined) that the arrangements for each area are satisfactory and duly coordinated with each other and adjusted to any special local conditions. This responsibility will cover that of watching the working of units of private agencies under the control of the Mission and of seeing, in consultation with the Director of Welfare, that appropriate arrangements are made with the Head Offices of the Society concerned.

(NOTE: In the field the Chief of Mission will have an overriding authority over all members of the Mission and, subject to any special arrangements made, for supervising the work of such private agencies as are working in the area, and will for example give such orders as changing local circumstances may necessitate. In so acting, however, he will be careful to interfere as little as possible with the general plan of action under which the several specialists are acting or with the detailed technical instructions which have emanated from the several functional authorities.

In *operational* work therefore the Chief of Mission will have an authority over different specialists in the area which is different from the relationship of the D.D.G.(A) to the functional Directors at H.Q. where the work is mainly of *planning policy*.)

The D.D.G. will work through an office of Area Coordination and special branches for Areas, or groups of areas, as he may find it convenient to organize them.

In view of the uncertainty as to the time at which UNRRA will be able actually to operate in any, or in successively liberated, areas the D.D.G. will need to be careful to organize his Department so that the number of personnel immediately engaged is related to the work likely to be required in the near future, while its quality is such as to make rapid expansion possible. For example, the area branches now established will doubtless be fewer in number than will be required later, a single branch comprising several countries which will afterwards be dealt with by separate branches.

1*b*. EXCERPTS FROM HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 92: ORGANIZATION OF UNRRA HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, 16 APRIL 1946

1. General

This order announces certain changes in the organization of UNRRA Headquarters, effective 15 April 1946. It also transmits a revised organization chart superseding the chart dated 15 September 1945. Under the new organization, the position of Controller is placed in the Office of the Director General. In lieu of the former Bureau of Finance and Administration, two bureaus have been created, a Bureau of Administration headed by a Chief reporting to the Office of the Director General, and a Bureau of Accounts and Finance, headed by a Chief, reporting to the Controller. . . .

2. Organizational Changes

2.1 Office of the Controller. The position of the Controller is established in the Office of the Director General. With the Controller, there is transferred to the Office of the Director General such staff from the former Management Analysis and Classification Branch, Division of Management and Budget, as may be agreed between the Controller and the Chief, Bureau of Administration.

2.2. Bureau of Administration: (2.21) The Bureau of Administration is created under the direction of a Chief of Bureau who shall report to the

Office of the Director General. This bureau shall include the following divisions: (a) Division of Administrative Planning, to which the staff of the former Management Analysis and Classification Branch, Division of Management and Budget, is transferred, with such exceptions as may be agreed between the Chief, Bureau of Administration, and the Controller; (b) Division of Administrative Services; (c) Division of Personnel, to which the staff of the former Division of Personnel and Training is transferred; (d) Division of Procedural Coordination, to which the staff of the former Procedural Control Branch is transferred. (2.22) The Division of Management and Budget is abolished. Its director and his immediate staff are transferred to the Office of the Chief, Bureau of Administration.

2.3 Bureau of Accounts and Finance. (2.31) The Bureau of Accounts and Finance is created under the direction of a Chief of Bureau who shall report to the Controller. This bureau shall include the following divisions: (a) Division of Accounts, to which the staff of the former Accounting Branch, Division of Accounts and Audits, is transferred; (b) Division of Budgetary Accounting, to which the staff of the former Budget Control Branch, Division of Management and Budget, is transferred; (c) Division of Finance; (d) Division of Resources and Operating Reports, to which the staff of the former Statistics and Reports Branch, Division of Management and Budget, is transferred. (2.32) The staffs of the Internal Audit Branch and Accounting Procedures Branch of the former Division of Accounts and Audits are transferred to the Office of the Chief, Bureau of Accounts and Finance . . .

1*C*. EXCERPTS FROM HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER 92, SUPPLEMENT 4, 15 MAY 1946

214. The Controller

214.1 The Controller, acting for the Director General, is responsible for assuring that effective financial control is maintained over all funds and resources available to the Administration from the individual governments of the United Nations, or from other sources, and that a proper accounting is made for the obligations incurred against and the expenditures or dispositions made from such funds or resources.

214.2 To accomplish these objectives, the Controller will approve or establish, and will supervise, all required policies as to accounting methods, financial reporting, receipt, disbursement and custody of funds and other resources, control of foreign exchange transactions, internal auditing, preparation and administration of budgets, special financial services, and all other matters of concern to the Administration to the extent of the financial implications involved. Such policies and supervision will be applicable for Headquarters, regional and field offices of the Administration.

214.3 The Controller will participate in and be consulted on the formulation of programs within the Administration which will involve or are

likely to involve the receipt or expenditures of funds or the use of the Administration's resources. In addition, the Controller is authorized and directed to examine into, require advance approval for, and direct the accounting for any and all transactions or programs having financial implications to the extent, and in such manner, as he thinks necessary to accomplish proper financial control.

214.4 The Controller will supervise the activities of the Bureau of Accounts and Finance, the chief of which will report to and be responsible to the Controller. In addition, he will, as necessary, approve the designation of such Deputy Controllers in Headquarters, regional and field Offices of the Administration as may be required.

. . .

240. Bureau of Accounts and Finance

241. Office of the Chief

The Chief of the Bureau of Accounts and Finance, who reports to the Controller shall have immediate responsibility for the accounting, financial reporting, internal auditing and budgetary control requirements of the entire Administration, including: recording of all resources of the Administration; maintenance of a system of budgetary controls; preparation of budgets; maintenance of the accounts of the Administration; operation of banking, disbursing, and other financial services; preparation of financial reports; operation of a system of internal check and audit to assure the propriety of financial transactions and financial statements; coordination of statistical reporting. Within his immediate office, the Chief of the Bureau will have staffs for the following functions:

(*a*) Accounting procedures clearance. (1) Development of the accounting records and reports which must be maintained by all organization units controlling assets of the Administration; (2) review of accounting systems procedures to assure conformity with accounting systems; (3) installation and inspection of the operation of approved accounting systems; (4) training of accounting personnel recruited at Headquarters for field operations.

(*b*) Internal Audit. (1) Operating the system of internal check and audit of the financial books accounts, and records of the Administration at Headquarters; (2) examination of financial statements, accounts, books, records, and special situations as required by the Chief of the Bureau.

242. Division of Resources and Operating Reports

It shall be the responsibility of the Director, Division of Resources and Operating Reports, to supervise the following functions: (*a*) Coordination and issuance of appropriate reports, details, and summaries of the Administration's available and anticipated contributions from member governments; (*b*) assembly and preparation of material to serve as a basis for forecasts and recommendations with respect to the Administration's future requirements of resources; (*c*) issuance of current financial statistics and

current operating statistics, including statistics concerning the status of supplies and commodities; (*d*) development and enforcement of a system of standard reports between Headquarters, regional offices and field missions and offices; (*e*) review of all existing or proposed statistical reports of the Administration to determine usefulness for operations, correctness as to form and presentation, and integration, into the approved system of reports; (*f*) clearance and approval of all statistical information in reports going to outside sources in order to assure accuracy of data and proper method of presentation, including statistical information furnished the Committee on Supplies.

243. Division of Budgetary Accounting

It shall be the responsibility of the Director, Division of Budgetary Accounting, to supervise the following functions: (*a*) preparation of forecasts and recommendations with respect to the Administration's future requirements of fiscal resources; (*b*) reviewing requests for allotment of all available resources to individual programs, activities, and organizational units or field offices, and taking necessary action in accordance with prescribed overall budgetary determination and allotments. (Such activity will be undertaken in close collaboration with the Division of Administrative Planning in order to achieve a maximum of economy and efficiency in UNRRA operations.); (*c*) compilation of the Administration's administrative budget document and of revised detailed budgets, on the basis of program analyses and staffing schedules channeled through the Office of the Controller and the Bureau of Administration; compilation and control of the detailed Headquarters administrative budget; (*d*) maintenance of a system of budgetary control involving: (1) continuing analysis of administrative, operating, and supply expenditures against allotments and of unobligated balances of allotments; (2) based on such analysis, initiation of action to withdraw, curtail, or supplement allotments; and (3) preparation of reports of the status of allotments and expenditures in general as against the total budget.

244. Division of Accounts

It shall be the responsibility of the Director, Division of Accounts, to supervise the following functions: (*a*) maintenance of accounts and accounting records in accordance with procedures set out by the Controller and the Chief of the Bureau; (*b*) examination and preparation for payment of vouchers supporting expenditures of the Administration's funds; (*c*) custody of all vouchers supporting entries recorded in accounts and records maintained; (*d*) preparation of financial statements required for the Council, in accordance with Council Resolution No. 41; (*e*) approval for payment of individual expenditures within authorized budgetary allotments (excluding cost of commodities contributed by member governments); (*f*) preparation of reports on receipts and disbursements.

245. Division of Finance

It shall be the responsibility of the Director, Division of Finance, to

supervise the following functions: (*a*) initiation of action to secure the payments of contributions of member governments and maintenance of records reflecting the status of same; (*b*) arranging for the selection of depositories, and for the establishment of letters of credit and other financing facilities; and receiving and disbursing of all cash funds of the Administration; (*c*) solution of problems arising from transfer and convertibility of funds, or fluctuation of rates of exchange; (*d*) analysis and settlement of problems arising through the use of local or occupation currency within any country, whether in meeting that country's commitments to UNRRA or for operations within that country, including collection of data on proceeds of sale of relief supplies by recipient governments; (*e*) development and administration of the insurance program of the Administration, including employee's compensation, employee's fidelity, public liability, property, marine, fire, and baggage insurance, and self insurance; (*f*) review and settlement of claims against the Administration under employee's compensation and other insurance plans and also claims for property or personal injury damages in areas of operation; establishment of procedures for handling of such matters where authority is delegated to other offices of the Administration.

246. Division of Commodity Records

It shall be the responsibility of the Director, Division of Commodity Records, to supervise the following functions: (*a*) custody of all documentation supporting the commodity accounting records maintained at Headquarters; (*b*) preparation of detailed machine records of all commodity acquisitions, and of distribution by countries of destination; (*c*) preparation (in collaboration with the Director, Division of Accounts) of journal vouchers reflecting such commodity acquisition and distribution for inclusion in the Administration's accounts; (*d*) maintenance of records and preparation of reports as a service to the Bureau of Supply, as agreed upon with the Bureau of Supply; (*e*) preparation of special commodity reports as required by the Administration.

Functions of European Regional Office [*ERO*]

2*a*. RELATIONS WITH LONDON REGIONAL OFFICE BY SIR ARTHUR SALTER, 21 FEBRUARY 1944

As the Far Eastern work is still centered at Washington, the only Regional Organization with which it is now necessary to define the relations of officers of H.Q. is the one established in London.

The problem of deciding the extent to which authority should be delegated to London, and of making the consequent administrative and personnel arrangements, is one of the most difficult which have to be faced in UNRRA's organization. The difficulty arises from the facts, first that Washington's role must clearly be more important in certain spheres,

e.g. supply, than in others; and, second, that it may differ both from time to time and in regard to different countries.

In working out this problem the following principles and considerations need to be taken into account.

(*a*) Subject to policy prescribed by the Council, which may meet anywhere, and by the Central Committee, which will normally meet where the D.G. resides, all executive authority rests ultimately with the D.G. and the authority of the London Regional Office is such as is delegated by him; and he and his H.Q. are at Washington.

(*b*) Nevertheless, the constitution of the European Committee, whose secretariat arrangements must be made by the L.R.O. [London Regional Office], is an indication that the main and normal contact with European governments will be in and through London; and that action, as regards European countries, should be decentralized to the L.R.O. except where there is a definite and sufficient reason for retaining it in Washington.

(*c*) There are limits to the extent to which H.Q. can delegate. In particular H.Q. must always be the effective center for (*i*) *Main supply policy:* including general coordination of requirements with all available supplies of each commodity; allocation of what is available between West and East, with consequent scaling down of requirements; allocation of responsibilities for providing supplies between contributing countries in consultation with Supplies Committee and in negotiation with the Combined Boards; (*ii*) *Finance:* determination of proportions allowable for expenditure by, or under control of, L.R.O. and under Far Eastern organization or H.Q. respectively; and of methods of control and accountability; (*iii*) *General policy:* determination of all principles of general application, for West or East, as expressing general UNRRA policy; and general supervision of the way in which delegated authority is being exercised.

(*d*) Subject to these limits, the policy should be to decentralize and delegate to the L.R.O. as far and as fast as possible. This should cover (*i*) the handling in the first instance of questions relating to the development of supply requirements; subsequent downward adjustment, and distribution of deficit, so far as H.Q. indicates that this is necessary; arrangements to meet the requirements so far as they can be provided from within the European region; (*ii*) development of plans and provision and organization of staff, in due coordination with what is being arranged at H.Q., for relief and rehabilitation services in European areas; (*iii*) arrangements with British authorities in London; (*iv*) orders to European Chiefs of Missions.

In actual operation it is essential that each Chief of Mission should know whether he is to communicate with London or Washington to ask for instructions or for additional aid. It is desirable that where and when possible he should look to London, and that the general arrangements

between Washington and London should be such that London is able to give direct instructions in the great bulk of cases without prior reference to Washington—though such reference will doubtless be necessary occasionally.

The full development of this process of delegation can only come gradually as main principles of policy become settled and as the London organization gets into working order. It is clear, for example, that the Cairo Mission must at present look for its instructions to H.Q., though later it may look to London. It is possible too that some distinction may be desirable between different countries (those which pay and have settled governments who administer their own relief and those in which UNRRA's responsibility is greater). It is more important that each Chief of Mission should look to one center for all his instructions than that all should look to the same one.

(*e*) In carrying out the above duties the L.R.O. will be responsible for maintaining liaison with European member governments and with other governmental, and non-governmental agencies, including the military, in the European region. It will serve the Committee of the Council for Europe, and the regional committees and sub-committees by providing accommodation, staff including technicians, and other services: and will both keep them informed of UNRRA operations and serve as the channel for their recommendations to H.Q.

(*f*) The L.R.O. will be organized as a unit. It will be under three D.D.Gs., appointed directly by the D.G., each with a defined sphere of responsibility, but coordinating their work through an Administrative Council, of which all three will be members, with an Executive Secretary. It follows that formal instructions from H.Q. will be sent in the name of the D.G. to the Administrative Council through its executive secretary, who will be responsible for appropriate distribution. Formally therefore officers at H.Q. will not be giving direct instructions to the corresponding officers in London. Nevertheless the *substance* of instructions will emanate from the D.D.Gs. and Directors who will be responsible for seeing that the arrangements as a whole for their respective functions are adequate.

While officers discharging a particular function in Washington will in the first period normally be senior in status to those discharging the corresponding function in London, this will not necessarily be the case as the period of operation approaches. For example the D.H. will at first work in Washington, and the Health Officer in London be junior to him in status. Later, however, it may be convenient that the D.H. should be transferred to London, whether the principal Health Officer there then remains to serve under him or is transferred to Washington or elsewhere.

When such developments occur, appropriate adjustments in the division of responsibility in London (including possible changes in the membership of the Administrative Council) will be required.

In order to facilitate development of this kind, appointments will in

principle be for service where required, even though many officers will doubtless work permanently where they are first appointed.

In summary, therefore, while the H.Q. at Washington will remain responsible for the initial determination of principles of policy, and the center for supply policy and financial control, it is desirable that, alike in the acquisition of information, the original ascertainment of requirements and subsequent adjustment to supply availability as indicated from H.Q., and the issue of operational instructions to European Field Missions, the work should increasingly, and as far and as fast as possible, be decentralized to the London Regional Office.

All organizational and personnel arrangements now being made need to be such as to facilitate this process.

2*b*. DIRECTIVE ON DELEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY TO ERO: MEMORANDUM, HERBERT H. LEHMAN TO ALL BUREAU AND DIVISION HEADS, WASHINGTON, THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, ERO, LONDON, AND ALL COUNTRY MISSION AND UNRRA OFFICE CHIEFS, 3 MAY 1945

I. *Introduction.* As UNRRA moves rapidly from the planning into the operating stage, adjustments in the distribution of responsibility and authority within the organization become necessary and desirable. Accordingly, changes to increase the effectiveness of the organization have been fully considered and are stated below, and will take effect as indicated.

I am moved, in part, to fix the responsibilities as indicated because the urgency of our work in coming months will necessitate that I be personally free to move about as the situation requires, spending part of my time at Headquarters, part at ERO, part with the Field Missions, and wherever else the need for me appears to be greatest at the time. Good administration of an emergency effort over such a vast area as our program encompasses necessitates, on the one hand, fixed responsibility at certain bases with provision for adequate continuous administration, and on the other hand, requires that the Director General be in a position to concentrate his efforts at the centers of greatest need, which are likely to change from time to time and at short notice. Such arrangements will moreover permit me as Director General to reach those overall policy decisions over which I will retain full control.

II. *Delegation of responsibility and authority to the ERO.*

A. Effective immediately the ERO will become the focal point for the administration of our responsibilities in Europe and the Middle East, including Ethiopia, excepting only Poland which remains a Headquarters responsibility pending the conclusion of an Agreement with that country. The ERO will be responsible for and will direct all country missions' operations in these areas.

B. Chiefs of all country missions will report to ERO. The ERO will

have responsibility for completing the planning and organization of these missions as required.

C. The ERO will establish the total needs for funds required for administrative purposes by these missions and will request an allocation of such funds from Headquarters. The ERO will, subject to appropriate fiscal controls established by Headquarters, reallocate such administrative funds among the missions, delegating to the Chief of Mission concerned the reapportionment, as far as possible, of such funds among the various purposes and units within the mission.

D. Full responsibility is hereby delegated to the ERO for the administration of all relief and rehabilitation services and programs in Europe. With respect to displaced persons services and programs, this will include also responsibility for United Nations nationals in the Middle East, Africa and India.

E. In the case of supplies, the missions will, in order to expedite shipping and procurement, state their requirements both to the ERO and Headquarters, the former commenting thereon to Headquarters as necessary. It will be the ERO's responsibility (*i*) to ascertain the extent to which requirements can be met out of procurement in the area for which it has procurement responsibility, namely the United Kingdom, British Colonies, Middle East, and the Continent of Europe, and report this to Headquarters so that the overall program of requirements may be established; (*ii*) to execute that portion of the procurement and shipping program as finally approved under (*i*) above; (*iii*) to review from time to time the distribution of supplies actually provided by UNRRA between the various receiving countries, including for this purpose ad hoc arrangements for consultation with the receiving countries as may become necessary from time to time.

F. To insure prompt and effective action in the administration of all services and programs by the ERO, I am establishing an office of the Director General in London. I am assigning Commander R. G. A. Jackson, Senior Deputy Director General, to serve for a limited time as my personal representative in charge of this office. To him is hereby delegated full responsibility, as vested in me, for initiating, reviewing and directing plans, programs, services and operations, including authority to make such changes in organization and personnel in respect of ERO operations as may become necessary from time to time. I have informed him of those matters which I desire to be referred to me before action is finally taken.

III. *Adjustments in organization at Headquarters.* To insure effective administration consistent with the points made above, certain changes in the organization at Headquarters are hereby made effective at once.

A. The Bureau of Areas is reconstituted as the Bureau of Services. Mr. Michail Menshikov will be in charge of this Bureau. The Directors at Headquarters of the Divisions of Health, Displaced Persons and Welfare will report to Mr. Menshikov.

B. The Division dealing with Distribution in the Bureau of Areas, and the personnel and records of such Division are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Supply.

C. The Division of Staff Services and the personnel and records of such Division are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Finance and Administration.

D. The responsibility of supervising country missions formerly lodged in the Bureau of Areas has now been delegated largely to the ERO. A small unit to serve primarily as a center of reports and information relating to the countries receiving UNRRA assistance is hereby created to be known as the Office of Country Mission Affairs, which will report to the Office of the Senior Deputy Director General at Headquarters.

E. The Far Eastern Division will for the time being be in the Bureau of Services.

F. The Camps Division will be transferred to the Displaced Persons Division.

G. The functions assigned to other Divisions of the Bureau of Areas not separately referred to are hereby transferred to the Office of Country Mission Affairs.

H. The Office of the Financial Adviser is hereby transferred to the Bureau of Finance and Administration.

I. The following units of the Headquarters office will report to the Office of the Senior Deputy Director General, effective at once: The Bureaus of Supply, Finance and Administration, and of Services; the Office of Country Mission Affairs; the Secretariat; the Office of Regional Liaison; the General Counsel; the Diplomatic Adviser; and the Director of Public Relations.

J. I have designated Mr. Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General for Supply, to be in charge of the Office of the Senior Deputy Director General to serve during Commander R. G. A. Jackson's absence as chief executive officer at Headquarters.

K. He is authorized to issue such directives as are necessary for the operation of the Headquarters office, to serve as the principal contact with the ERO, insuring that the letter and spirit of the delegation of authority to the ERO is observed and supported in day to day operations.

IV. *Country missions.* The Chiefs of the country missions will, as necessary, receive instructions from ERO, and in general it is intended that the responsibility and authority for the work of each mission is vested in its Chief.

V. *General considerations.* In order to insure orderly and expeditious administration, it is desirable to make certain points in the relationships of Headquarters, the ERO and Missions clearly understood, including:

A. The Chief of a Mission is responsible for indicating to the ERO what personnel is required for his Mission. The ERO will review such requests and act on them, requesting assistance from Headquarters as necessary,

subject to the maintenance of adequate financial controls as required by II.C. above.

B. The ERO will be responsible for evaluating the needs for supervisory or advisory visits to field missions and no such visits will be made without prior consultation with the ERO. While Headquarters is free to initiate such visits as may be essential, it will advise the ERO in advance of its plans in all cases and will keep such visitations to a minimum. In order to insure complete and cooperative consideration and communications on all matters having administrative or technical significance, the ERO may designate a representative to join any visit initiated by Headquarters.

C. Country missions supervised by the ERO will make regular, and when necessary special, reports to the ERO. The ERO will specify the type and content of such reports incorporating such specific needs as Headquarters may indicate. Routine reports as specified by the ERO will be sent simultaneously to Headquarters. Any action felt to be worthy of consideration after reflection upon the reports at Headquarters shall be communicated to ERO for consideration and possible relaying to the Chief of Mission concerned. ERO will make periodic reports to Headquarters on its operations and the operations of the missions for which it is responsible.

D. The type of relationship between Headquarters and ERO envisaged by this order cannot be indicated to the last detail. Rather it is my purpose that the delegation shall be very broad, that ERO through the availability of my personal representative shall be in a position to act quickly and finally without more than general supervision from Headquarters. This general supervision will take the form of ERO requesting or receiving from Headquarters directions, suggestions, and advice, especially on matters of broad general policy; and of Headquarters seeking to assist and give service to ERO without involving itself in details.

E. Through my Headquarters office I will retain responsibility for UNRRA's policies and operations globally, delegating authority for operations as rapidly as practicable; the office will retain relationships with the Council and the Central Committee and except as otherwise assigned, relationships with contributing countries.

2*c*. ERO ADMINISTRATION ORDER A. 178, FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, 11 DECEMBER 1945

1. *Purpose.* To set out the functions and organisation of the Office of the Director General, in the European Regional Office.

2. *Organization of the Office of the Director General.* With effect from 1st December, 1945, the Office of the Director-General shall comprise: the Office of the General Counsel, which shall include the Legal Advisers and the Secretariat; the Division of Operational Analysis; the Division of Information.

3. *Functions of the Office of the Director General and of Its Component Parts.*

A. *The Office of the Director General.* The Office of the Director-General provides the means through which the Director General or his Personal Representative in ERO will direct the general policy of ERO and of field units under ERO jurisdiction. The Director General or his Personal Representative will coordinate overall ERO policy with the assistance of the Administrative Council which shall comprise the Personal Representative of the Director General and the Deputy Directors General.

