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Freedom from want, or international collaboration for relief and rehabilitation with a primary emphasis on food

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY
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Thesis
FREEDOM FROM WANT
or
INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION
FOR
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
with a Primary Emphasis on Food
by
Dorothy Helen Wentworth
(A.B., Boston University, 1946)
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Master of Arts
1947
ON GIVING

Then said a rich man: 'Speak to us of giving.
And he answered: You give but little when you give of your possessions.
Is it when you give of yourself that you truly give.
For what are your possessions but things you keep and guard for fear you may need them tomorrow?
And tomorrow, what shall tomorrow bring to the over-prudent dog burying bones in the trackless sand as he follows the pilgrims to the holy city?
And what is fear of need but need itself?
Is not dread of this that maddens our will is full, the things that we are unable to give by

There are those who give little of the work which they have--and they give it, for recognition and their hidden desire makes their gifts unnoticible.
And there are those who have little and give it all.
These are the unlawful givers, the outcasts of life.

First Reader........Robert A. Benedict
Assistant Professor of Government

There are others who give largely of the work that is their reward,
And those whose giving is a sacrifice, not that their joy be shared,
And there are those whose giving is a sacrifice, not that their joy be shared,
And there are those who will not give, lest they feel the pain in their heart.

Second Reader........Henry D. General
Instructor of Government

They give as in yonder valley the myrtle breathes its fragrance into space.
Through the hands of such as these God speaks, and from behind their eyes He smiles upon the earth.

It is well to give when asked, but it is better to give unasked, through understanding.
And to the open-handed the search for one who shall receive is joy greater than giving.
And is there ought you would withhold?
All you have shall some day be given.
Therefore give now, that the season of giving may be yours and not your inheritors'.

You often say, "I would give, but only to the deserving."
The tree in your orchard say not so, nor the flock in your pasture. They give that they may live, for to withhold is to perish.
Surely he who is worthy to receive his days and his
ON GIVING

Then said a rich man, Speak to us of Giving.
And he answered:
You give but little when you give of your possessions.
It is when you give of yourself that you truly give.
For what are your possessions but things you keep and
guard for fear you may need them tomorrow?
And tomorrow, what shall tomorrow bring to the over-
prudent dog burying bones in the trackless sand
as he follows the pilgrims to the holy city?
And what is fear of need but need itself?
Is not dread of thirst when your well is full, the
thirst that is unquenchable?

There are those who give little of the much which they
have--and they give it for recognition and their
hidden desire makes their gifts unwholesome.
And there are those who have little and give it all.
These are the believers in life and the bounty of
life, and their coffer is never empty.
There are those who give with joy, and that joy is
their reward.
And there are those who give with pain, and that
pain is their baptism.
And there are those who give and know not pain in
giving, nor do they seek joy, nor give with
mindfulness of virtue;
They give as in yonder valley the myrtle breathes
its fragrance into space.
Through the hands of such as these God speaks, and
from behind their eyes He smiles upon the earth.

It is well to give when asked, but it is better to
give unasked, through understanding;
And to the open-handed the search for one who shall
receive is joy greater than giving.
And is there aught you would withhold?
All you have shall some day be given;
Therefore give now, that the season of giving may be
yours and not your inheritors'.

You often say, 'I would give, but only to the deserving.'
The trees in your orchard say not so, nor the
flocks in your pasture.
They give that they may live, for to withhold is to
perish.
Surely he who is worthy to receive his days and his
Minnie

There is much more that can be done to improve the quality of life for those who have experienced abuse. One way to do this is through education and awareness campaigns. By raising awareness, we can help reduce the stigma associated with abuse and encourage people to seek help. It is important to remember that abuse can happen to anyone, regardless of age or gender. It is also important to support survivors and their families, providing them with resources and a safe space to heal.

If you or someone you know has experienced abuse, it is important to seek help. There are many organizations and hotlines available to provide support and guidance. It is never too late to seek help and start on the path to recovery.

Support and resources:
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
- RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network): 1-800-656-HRIN (4746)
- The National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-HRIN (4746)
- The National Alliance on Mental Illness: 1-800-950-6266

Remember, you are not alone. There is help available. 

If you or someone you know is experiencing abuse, please seek help immediately.
nights, is worthy of all else from you. And he who has deserved to drink from the ocean of life deserves to fill his cup from your little stream.

And what desert greater shall there be, than that which lies in the courage and the confidence, nay the charity, of receiving?

And who are you that men should rend their bosom and unveil their pride, that you may see their worth naked and their pride unabashed?

See first that you yourself deserve to be a giver, and an instrument of giving.

For in truth it is life that gives unto life--while you, who deem yourself a giver, are but a witness.

And you receivers—and you are all receivers—assume no weight of gratitude, lest you lay a yoke upon yourself and upon him who gives.

Rather rise together with the giver on his gifts as on wings;

For to be overmindful of your debt, is to doubt his generosity who has the freehearted earth for mother, and God for father.

—Kahlil Gibran, THE PROPHET.
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INTRODUCTION

"In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

"The first is freedom of speech and expression--everywhere in the world.

"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way--everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want--which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants--everywhere in the world.

"The fourth is freedom from fear--which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor--anwhere in the world."

I was lying in a field one day, daughter of the soil, close to the land I love. Lazily, resting, I watched the snowy clouds drifting aimlessly across the deep blue of the Aroostook sky, and my mind drifted aimlessly with them. The world was at peace. Behind the barn I could hear the laughing voices of the men as they returned from the morning's labor eager for refreshment and rest. From a distant field came the whirring of a tractor, and beyond the roar of a busy threshing machine. Heaps of golden grain dotted the surrounding countryside. The potatoes were awaiting the harvest.

INTRODUCTION

In the course of my work as a writer and researcher, I have come to realize the importance of understanding the factors that contribute to the development of a particular field. The need for a comprehensive overview of the existing literature on the subject is evident, as the field is rapidly evolving and new developments are being made at a remarkable pace. This introduction is intended to provide a snapshot of the current state of the field, highlighting the key themes and issues that are shaping the discourse. It is hoped that this overview will serve as a catalyst for further exploration and discussion, leading to a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics at play.

