

Appendix Four

RESOLUTIONS

SECTION I: SUBJECT OUTLINE OF THE COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

I. UNRRA Organizational Structure

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- 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
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- 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.)

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(b) Committee of the Council for Europe

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

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(See also Resolution 55.)

(c) Committee of the Council for the Far East

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(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

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

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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.)

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Resolution 57 Relating to Operations in Enemy and Ex-Enemy Areas with Respect to Displaced Persons and Epidemic Control

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- Resolution 99 Relating to Displaced Persons Operations
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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 inter-governmental 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 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 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 I)

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.

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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 inter-governmental 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 inter-governmental 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:

Resolutions

75

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

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 governments⁵ 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 sub-committees.

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 COUNCIL⁷

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

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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)

1. *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.

	<i>Whole Milk</i>	
	<i>Liters per Day</i>	<i>Eggs per Week</i>
Pregnant and nursing mothers	$\frac{3}{4}$	7
Children, 0-3 years	$\frac{3}{4}$	0
Children, 4-7 years	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Sick people	$\frac{1}{2}$	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.*

	Whole Milk cc day	Eggs ^a No. week	Vitamin A I.U. day ^e	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	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	25
Sick people	500	3 at least	...	...	...	...	...

^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:

	<i>Adult</i> (14 Years and Over)	<i>Child</i> (1-13 Years)	<i>Infant</i> (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 pre-war 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 coupons¹¹ 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 per cent (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

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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 ₂ O ₅		K ₂ O		
	1st 6 months	2nd 6 months	1st 6 months	2nd 6 months	1st 6 months	2nd 6 months	
Belgium	}						
Czechoslovakia							
Denmark, France		100	125	60	133	40	100
Netherlands							
Norway, Poland							
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, P₂O₅ and K₂O. 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 tins; (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.

imals 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

	<i>Southern Europe</i>	<i>Northern^a Europe</i>
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 food-stuffs 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, analogous 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 Washington¹⁸ 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 tele-communications. 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

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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 beneficial 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.

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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:

<i>Member Governments</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Member Governments</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
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 assistance¹; 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.