B. *The Office of the Personal Representative of the Director General.* The Office of the Personal Representative of the Director General shall consist of the personal staff of the Personal Representative of the Director General, his Executive Assistants, and the Economic Adviser. (*i*) The Executive Assistants shall have the following functions: (*a*) to act on behalf of the Personal Representative of the Director General, as directed by him, in matters which do not properly reside within the offices of the Departmental Chiefs; (*b*) to assemble, analyse and prepare for the Personal Representative of the Director General, material on matters peculiar to the Office of the Personal Representative of the Director General and which do not properly reside in the Offices of the Departmental Chiefs; (*c*) to receive visitors from Missions and elsewhere on behalf of the Personal Representative of the Director General; (*d*) to carry out such other duties as the Personal Representative of the Director General may direct. (*ii*) The spheres of work shall be as follows: (*a*) *Executive Assistant I.* Missions—Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania, Dodecanese, Ethiopia, Middle East Office. UNRRA Liaison Office with A.F.H.Q. European Regional Office (Department of Finance & Administration); (*b*) *Executive Assistants II and III.* Missions—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, Byelo-Russia. Liaison Missions—France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg; Observers—Sweden, Switzerland. D.P. Operations—Germany, Austria. Surplus Property Office, ERO, Paris. European Regional Office (Department of Supply and Department of Relief Services). (*iii*) *The Economic Adviser* shall have the following duties: (*a*) to consult with the Director, Division of Operational Analysis and to provide technical advice on economic reporting and analysis; (*b*) to prepare material for and present recommendations to the Personal Representative of the Director General, either as requested or on his own initiative, on economic matters concerning UNRRA.

C. *The Office of the General Counsel.* The Office of the General Counsel, which shall include the Legal Advisers and the Secretariat, shall have the following duties: (*i*) to advise all Departments of ERO and to coordinate on behalf of the Director General, or his Personal Representative, overall policy with respect to relations with Governments and other outside bodies; (*ii*) to advise on legal questions concerning ERO, Missions, and

Field Headquarters under the jurisdiction of ERO; (*iii*) to prepare agreements, contracts, letters of authority, and other formal documents as required; (*iv*) to advise on the interpretation of UNRRA Resolutions and ensure conformity therewith; (*v*) to advise on the preparation of resolutions for the C.C.E. and assist in ensuring conformity with their rules of procedure; (*vi*) to direct the Secretariat. (The functions and organisation of the Secretariat are set out in Order A. 168 dated 1st December, 1945).

D. *The Division of Operational Analysis.* The functions and organisation of the Division of Operational Analysis are set out in Order A. 177 dated 11th December, 1945.

E. *The Division of Information.* The functions and organisation of the Division of Information are set out in Order A. 124 dated 20th July, 1945.

4. This Order cancels Order A. 132 dated 27th July, 1945.

Functions of Missions

3*a*. ERO ADMINISTRATION ORDER A. 148, ANNEX I: ORGANIZATION FOR DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS IN GERMANY—POLICY MEMORANDUM, 1 OCTOBER 1945

The set-up for the Displaced Persons Operations in Germany has been prepared to conform to the following policy.

1. Decentralisation of policy and administration from E.R.O. to Central Headquarters of Displaced Persons Operations (UNRRA) in Germany.

2. The control of policy by Central Headquarters and the decentralisation of execution and administration through subordinate formations, comprising: 3 Zone Headquarters (British, U.S. and French); District Headquarters (within Zones); Field Supervisors (within Districts); teams. An average of six teams per Field Supervisor has been taken as a basis. The number of Field Supervisors and teams under them will be subject to adjustment in accordance with operational and geographical needs.

3. The administrative set-up has been planned in three Departments as in E.R.O. and with a view to the allocation of responsibility for the functions of administration to be carried out where they are needed and to avoid unnecessary channelling through higher or lower formations who are not immediately concerned.

4. The organisation is based upon the principle that full responsibility rests on the Directors at Central, Zone or District Headquarters. Central, Zone and District Directors will exercise complete authority over their staffs and over the formations and units within their jurisdiction. Direct communication on technical matters as between staffs of formations in the D.P. Organisation or between Central Headquarters and the appropriate Department of E.R.O. is permitted only with the knowledge and approval of the Director concerned . . .

3*b*. TYPICAL DIRECTIVE TO A CHIEF OF MISSION: LETTER, DUDLEY WARD, GENERAL COUNSEL, ERO, FOR SIR HUMFREY M. GALE, PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, TO BRIGADIER CHARLES M. DRURY, CHIEF OF MISSION TO POLAND, OCTOBER 1945

This letter of authority is my formal notification to you that you have been appointed Chief of the U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Poland. In this capacity you will be the senior U.N.R.R.A. official in Poland with respect to the U.N.R.R.A. Mission and to all U.N.R.R.A. activities in Poland.

The objectives of this Mission may be summarised as follows:
To administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in Poland through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such area so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services.

In carrying out the responsibilities of the Mission, you will be subject to the policies, resolutions and administrative regulations of U.N.R.R.A., to the Agreement of 14th September between the Government of Poland and U.N.R.R.A. and to such other agreements and understandings as may be reached with the Polish and other authorities concerned. Subject to these, and as my representative, you will have complete authority in Poland, to carry out the objectives above stated, including but not limited to the following:

1. In agreement with the Polish Government to establish programmes, provide essential services, and discharge U.N.R.R.A. responsibilities for supervision or conducting operations in the fields of general relief and rehabilitation, health, welfare, displaced persons and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation. You may negotiate with the Government supplementary agreements or modifications of the Agreement of 14th September, provided, however, that they shall be approved by the E.R.O. before becoming effective.

2. To maintain liaison with appropriate civil authorities, governmental and intergovernmental agencies, and military authorities in liberated areas of Poland. You may negotiate with such authorities and agencies any agreements which you may consider necessary, provided however that they shall be approved by the E.R.O. before becoming effective.

3. To negotiate, conclude, and execute on behalf of the Administration all other contracts necessary for the prosecution of the Mission's operations in Poland.

4. To keep in touch with such foreign voluntary relief agencies as may be authorised to assist in the work of relief and rehabilitation in Poland, and to co-ordinate and supervise the activities of such voluntary agencies.

5. To receive U.N.R.R.A. supplies, to arrange for their transfer to the Government, to observe and report on their distribution, and to direct the use of supply resources of the Mission in such manner as will result in their most effective utilisation.

6. To receive and account for local currency made available to the Administration by the Government for its administrative and operating expenses in Poland in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement of the 14th September.

7. To determine the location of headquarters of the Mission, and to establish, maintain, and abolish such district offices as appear necessary for the efficient administration of the Mission.

8. To exercise active control and supervision of the administration of the Mission, be responsible for all U.N.R.R.A. operations in Poland and coordinating the activities of all divisions and offices of the Mission in Poland.

9. Within the limitations of approved budgets and available funds, you shall have power on behalf of the Administration to incur indebtedness and to obligate and expend the funds of the Administration for the purposes of U.N.R.R.A. operations in Poland.

10. Subject to the rules and regulations established by the Treasurer, you are hereby authorised to open, operate, and manage, in the name of the Mission, such accounts in banks or other credit institutions as you deem necessary.

4a. Aide Memoire on Plans for Termination of UNRRA and Transfer of Functions to Other International Organizations, from the Director General for all Member Governments of UNRRA, 25 June 1946

The Third Council Session of UNRRA determined provisionally that final UNRRA shipments should be completed by March 31, 1947. The forthcoming Fifth Council Session must decide definitely as to further relief and rehabilitation needs.

It is submitted that, for the reasons presented subsequently in this aide-memoire, it is imperative to determine the future policy respecting relief and rehabilitation action and that the Fifth Council Session is the latest date by which time such policy decision should be taken.

The financial resources placed at the disposal of the Administration will have been just sufficient to maintain, together with local produce, a meager subsistence diet in the UNRRA countries in Europe until the 1946 harvest comes in. These resources will also permit food to be sent to the Far East on a lower ration scale though for a slightly longer period. In addition, agricultural and industrial rehabilitation equipment will have been provided to meet the most immediate needs of the countries concerned.

Practically all UNRRA's financial resources will be encumbered in the very near future, even though deliveries of supplies, particularly rehabilitation equipment, will not be completed by the end of 1946 in Europe and until some time after the end of March 1947 in the Far East.

In considering the future, it will be necessary for the Member Nations to decide whether further acute needs exist in the fields of activity in which UNRRA has been working, and should such needs be held to exist, then

it will be necessary to decide the manner in which they are to be met.

UNRRA's operations can be considered in three broad fields: (*a*) the supply operations; (*b*) work with displaced persons; and (*c*) health and welfare activities.

As to the supply operations, it will be necessary for the Member Nations to decide at the Fifth Council Session whether any of the countries now receiving assistance from UNRRA will stand in need of further help until the harvest of 1947. It will be essential for any country having such needs which it is itself unable to satisfy to be in a position at the Fifth Council Session to prove conclusively that those needs do in fact exist.

When the needs of the various countries have been established, it will be necessary for the Member Nations concerned to decide how those requirements are to be met. There appear to be three broad courses of action available: (*i*) by some bi-lateral arrangement between the country in need of assistance and some other Power; (*ii*) by a multi-lateral arrangement; and (*iii*) by an international organization.

It is imperative that the Member Nations concerned with giving assistance to others should come to the Fifth Council Session ready to take decisions on this matter and with authority to speak for their Governments.

In deciding any further policy, it is desired to place the greatest possible emphasis on the need for assuring continuity of assistance and completion of any plans decided upon. It would be a grave misfortune if the results already achieved by UNRRA were lost as a result of a failure to make in good time adequate provision for meeting future and justified needs.

It is further desired to emphasize, paying particular attention to the experience gained by UNRRA, the multitude of administrative difficulties which must be faced in carrying out these supply operations. It took the best part of two years for UNRRA to build and to develop into an effective international administrative machine. It should also be noted that several of the countries which suffered great devastation during the war have had to place very considerable reliance on the administrative machinery of UNRRA owing to the unavoidable weakness of their own governmental machinery, which of necessity can only be restored slowly. It is desired that the Member Nations should pay the most careful attention to this aspect of the matter, for if it is not handled effectively, the most generous intentions may be frustrated.

Summed up, it can be said that as far as supply operations are concerned, it is desired at the Fifth Council Session to establish clearly the extent to which further needs on the part of those nations now receiving UNRRA assistance can still not be met by them and whether the Member Nations concerned are prepared to give further assistance, and if so, what administrative machinery is to be used.

As for the second major function, that of handling displaced persons, it is essential that the United Nations organization should establish a perma-

nent and effective agency to take over this work from UNRRA not later than the 1st January, 1947. Certain preliminary action in this field has already been taken by the United Nations, but again it is desired to emphasize the extreme importance of assuring that effective administrative arrangements are made for the transfer of functions and of staff, and for making provision for all the detailed arrangements which are necessary to assure that a large-scale international organization can operate. Again, if this is not done, then it is quite obvious that any new agency must be provided with authority, official standing, funds and staff in order to avoid all the difficulties and frustrations which beset UNRRA in its early days.

As to the third function, that of health and welfare, arrangements should be made by the United Nations organization at an early date to establish permanent organizations which can take over this work from UNRRA and assure that continuity of operation is preserved.

There are many reasons why a definite policy to deal with these matters must be established at the Fifth Council Session. Primarily, it is in the interests of the United Nations to assure that the liberated countries are properly set on their feet so that they can really help themselves. It would be unwise to prolong aid longer than is essential, but on the other hand it would be the height of folly to withdraw that help after so much has been done if it can be clearly indicated that countries now receiving UNRRA aid are simply going to fall back into the desperate conditions which obtained when the war ended. The first need is to make certain that the people of the liberated countries who gave so much during the war are given a reasonable chance to face the future. In this respect the United Nations must *not* shirk their responsibilities for helping each other in the new world.

In considering future needs it is earnestly hoped that the United Nations will include arrangements which will enable effective child feeding to be continued in all the countries in which UNRRA has been operating.

Secondly, great care must be taken to assure that if further aid is given, proper administrative arrangements are made to assure that continuity of the work now performed by UNRRA is preserved.

Thirdly, UNRRA represents an effective and efficient piece of international machinery. The United Nations should assure that the machinery put together so laboriously, with so much work and determination, and frequently with great personal sacrifice, is not lightly destroyed. If at the Fifth Council Session it is decided that after existing funds have been spent there will be no further need for UNRRA in the world, then that will be an irrevocable decision. In this case careful and fair arrangements must be made in an endeavour to retain the administrative and field staff of UNRRA to complete the job, but it will be appreciated that this will be far from easy, having regard to the relatively short life which would then remain for the organization, even though several millions of tons of supplies still remain to be delivered.

The Director General deems it to be his duty and responsibility to make known, without any reservation or ambiguity, the conclusion reached by the Administration based upon the most objective survey of the first-hand reports of senior field officers. Should the Council decide that no additional funds for UNRRA are to be provided for whatever needs may be established at the Fifth Council Session, then the Director General may be compelled to place on record his judgment that funds will most certainly have to be provided promptly to some other agencies; that an ill-prepared relief programme undertaken hastily and in emergency conditions will be far more costly, far less effective and far less efficient.

The Director General desires to make it very clear that the following are the practical situations which must be considered and definitely decided at the Fifth Session of the UNRRA Council:

1. If it is decided that UNRRA as such should continue, which the Director General personally does not recommend, funds must be provided promptly for the administration and operations for such continuing period as the Council may determine.

2. UNRRA's funds will only permit it to ship and deliver food, supplies and equipment in the pipeline and acquired, but not necessarily shipped, prior to December 31, 1946. Therefore, if further activities, limited or otherwise, are to be transferred to successor agencies, funds must be provided promptly to enable them to commence operations on January 1, 1947.

3. If the United Nations or any other international organization is to take over UNRRA's present functions in relation to health, welfare and displaced persons, funds will have to be provided promptly to permit such organization to commence operations on January 1, 1947.

4. If UNRRA activities are to be discontinued with the completion of the present program, this decision must be made at the Fifth Council Session so that UNRRA will get timely notice to enable it to plan for demobilization.

5. These matters cannot be left in abeyance.

SECTION II: SUPPLY POLICY

1. Memorandum, the Director General to the Members of the Central Committee, UNRRA Policy on Local Currency Proceeds, 20 January 1945

1. Current negotiations with recipient countries have presented several questions of UNRRA policy with respect to the receipt and use of the local currency proceeds to be derived from the sale of UNRRA supplies. In view of the importance of the issue to UNRRA's operations I wish to call to your attention the various proposals which have been under con-

sideration and to advise you of the policy which I intend to follow on the basis of the Council's Resolutions.

2. The pertinent provisions of the Resolutions on this matter are sections 19 and 20 of the Financial Plan incorporated in Resolution 14. They read as follows:

Section 19: Supplies and Services for Which Member Governments Are Not in a Position to Pay with Suitable Means of Foreign Exchange. The Council recommends that governments not in a position to pay in suitable means of foreign exchange for necessary relief and rehabilitation supplies or services make available to the Administration in whole or in part the local currency proceeds from the sale of supplies furnished by the Administration. It shall be the policy of the Administration to use any such local currency for relief and rehabilitation work, including the care and movement of displaced persons, and for such other purposes as may be agreed upon with the government. Programs for the utilization of such local currency shall be formulated by the Director General and the member government involved.

Section 20: Expenses Met with Local Currency. The Council recommends that so 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.

At the Atlantic City meeting and in connection with U.S. Congressional hearings it was explained by the member for the U.S. and by the Director General that the local currency proceeds would provide a fund to finance expenditures for relief and rehabilitation within the country. (Excerpts from the Atlantic City proceedings and the Congressional Hearings are set forth in the attached memorandum for your information.)

3. We have given a good deal of thought to the interpretation of the above-quoted provisions of the Financial Plan and to the financial arrangements to be entered into on the basis of these provisions. Three different positions have been advanced, particularly with respect to the question of the extent to which the Government will be privileged to use the local currency proceeds for its own purposes. In order to present a clear picture I shall summarize these three positions and the arrangements proposed.

4. The first proposal provides that the net proceeds from the sale of UNRRA supplies would be paid into a special account which would be under the control of the Administration. (These proceeds would be "net" in that they would not include local distribution costs of the Government or of other distributing agencies, nor would they include taxes.) In lieu of the actual net proceeds the Government and the Administration might agree upon a lump sum, approximating expected proceeds, which would be transferred to the special account.

The Administration would have the right to draw upon the account for its administrative and operating expenditures in the area. In addition, the fund could be used, or released to the Government, for specific relief and rehabilitation purposes mutually agreed upon by the Government

and the Administration. The Administration would thus be free to release any part of the proceeds to the Government for an agreed relief purpose; but the Government would not be free to draw any proceeds without the consent of the Administration. Furthermore, under this proposal the Administration would be prepared to make short term loans without interest to the Government for its general budgetary needs whenever the sums in the Administration's account would exceed the amounts needed for agreed relief and rehabilitation expenditure.

5. The second proposal would permit the Government to use the actual proceeds for its ordinary operations but require that the Government expend an equivalent amount for relief and rehabilitation purposes within a reasonable period after the commencement of UNRRA operations. In more specific terms this second proposal calls for the following arrangements:

(*a*) The Government will furnish UNRRA with sufficient local currency to enable it to meet its administrative and operating expenses within the country. The amount and nature of such expenses will be determined by the programs for relief and rehabilitation mutually agreed upon by the Government and the Administration.

(*b*) The Government would maintain a record of the actual proceeds derived from the sale of UNRRA supplies, or in lieu thereof a lump sum approximation of proceeds would be mutually agreed upon by the Administration and the Government.

(*c*) The Government would agree to use, within a reasonable time after the commencement of the UNRRA period, for relief and rehabilitation purposes funds equivalent in amount to the sums recorded as proceeds, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses. Such relief and rehabilitation expenditures would include, for example, activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial rehabilitation and relief welfare services, and also activities of the Administration with respect to relief in other areas as, for example, transportation and procurement of supplies destined for other areas. The Government would have discretion to determine what sums will be made available to the Administration for these other purposes.

(*d*) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (*c*) above. In addition, the Government would furnish the Administration with periodic reports of the expenditures made and receive the Administration's views regarding such expenditures. In those cases where funds are to be made available to the Administration for relief programs they would be expended pursuant to programs jointly formulated by the Government and the Administration.

6. The third proposal would permit the Government freely to use the proceeds derived from the sale of UNRRA goods for its ordinary budget purposes. The Government would be obliged only to provide the Administration with sufficient local currency to meet its local expenditures

including the costs of personnel and the costs of such operations as may be mutually agreed upon to be the responsibility of the Administration. The Government would have discretion to use the balance of the proceeds, either for relief and rehabilitation or for any other purpose it deems to be in the best interest of the country.

7. It should be noted that under all three proposals it is clear that the responsibility for the distribution of UNRRA supplies and for the collection of proceeds rests with the Government and not with the Administration. It should also be noted that under all three proposals the Government would agree to furnish sufficient local currency to meet UNRRA's local expenditures for such activities as may be agreed upon between the Government and the Administration. The essential differences have to do with the control of the proceeds and the obligation to use them (or the equivalent) for relief and rehabilitation purposes.

8. After careful consideration and discussion I have determined to adopt for a period of six months the second proposal as it is outlined in paragraph 5 above. It seems to me that this proposal most appropriately recognizes the budgetary requirements of the liberated countries and the responsibility of the Governments for meeting their own needs, and at the same time offers assurance that UNRRA's resources will be used to the maximum extent possible for relief and rehabilitation. I am proceeding to formalize this policy in agreements and understandings with recipient countries, with such variations in detail as may appear necessary to the Administration and the particular Government concerned.

I should be glad to receive any comments which you may desire to make.

Agreements Reached Outside UNRRA Affecting UNRRA Supply Programs for the Soviet Republics

2*a*. LETTER, C. TYLER WOOD, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, UNITED STATES, TO HERBERT H. LEHMAN, 7 FEBRUARY 1946

Attached for your information is a Memorandum of Understanding between the representatives of Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Central Committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. There is also attached a copy of the letter dated September 20, 1945, to which reference is made in the first sentence of the Memorandum of Understanding.

2*b*. LETTER, W. L. CLAYTON, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, UNITED STATES; PHILIP NOEL-BAKER, MINISTER OF STATE, UNITED KINGDOM; AND L. B. PEARSON, CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TO VASILI A. SERGEEV, UNRRA COUNCIL MEMBER FOR USSR, 20 SEPTEMBER 1945

Reference is made to our conversation of August 24, in which we agreed on a text of a resolution regarding additional contributions which was

subsequently adopted by the UNRRA Council. During the conversation, you agreed on behalf of the delegations of the USSR, Ukraine, and Byelorussian S.S.R. and we on behalf of our respective delegations to the following understanding.

The application of the USSR for receipt of free UNRRA assistance will be replaced by applications on behalf of the Ukraine and Byelorussian Republics for receipt of relief and rehabilitation supplies in the amount of two hundred and fifty million dollars. In the consideration of the applications of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics by an appropriate sub-committee to be established in accordance with Resolution 23, the United States, United Kingdom and Canadian representatives undertake to support the applications of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics for receipt of free relief and rehabilitation supplies from UNRRA in the amount of two hundred and fifty million dollars. We are satisfied from what you have told us that the facts will justify us in taking this course. It is understood that there will be a maximum simplification of the procedure of considering the applications, and that every effort will be made to avoid delay either in reaching a decision or in rendering the assistance required. It is understood that, if the additional funds contemplated in Resolution 80 are not forthcoming from the three principal contributing countries, a new situation will arise in which all concerned with the present exchange of letters will endeavour to ensure a reduction by the Administration of all outstanding claims, including those of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics, sufficient to bring them within the limits of the funds available.

We would appreciate your confirming the correctness of this statement of our mutual understanding.

2C. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING [BETWEEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR CANADA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, AND USSR, 31 JANUARY 1946]

In clarification of the agreement reached in London in September 1945 (and set forth in the attached letter dated September 20, 1945), regarding UNRRA assistance for the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Republics, and in order to resolve the difference of interpretation which has developed in regard to this agreement, the representatives on the Central Committee of Canada, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States subscribe to the points of understanding set forth below:

1. The representatives on the Central Committee of Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States will support approval of programs of supplies for the two Soviet Republics, in a total amount of $250,000,000 exclusive of ocean shipping costs.

2. The representatives on the Central Committee of Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States will also support allocation by the Ad-

ministration of an additional amount not exceeding $23,000,000 for ocean shipping costs for supplies in the two programs.

3. A copy of this memorandum will be transmitted to the Director General for his information.

Done in Washington in quadruplicate in the English language this thirty-first day of January, 1946.

3. *Excerpts from Distribution of Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies in Recipient Countries, UNRRA Basic Field Manual,* PART VII, *18 July 1946*

411. Responsibility of Recipient Governments

411.1 Council Resolution No. 7 states that, in general, the responsibility for the distribution, within an area, of relief and rehabilitation supplies, should be borne by the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area.

411.2 The standard agreement between UNRRA and a receiving government provides that the system of distribution will be based on Council Resolutions and that the Government will afford representatives of UNRRA the opportunity to observe distribution at all necessary stages. The agreement also provides that the Government shall inform UNRRA regarding its plans for and operations respecting, the distribution of supplies and shall receive UNRRA's views relative to such plans and operations.

411.3 Council Resolution No. 7 states that UNRRA should be prepared to render direct assistance in distribution whenever, because of unusual circumstances, the government or recognized national authority concerned requests such aid within its territory. Wherever, as a consequence of such request, the Administration is directly concerned with internal distribution, it should follow in cooperation with the national or local authorities, the same general distribution principles.

412. Responsibility of the UNRRA Missions

412.1 UNRRA missions are responsible for informing the receiving governments of UNRRA distribution policies and for taking all steps necessary to make certain that distribution is effected in accordance with UNRRA distribution policies.

412.2 In executing their responsibilities, the missions are required to establish sufficient offices in strategic geographic centers within the country to observe actual distribution and make reports. These field offices shall report to the mission's central office where the reports shall be collated and forwarded to the European Regional Office in the case of missions supervised by ERO, and to Washington in the case of all other missions.

412.3 In accordance with Council Resolution No. 7, it shall be the further responsibility of the mission and of the UNRRA European Re-

gional Office to make certain that the Director General is kept fully informed concerning the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies within any recipient area, and that under all circumstances there shall be the fullest working cooperation between the governments concerned and the Administration for this purpose.