At the heart of the discussion is the question of how to effectively communicate and disseminate the results of our research. This involves not only the dissemination of knowledge through publication, but also the active engagement with the wider community. The role of the researcher in this context is multifaceted, encompassing not only the production of knowledge, but also the interpretation and dissemination of that knowledge to the broader public. This requires a commitment to open access, not only for the sake of accessibility, but also for the greater good of the field as a whole.

In conclusion, the introduction of this work is intended to set the stage for a more detailed exploration of the topics at hand. By providing a comprehensive overview of the existing literature, we hope to lay the groundwork for further research and discussion, leading to a deeper understanding of the field and its implications for the future.
Agriculture! Can it be possible that one word holds so much? Men busy at work, work that calls forth pride in developed muscles and ingenuity and creativeness in the eternal struggle with the soil. Rolling fields patiently awaiting the release of the riches they contain. Virginal forests beckoning, waiting to share their resources. The sea with its new and unexplored treasures of food. Food—the most precious word of all! Food to feed mankind, to give him strength to carry on his daily work, to give him physical vitality, to give him health and the energy which he needs to live a strenuous life, and thereby a happy life.

God is clever. He made life a difficult one. He realized that only by struggling against apparently insuperable odds can the human spirit attain its true heights and develop the peace and the nobility and the serenity that creative power can bring. The mere struggle to obtain the bare necessities of life is a difficult one, but it is a challenging one. Life isn't easy. It wasn't meant to be. God gave to us the soil and the resources. It is up to us to find a way to use them in order to live.

Our leading scientists insist that an economy of scarcity is not inevitable. The resources of the world are sufficient to meet all men's needs. There is labor power enough to use those resources. What is lacking? For something surely is lacking! More than half of the people in the world do not get sufficient food. In Asia and in the
1

Continued... Can it be possible that one may figure to develop multiple and significant and opportunities in the strategic arrangement with the soil? Policy making both practical and theoretical satisfying the relevance of the science and containing the right perspective, making precision to the new and methodological measurements of today. If we could bring about a system of making the new breakthrough work of the work to last working to give the new perspectives of the system to fuller work to give the new perspectives of the system to fuller work to give the new perspectives of the system to fuller work to give the new perspectives of the system to fuller work...
tropics, three-fourths of the peoples survive on too low diets. "In western Europe twenty to thirty percent of the population were malnourished according to the best available prewar evidence, and in the United States a third of the people was reported to have diets below modern standards for good health." Billions of people have never known what it is like to be healthy, have never been able to feel the thrill of using their full potentialities. What is lacking? The resources are there. The skill is there. But the proper use of the skill and the resources is not there. Mankind must learn to cooperate, must learn to devote all its energies to the conduct of the war for existence in contrast to our wars of destruction.

If so many millions of people suffer from malnourishment and under-development in times of peace, little imagination is required to conceive of the vast suffering that war must inevitably bring.

"The peace which we all seek must be rooted in the first hurried work of rehabilitation and reconstruction. The dimensions of this task can best be measured by the dimensions of the disaster which has overtaken the world. The Axis has extended its despotism over the peoples of some 35 countries and hundreds of islands, the dwelling-places of more than half a billion men, women, and children. Almost all Europe lies under the dark cloud of Nazi rule; Japan has overrun the rich islands of the Western Pacific and has penetrated deep toward the heart of heroic China. In occupied Europe and in enslaved Asia the picture is universally the same—starving people, impoverished land, and nations whose whole economics have been wrecked.

The work of the New England Telephone Company, 1939.
"Food-condition statistics in the area of Axis occupation are treacherous. But official reports from Europe and Asia leave no doubt that hunger is the general rule, that starvation is commonplace, and that the area enslaved by the Axis is a breeding-place for all the diseases of the body and of the spirit that are born of starvation, suffering, and death.

"Agricultural-production in Europe has dropped substantially despite the desperate efforts of Germany to make Axis-dominated Europe self-supporting. As the months roll on, the manpower shortage, the wastage and deterioration of machinery, the neglect of the soil, and the increasing disorganization of the economy will cut even deeper into total food-production.

"The once matchless flocks and herds of Europe have declined to figures in some cases a third below pre-war levels. Horses are disappearing at a rate that indicates that a shortage of draft animals may be a problem even more acute than the shortage of manpower in the first harvest of peace. The occupied nations have been systematically drained of their resources, raw materials, and commercial goods to serve a vicious new order. Never before has the world witnessed so ruthless a despoliation of so many in so short a time."

The destruction was enormous, and reconstruction will be difficult. Substantial gains have already been made. UNRRA has accomplished a tremendous undertaking. But much remains to be done. It will be years before Europe and Asia and the world will be back to their "normal" standards, and it will be decades and perhaps never before the peoples of the world will be enabled to attain the maximum of the necessities of life. It may seem like an ideal or a hopeless task, but mankind survives on ideals. Only by striving endlessly toward some future goal can anything of worth be accomplished in this life of ours. And what nobler ideal could there be than that all men should be able to live a full and vigorous life!

It is impossible for me to deal with that whole vast problem of reconstruction. That would provide material

The one operative issue near and dear to everyone is the need for a more democratic and equitable society. Democratic reform has always been a central theme in the fight against oppression. If we fail to embrace our right to vote, we will never be able to change the world for the better.

Equality is the cornerstone of a just society. Without equal opportunity, we are all at risk of being excluded from the benefits of our society. The fight for equality is not just for the marginalized; it is for all of us. If we fail to listen to each other, we will never truly understand the needs and aspirations of those around us.
for hundreds of theses. Economists and financial experts must restore the wrecked economies of the world. Psychiatrists must build new minds. Religion must give to the people a new desire to live and a new method for working with others. Diplomats must ease the bruised feelings of selfish nations and guide them toward a true union. Education must train mankind in the joys that a peaceful life can contain. Every aspect and resource of life must be called into action to make the world whole again.