413. Major Principles Governing Distribution

The major principles governing distribution are:

(*a*) In any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed or political belief.

(*b*) In determining the relative needs of the population, there may be taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area.

(*c*) At no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as a political weapon.

(*d*) Distribution shall be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, will receive their equitable shares of essential commodities. When supplies are sold to consumers, prices shall be set at such levels as to facilitate the flow of supplies into the proper hands, and to avoid maladjustments in the price structure of the areas.

(*e*) Distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies shall take place under effective rationing and price controls. The suppression of black markets shall not be left to general pronouncements and decrees, but shall be the subject of active measures of enforcement applied vigorously and unremittingly.

(*f*) The government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area shall take appropriate measures to insure that so far as the distribution within a liberated territory of relief and rehabilitation goods is done through private trade, the remuneration earned by the private traders for their services is no more than fair and reasonable.

(*g*) Use shall be made to the maximum practicable extent of normal agencies of distribution (governmental, commercial, cooperative), to the particular ends of combating inflation and restoring normal economic activity. This principle, however, shall not be pursued at the expense of measures found necessary under emergency conditions to insure an adequate control of the distribution of supplies and their direction to the appropriate consumers.

(*h*) If the Administration is called on by the military authority to furnish distribution services through its own organization and personnel in a liberated territory in which a government or recognized national authority does not yet exercise administrative authority, the Administra-

tion shall, subject to the general provisions governing the relation of the Administration to the military authority and the government or recognized national authority concerned, make the fullest possible use of local authorities and of local organizations.

(*i*) UNRRA goods are not to be re-exported.

(*j*) UNRRA will not supply any goods which the receiving country is itself exporting in substantially the same form.

(*k*) UNRRA will not supply raw materials for the production of finished goods for export, unless such exports are for UNRRA's account or unless they fulfill needs which UNRRA would otherwise be called upon to meet. Such exports must have prior Headquarters' approval.

(*l*) UNRRA is anxious that recipient countries re-establish their export trade and that they import for this purpose the necessary raw materials through the use of their own foreign assets, of credits, by barter, or through any other arrangements. To prevent exports of goods embracing raw materials of a kind also supplied by UNRRA from being construed as a misuse of UNRRA supplies under the provisions of Sections 413(*i*)–413(*k*) above, each recipient Government shall be urged to keep the UNRRA mission accredited to it fully informed concerning the quantities and destinations of, and the sources of raw materials for, such exports.

(*m*) UNRRA goods are not to be used to supply the armed forces of a receiving country nor to supply the armed forces of another country which may be temporarily or otherwise within a receiving country's borders. When, however, in the judgment of the chief of mission the exchange with, or limited use by, the armed forces of a receiving country of UNRRA goods would directly facilitate and make more effective civilian relief, he may agree to such exchange or use, but only from case to case and, in important cases, only after consultation with ERO, or in the case of missions not under the jurisdiction of ERO only after consultation with Headquarters. All cases of such exchange or use should be cabled immediately to London with repeat to Headquarters. All exchanges should conform to the following provisions: (1) Individual transactions shall be limited to small quantities in accordance with the nature of commodities exchanged. (2) Adequate controls shall be provided to insure that transfer is consummated as per agreement and each exchange is completed before another exchange is negotiated. (3) Civilian populations receiving the supplies shall be made aware that they are in receipt of UNRRA supplies. (4) An accounting of the completed transaction showing receipts and deliveries shall be maintained by the mission. (5) The chief of mission shall determine that each exchange benefits the civilian population at least as much as the UNRRA supplies would have done.

(*n*) In computing specific relief and rehabilitation import requirements under the UNRRA Council bases and in justifying requests for commodities not specifically covered by the bases, the entire population, both military and civil, and the entire pertinent resources available shall be used,

rather than the remainder of these resources after military needs have been met. Members of the armed forces of other countries which may be within the borders of the receiving country shall not be included in the population of the receiving country for purposes of these computations and justifications.

SECTION III: CHINA

1. Organic Statute of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Promulgated 22 January 1945

[Official Text in Chinese]

ARTICLE 1. The Executive Yuan, for the purpose of administrating relief and rehabilitation in the liberated areas of China after the conclusion of the war, establishes the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (CNRRA).

ARTICLE 2. The CNRRA, in administrating relief and rehabilitation, may carry out enterprises in co-operation with other organs of government, central or local, or by delegating work to bodies having the necessary competency or jurisdiction. The modes of such co-operation and delegation shall be determined by the Executive Yuan.

ARTICLE 3. The CNRRA shall have the following Bureaus and Divisions: (*a*) Bureau of Transportation; (*b*) Bureau of Allocation; (*c*) Bureau of Finance; (*d*) Bureau of Relief; (*e*) Division of Investigation; (*f*) Division of Translation and Publication; and (*g*) Division of General Affairs.

ARTICLE 4. The CNRRA may, with the approval of the Executive Yuan, establish committees and operative offices.

ARTICLE 5. The CNRRA may establish regional administrations in areas where such branch offices may be found necessary. The plan of organization of such regional administrations shall be determined by special legislation.

ARTICLE 6. The Bureau of Transportation shall be charged with the following functions: (*a*) the receiving of supplies; (*b*) the storing and safe-keeping of supplies; (*c*) the transportation of supplies; and (*d*) other matters relating to the physical management of supplies.

ARTICLE 7. The Bureau of Allocation shall be charged with the following functions: (*a*) the distribution, loaning or sale, of machines and implements of production; (*b*) the free distribution or sale of the necessities of life; and (*c*) other matters relating to the allocation of supplies.

ARTICLE 8. The Bureau of Finance shall be charged with the following functions: (*a*) the management of operational funds; (*b*) the safe-keeping and accounting of operational funds; (*c*) the auditing and issuing of operational accounts; (*d*) the safe-keeping of all titles, deeds and other legal papers relating to operational funds; and (*e*) other matters relating to operational funds.

ARTICLE 9. The Bureau of Relief shall be charged with the following functions: (*a*) the arrangement and provision of transportation facilities for refugees to return to their home districts and assistance to them in finding employment; (*b*) the provision of welfare for refugees; (*c*) the management of public work relief projects; and (*d*) other matters relating to relief.

ARTICLE 10. The Division of Investigation shall seek and provide information relating to (*a*) social conditions in war areas; (*b*) refugees; (*c*) loss and damage to commerce and industry in the war areas; (*d*) conditions in the flooded areas; and (*e*) other information pertinent to relief and rehabilitation.

ARTICLE 11. The Division of Translation and Publication shall (*a*) compile and translate laws, regulations and reports; (*b*) analyze, compile and translate reference publications; (*c*) translate and publish documents; and (*d*) manage the library of the CNRRA.

ARTICLE 12. The Division of General Affairs shall (*a*) receive, despatch, distribute, and keep official documents; (*b*) make public the decrees of the CNRRA; (*c*) keep the seals of the CNRRA; (*d*) take charge of the administrative budget and finances of CNRRA; (*e*) supervise the administrative expenses of the subordinate organs of the CNRRA; (*f*) keep the administrative properties and equipment of CNRRA, and (*g*) manage the business and other matters of CNRRA, which do not fall within the functions of other Bureaus and Divisions.

ARTICLE 13. The CNRRA shall have a director-general, with ministerial rank, who shall be the supreme head of the Administration and supervise its staff and its subordinate organs. The director-general participates in the meetings of the Executive Yuan (i.e., has a seat in the cabinet).

ARTICLE 14. The CNRRA shall have two deputy directors-general, who shall assist the Director-general in the discharge of his duties.

ARTICLE 15. The CNRRA shall have from three to five councillors.

ARTICLE 16. The CNRRA shall have from seven to nine secretaries.

ARTICLE 17. The CNRRA shall have four chiefs and four assistant chiefs of Bureau and three chiefs of Division.

ARTICLE 18. The CNRRA shall have from 24 to 30 inspectors, 8 to 10 technicians, 46 to 52 sectional chiefs, 30 to 38 senior clerks, 20 to 28 assistant technicians, 120 to 140 junior clerks.

ARTICLE 19. The deputy directors-general, the councillors, the bureau chiefs, and assistant chiefs, and the division chiefs shall have Civil Service Rank I (with different grades). Of the secretaries, four shall have Rank I, the remainder Rank II. Of the Inspectors, eight shall have Rank I, the remainder Rank II. Of Technicians, six shall have Rank I, the remainder Rank II. The sectional chiefs and the senior clerks shall have Rank II (with different grades). Of the assistant technicians, 8 shall have Ranks II, the remainder Rank III. The junior clerks shall have Rank III.

The personnel mentioned above, wherever found necessary, may be

chosen from outside the Civil Service, with remuneration and rank corresponding to Ranks I, II & III.

ARTICLE 20. The CNRRA, with the approval of the Executive Yuan and the consent of the office affected, may call for administrative or technical personnel of other offices of the central or local governments.

ARTICLE 21. The CNRRA shall have an Accountant-general and a Statistician to take charge of budgetary expenditure, accounts and statistics, subject to the direction and supervision of the Director-general and, in accordance with the Organic Statute of the Comptroller's Office of the National Government, directly responsible to the Comptroller's Office.

The personnel, needed by the Accountant-general in the performance of his duties, shall be selected, upon agreement between CNRRA and the Comptroller's Office, from among the personnel of Rank II and III as provided for CNRRA by the present statute.

ARTICLE 22. The CNRRA shall have a Personnel Section, with a chief of Rank II, who shall, in accordance with Personnel Regulations, take charge of personnel matters.

The staff needed by the Personnel Section shall be selected, upon agreement between CNRRA and the Ministry of Civil Service, from among the personnel of Rank III as provided for CNRRA by the present statute.

ARTICLE 23. The CNRRA may invite to its service both Chinese and foreign experts.

ARTICLE 24. The CNRRA may have an appropriate number of employees.

ARTICLE 25. The CNRRA shall be abolished upon completion of post-war relief and rehabilitation.

ARTICLE 26. The detailed operational regulations of CNRRA shall be framed with the approval of the Executive Yuan.

ARTICLE 27. The present statute enters into operation upon the day of its promulgation.

2. *Organic Statute of the Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs, Promulgated, November 1947*

ARTICLE 1. The Executive Yuan, for the coordinated use of supplies contributed by international organizations and individual foreign countries and to continue to handle the unfinished rehabilitation affairs after the termination of UNRRA and CNRRA, establishes the Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs (hereafter called "the Commission"). The above mentioned rehabilitation affairs are to be confined to those which concern more than one ministry or commission, or cannot be handled separately by any single ministry or commission and call for centralized handling. However, the actual execution shall be undertaken in cooperation with the appropriate ministries or commissions according to the nature of the work, and the Commission is to supervise and to direct the work.

ARTICLE II. The scope of business of the Commission is as follows: (1) rehabilitation work of the Yellow River flooded areas; (2) fishery rehabilitation work; (3) work concerning mechanized farming and manufacturing of farm implements; (4) work concerning Agricultural Industry Service; (5) other unfinished rehabilitation work approved and designated by the Executive Yuan.

ARTICLE III. The Commission shall have a secretariat which shall have different divisions under it to carry out the work.

ARTICLE IV. The Commission shall have a chairman, who shall be "specially appointed" by the National Government on the recommendation of the President of the Executive Yuan. The Commission shall have twelve members. The Ministers of Finance, Economic Affairs, Communications, Social Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, Water Conservancy, Public Health, together with the Chairman of the National Resources Commission and the Governor of the Central Bank shall be members ex-officio; others shall be invited to serve as members by the Executive Yuan. Among the above twelve there shall be two full-time members who shall assist the Chairman in administering the work and daily affairs of the Commission.

ARTICLE V. The Commission shall have 3 to 5 secretaries, 2 of "selected" rank and the rest of "recommended" rank; 2 to 4 counsellors of "selected" rank; 7 to 10 technicians, 5 of "selected" rank and the rest of "recommended" rank; 2 to 4 inspectors, 2 of "selected" rank and the rest of "recommended" rank; 2 to 4 compilers of "recommended" rank; and 15 to 20 clerks, 5 of "recommended" rank and the rest of "delegated" rank. (Chinese official appointments may be generally classified into four groups, ranging from the highest—the "specially appointed"—then the "selected and appointed," then the "recommended and appointed" to the lowest, the "delegated and appointed.")

ARTICLE VI. The Commission may have 8 to 10 other lower employees.

ARTICLE VII. The Commission may engage the services of 6 to 10 special experts, 4 of "selected" rank and the rest of "recommended" rank.

ARTICLE VIII. The Commission shall have a regular meeting every month, and when there is necessity, meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman. The Commission may invite chief executives of other ministries or commissions concerned to attend its meetings.

ARTICLE IX. The Commission shall have an accounting office with a chief of "recommended" rank. The Commission shall also have a statistics office with a chief of "recommended" rank. These offices shall perform the functions of handling annual budgetary and accounting matters and statistics respectively according to law. The number of assisting personnel in the accounting office and statistics office shall be determined by the Commission in cooperation with the Comptroller General's Office and the number shall remain within the quota for "delegated" rank personnel as set by this Statute.

ARTICLE X. The Commission shall have a personnel office with a chief of "recommended" rank to handle the personnel matters according to the regulations of personnel management of the National Government. The assisting personnel needed in the personnel office shall be determined by the Commission in cooperation with the Ministry of Civil Service of the Examination Yuan and the number shall remain within the quota for "delegated" rank personnel as set by this Statute.

ARTICLE XI. The Commission, in order to continue the unfinished rehabilitation work undertaken by CNRRA, may set up the Yellow River Flooded Areas Rehabilitation Bureau and may also establish other managing organizations. The above mentioned Yellow River Flooded Areas Rehabilitation Bureau is to be organized according to law, and the other organizations are to be established in accordance with the approval of the Executive Yuan.

ARTICLE XII. The Commission, for the taking into custody of the long-term supplies contributed by UNRRA and for the securing and taking custody of further foreign supplies and funds and to insure the effective use of such supplies and funds, shall establish a Board of Trustees.

The Government shall invite persons of social credit within China and representatives nominated by the United Nations Organization to form the Board of Trustees. The regulations for the organization of the Board of Trustees shall be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

ARTICLE XIII. After a sound foundation is laid for the projects undertaken by the Commission, they shall be handed over respectively as soon as possible to the responsible ministries or commissions to continue their operation. The Commission should be terminated after all of the projects have been handed over to the responsible ministries or commissions. The period for existence of the Commission shall not exceed three years.

ARTICLE XIV. The regulations for Commission meetings shall be worked out by the Commission and submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

ARTICLE XV. This Statute shall be effective on the date of its promulgation.

3. *Statutory Regulations of the Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs (BOTRA), Adopted, November 1947*

1. These regulations are enacted in accordance with Article 12 of the Draft Organic Statute of the Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs.

2. The duties and functions of the Board of Trustees (hereafter called "the Board") are as follows: (*a*) to examine and discuss the various unfinished rehabilitation projects which were undertaken with long-term rehabilitation supplies furnished by UNRRA, and to assist in the selection of foreign technical and managerial personnel; (*b*) to consider and plan for the continued support of material and financial resources for the unfinished projects, and to make recommendations for the allocation of

project supplies; (*c*) to keep in trust the supplies formerly under the title of UNRRA and now transferred to the ownership of the Chinese Government as well as other UNRRA procured supplies required for the operation of the projects which the Rehabilitation Commission may transfer to it; (*d*) to keep in trust residual proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies and any foreign exchange endowment from UNRRA residual funds, and to concur in the expenditures from all such funds; (*e*) to make periodic inspection of the rehabilitation projects and make practical recommendations for their improvement; (*f*) to make periodic reports to the Commission on Rehabilitation Affairs on the utilization of the funds entrusted to the Board and on other activities.

3. The Board shall be composed of 15 members who are to be chosen in the following manner: (*a*) the Executive Yuan shall appoint 5 representatives; (*b*) the Executive Yuan shall invite 5 persons of social credit within China to serve on this Board; (*c*) the Executive Yuan shall invite 5 persons recommended by UNRRA or other similar United Nations organizations.

4. There shall be a Chairman of the Board, who is to be appointed from among Board members by the Executive Yuan.

5. There shall be a regular Board meeting once every month. When there is necessity, or when it is recommended jointly by five or more members, special meetings may be called at any time.

6. The Chairman of the Board shall serve as the Chairman of the Board meeting. If he is unable to be present at the meeting, the members present may elect another member to act as Chairman.

7. A quorum shall be constituted when more than half of the Board members attend the meeting. A resolution may be passed by a majority vote, that is, over half of the members present at the meeting voting in favor of it. When votes (pro and con) are even, the decision shall be left to the Chairman.

8. When resolutions of a technical nature come up for discussion at a meeting, the Chairman may invite some experts or technicians concerned to attend the meeting to give explanations.

9. Recommendations passed by the Board shall be presented to the Rehabilitation Commission for consideration and execution.

10. The Administrative and staff expenses incurred by the Board shall be paid directly from the funds in the custody of the Board, and shall not be chargeable to the Government.

11. Detailed rules governing the conduct of business within the Board shall be decided upon separately.

12. These regulations are to be presented by the Rehabilitation Commission to the Executive Yuan for approval and shall then become effective. The same procedure shall be followed in case of amendments.

SECTION IV: DISPLACED PERSONS

1. Excerpts from European Region Order 40 B, Welfare and Repatriation Directive B: "Operations Authorized for Displaced Persons," 10 July 1946

4. *General Policy*. (*a*) The Administration shall make every effort, in full consultation and agreement with the competent military or political occupying authorities and with the governments concerned, to encourage the repatriation or return to their homes of the displaced persons concerned at the earliest possible moment.

(*b*) The displaced persons function of the Administration covers the return to their homes or previous settled residences, and pending such return the provision of services, supplies and/or cash grants, to displaced persons, in camps or Assembly Centres, or scattered in the local communities.

(*c*) It is not the function of UNRRA to repatriate or return to their former homes persons, other than intruders, who do not desire such repatriation or return.

5. *Operations in enemy or ex-enemy territory*. The Administration is authorised to carry out operations in enemy or ex-enemy territory for the care, and in agreement with the government of the country of which they are nationals, the repatriation or return, of displaced persons. (R[1] 71)

6. *Operations in United Nations Liberated Territory*. The Administration will operate on behalf of displaced persons in liberated United Nations territory only in accordance with any agreements which it shall make with the government or recognised national authority. (R 1)

7. *Operations in territory never occupied by the enemy*. Care pending repatriation or return may be provided by the Administration to Displaced United Nations Nationals, or persons, other than United Nations Nationals, who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence, or who have been deported therefrom by action of the enemy because of their race, religion or activity in favour of the United Nations, and who are found in territory never occupied by the enemy, with the following limitations: (*a*) that it should allot its resources mainly in favour of congregated groups as opposed to dispersed individuals; (*b*) that it should assume responsibility only for necessitous persons; (*c*) that it should limit such activities to areas where other resources for maintenance are inadequate or cannot continue to be made available. (R 46, 90)

8. *Operations in neutral territory*. (*a*) Generally speaking the Adminis-

[1] References styled "R" are to resolutions of the Council.

tration is not authorised to carry out operations in neutral territory. However, such operations may be legitimate if incidental to other operations which the Administration is clearly authorised to undertake. Liaison with neutral governments, essential to the work of the Administration, is authorised. (R 35)

(*b*) Displaced persons, whom the Administration is otherwise authorised to assist, found in neutral territory may be given care and assisted with repatriation after they have crossed the national frontier of the neutral country, provided: (*i*) They are necessitous. The fact that a displaced person is being cared for in a camp is considered *prima facie* evidence that he is necessitous. (*ii*) They are mainly in congregated groups.

(*c*) The Administration, through its authorised delegate, may arrange with neutral governments for the orderly repatriation of such persons.

9. *Operations in home countries of displaced persons.* The Administration's function concerning displaced persons includes, besides assistance in return to their homes or previously settled residences, the provision of supplies and services required before and during their return. The Administration may also be called upon by the government or appropriate authority of the country to which they are returned to provide a reasonable measure of assistance to displaced persons after their return. Such assistance will be provided by the Administration only in accordance with an agreement which it shall make with the government or recognized national authority as referred to in para. 6 of this directive. (R 1, 10; SC[2] 19, 21, 22)

2. Excerpts from European Region Order 40A, Welfare and Repatriation Directive A: "Eligibility—Basic Policy," 9 July 1946

4. *Policy.* Subject to the modifications of subsequent eligibility Directives, the following categories of displaced persons are eligible to receive care provided by the Administration:

(*a*) *United Nations Nationals* who have been displaced as a result of the war and who are: (*i*) found in conquered or occupied enemy or ex-enemy territory. (R[1] 10, 57, 7 1; SC.[2] 5*a*); (*ii*) found in liberated United Nations territory outside their own countries. (R 10; SC 5*a*); (*iii*) found in liberated United Nations territory having been displaced within their own countries. (R 10; SC 5*b*); (*iv*) found in United Nations territory never occupied by the enemy. (R 10, 46; SC 5*c*).

United Nations Nationals are defined as nationals of the following countries:

[1] References styled "R" are to resolutions of the Council.

[2] "SC" refers to the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV, First Session of the Council.

Albania
Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Canada
Chile
China
Columbia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippine Commonwealth
Poland
Turkish Republic
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

and includes former residents of Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

(*b*) *Persons not possessing United Nations nationality, including stateless persons:* (*i*) 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 their race, religion, or activities in favour of the United Nations and who are found in: (*a*) liberated territory. (R 60); (*b*) enemy or ex-enemy territory. (R 57); (*c*) territory never occupied by the enemy. (R 90); (*ii*) stateless, and who have been driven from their previous places of residence and can be repatriated thereto. (R 10; SC 5*d*); (*iii*) Italian Nationals displaced as a result of the war. (R 73); (*iv*) enemy or ex-enemy nationals found to be intruded in a liberated area, and whose removal is requested by the government or recognized national authority of the liberated area. (R 47; SC 11, 12)

3. Excerpts from European Region Order 40 I, Welfare and Repatriation Directive I, "Eligibility of Post-Hostility Refugees," 3 July 1946

4. *General policy.* (*a*) Displaced persons who went across national frontiers subsequent to the cessation of hostilities are eligible only when, prior to crossing national frontiers, they were obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or were deported therefrom by actions of the enemy because of race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations.

(*b*) Administratively this will limit eligibility for UNRRA care to such post-hostility refugees as fall within special groups persecuted by the enemy, for example, Jews and ex-inmates of concentration camps.

(*c*) In the case of victims of discriminatory Nazi legislation, for example, Jews, no concrete evidence need be demanded in order to prove eligibility.

(*d*) In case of other persons claiming to fall within the above definition of "persecutees" concrete evidence must be shown in order to establish eligibility for UNRRA care, such as concentration camp numbers, etc.

(*e*) Post-hostility refugees not falling within these groups are ineligible for UNRRA assistance.

5. *Procedure.* The eligibility of refugees as defined above should be reviewed and those who are found ineligible will be refused UNRRA care; wherever possible arrangements should be made with other agencies for assistance to them.

4. Excerpts from Note on UNRRA Policy for Repatriation

IV. *Policy.* UNRRA's policy, according to its Resolutions, is to make every effort to facilitate repatriation. This policy has been implemented by the issuance of the following instructions to the field:

1. *Action to be taken by UNRRA Staff to encourage repatriation.*

(*a*) Assistance is to be given by UNRRA to representatives of countries of origin in determining information desired by displaced persons.

(*b*) UNRRA is responsible for ensuring that information received from governments of countries of origin is transmitted to displaced persons in UNRRA camps.

(*c*) Requests for repatriation are to be forwarded by UNRRA to the appropriate accredited national representatives and follow up is to be made on the location and the proposed movements of these displaced persons.

(*d*) Appropriate arrangements are to be made by UNRRA for displaced persons preparatory to departure including recommendations to the military of any necessary improvement of conditions en route, and where necessary, the provision of necessary escort en route.

(*e*) UNRRA staff is to consult with governments of origin in planning adequate reception for returning displaced persons.