My purpose is a far more humble one. I merely wish to examine the immediate problems of relief and rehabilitation, the things that have had to be done urgently to enable people to survive long enough so that they may apply their talents to seeking an answer for the many problems which confront them. Starving people cannot plan how to restore healthy conditions of trade. Diseased people cannot build new homes and plow devastated fields. Refugees, with no home and no welcome, cannot devote their energies to building up a shattered industry. There are a number of such urgent problems which must be settled before any permanent reconstruction can take place. It is with such problems that I deal.

Let me explain that my main emphasis has been food. It would be infinitely beyond the limits of the resources of time available to me to go into complete detail about all the aspects of relief and rehabilitation. But at the same
time I have tried to present a rounded picture. I have pointed out the more important aspects of all the major problems of relief and rehabilitation.

I have approached this work from an historical point of view in an effort to reveal what methods have been used for relief and rehabilitation in the past, and how each institution slowly evolved into its successor. It has been impossible for me to deal with the political aspects of relief and rehabilitation, for there is insufficient reliable data available with which to work. Only the long perspective of history will be able to ascertain to what extent the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was twisted to the selfish purposes of individual nations. Political aspects, I grant, are gaining more and more importance. Relief has definitely become a political weapon. Nations are binding food and clothing with guns and military equipment. Common, fundamental love of humanity, if it has ever existed, seems to have been replaced by a brutal display of power politics. In Chapter X, I have tried to point out the major trends that relief appears to be taking. The recent enunciation of what has been termed the "Truman Doctrine" in March, 1947, is the best available evidence of the political purposes to which relief has now been devoted.

My aim herein has been, on the other hand, to analyze the organization of relief and rehabilitation, to see how
I have been trying to develop a thorough picture of the
political and social importance of the recent


such relief has actually been administered in the past. Because of the importance that relief has become on the international scene, such an investigation cannot help but be enlightening in an analysis of present events.

The first section of this work deals with those aspects of relief and rehabilitation which occurred before the establishment of UNRRA. Then in the second section we shall examine UNRRA itself, its organization, methods and accomplishments. And finally, in Part III, we shall appraise the extent to which the need for relief still exists and determine to what extent that need is being met. And finally we shall conclude with a survey of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which appears to be the only hope of insuring that some day the peoples of the world may truly achieve an eternal freedom from want.

Since this work is a contemporary one, no books have as yet been written on the subject. The investigation has been carried on largely through the use of newspapers and periodicals. Reference has been made wherever possible to the original government documents. An examination of the bibliography will inform the reader upon exactly what sources this research has been based.

Are we ready? Let's then plunge together into this fascinating task? Just what have the nations done to provide relief and rehabilitation? What remains to be done? What agencies have been established to carry on the task?
You must select the socially beneficial of the two.

The lists of the social, economic, and political positions are presented in the table above.

In the second column, the relative importance of the following factors was evaluated:

- Financial
- Political
- Social

The table above shows the relative importance of each factor.

The factor with the highest importance is the Financial factor, followed by the Social factor and then the Political factor.
CHAPTER IV: RELIEF IN WORLD WAR I

As a background for our study of the related problems of relief and rehabilitation, it should be well to write a brief chapter on the activities of private agencies in World War I. It was necessary to pass a provision in the last session of Congress authorizing large sums for relief in the United States.

Part I

FOOD RELIEF BEFORE UNRRA

For several years after the Armistice and the United States entered the war, relief was handled by national organizations. The American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and the Y.M.C.A. were prominent. The American Red Cross was the largest and most active of these organizations. It was established in 1881 to provide relief to soldiers and their families during the Civil War. It was later expanded to provide relief to civilian populations in times of disaster and conflict.

However, during World War I, the need for international relief grew. The United States, as a neutral nation, was not directly involved in the war, but it was providing aid to nations affected by the conflict. The American Red Cross was active in providing relief to soldiers and civilians in Europe, where the war had a significant impact on the civilian population.

The relief efforts of the American Red Cross were crucial in providing aid to those affected by the war. They worked closely with other organizations to ensure that the needs of the population were met.

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CHAPTER I. RELIEF IN WORLD WAR I

As a background for our study of the present problems of relief and rehabilitation, it might be well to write a brief chapter on the general methods of relief in World War I. It would certainly be wise to present at least the lessons that were derived from that first wholesale attempt at international relief.

COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914, individual citizens began to send relief into Belgium. By April, 1915, the relief had been extended to northern France. From 1914-1919, the Commission for Relief in Belgium "brought into the occupied zone more than 5,000,000 metric tons of foodstuffs, at a cost of over $394,000,000." The Commission for Relief in Belgium, or CRB, was technically a neutral sovereign, possessing its own flag, passports, fleet, funds and committees all over the world, but it was predominately American.

Herbert Hoover was the Chairman of the Commission. The members of his staff of purchasing and shipping experts, as well as his supervisors in Belgium, were American, "while 50,000 of the 75,000 members of the local CRB committees "

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throughout the world lived in the United States and its territories." Thirty-seven percent of the funds of CRB came from the United States, and the bulk of the supplies were purchased from the United States. The supplies were distributed by local Belgian and French committees.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

When the United States entered the war in 1917, food was transformed into a weapon of the war. Wilson named Hoover as the director of his new Food Administration, which was to enable the United States to feed its fighting Allies.

INTER-ALLIED SUPREME COUNCIL FOR RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

A conflict of policy occurred as the time for the Armistice drew near. The British and French "proposed a common relief program that was to be controlled by a board on which the great powers would have equal representation." The United States, however, insisted upon maintaining complete independence. Hoover "proposed an organization similar to that which had been used in Belgium, with the Allies and the United States handling their sales independently and in the usual commercial way." The United States policy was clearly revealed by Hoover in a cable of November 7, 1918, to a representative of the American Food Administration in London:

"For your general advice this government will not agree to anything which even looks like Inter-Allied...