2. *Action to be taken by UNRRA staff to remove impediments to repatriation.* (*a*) UNRRA personnel discouraging repatriation are to be removed from displaced persons camps administered by UNRRA.

(*b*) UNRRA staff is responsible for ensuring that voluntary agency personnel opposed to repatriation are not admitted to UNRRA-operated camps.

(*c*) The status of current liaison officers employed for either repatriation or welfare functions is to be reviewed with the military to determine whether such officers have been approved by the appropriate Governments, and representations are to be made by UNRRA to the military to remove those not so approved.

(*d*) UNRRA staff must immediately discontinue working relationships with improperly accredited national representatives and have them removed from camps. Such persons may receive UNRRA care if otherwise

eligible, provided they are willing to consider themselves as displaced persons and provided they do not remain in camps where they held official positions.

(*e*) Analysis is to be made, by UNRRA staff, of "the self-government" machinery in each camp to ensure that it is conducive to repatriation and that individuals or groups of displaced persons are not actively deterring repatriation. Where it is found that such persons are responsible for propaganda against repatriation, the displaced person responsible should be removed from positions relating to direction or government of the camp.

(*f*) Literature, educational material, periodicals and newspapers in camps is to be screened by appropriate government representatives before UNRRA distributes such material to displaced persons in camps.

(*g*) Educational, vocational training or employment projects established with the cooperation of UNRRA are made available to displaced persons only on a temporary basis pending their repatriation and are not to be of such a character that they delay or prevent repatriation. Review and approval of such projects should be carried out in cooperation with appropriate government representatives.

5. Excerpts from Note on Employment of Displaced Persons

IV. *Policy*. In general it is the policy of the Administration to encourage maximum employment of displaced persons, so long as such employment does not interfere with repatriation. Work opportunities are provided in camp operations, in employment by military authorities and in employment outside of camps. In Austria, the Administration has modified its policy by requiring all displaced persons except persecutees to comply with the Austrian National Compulsory Labour Law.

V. *Procedure*

1. *Austria*. (*a*) *Types of employment*. In Austria displaced persons are subject to the provisions of the Austrian Compulsory Labour Law to the same extent as Austrian citizens. Exemptions to the provisions of this Law are made in the case of persecutees and other specific classifications on the responsibility of the UNRRA Team Director. Displaced persons are employed in camp operations, self-employed in camp workshops, at UNRRA administrative offices, by military authorities and by private employers. (*b*) *Types of remuneration*. Displaced persons employed in camp operations are paid in Austrian schillings by the local government (Burgomeister) or are paid in commodities. Displaced persons employed by local employers or by the military are paid in Austrian schillings. Only casual part-time labour is given no specific remuneration. Deductions are made from the wages of displaced persons who are paid in Austrian schillings for the value of food and lodging.

2. *Germany*. (*a*) *Types of employment*. In Germany displaced persons are employed in camp operations, in camp workshops, at UNRRA ad-

ministrative offices, by military authorities and, at the option of the displaced person, by private employers. (*b*) *Types of remuneration.* Displaced persons employed in camp operations: (*i*) *In US Zone*—The US military allows 7½%–10% of total camp population employed in camp operations to be paid through the burgomeister in German marks. The remainder are remunerated in commodities, use being made primarily of UNRRA amenity supplies. (*ii*) *In British Zone*—The general principle is that those persons employed full-time in camp operations are remunerated through the burgomeister in German marks, part-time workers are paid in commodities.

Displaced persons employed by the military and local employers in all Zones are paid in German marks.

3. *Italy.* (*a*) *Types of employment.* Outside of Class II employment, which is limited primarily to local Italian employees but includes some displaced persons in special categories such as professional workers, displaced persons are employed in camp operations. (*b*) *Types of remuneration.* Displaced persons, employed in camp operations and in administrative positions needed for the outside assistance programme, are paid under a "Displaced Persons Wage Scale," varying from 4,000 lira per month for unskilled workers, 5,000 lira per month for skilled workers and 6,000 lira per month for supervisors. This money is paid the displaced persons by UNRRA out of a maximum budget of 8,000,000 lira per month.

6. Excerpts from European Region Order 40 J, Welfare and Repatriation Directive J. "Educational Activities in the Displaced Persons Operations," 24 January 1947

4. *General policy.* Educational activities have proved to be a necessary part of the general welfare programme for displaced persons. The Administration has a responsibility to see that certain facilities, services and supplies are made available for these activities within the limitations defined below.

In general, these activities must be so organised that they do not interfere with other obligations placed upon the Administration by the Council Resolutions. They must be compatible with the repatriation programme of the Administration and the Administration's obligations to encourage and assist in every possible way the early return of displaced persons to their respective countries of origin.

5. *Promotion of educational activities.* The representatives of the National Governments, the displaced persons themselves and the Staff of the Administration, should combine to promote these activities. (*a*) Accredited government representatives. Accredited government representatives should be given every encouragement to provide or help to provide educational materials for their nationals and to assist in the selection of teachers, provided that there is no infringement of the individual liberties

of the displaced persons and no interference with the work and the responsibilities of the Administration. (*b*) Displaced persons. Displaced persons themselves should be given every encouragement to undertake educational enterprises so long as there is no infringement of the individual liberties of the displaced persons and no interference with the work and responsibilities of the Administration. (*c*) *U.N.R.R.A.* The Staff of the Administration are responsible for ascertaining that adequate provision is made for educational activities in Assembly Centres, within the limitations defined in paragraph 8. If adequate provision is not being made by national governments and the displaced persons themselves, the Administration has a responsibility to establish appropriate educational facilities for the minimum programme under paragraph 6, and where appropriate facilities for further education described in paragraphs 7(*a*), 7(*b*) and 7 (*c*).

6. *Minimum programme.* (*a*) Kindergartens for children up to 6 years of age; (*b*) classes for children and young persons and for other persons whose education has been interrupted by the war.

7. *Facilities for further education.* The obligation under which the Administration is placed to encourage repatriation governs its attitude to any additional education projects, and particularly those in the field of higher education. (*a*) *Short refresher courses.* (*i*) The Administration may, in consultation with accredited representatives of the home governments of the students, encourage or participate in the development of short refresher courses designed to contribute to the rehabilitation of the students' home countries. All displaced persons will be eligible for such courses. (*ii*) In addition, the Administration may encourage or participate in the development of short refresher courses designed to rehabilitate individual skills or to equip persons for employment in the Administration's Displaced Persons Operations. This type of course should be made available only in circumstances where it will not serve as a deterrent to repatriation. (*b*) *Vocational training.* Short courses of vocational training may be organised on the same basis as short refresher courses. (*c*) *General adult education.* Lectures and discussion groups for adults should be given every encouragement as they provide a means of helping displaced persons to employ their time profitably pending repatriation or an ultimate decision as to their future. (*d*) *University courses.* (*i*) *Organisation of universities or university courses.* The Administration shall not encourage or participate in the development of Universities or full University courses for displaced persons. (*ii*) *Study at local universities.* Displaced persons wishing to study at local Universities, training colleges or technical colleges are free to do so but the responsibilities of the Administration for such persons during their course of study are limited to the following: (*a*) The Administration may facilitate their application by referring them to the appropriate voluntary agencies. (*b*) Displaced persons accepted for a course of study at a local University may receive care in Assembly Centers as other

displaced persons, provided they are otherwise eligible for care by the Administration. (*c*) It is *not* the function of the Administration to: (*i*) participate in the selection of students for University courses; (*ii*) establish or maintain special hostels for students; (*iii*) provide tuition; (*iv*) provide or administer funds or special grants for students or make any financial outlay for fees or other expenses on a reimbursable basis; (*v*) provide special supplies for students.

8. *The responsibilities of the Administration concerning premises, equipment and teachers.* (*a*) *Premises.* It is the responsibility of the Administration to endeavour to make available adequate and suitable accommodation for educational undertakings listed in paragraphs 6 and 7(*a*), 7(*b*) and 7(*c*). (*b*) *Printed matter and films.* Such articles as books, maps, pictures and films may be supplied by the Administration only with the approval of the accredited representatives of the governments of the nationals concerned from whatever source they are made available and irrespective of whether the funds of the Administration are expended. Books for persons whose repatriation or return is not at present possible because of inability to claim nationality or right of residence in any state or for displaced persons of Jewish origin who will not seek repatriation, may be selected by the Administration in consultation with the representatives of the displaced persons themselves. (*c*) *Basic educational materials.* Basic educational materials such as paper, pencils, etc., when not provided by the Military Authorities, may be supplied if available as part of the Administration's amenity supplies. (*d*) *Teachers.* The Administration should, where necessary, assist in finding suitable teachers from amongst the displaced persons: (*i*) teachers for persons of ascertained nationality should be approved by the accredited representatives of the governments of such persons; (*ii*) teachers for groups comprised of persons whose repatriation or return is not at present possible because of inability to claim nationality or right of residence in any state, or for groups of Jewish origin who will not seek repatriation may be selected by the Administration in consultation with the representatives of the displaced persons concerned. Teachers are eligible for payment on the same basis as other displaced persons employed in the Displaced Persons Operations.

7. *Excerpts from European Region Order 40 H, Welfare and Repatriation Directive H, "Displaced Persons Camps Publications," 3 July 1946*

4. *General policy and procedure.* It is the policy of the Administration to encourage camp residents to establish units for self-government and to assume as much responsibility as possible for their own welfare. In this connection, they have developed various types of newspapers and periodicals. At the Relief Services Conference held in London on the 21st/24th May, 1946, the need for a definite statement of policy by the Administration was indicated. Therefore, the following official statement is made:

(*a*) At the Fourth Session of the UNRRA Council, under Resolution 92, Section 2 (*a*), the Administration was directed to remove any handicap in the Assembly Centres to the prompt repatriation of displaced persons wishing to be repatriated. On the other hand, under Section 4 of Resolution 92, the principles announced by the United Nations at its General Assembly in London on 12th February 1946 were accepted. In the course of the debate, the General Assembly rejected a proposal that "no propaganda should be permitted in Refugee and Displaced Persons Camps against the interests of the Organisation of the United Nations or her Members, nor propaganda against returning to their native countries," thus implying that the rights of freedom of speech and the Press should receive a large measure of protection.

(*b*) The enforcement of limitations imposed by all Governments on such freedom of speech or the Press in the interests of law and order are the responsibility of those Governments and not of UNRRA.

(*c*) Displaced persons are subject to the same rights and limitations in this connection as are other civilians in any country.

(*d*) In order to keep the balance between the somewhat conflicting policies referred to in paragraph *a*, arrangements should be made to prohibit UNRRA officials from contributing to such publications, and to avoid any possible implication that statements appearing therein necessarily represent the views of UNRRA or have the sanction of the Administration.

(*e*) Therefore, censorship of D.P. publications should not be exercised by UNRRA, but UNRRA personnel in the administration of Assembly Centres should inform Liaison Officers of any instances of propaganda adverse to repatriation, in order that the Government concerned may have an opportunity to reply.

The Administration fully realises that the policy set forth above will not prevent the publication of material which may appear to discourage repatriation. It is not considered, however, that any further curtailment of the rights of freedom of speech or the Press would be justified.

SECTION V: VOLUNTARY AGENCY RELATIONS[1]

1. SHAEF Administrative Memorandum 39 (Revised), Appendix G, 7 May 1945: The Use of United Nations Voluntary Welfare Organizations under UNRRA Coordination for Work with Displaced Persons in Germany

1. This memorandum deals with the use of United Nations voluntary welfare organizations in Germany for work with displaced persons. It does not apply to military personnel of the military forces of any of the United

[1] *See also* Appendix Six, Section I, Document 2.

Nations, official government missions, or other official military or government agencies.

2. Reference is made to policy of this headquarters as set forth in:

(*a*) "Control of Displaced Persons," AG 381–7 GE-AGM SHAEF/G-5/1043 dated 28 December 1944.

(*b*) For operations in Germany UNRRA will, as the agent of Supreme Commander, AEF: (1) Coordinate the activities of all foreign voluntary societies.

(*b*) Agreement between Supreme Commander, AEF and UNRRA on 25 November 1944 which Agreement is set forth in Annex "B," Administrative Memorandum Number 39, this headquarters, dated 3 January 1945. Section 3 of Agreement provides:

3. When called upon by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, to do so, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will coordinate and supervise the activities of non-governmental civil agencies (other than indigenous) engaged upon work connected with the matters referred to in Article 1 hereof.

(*c*) Administrative Memorandum Number 39 Revised. Para 12h, Section II:

(*h*) *Coordination of Voluntary Relief Agencies.* UNRRA will as agent of the Supreme Commander, coordinate the activities of all United Nations voluntary societies engaged in displaced persons work in Germany.

3. The Combined Chiefs of Staff have specifically authorized the Supreme Commander to invite voluntary welfare organizations into Germany in connection with work with displaced persons under the supervision and coordination of UNRRA. The use of such United Nations voluntary welfare organizations in Germany will be at the discretion of military commanders in accordance with policies set forth in paragraph 2, above, and the procedures established in this memorandum.

4. A variety of voluntary welfare organizations in the various countries of the United Nations are equipped to perform specific services for displaced persons such as care of children, first aid, nursing, medical and hospital services.

5. If such United Nations welfare organization desires to work in Germany, it will communicate with the European Regional Office of UNRRA which will work out with such organization a proposal for the use of its services. UNRRA will then present such proposal in an official communication to the Supreme Commander, AEF setting forth the following: (*a*) name of the organization; (*b*) type of activities in which the organization desires to engage; (*c*) official approval of the government concerned that it approves of the organization operating in Germany; (*d*) written proposal for the use of the organization's services as agreed between UNRRA and the organization; (*e*) number and qualifications of personnel involved and personnel and organizational equipment available.

6. Upon receipt of such communication from UNRRA, the Supreme Commander, AEF, may approve the agreement, providing that there is no

military reason to the contrary and it appears that the best interests of the military effort will be served.

7. If approved, the Supreme Commander, AEF, will notify Army Groups of the availability of the personnel and Army Groups will call them forward in the same way in which UNRRA Assembly Center teams or personnel are now deployed. Supreme Headquarters, AEF, will assign the available personnel to the Army Groups which will deploy them to lower echelons as needed without reference to Supreme Headquarters, AEF. Transfer of this personnel between Army Groups will, however, require the prior approval of Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

8. Deployment will be accomplished by competent orders of the military headquarters concerned. Records as to the deployment of this personnel will be the responsibility of the military headquarters to which they are attached.

9. UNRRA will negotiate the necessary arrangements with these organizations regarding: (*a*) payment and allowances; (*b*) screening procedures; (*c*) internal organization; (*d*) reporting procedures. The Supreme Commander will not make available equipment or supplies to these organizations except as indicated herein.

10. Personnel of these organizations will be governed by the following conditions:

(*a*) The channel for command and communication for all matters relating to these organizations will be through military channels and the European Regional Office of UNRRA.

(*b*) The personnel of these organizations will be attached to military formations and will in all cases be subject to command and control by the appropriate military commanders. Military commanders will normally supervise such personnel through UNRRA officers on their staffs.

(*c*) Such personnel will be subject to military law and under the jurisdiction of the commander of the formation to which attached. Commanders may take such disciplinary action as is necessary, including relief from attachment or they may refer the case through military channels to the European Regional Office of UNRRA. A report will be submitted promptly, through channels, to Supreme Headquarters, AEF, by any commander who takes disciplinary action against the personnel of any of these organizations.

(*d*) Official communications between the personnel of these organizations or between such personnel and the organization headquarters or governments concerned will be through military channels and the European Regional Office. Personal communications will be through APO/FPO.

(*e*) Such personnel will wear either the uniform of their organization or UNRRA uniform as may be agreed upon between UNRRA and the organization concerned.

(*f*) Such personnel is covered by Article 81 of the Prisoner of War

Convention. It will therefore be provided by Supreme Headquarters, AEF, with appropriate identity papers establishing its non-combatant civilian status, and assimilative rank, if any, and certifying the right under Article 81 to be treated as prisoners of war, if captured.

(*g*) Assimilative ranks, if any, for this personnel will be obtained by UNRRA from the Government concerned. Such ranks have effect only in the event of capture by the enemy. In addition, they may be used as a basis for determining privileges in military formations/organizations.

(*h*) Appropriate certificates under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick of the Armies in the Field will be issued to such personnel as is protected under that Article.

(*i*) Such personnel will initially come completely equipped with necessary personal and organizational equipment.

(*j*) Such personnel attached to military formations/organizations will be entitled to the use of such facilities as the Army Postal Services, the PX, NAAFI, and Messes. In all matters relating to accommodation, rations, medical, dental, and hospital services and transport, etc., such personnel will be accorded the same facilities, subject to the same conditions of payment, as members of the armed forces. Such personnel will be entitled to use Quartermaster Stores for purchase of replacement items. POL [1] will be furnished to them.

(*k*) With regard to the use of military communications, such personnel will not be granted additional facilities or higher priorities than those of the military formations/organizations to which it may be attached.

11. All United Nations voluntary organizations in the extent they are engaged in displaced persons work, other than the American Red Cross and the British Red Cross, will be withdrawn from Germany not later then 1 June 1945 unless such agencies work out an arrangement with UNRRA and are admitted into Germany in accordance with policies and procedures established in this memorandum. The only authorization given herein is to utilize such organizations in Germany if they are under the supervision of UNRRA.

12. The use of the American and British Red Cross is governed by the provision of letter, this headquarters, AG 080–6 GE-AGM, dated 10 August 1944. These two organizations will cease to operate in Germany, in so far as work with displaced persons or those assimilated to them in status is concerned, prior to 1 June 1945 except as arrangements are effected with UNRRA to continue such work in accordance with this memorandum. Regardless of whether such arrangements are made, these two Red Cross societies may continue to be utilized as desired and directed by military commanders in health, welfare, and relief activities in liberated countries, the care of displaced persons in liberated countries, and subject to agreement with the two Red Cross Societies, the care and repatriation

[1] Gasoline, oil, and lubricants.

of enemy and ex-enemy nationals in Germany, the control of German welfare activities, Red Cross communications, special programs for distributing clothing, medical and other supplies, and such other activities as may be desired and for which the Army has not given to UNRRA full or partial operating responsibility. After 1 June 1945 personnel of these agencies now in Germany will be utilized only for such work as is not connected with care and repatriation of United Nations displaced persons in Germany.

13. It is anticipated that a number of voluntary welfare organizations will have personnel available shortly. Army Groups will be kept informed of the availability of such personnel.

Appendix Ten

STATISTICS

SECTION I: PERSONNEL [1]

1. TABLE 1

UNRRA PERSONNEL BY CLASS, TYPE, AND OFFICE
30 September 1945 - 31 March 1947

	Class	30 Sept. 1945	31 Dec. 1945	31 March 1946	30 June 1946	30 Sept. 1946	31 Dec. 1946	31 March 1947
Headquarters, Washington	I	1,193	1,479	1,663	1,823	1,527	1,252	1,127
European Regional Office, London	I	953	1,073	1,363	1,601	1,437	1,176	991
Southwest Pacific Office, Sydney (including New Zealand)	I	80	105	92	75	64	53	36
Liaison Office, Switzerland	I	3	3	3	2	2	2	1
	II	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
Manila-Shanghai Surplus Procurement Office	I	...	...	7	11	12	12	12
	II	...	...	...	7	11	13	17
Paris Surplus Procurement Office	I	...	31	37	(Included with French Mission)			
	II		28	31				
Poland Temporary Delegation	I	7						
Procurement Office, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	I	1	1	1	3	2	3	3
	II	2	3	4	3	3	2	2
Procurement Office, Santiago, Chile; Lima, Peru	I	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
	II	...	...	...	1	1		
Procurement Office, Bogota, Colombia; Caracas, Venezuela	I	3	3	3	3	2	3	
	II	...	...	1	2	3	2	
Procurement Office, Havana, Cuba	I	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
	II			2	3	3	2	2
Procurement Office, Mexico City	I	3	3	4	2	3	3	3
	II	...	...	...	...	4	3	2
Procurement Office, Montevideo, Uruguay	I	...	1	1	2	2	2	2
	II	...	...	2	2	2	...	1
Procurement Office, Buenos Aires, Argentina	I	...	...	...	2	1		
	II	...	...	...	3	4		
New Delhi, India Office	I	...	1	3	1	3	2	1
	II	...	...	10	11	12	12	11
Southwest Pacific Area clothing drive	I	...						
	II	...	5					

[1] Section I (except Document 5) is based on "Deskbook of Statistics" and "Statistics -- European Region" (compilation of Monthly Mission Reports), checked against figures from from Controller's office.

TABLE 1 (continued)

UNRRA PERSONNEL BY CLASS, TYPE, AND OFFICE

	Class	30 Sept. 1945	31 Dec. 1945	31 March 1946	30 June 1946	30 Sept. 1946	31 Dec. 1946	31 March 1947
Southern Rhodesia	I	...	1					
Sweden Office	I	1	1	1	1			
	II	2	1	2	1			
Special Mission on Displaced Persons to the Far East	I	...	4					
Operating Personnel Total	I	6,227	7,090	8,357	9,361	7,989	6,161	4,658
	II	4,274	6,449	8,416	9,928	10,889	8,819	7,088
	III	727	1,471	1,500	1,398	1,547	1,563	1,582
Displaced Persons Program	I	4,772	4,640	5,174	5,191	4,160	3,103	2,562
	II	350	441	527	1,004	938	1,551	1,893
	III	319	1,112	1,165	1,078	1,313	1,371	1,464
AFHQ Liaison Office, Caserta and Rome	I	27	37	36	30	18	13	
	II	454	354	343	25	26	19	
Rome Public Information Office	I	6	6	3				
	II	...	4					
Albanian Mission	I	29	34	35	42	42	36	25
	II	59	79	92	448	354	365	349
	III	1						
Austrian Mission	I	276	529	748	659	547	341	300
	II	...	...	93	531	727	605	653
	III	...	...	...	22	16	38	36
Byelorussian SSR Mission	I	...	...	...	15	13	14	9
Belgian Mission	I	4	4	3	11	11	7	4
	II	14	15	16	27	28	26	20
China Office	I	65	253	600	1,214	1,354	1,334	1,060
	II	52	164	283	622	1,826	1,511	1,435
	III	2	...	...	...	15	38	49
Czechoslovakian Mission	I	20	25	35	45	40	32	28
	II	34	51	72	88	107	94	90
Denmark Mission	I	2	1	1	3	3	2	1
	II	...	2	4	7	6	4	2

TABLE 1 (continued)

UNRRA PERSONNEL BY CLASS, TYPE, AND OFFICE

	Class	30 Sept. 1945	31 Dec. 1945	31 March 1946	30 June 1946	30 Sept. 1946	31 Dec. 1946	31 March 1947
Dodecanese Mission	I	...	11	32	38	26	16	
	II	...	1					
	III	...	10	3	1			
Ethiopian Mission	I	...	18	13	16	18	18	9
	II	...	...	3	3	8	8	8
Finland Mission	I	...	...	2	4	4	4	
	II	...	...	...	7	7	7	
French Mission	I	27	30	33	132	123	60	14
	II	69	88	165	304	366	285	37
	III	...	...	1	1			
Greece Mission	I	344	430	516	546	347	127	70
	II	1,254	1,939	2,379	2,731	1,873	429	327
	III	273	261	242	156	90	29	
Hungarian Mission	I	...	...	...	10	10	9	2
	II	...	...	...	37	53	40	8
	III	...	...	...	4			
Italian Mission	I	198	224	436	566	535	455	238
	II	1,413	2,584	3,621	3,236	3,797	3,290	1,826
	III	79	62	75	126	106	82	33
Korean Mission	I	...	...	1	5	4	2	2
	II	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Luxembourg Mission	I	5	2	2				
	II	2	2	2				
	III	2						
Middle East Office	I	158	141	96	73	53	33	23
	II	364	357	294	252	180	89	62
	III	26	9	1				
Netherlands Mission	I	3	2	2	15	15	15	
	II	6	7	8	...	1		
Norway Mission	I	6	5	3	3	3	3	1
	II	1	2	2	3	3	3	2
Philippines Mission	I	4	...	5	4	2	2	3
	II	...	15	14	15	14	14	14
Polish Mission	I	8	34	93	138	162	74	58
	II	4	44	162	236	260	196	129
Ukraine S.S.R. Mission	I	...	...	4	10	6	7	7
	II	...	...	...	8	8	8	10

TABLE 1 (continued)

UNRRA PERSONNEL BY CLASS, TYPE, AND OFFICE

	Class	30 Sept. 1945	31 Dec. 1945	31 March 1946	30 June 1946	30 Sept. 1946	31 Dec. 1946	31 March 1947
Yugoslav Mission	I	132	144	153	160	138	118	77
	II	198	300	336	344	306	274	213
	III	25	17	13	10	7	5	
Trieste Port Office	I	...	...	...	...	a	a	4
	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Field Service Unit, Hq.	I	124	205	325	226	94	82	43
Field Service Unit at European Regional Office	I	...	300	6				
Livestock Program, Headquarters	I	...	...	...	181	219	202	93
Fellowships Program	I	...	...	...	6	9	14	13
Motor Transport, European Regional Office	I	17	15					
Special Agricultural Rehabilitation Technical Services Program (Rome)	I	...	...	...	16	23	22	6
Special Indus. Rehab. Services Program, Headquarters	I	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
Nurse-Teacher Training Program	I	...	...	...	2	10	8	
Grand Total	I	8,472	9,797	11,537	12,889	11,049	8,673	6,838
	II	4,278	6,481	8,468	9,962	10,934	8,854	7,125
	III	727	1,471	1,500	1,398	1,547	1,563	1,582
Administrative Personnel Total	I	2,245	2,707	3,180	3,528	3,060	2,512	2,180
	II	4	32	52	34	45	35	37

[a]Figures not available.

2a. TABLE 2

CLASS I PERSONNEL BY NATIONALITY AT SELECTED STATIONS
31 December 1945

	Washington		London		Operations		Austria		China		Greece		Italy		Poland		Yugo-slavia		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
United States	1,280	87	43	4	852	16	139	26	167	66	197	46	103	46	12	35	62	43	216	47	3,071	31
United Kingdom and Colonies[a]	24	2	945	88	1,599	31	211	40	39	15	180	42	94	42	16	47	45	31	152	33	3,305	34
Dominions[b] and India	117	8	22	2	142	3	58	11	33	13	14	3	20	9	4	12	11	8	88	19	509	5
France	4	...	7	1	944	18	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	963	10
Other European countries[c]	22	1	56	5	1,551	30	18	3	6	2	26	6	4	2	2	6	16	12	2	...	1,703	17
Central and South America[d]	11	1	...	...	77	2	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	101	1
Other countries[e]	21	1	...	...	4	...	96	18	4	2	10	2	2	1	...	...	8	6	...	...	145	2
Total	1,479	100	1,073	100	5,169	100	529	100	253	100	430	100	224	100	34	100	144	100	462	100	9,797	100

[a]British West Indies, British Guiana.

[b]Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand, Union of South Africa.

[c]Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia.

[d]Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela.

[e]Burma, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Iceland, Indo-China, Iran, Netherlands East Indies, Palestine, Philippines, stateless.

2b. TABLE 3

CLASS I PERSONNEL BY NATIONALITY AT SELECTED STATIONS
30 June 1946

	HQ Washington		ERO London		D.P. Operations		Austria		China		Greece		Italy		Poland		Yugoslavia		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
United States	1,582	87	62	4	885	17	153	23	767	63	201	37	206	36	42	30	75	47	565	57	4,538	35
United Kingdom and Colonies[a]	44	2	1,432	89	1,619	31	306	47	178	15	255	47	305	54	66	48	46	29	169	17	4,420	34
Dominions[b] and India	142	8	40	3	206	4	45	7	182	15	40	7	36	7	16	12	10	7	145	15	862	7
France	3	...	5	...	888	17	28	4	11	1	4	0.6	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	949	7
Other European countries[c]	21	1	62	4	1,493	29	114	17	54	5	31	6	6	1	14	10	21	13	84	8	1,900	15
Central and South America[d]	14	1	...	...	55	1	6	1	8	...	3	0.4	1	...	...	...	2	1	20	2	109	1
Other countries[e]	17	1	...	...	45	1	7	1	14	1	12	2	11	2	...	...	5	3	...	...	111	1
Total	1,823	100	1,601	100	5,191	100	659	100	1,214	100	546	100	566	100	138	100	160	100	991	100	12,889	100

[a]British West Indies, British Guiana.

[b]Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand, Union of South Africa.

[c]Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia.

[d]Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela.

[e]Burma, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Iceland, Indo-China, Iran, Netherlands East Indies, Palestine, Philippines, stateless.

2c. TABLE 4

CLASS I PERSONNEL BY NATIONALITY AT SELECTED STATIONS
31 December 1946

	HQ Washington		ERO London		D.P. Operations		Austria		China		Greece		Italy		Poland		Yugo-slavia		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
United States	1,060	85	41	4	543	17	66	19	812	61	58	46	162	36	27	37	42	36	399	58	3,210	37
United Kingdom and Colonies[a]	35	3	1,059	90	1,060	34	159	47	180	13	50	39	224	49	32	43	36	30	144	21	2,979	34
Dominions[b] and India	124	10	34	3	144	5	31	9	233	17	9	7	44	10	9	12	10	8	94	14	732	9
France	2	...	4	...	436	14	9	3	10	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	471	5
Other European countries[c]	16	1	38	3	862	28	67	20	76	6	4	3	9	2	6	8	20	17	45	6	1,143	13
Central and South America[d]	8	1	...	...	39	1	4	1	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	6	1	67	1
Other countries[e]	7	...	...	...	19	1	5	1	16	1	4	3	13	3	...	...	7	6	...	...	71	1
Total	1,252	100	1,176	100	3,103	100	341	100	1,334	100	127	100	455	100	74	100	118	100	693	100	8,673	100

[a]British West Indies, British Guiana.

[b]Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand, Union of South Africa.

[c]Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia.

[d]Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela.

[e]Burma, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Iceland, Indo-China, Iran, Netherlands East Indies, Palestine, Philippines, stateless.

3. TABLE 5

CLASS I PERSONNEL BY SEX AT SELECTED STATIONS

Station	30 June 1946			31 December 1946		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Headquarters	811	1,012	1,823	489	763	1,252
ERO	688	913	1,601	540	636	1,176
D.P. Operations Germany	3,309	1,882	5,191	1,808	1,295	3,103
Austria	401	258	659	192	149	341
Byelo-Ukraine	18	7	25	15	6	21
Czechoslovakia	31	14	45	21	11	32
Greece	304	242	546	80	47	127
Italy	385	181	566	291	164	455
Poland	64	74	138	34	40	74
Yugoslavia	92	68	160	67	51	118
China	826	388	1,214	917	417	1,334
Total	6,929	5,039	11,968	4,454	3,579	8,033

DISTRIBUTION OF CLASS I PERSONNEL BY GRADE[a]
30 June 1946

Grade	Headquarters		ERO		China Office		D.P. Operations Germany		European Missions		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ex.	15	0.8	4	0.2	...	...	1	0.02	...	...	20	0.2
15	10	0.5	6	0.4	1	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2	26	0.2
14	40	2.2	13	0.8	14	1.2	3	0.1	27	1.1	97	0.8
13	61	3.4	26	1.6	38	3.1	16	0.3	61	2.4	202	1.6
12	120	6.6	36	2.2	155	12.8	49	0.9	114	4.5	474	3.9
11	129	7.0	46	2.9	251	20.6	198	3.8	215	8.5	839	6.8
10	79	4.4	64	4.0	252	20.8	847	16.3	271	10.8	1,513	12.3
9	88	4.8	77	4.8	74	6.2	127	2.4	261	10.4	627	5.1
8	48	2.6	92	5.7	50	4.1	921	17.7	298	11.8	1,409	11.4
7	125	6.9	102	6.4	104	8.6	467	9.0	243	9.7	1,041	8.4
6	124	6.9	97	6.0	117	9.6	559	10.8	259	10.3	1,156	9.4
5	287	15.8	141	8.7	154	12.7	202	3.9	283	11.3	1,067	8.6
4	286	15.7	159	9.9	2	0.1	496	9.6	289	11.5	1,232	10.0
3	232	12.7	280	17.5	...	....	1,147	22.1	160	6.4	1,819	14.7
2	92	5.0	261	16.3	...	...	57	1.1	8	0.3	418	3.3
1	87	4.8	92	5.7	...	...	5	0.1	10	0.4	194	1.6
Ungraded	...	...	105	6.6	2	0.1	93	1.8	10	0.4	210	1.7
Total	1,823	100	1,601	100	1,214	100	5,191	100	2,515	100	12,344	100

[a]Grades 14, 15, and "Ex" were the senior executive levels; Grades 12 and 13 represented the administrative experts, senior technical specialists, and Branch chiefs; Grades 9, 10, and 11 included mainly trained technicians and analysts of the "journeyman" level in most fields, including health, welfare, administration, finance, accounting, displaced persons, supply, industrial and agricultural rehabilitation, distribution, requirements analysis, etc.; Grades 6, 7, and 8 represented the technical aides, junior supervisors, administrative assistants, and the senior clerical, records, accounting clerks, and administrative services staff (except for Branch chiefs); Grades 3, 4, and 5 included the secretarial, stenographic, clerk-typist, and general clerical levels; Grades 1 and 2 included maintenance, messenger, mimeograph, mail clerk, and other simpler clerical positions.

4b. TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF CLASS I PERSONNEL BY GRADE
31 December 1946

Grade	Headquarters		ERO		China Office		D.P. Operations Germany		European Missions		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ex.	13	1.0	4	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0.2
15	7	0.5	5	0.4	...	...	1	0.03	8	0.6	21	0.3
14	21	1.7	16	1.4	11	0.8	5	0.2	21	1.5	74	0.9
13	46	3.7	18	1.5	42	3.2	11	0.3	46	3.3	163	2.0
12	71	5.7	27	2.3	157	11.8	52	1.7	80	5.8	387	4.7
11	88	7.0	25	2.1	259	19.4	180	5.8	167	12.0	719	8.7
10	61	4.9	50	4.2	283	21.2	495	16.0	166	12.0	1,055	12.8
9	79	6.3	56	4.8	86	6.5	148	4.8	154	11.1	523	6.3
8	41	3.3	70	6.0	73	5.4	495	16.0	166	12.0	845	10.3
7	98	7.8	70	6.0	132	9.9	356	11.5	147	10.6	803	9.7
6	99	7.9	91	7.7	119	8.9	286	9.2	107	7.7	702	8.5
5	231	18.4	109	9.3	166	12.5	149	4.8	173	12.5	828	10.0
4	206	16.5	139	11.8	3	0.2	352	11.3	112	8.1	812	9.8
3	128	10.2	196	16.7	...	...	345	11.1	29	2.1	698	8.5
2	46	3.7	163	13.9	1	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.2	217	2.7
1	17	1.4	52	4.4	...	...	1	0.03	...	...	70	0.8
Ungraded	...	...	85	7.2	2	0.1	223[a]	7.2	7	0.5	317	3.8
Total	1,252	100	1,176	100	1,334	100	3,103	100	1,386	100	8,251	100

[a]Persons at Stuttgart (District Headquarters and teams) on which grades were not reported.

INTERNATIONAL (CLASS I) AND LOCAL (CLASS II) PROFESSIONAL HEALTH PERSONNEL BY PROFESSION AND PLACE OF DUTY 30 June 1946[a]

Place of Duty[b]	Class I International Employees						Class II Local Employees
	Doctors	Dentists	Nurses	Sanitary Engineers	Other Professions	Total	
Headquarters - Washington	7	...	2	1	4	14	...
ERO	10	2	2	...	1	15	...
Albania	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Austria	36	1	28	...	...	65[c]	...
Belgium	1	...	1	...	...	2	3
Byelorussia	1	...	0	...	...	1	...
China	90	18	32	14	20	174[d]	11
Czechoslovakia	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dodecanese	1	...	5	...	...	6	...
Ethiopia	1	...	2	1	...	4	...
France	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Germany	280	7	348	4	1	640[c]	43[e]
Greece	27	1	52	8	26	114	79[f]
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Italy	18	1	27	2	11	59[c]	79[g]
Middle East	4	...	9	2	2	17[c]	1
Poland	4	...	2	2	1	9	4
Ukraine	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Yugoslavia	4	...	2	2	1	9	5
Total	489	30	512	36	67	1,134[c]	229
Grand Total							1,363

[a]Taken from Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, "Achievements of UNRRA as an International Health Organization," American Journal of Public Health, No. 1 (January 1947), p. 42. The figures vary slightly from the Monthly Mission Reports because health personnel are counted on a professional basis rather than as members of the mission Health divisions.

[b]There were no professional health personnel in Finland, Korea, or the Philippines, where UNRRA carried on supply operations only.

[c]Occupied exclusively with displaced persons: Austria, 55; Germany, 640; Italy, 5; Middle East, 17; total, 717.

[d]Including "program personnel" for clinical work and teaching, 113 (59 doctors, 17 dentists, 20 nurses, 5 sanitary engineers, 12 others).

[e]Including 34 doctors and 9 nurses.

[f]Including 20 doctors, 19 nurses, 24 sanitary engineers, and 16 others.

[g]Including 25 doctors, 10 dentists, 44 nurses.

SECTION II: DISPLACED PERSONS[1]

1. TABLE 9

DISPLACED PERSONS RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE
BY REGION
December 1945 - June 1947

Region	Dec. 1945	March 1946	June 1946	Sept. 1946	Dec. 1946	March 1947	June 1947
Germany U.S. Zone	307,301	337,503	368,210	402,961	378,277	366,179	336,701
British Zone	318,787	372,637	298,981	259,222	225,913	217,336	189,119
French Zone	51,320	48,241	42,235	33,447	35,494	36,471	33,031
Austria	49,782	49,923	47,143	40,196	35,938	33,893	28,059
Italy	6,185	35,840	27,844	22,358	25,175	25,279	17,985
China	...	16,588	15,703	14,571	14,013	11,741	10,149
Middle East	8,824	2,807	976	30,962	31,473	29,705	27,705
Total	742,199	863,539	801,092	803,717	746,283	720,604	642,749

[1]Section II is based on "Deskbook of Statistics" and "Statistics -- European Region" (compilation of Monthly Mission Reports), checked against figures from Controller's Office.

2. TABLE 10

DISPLACED PERSONS RECEIVING UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA, ITALY, MIDDLE EAST, AND CHINA, BY NATIONALITY
December 1945 - June 1947

Claimed Nationality	Dec. 1945	March 1946	June 1946	Sept. 1946	Dec. 1946	March 1947	June 1947
Austrian	28	1,851	651	188	445	320	138
Belgian/Lux	307	507	552	428	211	158	110
British	...	273	439	282	195	118	83
Czechoslovak	2,943	3,001	1,740	1,048	1,041	1,144	700
Dutch	1,012	1,738	1,503	854	579	427	319
Estonian	22,895	31,689	29,783	28,711	27,265	26,031	23,047
French	471	616	771	594	570	554	402
Greek	774	2,643	627	629	1,314	911	438
Iranian	21	57	361	304	350	348	287
Italian	845	627	836	659	579	589	318
Latin American	3	1,088	964	1,358	1,437	1,292	345
Latvian	65,926	81,039	97,491	93,198	93,520	90,185	80,299
Lithuanian	44,871	51,689	57,661	56,723	55,305	52,957	47,281
Polish	438,649	476,964	369,284	341,968	276,785	193,331	166,181
Spanish	4	337	484	739	486	418	178
Turkish	750	1,720	2,951	2,918	2,382	945	714
Ukrainian	9,190[a]	8,923	[a]	[a]	2,507[a]	105,708	106,549
U.S.A.	15	1,085	1,363	1,140	885	518	359
USSR	21,435	5,439	4,561	10,610	11,821	9,076	6,771
Yugoslav	41,072	27,521	27,437	23,680	17,124	19,539	17,232
Ex-enemy	3,089	11,885	5,182	4,759	5,745	4,218	3,514
Undetermined	62,721	55,854	70,341	64,091	60,976	30,414	19,470
Others	632	2,189	933	658	550	361	483
Jewish[b]	18,361	58,964	97,333	145,820	184,211	181,042	167,531
Total	736,014[c]	827,699[c]	773,248[c]	781,359[c]	746,283	720,604	642,749

[a]Not reported separately in Germany. Included mainly under "Polish," and partly under "USSR," "Yugoslav," and "Undetermined."

[b]Early Jewish estimates were quite inaccurate, many being reported in "Undetermined" category.

[c]Does not include displaced persons in Italy, for whom nationality breakdown is not available.

3a. TABLE 11

TOTAL REPATRIATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS BY MONTH
November 1945 - June 1947

Date	Repatriated from Germany U.S. Zone	Germany British Zone	Germany French Zone	Austria	Italy	Middle East	Other[a]	Total
November 1945	40,785	82,187	10,429	...	2,522	1,233	1,163	138,319
December 1945	15,758	35,104	5,933	...	1,545	1,084	...	59,424
January 1946	3,825	10,085	...	...	804	2,915	2,226	19,855
February 1946	18,173	14,925	...	...	215	4,231	3,206	40,750
March 1946	27,171	29,117	3,064	18,533	181	3,842	8	81,916
April 1946	32,041	41,795	6,107	29,214	665	1,772	1	111,595
May 1946	14,953	20,219	8,679	27,004	1,846	802	...	73,503
June 1946	19,404	12,063	2,997	25,881	1,668	1,161	225	63,399
July 1946	22,563	20,895	772	21,078	862	40	58	66,268
August 1946	15,060	14,801	744	27,992	1,683	12	4	60,296
September 1946	29,759	17,700	936	25,118	2,183	401	1,907	78,004
October 1946	36,564	21,052	1,754	6,523	698	39	922	67,552
November 1946	11,940	10,195	759	4,418	236	236	1,932	29,716
December 1946	10,971	14,929	1,136	3,146	329	16	2,373	32,900
January 1947	1,602	246	...	1,380	478	720	3,611	8,037
February 1947	2,476	136	...	1,069	169	3	2,051	5,904
March 1947	4,985	86	704	2,444	509	394	2,167	11,289
April 1947	6,853	601	863	2,969	587	543	4,058	15,674
May 1947	11,672	7,053	856	2,053	149	518	1,579	23,880
June 1947	9,500	6,359	1,451	3,215	692	1,103	3,780	26,100
Total	335,255	359,548	47,184	202,037	18,021	21,065	31,271	1,014,381

[a]China and Western Hemisphere.

3b. TABLE 12

TOTAL REPATRIATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS
CUMULATIVE
November 1945 - June 1947

Date	Repatriated from Germany U.S. Zone	Germany British Zone	Germany French Zone	Austria	Italy	Middle East	Other[a]	Total
November 1945	40,785	82,187	10,429	...	2,522	34,134[b]	1,163	171,220
December 1945	56,543	117,291	16,362	...	4,067	35,218	1,163	230,644
January 1946	60,368	127,376	16,362	...	4,871	38,133	3,389	250,499
February 1946	78,541	142,301	16,362	...	5,086	42,364	6,595	291,249
March 1946	105,712	171,418	19,426	18,533	5,267	46,206	6,603	373,165
April 1946	137,753	213,213	25,533	47,747	5,932	47,978	6,604	484,760
May 1946	152,706	233,432	34,212	74,751	7,778	48,780	6,604	558,263
June 1946	172,110	245,495	37,209	100,632	9,446	49,941	6,829	621,662
July 1946	194,673	266,390	37,981	121,710	10,308	49,981	6,887	687,930
August 1946	209,733	281,191	38,725	149,702	11,991	49,993	6,891	748,226
September 1946	239,492	298,891	39,661	174,820	14,174	50,394	8,798	826,230
October 1946	276,056	319,943	41,415	181,343	14,872	50,433	9,720	893,782
November 1946	287,996	330,138	42,174	185,761	15,108	50,669	11,652	923,498
December 1946	298,967	345,067	43,310	188,907	15,437	50,685	14,025	956,398
January 1947	300,569	345,313	43,310	190,287	15,915	51,405	17,636	964,435
February 1947	303,045	345,449	43,310	191,356	16,084	51,408	19,687	970,339
March 1947	308,030	345,535	44,014	193,800	16,593	51,802	21,854	981,628
April 1947	314,083	346,136	44,877	196,769	17,180	52,345	25,912	997,302
May 1947	325,755	353,189	45,733	198,822	17,329	52,863	27,491	1,021,182
June 1947	335,255	359,548	47,184	202,037	18,021	53,966	31,271	1,047,282

[a]China and Western Hemisphere.

[b]Includes total repatriation April through November 1945.

4a. TABLE 13

REPATRIATION OF POLISH DISPLACED PERSONS BY MONTH
November 1945 - June 1947

Date	Repatriated from: Germany U.S. Zone	Germany British Zone	Germany French Zone	Austria	Italy	Middle East	Other[a]	Total
November 1945	23,388	74,005	9,000	...	7	...	...	106,400
December 1945	5,851	31,437	5,933	...	1,152	...	...	44,373
January 1946	1,562	8,194	...	...	...	...	...	9,756
February 1946	3,625	12,952	...	...	...	...	...	16,577
March 1946	4,953	27,349	3,064	191	...	...	...	35,557
April 1946	11,385	39,724	6,107	948	150	...	...	58,314
May 1946	8,494	17,610	8,679	1,408	128	...	...	36,319
June 1946	8,589	10,603	2,859	913	...	...	...	22,964
July 1946	15,191	18,808	772	463	330	...	...	35,564
August 1946	11,418	11,433	659	1,557	449	...	...	25,516
September 1946	16,987	14,770	822	967	459	387	7	34,399
October 1946	27,405	17,282	1,714	1,668	277	...	...	48,346
November 1946	10,591	9,160	749	788	1	163	63	21,515
December 1946	10,405	12,931	1,092	622	1	14	6	25,071
January 1947	1,034	...	...	1	260	706	11	2,012
February 1947	1,956	...	...	375	50	...	...	2,381
March 1947	4,392	...	692	476	221	390	...	6,171
April 1947	5,049	...	844	741	187	323	2	7,146
May 1947	6,990	6,825	672	388	49	497	1	15,422
June 1947	6,837	5,800	1,355	170	544	1,103	115	15,924
Total	186,102	318,883	45,013	11,676	4,265	3,583	205	569,727

[a]China and Western Hemisphere.

4b. TABLE 14

REPATRIATION OF POLISH DISPLACED PERSONS
CUMULATIVE

Date	Repatriated from: Germany U.S. Zone	Germany British Zone	Germany French Zone	Austria	Italy	Middle East	Other[a]	Total
November 1945	23,388	74,005	9,000	...	7	...	...	106,400
December 1945	29,239	105,442	14,933	...	1,159	...	...	150,773
January 1946	30,801	113,636	14,933	...	1,159	...	...	160,529
February 1946	34,426	126,588	14,933	...	1,159	...	...	177,106
March 1946	39,379	153,937	17,997	191	1,159	...	...	212,663
April 1946	50,764	193,661	24,104	1,139	1,309	...	...	270,977
May 1946	59,258	211,271	32,783	2,547	1,437	...	...	307,296
June 1946	67,847	221,874	35,642	3,460	1,437	...	...	330,260
July 1946	83,038	240,682	36,414	3,923	1,767	...	...	365,814
August 1946	94,456	252,115	37,073	5,480	2,216	...	...	391,340
September 1946	111,443	266,885	37,895	6,447	2,675	387	7	425,739
October 1946	138,848	284,167	39,609	8,115	2,952	387	7	473,085
November 1946	149,439	293,327	40,358	8,903	2,953	550	70	495,600
December 1946	159,844	306,258	41,450	9,525	2,954	564	76	520,671
January 1947	160,878	306,258	41,450	9,526	3,214	1,270	87	522,683
February 1947	162,834	306,258	41,450	9,901	3,264	1,270	87	525,064
March 1947	167,226	306,258	42,142	10,377	3,485	1,660	87	531,235
April 1947	172,275	306,258	42,986	11,118	3,672	1,983	89	538,381
May 1947	179,265	313,083	43,658	11,506	3,721	2,480	90	553,903
June 1947	186,102	318,883	45,013	11,676	4,265	3,583	205	569,727

[a]China and Western Hemisphere.