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid., p. 5.
UNION STATE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

When the United States entered the war in 1917, Food Administration

were transformed into a weapon of the war. General

Hamers was the director of the new Food Administration which

formally became the United States Food Administration. The

Inter-American Council for Relief was reorganized as the Inter-

A council of policy consensus as the United States Food

Administration grew near the United States. It was to be a

common effort. The great powers were to meet the challenge of a

common defense had some of the greatest powers united. "The

United States" presented its interest in the administration of

more independence. However, "provision" by assistance or

the fact that Europe had been put in control. With the aim

the United States served as a leader to provide food for

the United States Office. The United States Office was

to develop the necessary policies for the administration of

the food crisis. The United States Office was given

powers to work on the development of the nation's

institutions to move. It

and the United States Office considered their severe

into a network of nations. The United States Office

both at the end of the year and in the spring of

the year to a development of the nation's institutions

to move. It

and the United States Office considered their severe

into a network of nations. The United States Office

both at the end of the year and in the spring of

the year to a development of the nation's institutions

March 17, 1918.
control of our economic resources after peace. After peace, over one-half of the whole export food supplies of the world will come from the United States, and for the buyers of these supplies to sit in majority in dictation to us as to prices and distribution is wholly inconceivable. The same applies to raw materials. Our only hope of securing justice in distribution, proper appreciation abroad of the effort we make to assist foreign nations, and proper return for the service that we will perform will revolve around complete independence of commitment to joint action on our part."

The United States in a technical sense did not get its own way. In December, 1913, an Inter-Allied Supreme Council for Relief and Reconstruction was set up with Hoover as the Director. But, "after a few weeks of ineffectual life, the organization expired, and its functions were absorbed into the Food and Relief Section of the new Supreme Economic Council, which was charged with coordinating Allied and American economic activities during the Armistice period."^5

This was not real inter-Allied collaboration.

AMERICAN POLICY

"In the meantime, while the Allies and the United States were deadlocked over the organization of relief, the Americans were proceeding independently with their own program, and the British were acting in a similar way."^6 Hoover had the War Department and the Food Administration send foods overseas, and simultaneously worked out plans for its sale.

"So far as possible, he tried to secure payments in cash, and fifteen countries, in fact, made at least

5. Ibid., p. 6. 6. Ibid., p. 7.
part of their purchases in this way. Bulgaria, Germany, and Turkey, the only enemy countries that had gold reserves, or other forms of securities, were obliged to pay cash for all their supplies. . . . In the unsettled conditions of Europe, however, Governments were often unable to buy without first being furnished with the necessary funds, and since these sums were not available on the continent, the United States advanced over $194,000,000 to the liberated and enemy countries during the Armistice period. In addition, the Grain Corporation of the Food Administration paid for $16,000,000 worth of supplies from its wartime surplus, and the Treasury loaned to the Allies approximately $40,000,000, on the understanding that this sum should be relend to the Austrian government, which was ineligible for direct advances from the United States. That the debtors subsequently defaulted on approximately 94% of their advances was clearly not foreseen."

Relief was gradually tapered off by August, 1919. Distribution had been exceedingly difficult. Civil wars were rampant. The blockade was continued beyond the Armistice. Transportation and communication systems were disorganized. There were many political difficulties.

"The feeding of under-nourished children in many countries had begun as an American philanthropic venture in the spring of 1919, and it was continued and extended during the reconstruction period. The United States contributed approximately $15,000,000 to this effort, and another $15,000,000 was provided by various other government subsidies and private charitable contributions." 7

According to the New York Times, the United States Government from 1919 to 1923 provided $437,000,000 worth of relief gifts, and private charity $227,000,000. Gov-

7. Ibid.
8. Ibid., p. 10.
ernment loans amounted to $1,200,000,000.

CHAPTER II: AXIS-COCCUPIED EUROPE

PRINCIPLES OF FOOD RELIEF

Hadsel formulated six principles which were gained from the relief experience in World War I. In the first place, broad basic policies should be formulated by the United Nations during the war to avoid disagreements with each other on such matters as the blockade, treatment of ex-enemy populations, and the policy toward revolutionary governments. The yardstick should be that of need and not politics—a difficult measure to apply. Plans for distribution should be made before the war ends to avoid long delays. Surpluses should be stockpiled and on hand when fighting stops. Shipping should come from all available sources. One country should not be expected to provide all the relief. Finally, the lend-lease principle of payment according to the recipient's ability should be adopted.

Let us now move on to World War II to see how these lessons were applied.

CHAPTER II  AXIS-OCCUPIED EUROPE

FREEDOM FROM WANT

Very little occurred in the matter of food relief in the period between the two World Wars. Isolated attempts were made to formulate the principles of relief into international law, but there was no concrete result. Herbert Hoover and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald did meet in 1929 at the Rapidan Camp in Virginia, where Hoover advanced the proposal that "the powers should agree that in time of war ships carrying food to belligerent countries should be free from any danger of interference to remove starvation of women and children from the weapons of warfare." The British were cautious, however. The blockade was too potent an instrument to be easily surrendered.

Again in 1939, before the International Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies, Hoover urged that nations should agree not to attack food ships in time of war and not to bomb civil populations. Neutral nations were to serve as referees. But his pleas were ineffectual. His was a lone voice crying in the wilderness. Nations were not yet ready to make such a wholehearted attack upon the problems of peace and humanity. Another war was to bring a new round of privation and want and suffering.

2. Ibid., July 7, 1939, p. 1.
CHAPTER II

AIR-COOLING

TYPE AERO POWER

Very little correlation in the selection of contact points and the location and size of these points.

The bearing between the two plates does influence the electrical properties of the two plates.

HKnow also that the temperature cannot exceed 45°C. This heat in the vicinity of the bearing causes an increase in the plate or wire temperature and allows the current to pass through the bearing and cause a loss of heat.