SECTION III: DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES[1]

1a. TABLE 15
TOTAL SHIPMENTS SUMMARY
BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND COMMODITY DIVISIONS
(THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS)

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAMS	(2) TOTAL	(3) FOOD	(4) CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR	(5) MEDICAL AND SANITATION	(6) AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION	(7) INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION	(8) TAKE-OVERS FROM MILITARY	LINE NO.
1									1
2	GRAND TOTAL ALL COMMODITY PROGRAMS	2,903,412.9	1,236,018.7	432,160.8	117,599.5	320,587.2	680,949.7	116,097.0	2
3									3
4	SUB-TOTAL FOR COUNTRY PROGRAMS	2,871,387.7	1,230,129.3	419,074.5	116,565.1	320,549.7	677,032.1	108,037.0	4
5									5
6	ALBANIA	26,250.9	6,713.9	3,990.6	1,788.8	5,557.5	6,807.1	1,393.0	6
7	AUSTRIA	135,513.2	81,206.6	1,789.4	1,706.2	18,818.6	6,492.4	25,500.0	7
8	BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.	60,820.0	29,591.8	7,044.2	991.1	5,412.1	17,780.8		8
9	CHINA	517,846.7	131,789.9	112,530.9	32,717.2	71,676.6	169,132.1		9
10	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	261,337.4	117,916.4	26,843.8	13,243.5	31,794.2	71,539.5		10
11	DODECANESE ISLANDS	3,900.4	1,122.1	368.3	119.9	134.5	118.6	2,037.0	11
12	ETHIOPIA	884.9	3.4	1.6	410.2	376.9	92.9		12
13	FINLAND	2,441.2	358.5	1,386.0	56.0	396.2	244.5		13
14	GREECE	347,162.0	180,393.5	33,334.1	7,790.4	43,263.4	38,497.6	43,883.0	14
15	HUNGARY	4,386.5	3,445.2	328.6	465.8		146.9		15
16	ITALY	418,222.1	234,567.6	50,269.6	9,477.9	13,320.5	110,086.5	500.0	16
17	KOREA	943.9		184.0	241.8	43.4	474.7		17
18	PHILIPPINES	9,880.2	6,898.3	641.4	318.4	1,871.4	150.7		18
19	POLAND	477,927.0	201,634.7	81,369.2	24,875.8	74,851.2	95,196.1		19
20	SAN MARINO	30.0	20.0		5.0		5.0		20
21	UKRAINIAN S.S.R.	188,199.3	99,437.7	17,207.7	2,445.5	16,988.9	52,119.5		21
22	YUGOSLAVIA	415,642.0	135,029.7	81,785.2	19,911.6	36,044.3	108,147.2	34,724.0	22
23									23
24	SUB-TOTAL FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS	32,025.2	5,889.4	13,086.3	1,034.4	37.5	3,917.6	8,060.0	24
25									25
26	DISPLACED PERSONS, CHINA	2,385.8	2,319.7		64.7		1.4		26
27	DISPLACED PERSONS, GERMANY	7,531.2	2,427.5	1,177.7	677.7	37.5	3,210.8		27
28	DRIVES - CONTR. CLOTHING AND FOOD	11,621.1	618.5	11,002.6					28
29	MERRA AND NO. AFRICAN CAMPS	8,685.3	37.1	453.9	24.8		109.5	8,060.0	29
30	N.W. EUROPE EMERGENCY PROGRAM	1,801.8	486.6	452.1	267.2		595.9		30
31									31
32									32
33									33

[1]Taken from the Bureau of Supply, HQ, Final Operational Report, March 1948.

1b. TABLE 16
TOTAL SHIPMENTS SUMMARY
BY RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND COMMODITY DIVISIONS
(GROSS LONG TONS)

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAMS	(2) TOTAL	(3) FOOD	(4) CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR	(5) MEDICAL AND SANITATION	(6) AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION	(7) INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION	(8) TAKE-OVERS FROM MILITARY	LINE NO.
1									1
2	GRAND TOTAL ALL COMMODITY PROGRAMS	24,106,891	9,131,030	626,293	134,637	2,314,363	11,290,558	610,110	2
3									3
4	SUB-TOTAL FOR COUNTRY PROGRAMS	23,938,493	9,109,086	535,807	133,797	2,313,957	11,282,686	563,160	4
5									5
6	ALBANIA	130,048	70,199	2,727	2,019	19,857	32,571	2,675	6
7	AUSTRIA	1,114,461	623,568	4,165	1,619	168,780	132,790	183,539	7
8	BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.	141,853	101,396	5,784	646	8,050	25,977		8
9	CHINA	2,360,915	1,091,617	169,339	41,024	395,014	663,921		9
10	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1,619,627	767,211	44,048	11,901	410,593	385,874		10
11	DODECANESE ISLANDS	33,122	10,109	194	9	682	4,358	17,770	11
12	ETHIOPIA	1,551	11	a/	631	831	78		12
13	FINLAND	5,623	1,681	407	36	2,785	714		13
14	GREECE	2,830,138	1,536,710	28,485	8,628	363,176	664,428	228,711	14
15	HUNGARY	19,127	18,140	274	471		242		15
16	ITALY	10,225,450	2,165,004	92,203	10,672	172,211	7,785,060	300	16
17	KOREA	6,424		251	98	487	5,588		17
18	PHILIPPINES	47,160	42,306	560	310	3,527	457		18
19	POLAND	2,241,889	1,164,883	82,084	33,826	495,052	466,044		19
20	SAN MARINO	260	197		48		15		20
21	UKRAINIAN S.S.R.	467,049	315,748	16,225	1,037	38,069	95,970		21
22	YUGOSLAVIA	2,693,796	1,200,306	89,061	20,822	234,843	1,018,599	130,165	22
23									23
24	SUB-TOTAL FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS	168,398	21,944	90,486	740	406	7,872	46,950	24
25									25
26	DISPLACED PERSONS, CHINA	8,633	8,170	412	50		1		26
27	DISPLACED PERSONS, GERMANY	12,453	5,046	1,034	389	406	5,578		27
28	DRIVES - CONTR. CLOTHING AND FOOD	94,963	6,415	88,548					28
29	MERRA AND NO. AFRICAN CAMPS	47,891	405	170	21		345	46,950	29
30	N.W. EUROPE EMERGENCY PROGRAM	4,458	1,908	322	280		1,948		30
31									31
32									32
33									33

a/ Less than 1 ton.

2a. TABLE 17
ALBANIA
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	6,713.9	70,199
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	4,614.2	51,029
2	SOYA PRODUCTS		
3	ANIMAL FEEDS	312.8	6,268
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	12.9	55
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	61.9	141
6	SOUP, DRIED	52.8	182
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	12.0	48
8	CODLIVER OIL	77.4	167
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	178.7	666
10	SUGAR	811.1	6,325
11	PULSES	162.3	1,358
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS	9.8	2
13	VEGETABLES		
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS	14.9	95
15	BEVERAGES	13.3	48
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	16.6	2,361
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS	108.8	453
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS	217.0	931
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS	14.3	44
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS		
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS	18.1	26
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	5.0	
26			
27			
28			
29			

2b. TABLE 18

ALBANIA

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	3,990.6	2,727
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	506.2	167
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	213.8	129
3	COTTON TEXTILES	1,174.2	659
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES	858.4	357
5	COTTON YARN	32.7	21
6	WOOLEN YARN	40.7	14
7	RAW COTTON		
8	RAW WOOL	248.9	420
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	9.6	8
10	FOOTWEAR	212.1	179
11	UPPER LEATHER	54.3	33
12	SOLE LEATHER	169.7	262
13	HIDES	155.7	182
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	69.6	236
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS	67.8	60
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	176.9	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

2c. TABLE 19

ALBANIA

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	5,557.5	19,857
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	24.9	23
3	BAGGING	75.8	368
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	541.2	396
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION	573.5	790
6	FARM MACHINERY	1,584.0	4,125
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]	74.8	2,600
9	FISHERIES	210.4	891
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING	384.9	741
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	197.7	289
13	HARNESS	42.1	40
14	LIVESTOCK	158.1	762
15	PESTICIDES[3]	165.6	1,330
16	SEEDS	1,149.4	7,256
17	VETERINARY	26.5	23
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	237.0	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	112.0	223
20			
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

2d. TABLE 20

ALBANIA

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	6,807.1	32,671
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	2,100.5	2,729
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES	354.6	280
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY	971.9	2,938
4	MINING INDUSTRY	346.4	320
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY	74.7	56
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	160.3	199
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	392.7	7,791
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	28.7	107
9	RAW MATERIALS	1,156.2	15,135
10	I. R. SERVICES	6.1	
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	223.6	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	991.4	3,016
13			
14			
15			
16			

3a. TABLE 21
AUSTRIA
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	81,206.6	623,568
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS*	37,292.4	438,563
2	SOYA PRODUCTS	1,259.3	10,494
3	ANIMAL FEEDS	155.0	5,000
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	12,926.9	29,242
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	879.3	3,653
6	SOUP, DRIED	415.2	1,438
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	3,441.8	18,328
8	CODLIVER OIL	61.1	
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	12,411.1	40,534
10	SUGAR	3,566.7	16,801
11	PULSES	2,408.2	25,748
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES	221.6	8,581
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES		
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	303.5	8,707
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS	4,548.5	11,867
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS	794.2	3,687
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS	48.6	119
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS	223.9	806
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	249.3	
26			
27			
28			
29			

3b. TABLE 22

AUSTRIA

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	1,789.4	4,165
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	62.9	71
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	276.6	298
3	COTTON TEXTILES	6.0	2
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES		
5	COTTON YARN	6.0	3
6	WOOLEN YARN	.3	a/
7	RAW COTTON	435.2	814
8	RAW WOOL	560.0	945
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	20.8	13
10	FOOTWEAR	221.0	271
11	UPPER LEATHER	1.7	a/
12	SOLE LEATHER	4.6	5
13	HIDES		
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	151.3	1,743
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	43.0	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

a/ Less than ½ ton.

3c. TABLE 23

AUSTRIA

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	18,818.6	168,780
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	2.3	1
3	BAGGING	350.6	2,693
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	117.4	170
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	4,662.3	11,267
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]	1,998.9	58,423
9	FISHERIES		
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING		
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	174.6	248
13	HARNESS		
14	LIVESTOCK		
15	PESTICIDES[3]	885.7	6,082
16	SEEDS	10,172.3	89,579
17	VETERINARY	20.7	21
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	249.9	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	148.9	296
20	TRANSFER TO F.A.O.	35.0	
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

3d. TABLE 24

AUSTRIA

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	6,492.4	132,790
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	2,096.7	3,141
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES	59.7	63
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY		
4	MINING INDUSTRY	172.7	779
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY	40.6	26
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY		
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	624.1	119,537
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	42.5	32
9	RAW MATERIALS	3,242.0	9,149
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	193.3	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	20.8	63
13			
14			
15			
16			

4a. TABLE 25
BYELORUSSIAN S S R
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	29,591.8	101,396
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	109.7	894
2	SOYA PRODUCTS		
3	ANIMAL FEEDS		
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	9,402.2	18,699
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	4,780.5	11,896
6	SOUP, DRIED	538.0	1,851
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	1,323.8	7,108
8	CODLIVER OIL		
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	2,378.4	9,051
10	SUGAR		
11	PULSES	1,423.1	13,159
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES		
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES	440.5	1,127
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	56.7	138
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS	8,838.2	36,288
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS	181.5	801
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS		
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS		
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES	84.5	384
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	34.7	
26			
27			
28			
29			

4b. TABLE 26

BYELORUSSIAN S S R
CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	7,044.2	5,784
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	317.2	220
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	230.4	147
3	COTTON TEXTILES	290.4	121
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES	1,198.0	494
5	COTTON YARN		
6	WOOLEN YARN		
7	RAW COTTON		
8	RAW WOOL	1,120.1	1,244
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL		
10	FOOTWEAR	2,436.0	1,820
11	UPPER LEATHER	388.4	230
12	SOLE LEATHER	573.2	1,142
13	HIDES		
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	147.2	366
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	343.3	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

4c. TABLE 27
BYELORUSSIAN S S R
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	5,412.1	8,050
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	.1	a/
3	BAGGING		
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	281.2	231
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	1,028.3	1,737
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[2]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]		
9	FISHERIES	99.8	316
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING	128.6	282
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	21.5	14
13	HARNESS		
14	LIVESTOCK		
15	PESTICIDES[3]		
16	SEEDS	3,615.8	5,276
17	VETERINARY		
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	139.3	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	97.5	194
20			
21			
22			

[1]China alone.
[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.
[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.
a/Less than 1 ton

4d. TABLE 28

BYELORUSSIAN S S R

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	17,780.8	25,977
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	184.5	155
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES	7,997.8	9,790
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY	2,691.2	3,723
4	MINING INDUSTRY	648.8	1,073
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY	1,098.3	545
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	208.4	70
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS		
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS		
9	RAW MATERIALS	2,425.6	5,461
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	630.1	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	1,696.1	5,160
13			
14			
15			
16			

5a. TABLE 29
CHINA
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	131,789.9	1,091,617
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	86,554.3	893,375
2	SOYA PRODUCTS	4,024.1	32,748
3	ANIMAL FEEDS		
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	2,126.9	4,872
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	14,495.3	45,395
6	SOUP, DRIED	6,846.1	27,984
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	139.6	849
8	CODLIVER OIL	228.3	433
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	30.8	180
10	SUGAR	51.8	444
11	PULSES	3,114.6	35,697
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES	627.1	4,165
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES		
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	.9	7
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS		
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS		
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS	11,859.1	36,904
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS	1,461.0	8,539
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS	109.5	25
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	120.5	
26			
27			
28			
29			

5b. TABLE 30

CHINA

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	112,530.9	169,339
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	4,558.2	3,866
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	5,099.7	4,551
3	COTTON TEXTILES	8,229.6	4,501
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES	1,691.8	1,017
5	COTTON YARN	695.3	614
6	WOOLEN YARN	449.1	174
7	RAW COTTON	79,607.3	147,829
8	RAW WOOL	6,210.4	3,577
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	1,019.2	698
10	FOOTWEAR	.9	
11	UPPER LEATHER		
12	SOLE LEATHER		
13	HIDES		
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	29.8	38
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS	2,786.2	2,474
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	2,153.4	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

5c. TABLE 31

CHINA

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	71,676.6	395,014
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]	112.6	382
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	742.2	683
3	BAGGING	1,470.2	6,708
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	3.4	3
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION	3,856.9	5,946
6	FARM MACHINERY	4,800.8	11,317
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]	7,067.0	43,287
8	FERTILIZER[2]	15,816.2	256,270
9	FISHERIES	21,038.1	44,488
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]	560.1	2,653
11	FOOD PROCESSING	1,543.3	3,219
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	1,014.4	1,591
13	HARNESS	16.0	13
14	LIVESTOCK	674.9	3,119
15	PESTICIDES[3]	279.0	536
16	SEEDS	1,455.9	4,394
17	VETERINARY	252.2	231
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	4,056.1	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED	5,117.3	10,174
20	TRANSFER TO F.A.O.	300.0	
21	FISHERIES REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (NON SUPPLY)	1,500.0	
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

5d. TABLE 32

CHINA

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	169,132.1	663,921
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	46,060.9	124,733
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES	9,431.0	11,727
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY	18,116.6	79,803
4	MINING INDUSTRY	5,480.4	8,865
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY	9,059.7	13,309
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	1.4	a/
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	4,799.7	106,916
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	255.7	487
9	RAW MATERIALS	9,472.9	178,283
10	I. R. SERVICES	7,735.4	733
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	6,240.1	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	45,710.2	139,065
13	CNRRA WATER TRANSPORT (NON SUPPLY)	875.0	
14	CNRRA AIR TRANSPORT (NON SUPPLY)	768.1	
15	HONG KONG TRANSIT CHARGES	5,125.0	
16			

a/ Less than 1 ton.

6a. TABLE 33

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FOOD

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	117,916.4	767,211
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	24,658.5	320,385
2	SOYA PRODUCTS	1,793.6	15,030
3	ANIMAL FEEDS	525.8	14,014
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	19,767.5	55,568
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	8,150.5	24,723
6	SOUP, DRIED	303.9	1,638
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	6,409.4	33,439
8	CODLIVER OIL	385.6	488
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	17,550.9	83,703
10	SUGAR	257.6	2,003
11	PULSES	2,571.6	20,510
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS	11.7	1
13	VEGETABLES	189.8	249
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS	736.6	3,201
15	BEVERAGES	3,637.9	13,032
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	1,074.5	31,814
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS	26,083.2	138,966
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS	1,256.7	4,729
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS	377.7	1,175
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS	80.6	61
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS	970.4	1,669
23	LEND LEASE FOOD	1,027.9	813
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	94.5	
26			
27			
28			
29			

6b. TABLE 34

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	26,843.8	44,048
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	2,141.8	957
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	244.0	243
3	COTTON TEXTILES	246.5	150
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES	1,766.0	701
5	COTTON YARN	277.2	179
6	WOOLEN YARN	116.6	39
7	RAW COTTON	11,418.6	22,654
8	RAW WOOL	6,409.9	10,268
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	107.7	117
10	FOOTWEAR	916.0	933
11	UPPER LEATHER	94.3	61
12	SOLE LEATHER	320.3	382
13	HIDES	296.9	419
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	1,556.3	6,629
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS	356.5	316
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	575.2	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

6c. TABLE 35
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	31,794.2	410,593
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	28.4	13
3	BAGGING	3,878.4	22,804
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	1,085.0	676
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	6,538.0	15,345
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]	7,634.8	326,480
9	FISHERIES		
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING	518.9	2,209
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	431.6	331
13	HARNESS	447.8	478
14	LIVESTOCK	6,879.4	30,965
15	PESTICIDES[3]	345.7	2,294
16	SEEDS	2,380.6	7,596
17	VETERINARY	300.7	279
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	714.6	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	565.3	1,123
20	TRANSFER TO F.A.O.	45.0	
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

6d. TABLE 36

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	71,539.5	385,874
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	21,065.6	72,433
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES	176.6	68
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY	2,054.0	9,871
4	MINING INDUSTRY	6,349.1	10,810
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY	1,186.8	3,938
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	122.2	118
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	4,882.1	141,010
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	11.3	136
9	RAW MATERIALS	17,159.7	95,965
10	I. R. SERVICES	49.9	8
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	1,548.9	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	16,933.3	51,517
13			
14			
15			
16			

7a. TABLE 37
DODECANESE ISLANDS
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	1,122.1	10,109
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	581.3	7,924
2	SOYA PRODUCTS		
3	ANIMAL FEEDS		
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	17.2	47
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	211.1	816
6	SOUP, DRIED		
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	17.8	70
8	CODLIVER OIL		
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	228.3	781
10	SUGAR	43.3	337
11	PULSES	3.6	38
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES		
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES		
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)		
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS		
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS	18.6	96
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS		
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS		
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	.9	
26			
27			
28			
29			

DODECANESE ISLANDS
CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	368.3	194
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	114.7	22
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	99.7	93
3	COTTON TEXTILES	49.0	30
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES	32.5	11
5	COTTON YARN		
6	WOOLEN YARN		
7	RAW COTTON		
8	RAW WOOL		
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	.8	a/
10	FOOTWEAR	35.0	19
11	UPPER LEATHER	6.6	
12	SOLE LEATHER		
13	HIDES		
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL		19
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	30.0	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

a/ Less than ½ ton.

7c. TABLE 39

DODECANESE ISLANDS

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	134.5	682
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING		
3	BAGGING	.4	a/
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY		
5	*DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	10.5	78
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]	29.5	224
9	FISHERIES	51.7	43
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING	.7	3
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	5.2	7
13	HARNESS		
14	LIVESTOCK		
15	PESTICIDES[3]	28.3	307
16	SEEDS	6.8	20
17	VETERINARY	.6	a/
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	.8	
19			
20			
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

a/ Less than 1 ton.

7d. TABLE 40

DODECANESE ISLANDS

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	118.6	4,358
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	8.8	7
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES		
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY		
4	MINING INDUSTRY		
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY		
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY		
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	50.1	4,238
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	14.0	43
9	RAW MATERIALS	33.1	32
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	.1	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	12.5	38
13			
14			
15			
16			

8a. TABLE 41
ETHIOPIA
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	3.4	11
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS		
2	SOYA PRODUCTS		
3	ANIMAL FEEDS		
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS		
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS		
6	SOUP, DRIED		
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS		
8	CODLIVER OIL		
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	3.4	11
10	SUGAR		
11	PULSES		
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES		
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES		
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)		
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS		
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS		
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS		
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS		
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES		
26			
27			
28			
29			

8b. TABLE 42

ETHIOPIA

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	1.5	a/
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	.6	a/
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS		
3	COTTON TEXTILES	.9	
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES		
5	COTTON YARN		
6	WOOLEN YARN		
7	RAW COTTON		
8	RAW WOOL		
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL		
10	FOOTWEAR		
11	UPPER LEATHER		
12	SOLE LEATHER		
13	HIDES		
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL		
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES		
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

a/ Less than ½ ton.