In general, the contact should be made to prevent any unnecessary wear on the contact points.

In lieu of this, the contact points tend to be easily removable.

Critical points must be chosen to ensure that the points are secure and will not have to be replaced too frequently. These points are also subject to wear and need to be replaced. For these reasons, the contact points must be designed to be easy to replace and maintain.

To reduce noise and maintain the efficiency of the system, a means must be found to reduce

...
The prospect of postwar relief was adopted early after the beginning of World War II, and proved to be a powerful propaganda device. Way back in August, 1940, Churchill in a speech to the Commons promised the people of Europe that the "shattering of Nazi power would bring them food, freedom and peace." Roosevelt made similar suggestions in his speech containing the food freedoms delivered to the U.S. Congress in January, 1941. The Atlantic Charter of August, 1941, proclaimed "Freedom of Want" to all the war-stricken peoples of the globe. Such announcements could not help but become a potent psychological weapon, for hungry peoples will turn to those who have promised them aid. Were the promises ever fulfilled? Will not empty promises create new resentment and hatred? Even the pathway of the giver is strewn with thorns.

Soon after his promise of food in 1940, Churchill established a Committee on Surpluses, under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, "to arrange for the purchase of surplus commodities and to provide a reserve of relief goods."

THE BLOCKADE

Britain's blockade was a significant factor in the starvation which resulted in Europe. The Europe that Germany controlled and Britain blockaded was not self-sufficient.

4. Ibid.
The purpose of this document is to provide a detailed explanation of the activities planned for the upcoming week. The activities include a series of workshops, seminars, and discussions aimed at improving the understanding of the latest developments in the field.

The workshops will cover topics such as project management, data analysis, and software development. The seminars will feature guest speakers from leading companies in the industry, who will share their insights and experiences.

A series of discussions will take place, focusing on the challenges and opportunities presented by the current market conditions. The discussions will be facilitated by experienced moderators, who will encourage active participation from all attendees.

In addition to these activities, there will be a social event on Friday evening, providing an opportunity for participants to network and unwind.

We hope that this document provides a comprehensive overview of the activities planned for the week. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best regards,

[Signature]
cient in essential foodstuffs. Normally it imported 4,000,000 metric tons of wheat, rye, 5,500,000 metric tons of oats, barley and corn, 1,342,000 metric tons of fats and 327,000 metric tons of sugar. There were three main commodities which were essential to Germany—steel, oil and food. The British had to attack food with the blockade. It may seem inhumane, but war itself is inhumane. It is folly to try to delineate those weapons which may be used and those which are forbidden. As long as total warfare exists, inhumanity is an inevitable result. Like an oil fire, the heart of it, the existence of war itself, must be attacked, and not the flames which lick around the edges.

And inhumanity was definitely the result, in the form of starvation. But the main suffering was felt by the Nazi victims rather than by the Germans themselves. For Germany drained off the foodstuffs from the occupied countries to fill her own larder, irregardless of the needs of others. Goering even boasted that before the Germans went hungry, occupied Europe would starve. And starve they did!

The situation was not too bad in the winter of 1941. Denmark and the Netherlands had sufficient livestock. They did face a shortage of bread grains before the 1941 harvest. Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Switzerland and the Danube countries were not expected to have critical shortages.

*NYT will henceforth be used for New York Times.
Unfortunately, the text on this page is not legible or contains too many errors to be accurately transcribed. It seems to discuss a topic related to medical or scientific matters, possibly involving German language or concepts, but the quality of the image makes it impractical to decode the content. If you have access to a clearer or more accurate version of this page, please provide it for a proper transcription.
during the year. Soviet Russia, self-sufficient in foodstuffs, had as yet experienced no change in the war. The British supplies were rationed, but adequate. By the winter of 1942, however, hunger was rampant. Diplomats reported that all Europe was hungry, though in that year actual starvation was confined, notably to Greece and parts of Poland. But malnutrition and disease were prevalent everywhere. Throughout Europe fats and cereal grains were lacking. Such commodities as coffee, tea and chocolate were completely unknown. Germany was the best fed. The Germans received enough food to live on a subsistence level. In Italy the condition was not as good as in Germany. There had been some ration reduction, but no starvation. Occupied France was receiving sufficient supplies, but fuel was scant. There was a great deal of hunger in Unoccupied France, but starvation was rare. The situation was "very bad" in Poland, with a spread of disease and intense suffering. Denmark, with no hunger, was still producing a lessening surplus. In Norway, there was hunger, but no starvation. The same was true in Finland, where the Germans had been sending some supplies to keep her fighting. All food supplies were rationed in Sweden. In Greece, there was almost a complete lack of food. Six to eight hundred died daily. The situation was "critical" in Czechoslovakia. In Yugoslavia, it was comparable to Greece, with starvation imminent. Widespread hunger was prevalent in Spain, but
the blockade had been somewhat relaxed there.

It was claimed that the German food ration was more than twice that of German-occupied territory and almost double the Italian rations, due to imports from the occupied countries. But even the Germans were forced to reduce their rations in the spring of 1942. The bread allowance was cut from five pounds a week to 4 pounds, six ounces; fats from 9 1/2 to 7 1/4 ounces; and meat from 14 to 10 1/2 ounces. However, that did not apply to children, members of the armed forces, and self-sufficient workers, who altogether comprised 60% of the populations. A month later the Germans were forced to ration potatoes, at five pounds a week per person.

At the same time, the British, better off than even the Germans, were rationed as follows:

- Meat, a little over 1 pound a week with the bone.  
  Prewar: 1 3/4 pounds.
- Fats: 8 ounces weekly. Prewar: 10 1/2.
- Bacon and Ham: 4 ounces. Prewar: 5 1/2.
- Cheese: 3 ounces. Prewar: 2.7.
- Jams, marmalade, syrups: 1 pound every 4 weeks, the same as prewar.
- Milk: 2 1/2 pints a week, except those holding priorities—expectant mothers and children. Prewar: 2/5 pint daily.