8c. TABLE 43

ETHIOPIA

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	376.9	831
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	45.5	40
3	BAGGING		
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	41.1	25
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	185.5	402
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]		
9	FISHERIES		
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING		
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	19.2	29
13	HARNESS	4.6	4
14	LIVESTOCK	31.1	297
15	PESTICIDES[3]	3.7	9
16	SEEDS	9.3	8
17	VETERINARY	18.8	17
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	3.1	
19			
20	TRANSFER TO F.A.O.	15.0	
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

8d. TABLE 44

ETHIOPIA

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	92.9	78
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	62.1	58
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES		
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY		
4	MINING INDUSTRY		
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY		
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY		
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS		
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	5.2	7
9	RAW MATERIALS	25.2	12
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	.2	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	.2	1
13			
14			
15			
16			

9a. TABLE 45
FINLAND
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	358.5	1,681
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	7.7	107
2	SOYA PRODUCTS		
3	ANIMAL FEEDS		
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS		
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	25.1	111
6	SOUP, DRIED		
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS		
8	CODLIVER OIL	29.9	51
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	187.4	556
10	SUGAR	104.1	818
11	PULSES		
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES		
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES		
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	4.0	38
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS		
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS		
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS		
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS		
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	.3	
26			
27			
28			
29			

9b. TABLE 46

FINLAND

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	1,386.0	407
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	1,164.3	321
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	78.2	68
3	COTTON TEXTILES		
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES		
5	COTTON YARN		
6	WOOLEN YARN		
7	RAW COTTON		
8	RAW WOOL		
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL		
10	FOOTWEAR	13.7	18
11	UPPER LEATHER		
12	SOLE LEATHER		
13	HIDES		
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL		
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	129.8	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

9c. TABLE 47

FINLAND

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	396.2	2,785
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING		
3	BAGGING		
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	30.3	29
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	6.1	6
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]	103.5	2,460
9	FISHERIES	232.4	246
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING		
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS		
13	HARNESS		
14	LIVESTOCK		
15	PESTICIDES[3]		
16	SEEDS		
17	VETERINARY		
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	1.6	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	22.3	44
20			
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

9d. TABLE 48

FINLAND

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	244.5	714
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	114.7	231
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES		
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY	12.7	9
4	MINING INDUSTRY		
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY		
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY		
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	74.9	236
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	25.2	69
9	RAW MATERIALS	9.3	169
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	7.7	
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

10a. TABLE 49
GREECE
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	180,393.5	1,536,710
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	80,582.5	1,056,251
2	SOYA PRODUCTS	1,830.8	15,475
3	ANIMAL FEEDS	2,283.1	38,632
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	12,790.7	29,257
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	30,331.2	106,628
6	SOUP, DRIED	1,668.7	5,745
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	9,130.1	42,335
8	CODLIVER OIL	260.9	547
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	4,472.1	20,750
10	SUGAR	7,345.5	57,251
11	PULSES	5,469.4	44,282
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS	4.0	
13	VEGETABLES	957.5	3,708
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS	97.5	698
15	BEVERAGES	584.6	2,437
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	1,460.0	11,791
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS	11,630.9	67,512
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS	417.0	2,249
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS	3,747.2	11,661
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS	4,362.1	18,337
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO	123.5	
22	RED CROSS PARCELS	621.9	867
23	LEND LEASE FOOD	74.6	357
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	147.7	
26			
27			
28			
29			

10b. TABLE 50

GREECE

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	33,334.1	28,485
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	10,004.2	4,347
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	935.2	967
3	COTTON TEXTILES	685.3	416
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES	3,546.6	1,355
5	COTTON YARN	296.0	193
6	WOOLEN YARN	617.1	244
7	RAW COTTON	4,183.8	8,632
8	RAW WOOL	5,068.6	5,099
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	81.1	98
10	FOOTWEAR	4,372.3	4,167
11	UPPER LEATHER	308.4	156
12	SOLE LEATHER	380.2	452
13	HIDES	131.5	260
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	363.6	1,397
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS	790.4	702
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	1,569.8	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

10c. TABLE 51
GREECE
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	43,263.4	363,176
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	38.6	28
3	BAGGING	1,324.8	7,899
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	162.1	159
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION	2,829.6	5,269
6	FARM MACHINERY	5,339.6	12,794
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]	4,112.0	177,186
9	FISHERIES	5,066.5	14,326
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING	654.4	2,306
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	959.6	1,862
13	HARNESS	515.8	523
14	LIVESTOCK	9,634.7	51,208
15	PESTICIDES[3]	3,544.8	44,774
16	SEEDS	5,938.8	41,709
17	VETERINARY	346.5	429
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	1,340.4	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	1,360.2	2,704
20	TRANSFER TO F.A.O.	70.0	
21			
22	GREEK FISHERIES (NON SUPPLY)	25.0	

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

10d. TABLE 52
GREECE

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	38,497.6	664,428
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	4,184.6	14,642
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,711.3	6,335
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY	4,221.3	15,055
4	MINING INDUSTRY	470.0	1,807
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY	2,321.4	2,457
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	.3	
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	8,670.5	520,895
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	892.0	2,938
9	RAW MATERIALS	6,162.1	76,594
10	I. R. SERVICES	7.2	
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	1,065.1	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	7,791.8	23,705
13			
14			
15			
16			

11a. TABLE 53
HUNGARY
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	3,445.2	18,140
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	787.1	8,844
2	SOYA PRODUCTS		
3	ANIMAL FEEDS		
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	716.2	1,692
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	284.0	625
6	SOUP, DRIED	143.7	508
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	136.6	539
8	CODLIVER OIL	16.5	
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	706.6	1,970
10	SUGAR	224.6	1,752
11	PULSES	8.0	73
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES		
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES		
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	29.4	332
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS	361.5	1,772
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS		
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS		
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS		
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES	13.3	33
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	17.7	
26			
27			
28			
29			

11b. TABLE 54

HUNGARY

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	328.6	274
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	51.7	5
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS		
3	COTTON TEXTILES	12.7	7
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES		
5	COTTON YARN		
6	WOOLEN YARN		
7	RAW COTTON		
8	RAW WOOL		
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	.1	
10	FOOTWEAR	220.9	236
11	UPPER LEATHER		
12	SOLE LEATHER	30.4	26
13	HIDES		
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL		
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	12.8	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

11c. TABLE 55
HUNGARY
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	Nil	Nil
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING		
3	BAGGING		
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY		
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY		
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]		
9	FISHERIES		
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING		
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS		
13	HARNESS		
14	LIVESTOCK		
15	PESTICIDES[3]		
16	SEEDS		
17	VETERINARY		
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES		
19			
20			
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

11d. TABLE 56

HUNGARY

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	146.9	242
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	139.4	242
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES		
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY		
4	MINING INDUSTRY		
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY		
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY		
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS		
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS		
9	RAW MATERIALS		
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	7.5	
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

12a. TABLE 57

ITALY

FOOD

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	234,567.6	2,165,004
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	139,334.7	1,718,340
2	SOYA PRODUCTS	4,847.9	40,311
3	ANIMAL FEEDS	156.5	5,048
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	6,776.4	17,389
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	21,588.1	77,148
6	SOUP, DRIED	2,605.1	8,968
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	12,830.1	53,748
8	CODLIVER OIL	163.4	254
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	21,121.6	85,565
10	SUGAR	6,795.5	52,971
11	PULSES	4,284.7	41,220
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS	44.2	5
13	VEGETABLES	7.1	26
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS	145.6	664
15	BEVERAGES	2,827.5	9,254
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	2,114.9	18,359
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS	7,028.9	28,839
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS	1,565.1	6,756
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS	14.8	46
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS	1.7	
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS	67.9	93
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	245.9	
26			
27			
28			
29			

12b. TABLE 58

ITALY

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	50,269.6	92,203
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	890.8	273
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	111.9	80
3	COTTON TEXTILES	79.2	33
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES	4.8	4
5	COTTON YARN	2.7	2
6	WOOLEN YARN		
7	RAW COTTON	16,372.1	33,781
8	RAW WOOL	24,046.5	38,531
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	3,323.5	10,124
10	FOOTWEAR	1,443.5	2,365
11	UPPER LEATHER		
12	SOLE LEATHER		
13	HIDES	1,755.5	2,447
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	1,671.7	4,528
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS	39.4	35
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	528.0	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

12c. TABLE 59

ITALY

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	13,320.5	172,211
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	7.0	4
3	BAGGING	42.9	111
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY		a/
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	1,262.7	3,265
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]	5,087.0	121,245
9	FISHERIES		
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING	657.3	3,690
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	33.8	45
13	HARNESS		
14	LIVESTOCK	309.1	701
15	PESTICIDES[3]	2,691.9	15,418
16	SEEDS	2,973.9	27,710
17	VETERINARY	19.4	19
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	170.1	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	.4	3
20	TRANSFER TO F.A.O.	65.0	
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

a/ Less than 1 ton.

12d. TABLE 60

ITALY

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	110,086.5	7,785,060
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	1,742.0	2,733
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES		
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY	113.6	226
4	MINING INDUSTRY		
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY	44.2	52
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY		
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	74,527.9	7,563,815
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	81.6	171
9	RAW MATERIALS	27,253.2	210,359
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	3,791.5	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	2,532.5	7,704
13			
14			
15			
16			

13a. TABLE 61
KOREA
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	Nil	Nil
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS		
2	SOYA PRODUCTS		
3	ANIMAL FEEDS		
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS		
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS		
6	SOUP, DRIED		
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS		
8	CODLIVER OIL		
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP		
10	SUGAR		
11	PULSES		
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES		
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES		
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)		
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS		
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS		
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS		
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS		
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES		
26			
27			
28			
29			

13b. TABLE 62

KOREA

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	184.0	251
1	FINISHED CLOTHING		
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS		
3	COTTON TEXTILES		
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES		
5	COTTON YARN		
6	WOOLEN YARN		
7	RAW COTTON	182.8	251
8	RAW WOOL		
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL		
10	FOOTWEAR		
11	UPPER LEATHER		
12	SOLE LEATHER		
13	HIDES		
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL		
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	1.2	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

13c. TABLE 63

KOREA

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR COMMODITIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	43.4	487
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING		
3	BAGGING		
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY		
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY		
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]		
9	FISHERIES		
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING		
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS		
13	HARNESS		
14	LIVESTOCK		
15	PESTICIDES[3]	43.4	487
16	SEEDS		
17	VETERINARY		
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES		
19			
20			
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

13d. TABLE 64

KOREA

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	474.7	5,588
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	220.7	399
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES		
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY		
4	MINING INDUSTRY		
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY		
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY		
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	167.7	5,118
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS		
9	RAW MATERIALS	72.5	71
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	23.8	
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

14a. TABLE 65

PHILIPPINES

FOOD

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	6,898.3	42,306
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	3,403.9	29,375
2	SOYA PRODUCTS		
3	ANIMAL FEEDS		
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	20.0	60
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	1,599.7	6,056
6	SOUP, DRIED		
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	77.7	307
8	CODLIVER OIL		
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	42.4	120
10	SUGAR		
11	PULSES	113.5	845
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES	232.6	1,147
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES		
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)		
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS		
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS		
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS	1,205.2	3,750
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS	6.6	8
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS		
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES	191.2	638
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	5.5	
26			
27			
28			
29			

PHILIPPINES

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	641.4	560
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	477.9	344
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS		
3	COTTON TEXTILES		
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES		
5	COTTON YARN		
6	WOOLEN YARN		
7	RAW COTTON		
8	RAW WOOL		
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	5.5	4
10	FOOTWEAR	112.9	204
11	UPPER LEATHER		
12	SOLE LEATHER		
13	HIDES		
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	1.6	8
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	43.5	
17			
18			
19			
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14c. TABLE 67

PHILIPPINES
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	1,871.4	3,527
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING		
3	BAGGING		
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY		
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	1,676.6	3,479
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]		
9	FISHERIES		
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING		
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	16.9	42
13	HARNESS		
14	LIVESTOCK		
15	PESTICIDES[3]		
16	SEEDS	19.5	6
17	VETERINARY		
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	158.4	
19			
20			
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

14d. TABLE 68

PHILIPPINES

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	150.7	457
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	.7	1
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES		
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY		
4	MINING INDUSTRY		
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY		
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY		
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS		
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS		
9	RAW MATERIALS		
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISGELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES		
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	150.0	456
13			
14			
15			
16			

15a. TABLE 69
POLAND
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	201,634.7	1,164,883
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	39,221.5	495,326
2	SOYA PRODUCTS	1,572.9	12,084
3	ANIMAL FEEDS	364.5	6,822
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	36,997.0	102,966
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	29,212.7	104,380
6	SOUP, DRIED	3,005.5	10,557
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	14,600.1	74,271
8	CODLIVER OIL	1,041.9	864
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	33,821.3	133,169
10	SUGAR	218.7	1,703
11	PULSES	2,503.7	21,029
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES	195.4	6,335
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS	1,015.9	3,922
15	BEVERAGES	4,435.4	14,185
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	860.5	21,078
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS	27,910.2	147,754
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS	1,257.0	4,353
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS	333.0	1,037
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS	768.9	1
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS	2,022.1	3,019
23	LEND LEASE FOOD	9.0	28
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	267.5	
26			
27			
28			
29			

15b. TABLE 70

POLAND

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	81,369.2	82,084
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	19,202.0	6,173
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	1,703.0	1,558
3	COTTON TEXTILES	1,273.9	779
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES	8,513.2	3,146
5	COTTON YARN	991.2	658
6	WOOLEN YARN	1,040.7	364
7	RAW COTTON	14,486.0	29,755
8	RAW WOOL	17,835.1	23,476
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	222.7	169
10	FOOTWEAR	6,762.7	7,181
11	UPPER LEATHER	813.6	465
12	SOLE LEATHER	1,274.1	1,412
13	HIDES	1,259.8	2,023
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	705.4	2,954
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS	2,219.5	1,971
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	3,066.3	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

15c. TABLE 71
POLAND
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	74,851.2	495,052
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	263.0	161
3	BAGGING	2,651.8	17,591
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	1,412.6	990
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	13,987.0	34,491
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]	5,302.3	209,671
9	FISHERIES	4,635.3	8,247
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING	260.2	583
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	875.4	1,635
13	HARNESS	1,445.9	1,522
14	LIVESTOCK	29,944.1	137,533
15	PESTICIDES[3]	169.4	508
16	SEEDS	10,842.3	80,370
17	VETERINARY	395.9	386
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	1,909.7	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	686.3	1,364
20	TRANSFER TO F.A.O.	70.0	
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

15d. TABLE 72

POLAND

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	95,196.1	466,044
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	27,426.4	60,782
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,696.4	3,514
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY	1,802.7	2,633
4	MINING INDUSTRY	6,332.5	7,164
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY	9,753.9	8,996
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	896.4	657
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	7,307.2	268,738
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	100.0	253
9	RAW MATERIALS	10,828.2	36,905
10	I. R. SERVICES	89.3	18
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	2,856.1	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	25,107.0	76,384
13			
14			
15			
16			

16a. TABLE 73
SAN MARINO
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	20.0	197
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS		
2	SOYA PRODUCTS		
3	ANIMAL FEEDS		
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS		
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS		
6	SOUP, DRIED		
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS		
8	CODLIVER OIL		
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP		
10	SUGAR		
11	PULSES		
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES		
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES		
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	20.0	197
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS		
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS		
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS		
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS		
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES		
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES		
26			
27			
28			
29			

16b. TABLE 74

SAN MARINO

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	Nil	Nil
1	FINISHED CLOTHING		
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS		
3	COTTON TEXTILES		
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES		
5	COTTON YARN		
6	WOOLEN YARN		
7	RAW COTTON		
8	RAW WOOL		
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL		
10	FOOTWEAR		
11	UPPER LEATHER		
12	SOLE LEATHER		
13	HIDES		
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL		
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES		
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

16c. TABLE 75
SAN MARINO
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	Nil	Nil
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING		
3	BAGGING		
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY		
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY		
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]		
9	FISHERIES		
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING		
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS		
13	HARNESS		
14	LIVESTOCK		
15	PESTICIDES[3]		
16	SEEDS		
17	VETERINARY		
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES		
19			
20			
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

16d. TABLE 76

SAN MARINO

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	5.0	15
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	5.0	15
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES		
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY		
4	MINING INDUSTRY		
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY		
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY		
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS		
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS		
9	RAW MATERIALS		
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES		
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

17a. TABLE 77
UKRAINIAN S S R
FOOD
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	99,437.7	315,748
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	516.8	4,095
2	SOYA PRODUCTS	23.2	180
3	ANIMAL FEEDS		
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	32,508.1	58,155
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	13,280.6	33,790
6	SOUP, DRIED	2,727.4	9,800
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	7,010.2	41,214
8	CODLIVER OIL	36.0	
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	13,062.4	44,727
10	SUGAR		
11	PULSES	625.1	5,936
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS		
13	VEGETABLES		
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS		
15	BEVERAGES	1,473.0	4,567
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	112.8	441
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS	27,134.2	109,054
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS	807.9	3,689
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS		
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS		
23	LEND LEASE FOOD		
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES	43.5	100
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	76.5	
26			
27			
28			
29			

17b. TABLE 78

UKRAINIAN S S R

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	17,207.7	16,225
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	689.3	384
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	842.7	536
3	COTTON TEXTILES	600.1	233
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES	3,291.5	1,293
5	COTTON YARN		
6	WOOLEN YARN		
7	RAW COTTON		
8	RAW WOOL	2,205.3	3,719
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL		
10	FOOTWEAR	5,497.8	4,317
11	UPPER LEATHER	559.6	316
12	SOLE LEATHER	1,505.6	2,738
13	HIDES	228.7	342
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	667.7	2,347
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS		
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	1,119.4	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

17c. TABLE 79

UKRAINIAN S S R

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	16,988.9	38,069
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	1.3	1
3	BAGGING	1,671.8	8,813
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	623.4	802
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	1,857.2	3,064
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]		
9	FISHERIES	633.3	1,837
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING	1,389.4	4,280
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS		
13	HARNESS		
14	LIVESTOCK		
15	PESTICIDES[3]		
16	SEEDS	9,701.0	18,240
17	VETERINARY		
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	592.0	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	519.5	1,032
20			
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

17d. TABLE 80

UKRAINIAN S S R

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	52,119.5	95,970
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	178.8	119
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES	24,383.0	33,192
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY	11,003.3	12,227
4	MINING INDUSTRY	590.1	590
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY	1,467.4	807
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	596.2	220
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS		
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS		
9	RAW MATERIALS	9,908.0	43,886
10	I. R. SERVICES		
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	2,372.7	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	1,620.0	4,929
13			
14			
15			
16			

18a. TABLE 81

YUGOSLAVIA

FOOD

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	FOOD TOTAL	135,029.7	1,200,306
1	GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS	51,097.3	689,746
2	SOYA PRODUCTS	1,772.0	14,741
3	ANIMAL FEEDS	1,041.6	21,230
4	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS	12,395.9	34,286
5	DAIRY PRODUCTS	18,365.2	58,139
6	SOUP, DRIED	120.4	2
7	FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS	3,187.5	13,299
8	CODLIVER OIL	592.9	1,147
9	FATS, OILS, AND SOAP	11,231.2	58,608
10	SUGAR	6,027.8	46,966
11	PULSES	3,245.2	24,862
12	VITAMINS AND MINERALS	10.6	2
13	VEGETABLES	1,096.4	45,866
14	FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS	70.6	395
15	BEVERAGES	495.3	1,792
16	OTHER FOODS (INCLUDING CONDIMENTS)	763.1	64,213
17	QUARTERMASTER CORPS FOODS	20,894.8	119,459
18	U.S.D.A. SURPLUS FOODS	480.3	2,035
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS	294.9	918
20	MISCELLANEOUS FOODS	300.6	
21	CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO		
22	RED CROSS PARCELS	1,270.9	2,110
23	LEND LEASE FOOD	26.9	75
24	U.S. ARMY PX SUPPLIES	96.1	415
25	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES	152.2	
26			
27			
28			
29			

18b. TABLE 82

YUGOSLAVIA

CLOTHING, TEXTILES AND FOOTWEAR
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND FOOTWEAR TOTAL	81,785.2	89,061
1	FINISHED CLOTHING	17,054.1	7,955
2	BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS	1,625.0	1,514
3	COTTON TEXTILES	880.0	491
4	WOOLEN TEXTILES	5,387.5	2,010
5	COTTON YARN	542.9	386
6	WOOLEN YARN	991.6	356
7	RAW COTTON	24,154.6	45,770
8	RAW WOOL	14,032.8	13,168
9	MISCELLANEOUS TEXTILE MATERIAL	260.7	185
10	FOOTWEAR	8,511.7	8,321
11	UPPER LEATHER	902.8	101
12	SOLE LEATHER	1,248.9	1,588
13	HIDES	2,144.4	3,338
14	MISCELLANEOUS FOOTWEAR MATERIAL	813.7	3,415
15	UNCLASSIFIED OVERSEAS SURPLUS	521.2	463
16	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	2,713.3	
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

18c. TABLE 83
YUGOSLAVIA
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES
TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	36,044.3	234,843
1	AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES SERVICE[1]		
2	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	21.9	14
3	BAGGING	3,467.7	21,655
4	DAIRY AND POULTRY	399.2	351
5	DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION		
6	FARM MACHINERY	11,327.9	29,823
7	FARM TOOL SHOPS[1]		
8	FERTILIZER[2]	2,100.0	112,122
9	FISHERIES	2,823.2	4,174
10	FLOOD CONTROL (YELLOW RIVER)[1]		
11	FOOD PROCESSING	884.1	2,686
12	HAND TOOLS AND REPAIR MATERIALS	2,474.0	6,822
13	HARNESS	204.9	214
14	LIVESTOCK	5,605.8	28,970
15	PESTICIDES[3]	795.2	9,570
16	SEEDS	2,551.1	14,639
17	VETERINARY	362.0	277
18	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	1,218.8	
19	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	1,773.5	3,526
20	TRANSFER TO F.A.O.	35.0	
21			
22			

[1]China alone.

[2]Includes fertilizer plant equipment in case of China.

[3]Includes apiculture and, in case of China, pesticides manufacturing equipment.

18d. TABLE 84

YUGOSLAVIA

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES

LINE NO.	(1) COMMODITY PROGRAM	(2) THOUSANDS OF U.S. DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS, F.A.S.	(3) GROSS LONG TONS
	INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION TOTAL	108,147.2	1,018,599
1	TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION	19,462.5	40,356
2	PUBLIC UTILITIES	7,171.3	8,578
3	BUILDING INDUSTRY	7,527.5	15,771
4	MINING INDUSTRY	7,171.6	12,673
5	MACHINE REPAIR INDUSTRY	11,603.3	11,900
6	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	542.1	392
7	FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	10,707.6	766,059
8	MISCELLANEOUS CONSUMERS GOODS	257.8	978
9	RAW MATERIALS	12,690.5	76,053
10	I. R. SERVICES	90.3	25
11	MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIAL CHARGES	2,715.9	
12	OVERSEAS SURPLUS (UNCLASSIFIED)	28,206.8	85,814
13			
14			
15			
16			

1. OPERATING

OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF

A Summary of the Commodities, Services
and Expended by UNRRA during
from Inception, 9 November 1943,
Expressed in Terms of U.S. Dollar Equivalents

RESOURCES PROVIDED			
Commodities, services and cash (general resources) made available to UNRRA for the purpose of carrying out its operations in accordance with the policies defined by the member governments:			
Commodities and services contributed and commitments made:			
By member governments (Schedule 1)	77.16%	$3,062,098,114	
By others (Schedule 2)	5.20%	206,492,140	$3,268,590,254
Cash contributed:			
By member governments (Schedule 1)	15.09%	$ 598,850,341	
By others (Schedule 2)	.13%	5,308,426	604,158,767
Other cash received:			
From governments and agencies for acquisition of commodities, etc.	1.03%	$ 40,734,212	
From interest and exchange (net)	.02%	559,733	41,293,945
			$3,914,042,966
Cash contributed for restricted use in liberated and ex-enemy territory (local currency)	1.37%		54,349,759
Total resources provided	100%		$3,968,392,725

[1]Taken from The Financial Report of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (Ninth and Final Financial Report), Washington, March 1949.