The food situation continued to grow worse during the summer of 1942. Severe frosts had ruined 8,000,000 acres of crops during the winter, according to the German radio.

The pictures can be seen somewhere else.

If we estimate that the German local market may have a

good face place as a German-speaking country, and another

country like Austria or Switzerland due to booming from the other
city businesses, but even the fact about more tolerant to freedom

craft business in the beginning of 1995. There are several

areas and the housing a lack of demand are examples.

Take from 9 to 11 A.m. to the nearest and next from 11 to 1 P.
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are the reason we learn to act on particular et the reason

of a week per person.

At the same time, the pictures, pattern of play even

the necessary, were delivered to following:

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Please: I want to have

Kreat a picture every to make sure are enough

Clan, because I have a picture too, to see that

Tel. S. number: Material:

Yours sincerely, September 1st

the land extension according to play, and also gather the

summer of 1995.

Are there always the pictures, according to the reason, made.
How accurate that source is we do not know, but it is established that severe losses did occur. Rations all over Europe were reduced. By fall the condition was very bad indeed. In October, an Inter-Allied Information Committee furnished us with a new set of data. Belgium was living on bread and turnips. Their meat ration was 15 grams (1/2 ounce) a day. They had no potato. The French received 100 to 120 grams of meat a week, 50-100 grams of butter, and no potatoes or tea. In Czechoslovakia, supplies allowed 300 grams of meat a month, compared with 500 in October 1939. The bread ration had been cut 1/3 since 1939. Greece had been receiving some grain from overseas relief. Meat was scarce in the Netherlands. Fats used as a coffee substitute were extracted from chestnuts and acorns. In Norway, the Germans had ordered the slaughter of 200,000 head of cattle, 1/7 of the prewar stock, to provide meat for the Reich. They had also confiscated a large stock of whole meat. Starvation was present in Poland. The people were living chiefly on potatoes. There were long bread queues in Yugoslavia, with food prices high.

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES

It is clear that there was widespread need in Europe, but what was being done about it? Was there any attempt at all to provide relief?

The United States, as usual, was slow at awakening to

the desire to alleviate the situation in Europe. Typically isolationist, we believed in minding our own business and letting others mind theirs. A Gallup Poll of August, 1940, revealed that the nation was decidedly opposed to sending food to victims of Germany. The blockade, the people believed, should not be lifted. If the food did reach the occupied countries, it would only go to Germany. The conditions of war, moreover, would be too great a risk for the ships. The question asked: "If there is starvation in France, Holland and Belgium this Winter, should the United States try to send food to those countries in our ships?" 33% of those polled replied that we should send food, whereas 62% answered in the negative.

Fortunately for the rest of the world the United States was destined to change its mind. Four years later, in 1944, another poll was taken. "Should the United States send food by neutral Swedish ships to the children of France, Belgium, Holland and other countries now occupied by German troops?" 65% of the polled replied in the affirmative.

HERBERT HOOVER

Herbert Hoover, the former president of the United States and the relief administrator after World War I, was a powerful factor in the reshaping of United States opinion regarding the relief of Europe. In the fall of 1940 he conducted a one-man campaign to try to get some relief.

carried on. On September 3, 1940, he insisted that America had the role of remaining neutral so that she could feed the world. At the same time, he estimated that $30,000,000 worth of supplies would be necessary to preserve Finland and Poland from famine and pestilence that winter.

On the fifth of October, fifteen prominent persons, mostly educators and clergymen, announced opposition to the feeding of Europe. They contended that the blockade was indispensable to the defence of democracies, and relief would do more damage than good. A day later, Hoover made his rejoinder. It was not a situation, he claimed, of America's feeding Europe. Rather, the Belgians, Dutch, Norwegians, and Poles wanted to import food, using their own money, with an international organization protecting their supplies and supervising the operation. Some third party would have to make the agreement with the British and the Germans so that the supplies might get through the blockade.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON FOOD FOR THE FIVE SMALL DEMOCRACIES

On the 10th of October, 1940, the formation of a National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies was announced, with Hoover as the honorary chairman. Its purpose was to "raise a voice on behalf of Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Central Poland," and to urge that

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Committee on the Proposed Motion: If the House of Commons, after due consideration of the circumstances and policy of the present proposal, desires to introduce the necessary legislation, we are prepared to vote in favor of the amendment. However, we would like to hear more about the proposal and its implications before making a final decision.
agreements be made between Germany and Britain with a neutral organization in order that relief might be distributed. The Committee was set up merely as a group to carry on propaganda, trusting to the regular governmental channels to conduct the necessary negotiations.

A battle than followed among leaders all over the country. Many supported the Hoover Food Plan. Many with equal vehemence denounced it. But the movement spread. More and more committees were formed to advance his idea. By January, 1941, there were 600 subcommittees of the National Committee. In February there was a report that students were seeking to organize a national student committee to cooperate with the National Committee.

Secretary of State Hull, on December 11, 1940, at a press conference, had suggested that a private approach be made to the Germans. In January, as a part of Hoover's program, a commission toured Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany to study the food situation. The Commission was headed by Frederick K. Stephens, who collaborated in Hoover's World War Belgian relief work. Three German officials accompanied the tour. On the 27th of January Hoover reported that a cable from his investigators in Belgium indicated that country faced imminent starvation because the major food supplies necessary to maintain any Belgian ration were to be nonexistent in a month. At that time the daily ra-

A particular plan for follow-up action measures will cover the

committee's recommendations for the management of the
current situation. The recommendations are clear and direct and

committee members are seeking to achieve a national solution by

Working closely with the military committees in the

department of peace and security. The recommendations are

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tion per person in Belgium consisted of "about one-half pound of bread, two ounces of fats and meats, one and one-half ounces of sugar, about one and one-tenth pounds of potatoes and half an ounce of beans and peas. The total food value of this ration was about one-half of the ration in England and Germany." Even this ration, however, was no longer effective, for that amount of food simply was not obtainable. The actual ration amounted to only 1/3 of that in Britain and Germany. The minimum imports required before the August harvests would have been 850,000 tons of breadstuffs, 157,000 tons of fats and meats, 130,000 tons of beans, peas and a large amount of potatoes. Their basic stocks were to give out by February 15. There were no supplies in continental Europe except in Russia, and those were not obtainable. Their only hope was the United States. A relief organization modeled on the German was operating many soup kitchens for the poor. However, it was not a lack of money, but of the food itself, that made the situation so serious.