STATEMENT

AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION[1]

and Cash Provided to and Distributed
the Period of Its Operation
to Liquidation, 31 March 1949,
at Selected Rates of Exchange

RESOURCES USED			
Commodities, services and cash disposed of and recorded under the following general classifications:			
Cost of supply programs, administration and operations provided from general resources:			
Commodities distributed	92.82%	$3,683,582,239	
Administrative expenses, including expenses of liquidation (Schedule 5)	1.18%	46,751,255	
Operating expenses (Schedule 6)	3.41%	135,469,568	$3,865,803,062
Contributions to successor organizations (Schedule 7)	1.22%		48,239,904
			$3,914,042,966
Local currency used:			
Operating expenses (Schedule 6)	1.37%		54,349,759
Total resources used	100%		$3,968,392,725

Schedule 1

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBER GOVERNMENTS[1]
for the entire period of operations
expressed in U.S. dollar equivalents

	Commodities, Services and Commitments	Convertible Currency	Non Convertible Currency	Total	Applied to Administrative Allocations	Balance Operating Contribution
Australia	$ 73,740,551		$ 3,059,449	$ 76,800,000	$ 723,000	$ 76,077,000
Belgium	1,141,643	$ 337,000	45,666	1,524,309	482,000	1,042,309
Bolivia	...	95,238	...	95,238	48,200	47,038
Brazil	29,024,319	10,957,500	...	39,981,819	723,000	39,258,819
Byelorussian SSR	...	153,500	...	153,500	153,500	
Canada	123,483,021	13,873,874	1,381,844	138,738,739	1,446,000	137,292,739
Chile	2,978,116	96,400	...	3,074,516	96,400	2,978,116
China	...	2,410,000	...	2,410,000	2,410,000	
Columbia	...	2,479,078	...	2,479,078	144,600	2,334,478
Costa Rica	106,762	8,750	...	115,512	24,100	91,412
Cuba	3,117,682	1,035;255	...	4,152,937	96,400	4,056,537
Czechoslovakia	4,852,000	482,000	...	5,334,000	482,000	4,852,000
Denmark	5,209,411	172,250	128,936	5,510,597	172,250	5,338,347
Dominican Republic	830,172	28,578	...	858,750	24,100	834,650
Ecuador	50,000	106,500	...	156,500	24,100	132,400
Egypt	1,143,831	70,000	232,400	1,446,231	337,400	1,108,831
El Salvador	....	24,100	...	24,100	24,100	
Ethiopia	...	24,100	...	24,100	24,100	
France	...	1,648,000	3,890,208	5,538,208	1,928,000	3,610,208
Greece	...	241,000	...	241,000	241,000	
Guatemala	311,035	63,965	...	375,000	24,100	350,900
Haiti	20,018	28,100	...	48,118	24,100	24,018
Honduras	...	121,600	...	121,600	24,100	97,500
Iceland	1,161,109	274,100	...	1,435,209	24,100	1,411,109
India	22,676,051	1,348,000	...	24,024,051	1,928,000	22,096,051
Iran	307,600	48,200	...	355,800	48,200	307,600
Iraq	...	17,500	...	17,500	17,500	
Liberia	...	29,100	...	29,100	24,100	5,000
Luxembourg	159,830	21,600	18,576	200,006	24,100	175,906
Mexico	3,600,823	337,400	...	3,938,223	337,400	3,600,823
Netherlands	...	1,428,250	1,119,408	2,547,658	723,000	1,824,658
New Zealand	14,327,357	1,811,800	490,615	16,629,772	144,600	16,485,172
Nicaragua	112,000	8,750	...	120,750	24,100	96,650
Norway	4,046,811	129,600	238,971	4,415,382	144,600	4,270,782
Panama	...	290,767	...	290,767	24,100	266,667
Paraguay	28,749	8,838	...	37,587	24,100	13,487
Peru	915,750	84,250	...	1,000,000	120,500	879,500
Philippines	...	24,100	...	24,100	24,100	
Poland	900,009	482,000	...	1,382,009	482,000	900,009
Turkey	4,584,839	...	...	4,584,839	214,900	4,639,939
Ukrainian SSR	...	460,500	...	460,500	460,500	
Union of South Africa	16,357,500	1,755,000	...	18,112,500	482,000	17,630,500
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	...	3,046,000	...	3,046,000	3,046,000	
United Kingdom	403,176,299	45,885,100	168,308,820	617,370,219	7,230,000	610,140,219
United States of America	2,340,935,948	225,270,446	102,063,055	2,668,269,449	19,280,000	2,648,989,449
Uruguay	1,899,996	186,404	...	2,086,400	86,400	2,000,000
Venezuela	898,882	130,500	...	1,029,382	48,200	981,182
Yugoslavia		337,400	...	337,400	337,400	
Total	$3,062,098,114	$317,872,393	$280,977,948	$3,660,948,455	$44,976,450	$3,615,972,005

Notes to Schedule 1 -- Contributions received from member governments

In the case of Australia, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom, the commodities have not yet been delivered or the accounts of the government have not been closed and commitments have been made in regard to the balance of the appropriation when it can be ascertained.

Australia. The sum of £1,698,189 ($5,434,204) has been included in the contribution of the Australian Government and charged to the China program. The amount represents the value of locomotives, and ocean freight charges thereon to Hong Kong, on which it is expected that delivery will be completed in 1951. Because of the lengthy period which will elapse before delivery of the locomotives, the Australian Government cannot guarantee delivery completely and without reservation. The Australian Government will therefore pass title to the locomotives to the Chinese Government immediately on delivery at Hong Kong and retains the right to stop delivery at its own discretion at any time should it deem that circumstances warrant such action. Should the Australian Government exercise this discretion, it has agreed that a sum of £83,302 9s 10d ($266,-567.97), representing the value of locomotive parts supplied by UNRRA, will be contributed "to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), or a successor agency, or for purposes of international relief as determined by the Australian Government."

The uncommitted balance of the Australian Government appropriation, as of December 1948, stood at £366,456 ($1,172,660). This amount may be reduced by adjustment of the price of undelivered materials. The Australian Government has agreed that any balance remaining after all commitments (including commitments under the locomotive contract) have been met will be made available "for purchase of Australian goods and services for UNICEF, or any successor agency, or for purposes of international relief as determined by the Australian Government."

Administrative expense budgets totaling $47,575,000 were approved by the Council or the Central Committee. As all member governments participated in the funding of administrative expenses, the Council or its standing committees made allocations totaling $46,177,150 of which $44,976,450 was paid. As the full amount of the approved budgets was not allocated and all the allocations were not paid the balance necessary to meet the actual expenditures was provided from general resources under Council Resolution 14, Section 14: "The Director General may incur obligations and make expenditures for administrative purposes from the general resources of the Administration, in accordance with approved administrative budgets."

Other assistance. Valuable assistance was given by member governments and governments throughout the world which could not be recorded on the books. This includes exemptions from various types of taxation and customs duties; immunities; priorities for transport of goods; special arrangements relating to the official correspondence of the Administration; travel facilities for the staff; and many other services and facilities which materially aided the Administration in its work and minimized expenditures so that its resources could be devoted directly to relief and rehabilitation.

3. Schedule 2

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES
for the entire period of operations
expressed in U.S. dollar equivalents
(local currency items excluded)

	Commodities	Cash	Total
Organized Collections: (Note 1)			
Australia	$ 4,830,973		
Canada	17,310,174		
New Zealand	1,497,559		
United States of America	158,455,549	$2,890,537	
Total	$182,094,255	$2,890,537	$184,984,792
Non-Member Governments: (Note 2)			
Eire	$ 257,086		
Italy	65,500		
Portugal	999,658		
Southern Rhodesia	582,945		
Total	$ 1,905,189		1,905,189
Other Contributors (Note 3)	$ 22,492,696	$2,417,889	24,910,585
Total	$206,492,140	$5,308,426	$211,800,566

Notes to Schedule 2-Contributions from other sources

The documentation for contributions of this type was not generally as comprehensive as necessary to complete a satisfactory accounting and it represents the only area in the verification of contributions and shipments which does not meet desirable standards. The Administration did not control these collections, which were largely of a voluntary nature, but gladly accepted the collections and gifts which augmented its programs and, in most cases, paid the handling and transportation costs.

Contributions of commodities and supplies were valued at prices indicated by the donors or at estimated market values. Used clothing and canned foods collected through organized drives were valued at $1 a pound and 15 cents a gross pound respectively.

1. The organized collections in Australia, Canada and New Zealand produced used clothing. In the United States of America there were several organized collections and the contributions received consisted of:

Used clothing	$156,298,697
Canned foods	2,156,852
Cash transferred by Emergency Food Collection Inc.	2,836,150
Cash from other organized collections	54,387
Total	$161,346,086

Used clothing collection campaigns resulted in the accumulation of considerable poundage not reported by UNRRA. UNRRA has reported in its figures for contributions of used clothing the poundage upon which it absorbed, in whole or in part, the accessorial costs.

2. The contribution of Eire consisted of bacon and was in addition to a direct gift of beef cattle valued at $1,289,600 to Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The contribution of Italy was salt. The contribution of Portugal was food, wolfram and cod-liver oil. The contribution of Southern Rhodesia was food and medical, sanitation, industrial and agricultural supplies.

3. Other contributors, numbering several thousands, made contributions of cash and commodities. Conditions were attached to some of the gifts and, where the Administration accepted them, the conditions imposed by the donors were met. The contributions consisted of:

Commodities

International Wheat Council[a]	$ 10,778,768
Greek War Relief Association	2,123,085
Overseas Chinese Relief Committee of Siam	1,961,885
Women's Voluntary Services-Gt. Britain	1,286,865
American Distillers Inc.	567,650
Brethren Service Committee	523,836
Polish Supply and Reconstruction Mission	410,965
American Relief for Czechoslovakia	392,553
Jewish Labor Committee	307,175
State of Mississippi-citizens	304,069
American Committee for Yugoslav Relief	273,656
Miscellaneous other (each under $250,000)	3,562,189
Total	$ 22,492,696

Cash

Greek War Relief Association	$ 1,208,018
The Rebuilders of Poland Association	613,475
St. Francis Xavier University-Canada	136,364
American Relief for Czechoslovakia	92,483
United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America	43,782
American Hungarian Relief	50,000
Greek War Relief Fund-Australia	41,424
Croatian Fraternal Union of America	10,000
Jewish Labor Committee	10,000
Miscellaneous other (each under $10,000)	212,343
Total	$ 2,417,889

[a]A contribution of wheat and corn, valued at $10,778,768, was made by Argentina to the Relief Pool of the International Wheat Council and placed by the Wheat Council at UNRRA's disposal. UNRRA paid the shipping costs.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
for the entire period of operations
expressed in U.S. dollar equivalents
(local currency items excluded)

Headquarters office -- Washington	$29,001,351
European Regional Office -- London	13,843,497
Balkan Mission -- Cairo	871,460
Southwest Pacific Area Office -- Sydney	681,414
Purchasing missions	620,163
Special missions	85,529
Council Sessions	696,517
Council's Auditors	951,324
Total	$46,751,255

Statistical Compilation of Administrative Expenses

Personal services	$33,860,010
Travel and subsistence	3,104,802
Supplies, materials and general equipment	1,879,581
Communications, rents, insurance, losses, other contractual services and Council's Auditors' fees and expenses	7,906,862
Total administrative expenses	$46,751,255

5. Schedule 4

OPERATING EXPENSES
for the entire period of operations
expressed in U.S. dollar equivalents

	Total Expenses	Funded from General Resources	Funded from Local Currency
Missions to Receiving Countries:			
Albania	$ 809,421	$ 579,881	$ 229,540
Austria	4,267,209	3,269,161	998,048
Byelorussian SSR	139,807	132,981	6,826
China	29,828,420	15,286,685	14,541,735
Czechoslovakia	1,335,185	465,828	869,357
Dodecanese Islands	233,945	160,282	73,663
Ethiopia	376,778	289,982	86,796
Finland	66,565	40,360	26,205
Greece	14,885,279	5,320,622	9,564,657
Hungary	186,578	78,684	107,894
Italy	25,798,169	3,804,438	21,993,731
Korea	54,301	53,168	1,133
Philippines	320,450	6,349	314,101
Poland	1,861,978	1,036,519	825,459
Ukrainian SSR	98,049	97,530	519
Yugoslavia	4,351,608	2,270,847	2,080,761
Displaced Persons Operations:			
Germany and Austria	53,716,435	51,087,101	2,629,334
Italy			
Middle East	26,667,511	26,667,511	
North Africa	523,381	523,381	
China and the Far East	1,708,402	1,708,402	
Other	98,127	98,127	
Other Missions and Liaison Offices:			
Belgium	227,441	227,441	
Denmark	80,293	80,293	
France	1,977,319	1,977,319	
Luxembourg	60,964	60,964	
Netherlands	208,545	208,545	
Norway	118,568	118,568	
Other Activities:			
Chinese national study group	168,956	168,956	
Fellowship program	502,889	502,889	
U.S. Public Health Service	1,824,360	1,824,360	
Nurse teacher training program	145,968	145,968	
Training and other undistributed expenses	4,156,557	4,156,557	
Successor organizations	13,019,869	13,019,869	
Total	$189,819,327	$135,469,568	$54,349,759

Notes to Schedule 4 -- Operating expenses

Local currency expenses have been recorded against the mission making the disbursement, whether for expenses of that mission, for costs connected with the distribution of program supplies, for services to displaced persons or for expenditures made on behalf of other missions or offices. Other expenditures have been recorded against the mission for which the item was budgeted and the service performed. The expenditure totals cannot be compared because the functions of each mission varied and there was no uniformity of practice as to whether a receiving government made disbursements for certain expenses or whether the mission made disbursements from funds received from the government.

It was not considered practicable to exercise financial control over all transactions in supplies and equipment after their original acquisition. It was therefore the Administration's practice to charge directly to expense the cost of expendable and non-expendable equipment and supplies, including amenity supplies intended for resale. Accounting control was not maintained generally over these items, but administrative controls were exercised to an extent varying with the availability of staff and similar factors. In the first instances, these controls were often below the degree of efficiency necessary and they were strengthened from time to time in accordance with the existing circumstances. Retroactive reviews were made of the operations in the field, which have led the Administration to be satisfied that such supplies generally were properly used for their intended purposes; that survey reports exist for all known losses; and that a proper accounting was made for the disposal of inventories, both by transfer to governments or successor organizations and by disposition for cash. Sales in the field of supplies and equipment, acquired from general resources, normally resulted in the receipt of local currency which was used to defray local currency expenses.

1. The cost of services and facilities provided without charge to the missions by the receiving governments has not been included.

2. The local currency expenditure by the mission was for incidentals. The government defrayed all other expenses of the mission from proceeds of sales.

3. The acquisition of surplus military property required a large field staff to handle the identification, warehousing and shipment. The cost of these field operations has been included in these totals.

4. Those expenses of the Brindisi port operation funded in local currency have been included. Those expenses funded from general resources, together with the cost of the Trieste port operation, have been included in "Transportation, warehousing and ocean freight."

5. UNRRA did not meet the major costs of providing the basic supplies, except for a period in Austria and Italy, and it has no record of the costs incurred by the governments whose military organizations provided the physical necessities, the maintenance of order and security, the transportation and other costs of repatriation.

6. The cost of basic supplies for displaced persons has been included in the totals shown as commodities distributed to Austria and to Italy.

7. All expenses relating to the displaced persons operations have been included with those of the mission.

8. The amount of $4,156,557 includes the salaries of employees while training and pending assignment to field service, and Headquarters payments of travel and uniform costs for such employees. This cost was not charged to the missions to which the employees were later assigned.

9. During the period when functions were being transferred to successor organizations, expenses were incurred on their behalf. They have been recorded separately to the extent that general resources were used and comprise the salaries and expenses of UNRRA personnel lent to these organizations. Equipment and supplies were also transferred without charge, the largest item being the properties turned over to the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATIONS
for the entire period of operations
expressed in U.S. dollar equivalents
(local currency items excluded)

	Cash	Claims, rights and residues	Total
Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs of the Republic of China	$ 5,000,000		$ 5,000,000
International organizations:			
Food and Agricultural Organization	1,135,000		1,135,000
International Refugee Organization	3,603,839		3,603,839
World Health Organization	4,000,000		4,000,000
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund[a]	31,538,436	$2,922,629	34,461,065
United Nations on behalf of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (as detailed below)	40,000		40,000
Total	$45,317,275	$2,922,629	$48,239,904

[a]The contribution of cash does not include $486,150 transferred from funds contributed by Emergency Food Collection, Inc.

The Administrator for Liquidation turned over to United Nations the residual net assets remaining at the liquidation of UNRRA as of 31 March 1949 for realization on behalf of UNICEF. These consisted of the following assets and liabilities stated at the best estimate of their realizable value.

	U.S. dollar Equivalents
Cash	$55,942
Accounts receivable	11,050
Commodities	250
Total	67,242
Less Accounts payable	27,242
Surplus (estimate)	$40,000

Notes to Schedule 5 -- Contributions to Successor Organizations

1. *Board of Trustees for rehabilitation affairs of the Republic of China.* The Central Committee at its 62nd meeting, 17 November 1947, authorized the transfer of $5,000,000 to the Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs of the Republic of China (BOTRA).

2. *International organizations.* Every phase of the relief operations undertaken by UNRRA was exhaustively surveyed by the Council in the second half of 1946, during the Fifth and Sixth Sessions, in the light of the Administration's impending dissolution and the continued need, in various parts of the world, for the types of assistance rendered by the relief services.

The following paragraphs summarize the financial arrangements.

3. *Food and Agriculture Organization.* Cash grants to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of $600,000 and $35,000 were approved at the 46th and 57th meetings respectively of the Central Committee for continuance by FAO of the UNRRA technical and advisory functions in the field of agricultural rehabilitation in Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia. Agreement was given by the governments concerned for proportionate shares to be charged against funds budgeted for their supply programs. A further request by FAO for $500,000 to continue functions taken over from UNRRA was granted by the Central Committee at its 59th meeting, 15 September 1947.

4. *International Refugee Organization.* To carry out Council Resolution 99, the Central Committee, at its 59th meeting, 15 September 1947, approved the immediate transfer to the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (IRO) of $1,000,000 out of the unspent allocations set aside for displaced persons operations in the Far East and Western Hemisphere, and the subsequent transfer of the balance of these funds when the amounts were determined. An amount of $603,839 was subsequently paid to complete this grant. A further grant of $2,000,000 was approved by the Central Committee at its 64th meeting, 8 April 1948, with the understanding that it was to be used for supplementary feeding of children, particularly those under 16 years of age, and for the employment of additional child welfare staff. This condition was accepted by IRO, and UNRRA was so notified 21 May 1948.

5. *World Health Organization.* On 1 January 1947, the activities of the Health Division of UNRRA officially became the responsibility of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization (WHO). However, consulting doctors, nurses and other health personnel remained as part of UNRRA's operating staff in China through 31 March and continued their work with displaced persons in Europe through 30 June 1947. Under authority of Resolution 94 of the Council, an initial cash grant of $1,500,000 was approved by the Central Committee at its 39th meeting, 30 October

1946, to enable the World Health Organization to establish its program for the takeover of UNRRA's health functions. A grant of $1,500,000 was authorized at the 59th meeting of the Central Committee, 15 September 1947, for the continuation of UNRRA health functions taken over by WHO through the first three quarters of 1948. At its 64th meeting, 8 April 1948, the Central Committee approved a further advance to WHO of $1,000,000 on the understanding that any unused portion would be returned in the event WHO was funded from other sources.

In August 1948, WHO reported that it had not yet received adequate general currency for its operational requirements and requested approval of the Central Committee to retain the $1,000,000 advanced in April 1948. The Central Committee at its 66th meeting, 24 September 1948, approved this request on the understanding that the funds be used in their entirety for programs or projects approved by the joint committee of WHO and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund which was established to develop programs for children. The Executive Board of WHO at its Second Session accepted the conditions attached to this grant.

6. *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.* Council Resolution 103 provided:

> 1. That such assets as the Central Committee may determine to be available after completion of the work of UNRRA shall be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents.
>
> 2. That such purpose might effectively and appropriately be served by the creation of an International Children's Fund to which such assets would be transferred together with any gifts for this purpose and for child health purposes generally, which may be made by governments, voluntary agencies, individuals and other sources.

Cash Transferred

In implementation of this resolution, the Central Committee on 3 April 1947 authorized the grant from UNRRA funds of $100,000 to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to help finance essential administrative and planning activities of the Fund. Subsequent grants of $5,000,000, $6,000,000, $3,500,000 and $3,300,000 were authorized by the Central Committee at its 59th, 62nd, 64th and 65th meetings respectively.

The Central Committee at its 66th meeting, 24 September 1948, authorized the Administration to turn over to UNICEF residual assets in the amount of approximately $11,679,500, together with such additional amounts as might develop as surplus as of 30 September 1948. Under this resolution, a total of $11,958,029 was transferred.

This grant was made subject to the following resolution of the Central Committee:

> The Central Committee of UNRRA, recognizing the desperate plight of Arab and Jewish refugees as described by the United Nations Mediator for Palestine, seventy-five percent of whom fall within the competence of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and considering that further assistance on a much larger scale than that hitherto undertaken by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund will be required, strongly recommends that at least half of the residual funds of UNRRA presently being allocated to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund be used for the development of a relief program for Arab and Jewish refugees eligible for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund assistance within the framework of a general relief program coordinated by the Mediator.

This condition was accepted by the Executive Board of UNICEF at its meeting in Paris on 28-29 October 1948 in the following resolution: "The Executive Board...allocates $6,000,000, including shipping (in U.S. dollar equivalents), to assist in the relief of children and pregnant and nursing women who are refugees from combat areas in Palestine."

The Central Committee at its 67th meeting, 9 March 1949, authorized a cash contribution of $38,238 which was equal to the amount due from UNICEF.

Also at its 67th meeting, the Central Committee authorized the transfer of remaining sterling bank balances totaling £54,712 ($220,489) and of all U.S. dollar balances after giving effect to the transfer of net residual assets to United Nations. Under this resolution $1,642,169 was transferred.

Other Transfers

UNICEF has received by assignment, transfer or other appropriate action the following assets, some of which are contingent in nature. It has been possible to place a valuation on some of these items but not on others.

Transfers for which no value is shown:

(*a*) All claims for refund of overcharges on amounts paid by UNRRA for transportation by rail, truck or air and for public warehousing in the United States of America.

(*b*) All claims to a residue, if it is found to exist, from a sum of £200,000 ($806,000) paid to the Ministry of Supply of the United Kingdom to defray certain shipping expenses.

(*c*) A contingent claim for payment by the Government of Australia of £83,302 ($266,568) representing the value of locomotive parts supplied by UNRRA. This claim only arises should the Government of Australia not deliver the locomotives, now under production, to China.

(*d*) Open but inactive accounts receivable from employees and other debtors payable in sterling, U.S. dollars and various other currencies; claims arising from Argentine pension tax payments; and all other claims, now unknown, which might later arise and including the transfer of any balances of the respective contributions of member governments which they might later discover or determine to be available and which they might be willing to contribute to United Nations on behalf of UNICEF.

Transfers for which a value is shown:

(*a*) The residue of the contribution of the Government of Australia stated December 1948 at £366,456 ($1,172,660). The amount, when finally determined, will be made available "for purchase of Australian goods and services for UNICEF, or any successor agency, or for purposes of international relief as determined by the Australian Government."

(*b*) The residue of the contribution of the Union of South Africa, estimated at £8,300 ($33,408). The amount when finally determined will be made available to UNICEF for procurement in the Union.

(c) All outstanding claims of UNRRA, arising out of losses of cargo, with a face value of $7,480,117, were assigned to United Nations on behalf of UNICEF, and a conservative valuation of the minimum recovery was placed on them at $1,500,000.

(*d*) 32 claims against transportation companies payable in sterling, having a face value of £28,377 ($114,359), transferred at a conservative net recovery value of $17,285.

(e) A group of freight and general average claims, a breach of contract claim and certain open and active accounts, with a face value of $274,561, transferred at a conservative net recovery value of $199,276.

7. *United Nations*. The Agreement between UNRRA and United Nations of 27 September 1948, approved by the Central Committee at its 66th meeting, 24 September 1948, and adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 24th Plenary Meeting held on 18 November 1948, was designed to effect the plan of UNRRA to liquidate its liabilities and donate its residual net assets to United Nations for the account of UNICEF.

Part I, paragraph 3 (e) of the Agreement provides:

In the event the accounts of the Administrator for Liquidation, at the time they are transferred to the United Nations, reflect liabilities in the form of unsettled or contingent claims against UNRRA.... the net assets transferred shall be sufficient to discharge such liabilities as they mature. The cash transferred will include a sufficient reserve to allow for the non-collection of any assets.

The Central Committee at its 67th meeting authorized:

...that the Administration transfer to United Nations on or before

31 March 1949 all its remaining liabilities, accounts receivable and property, together with a sum of cash not to exceed $35,000 over and above the book value of liabilities, these funds to be held by United Nations for the account of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in accordance with the terms of the UNRRA -- United Nations Agreement dated 27 September 1948....

The responsibility of the United Nations in regard to the various funds and the residual assets turned over is set out in the terms of the Agreement as follows:

Part I, paragraph 3 (f) of the Agreement provides: "On the United Nations being satisfied that no further liabilities exist, it will close its UNRRA accounts and accept for the account of ICEF any surplus which may remain...."

Part II, paragraph 3 (e) provides: "Unused portions of the funds (provided for the completion, publication and distribution of the UNRRA history)...and net proceeds from the sale of the UNRRA history will be transferred by the United Nations to the account of ICEF."

On February 1949, UNRRA assigned all its right, title and interest in the material and manuscripts to be incorporated in the UNRRA history, including rights of publication. The history will be published by Columbia University Press, New York.

Part III, paragraph 14 provides: "Unused portions of the funds transferred (for the custody and administration of the UNRRA records and archives)...will be transferred by the United Nations to the account of ICEF."

Part V, paragraph 5 provides:

If ICEF has ceased to operate at the time when any of the transfers of assets provided for in this agreement take place, or at the time of the maturing of such assets, such assets shall be transferred to or used for the benefit of such other agency or agencies as the UNRRA Central Committee may designate in advance. If the UNRRA Central Committee fails to designate another agency or if the agency designated by the UNRRA Central Committee shall have ceased to operate, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall designate the agency best suited for carrying forward the objectives for which UNRRA receives contributions from its members.