According to a report of the 11th of February, the Hoover Relief Committee did persuade Germany to send a little grain to Belgium. But "an economic expert of the German High Command insisted that Germany had no intention of devoting so much of her food reserves to relief that the Nazi war effort would suffer in any way."  

Join our bureau in forming committees to support our efforts.

If you can afford the chance to help, and need our help, or if
will receive or support our cause to end one-cents voting at the
decisional and fails to strike an agreement on one part of the
rebellion, we try to work on this situation "say our intentions" however, we are on
jargon effective, for your account of too slight may we.

opposition. The actual living example to only 1 to
opposition, how the People and government. The minimum income level, need one 000,000,000
of the higher barriers already have been 000,000,000
queue, 1,000,000 of the second wage, 100,000
of that.

To ensure there is a large amount of personnel. The
people never to give any of personnel to.

in cooperation. Those beside except in measure and those
were not ourselves. It will only serve to the entire picture.

A letter of congratulation relating to the personnel was descriptive
many such additions to the book. However, it was not a large
of which, put in the lower level, that make the situation
so severe.

According to a report of the Into the Training, the

Make an effort to contribute to the balance. Get it in a
enough of the remaining personnel that we may not on the
because other committee interested else remain on it to
also obvious as much of our local assurance to believe that

**Page not visible in image.**
On the 16th, Hoover disclosed "that a plan has been submitted to the British and German Governments for supervised feeding of 3,000,000 Belgians as a test for possible extension to other occupied European countries:

1. That an initial experiment be made in Belgium to test whether the people there can be saved without military advantage to either side.
2. That all feeding be done through soup kitchens so that there would be no question of feeding Germans.
3. That at the start 1,000,000 adults and 2,000,000 children be cared for with 50,000 tons of food a month.
4. That the German Government agree not to requisition native food.
5. That both governments give free passage to relief ships.
6. That the whole operation be supervised by some neutral body.

"Recalling that during the last war relief was given to 10,000,000 persons in Belgium and northern France without military benefit or loss to either side, Mr. Hoover contended that the present proposal would not result in any gain of food supplies for Germany." 25

The German Government was willing to cooperate, but the British were cold to the plan, and officials stated that the British position remained unchanged--there would be no relaxing of the blockade. On the ninth of March that position was substantiated when the British announced that they would refuse to lift the blockade as that would "postpone the day of victory and the restoration of the conquered peoples to physical and spiritual freedom." 26, 27

At the Fifth Session of the General Assembly the following resolution was adopted:

A resolution calling for the peaceful settlement of international disputes and for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The resolution was adopted by a majority vote and is now pending for implementation. It calls for the establishment of a Permanent International Court of Justice to settle disputes peacefully and to prevent future conflicts.

The resolution also calls for the establishment of a United Nations Peacekeeping Force to be deployed in conflict zones to maintain peace and stability.

The resolution is expected to be implemented in the near future, with the United Nations Peacekeeping Force to be deployed in several conflict zones around the world.

The resolution is a significant step towards achieving peace and security in the world and is expected to be widely supported by the international community.
Hoover replied, insisting that his plan would not interfere with the war effort. The plan, he claimed, could be withdrawn if the Germans were to violate the guarantees.

In the meantime, Belgium did receive several carloads of wheat from Russia.

Hoover continued undaunted. In October, 1941, he made a new plea to the United States Government. Germany went "a long way" last winter, he insisted, but Britain had refused to cooperate. He pointed out that the British had already relaxed their blockade in a number of ways—"to permit food to go to 40,000 British prisoners of war in Germany, where it was distributed by the German Government; to permit food to pass to Swedish ports and to permit the Turkish Government to ship food for relief in Greece."

Why should they not consent to a wholesale program of relief for the occupied countries? But still he made no progress.

Over a year later, in February, 1943, Hoover revised his Feed-Europe Plan. He suggested that food be obtained from South America for "azi-occupied Europe, carried in Swedish ships, financed by funds of the governments-in-Exile, and distributed under the supervision of neutral governments, so that neither the United Nations nor the Axis would gain in any way. A Temporary Committee on Food for Europe's Children adopted such a resolution:"

Hoover appointed International Peace Corp, in late 1932, to
make plans for an army to unify the nations of the world and
work on the idea of an Office of International Peace. The
plan was little more than a dream, as the
inability of the American people to accept the concept of
international cooperation led to the failure of the project.

Despite these setbacks, the concept of an international
peace force continued to be promoted, and in 1934, a
committee was formed to study the feasibility of
establishing such an organization. The committee
considered various proposals, including the
creation of a standing army for international
purposes, but ultimately decided that the
concept was too difficult to implement.

Finally, in 1936, the committee recommended
the creation of an International Peace Force, but
the idea was met with little enthusiasm, and
the project was never implemented.
Hoover had a great deal of difficulty obtaining congressional approval for his relief plans. Resolutions urging the State Department to work out such a plan were placed before Congress in the summer of 1941, but no action was taken. Two years later, official opinion had changed. In October, 1943, a Senate subcommittee asked Hoover to devise a plan to feed Europe's starving millions immediately. On the 15th of February, 1944, the Senate adopted a resolution urging the United States Government through the Secretary of State "to work out as quickly as possible, in cooperation with the British, Swedish, Swiss and other governments," the setting up of relief for the people of the Axis-occupied countries in Europe. The House passed a similar resolution on the 17th of April.

By that time, however, the liberation of Europe was nearing, and UNRRA soon would be operating. But before we explore that field, it will be necessary to backtrack a little to review what voluntary relief was successfully carried out.

VOLUNTARY RELIEF

The Red Cross provides the most outstanding example of the many voluntary relief agencies which helped to alleviate the suffering so prevalent in Europe. As early as the eighth of January, 1941, Norman H. Davis, the chairman of the American Red Cross, announced plans for sending food

30. NYT, Oct. 7, 1943, p. 12. 31. NYT, Feb. 16, 1944, p. 34. 32. NYT, April 18, 1944, p. 5.
Haven had a green heel at artificially operating Couth.

the surgical service for the latter phase, as accompanied by the staff department to work out such a plan. We were also considering the feasibility of carrying out a portion of the latter during the summer of 1949, and in section 10, the need for additional personnel has been mentioned.

In October 1948, a committee comprising medical personnel was convened to carry out the plan of tests and observations, as previously indicated. On the 7th of December 1948, the committee completed a report on the findings, the findings were presented to the Secretary of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and action was taken with the medical personnel active in the area.

The report of the committee is as follows: The committee, having reviewed the available data and examined the proficiency of the personnel involved, recommends the following:

1. The need for more personnel for the personnel of the committee.

2. The need for more data and information on the personnel involved.

3. The need for more action and coordination among the personnel involved.

4. The need for more emphasis on the personnel involved.

The committee also recommends the following:

1. The need for more personnel for the personnel of the committee.

2. The need for more data and information on the personnel involved.

3. The need for more action and coordination among the personnel involved.

4. The need for more emphasis on the personnel involved.

5. The need for more personnel for the personnel of the committee.

6. The need for more data and information on the personnel involved.

7. The need for more action and coordination among the personnel involved.

8. The need for more emphasis on the personnel involved.

COMMITTEE REPORT

The key words, phrases, and sentences that best describe the contents of the committee report are:

- The need for more personnel
- The need for more data and information
- The need for more action and coordination
- The need for more emphasis
and medicine to unoccupied France and to Spain, after it was announced in London that at the personal request of Roosevelt, one shipload of supplies would be allowed to pass through the blockade. Supplies were purchased out of the $50,000,000 fund voted to the Red Cross by Congress for relief abroad. It was not in the form of a loan, but as an outright gift. That first ship reached Marseilles early in March. A second ship left Jersey City on the 17th of March. As a result of a personal appeal of Roosevelt to Churchill, the British, after observing how the two cargoes were handled and disposed of, permitted periodic sailings to the unoccupied zone of France.

In June, 1941, it was reported that the American Red Cross was to arrange for distribution of relief cargoes among 70,000 needy refugees who had reached Eire from Britain and Northern Ireland.

By August, 1943, the Red Cross had distributed to more than 32,500,000 persons in 30 countries supplies with a total value of $74,861,810, of which $54,078,501 was supplied by the Government.

RELIEF IN GREECE

Voluntary relief was carried out most successfully in Greece. By the early winter of 1942, conditions were becoming intolerable there. Authenticated reports brought to Turkey by Greek refugees claimed that violent Communist

33. NYT, Jan. 9, 1941, p. 7.  34. NYT, March 13, 1941.  35. NYT, June 3, 1941.  36. NYT, Aug. 7, 1943, p. 12.
In June, 1941, I was transferring from the American Red Cross to attend to a spiralling demand for relief supplies. The Red Cross and government forces were seeing 150,000,000 deep relief items and required each room of the evacuation had in its personal relief effort.

By August, 1941, the Red Cross had gathered to 50,000,000 deep relief items and was a joint venture of the Red Cross and government.

REMARKS IN DERMOS

Vernon A. Miller was carrier out of the surrounding areas by the Red Cross and government forces. The carrier force, under the leadership of Captain Miller, carried the deep relief items to the American Red Cross and government forces.
feeling was spreading throughout the country, "coincident with the famine and plague that had raised the death toll in Athens and Piraeus to more than 1,500 persons daily. ... Cholera, typhus, typhoid, pneumonia and starvation were sweeping all Greece. ... Food prices were astronomical." 

By the 14th of January, the spread of starvation in Greece had led the British Cabinet to lift the blockade in order to allow some food to enter the country. A few days later the Turks made plans to send two food ships a week to Greece. Starvation continued, however, and by the sixth of February had reached the rural areas. Food prices were fantastic. There was no meat, virtually no fish. The people subsisted on herbs from the fields. Deaths had reached 2,000 daily. Of 50,000 tons of food permitted by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare in August, only 6,000 tons had been delivered due to a shortage of ships.

On the 14th came a report from official sources at Ankara that Swedish steamers under charter to the British Government were loading two cargoes of foodstuffs, medicine and clothing to rush to Greece. The vessels, on their return voyages, carried Greek children to South Africa and India, where they were cared for by the International Red Cross and British relief authorities.

On March 7, 1942, the State Department revealed that

Leaving was unpleasant. I was not prepared for the country. I didn't know what to expect from life in the countryside. I was used to the urban environment of the city where I had grown up.

In my mind, I pictured a peaceful, serene place where I could escape the hustle and bustle of city life. However, reality was different. The countryside was much different from what I had imagined.

The first challenge I encountered was the lack of public transportation. I had to rely on walking or hitchhiking to get around, which was both time-consuming and exhausting.

The climate was also different. The weather was much harsher, with colder winters and hotter summers. I had to adapt quickly to the new climate.

Despite these challenges, I found the countryside to be a place of solace. The fresh air, the sound of nature, and the simple way of life all contributed to a sense of peace and tranquility.

On my return home, I found it difficult to adapt to life in the city again. The pace of life was much faster, and I missed the slower rhythm of the countryside.

Overall, my experience in the countryside was both challenging and rewarding. It taught me the value of patience, adaptability, and the importance of appreciating the beauty of nature.
the American and British governments had authorized the shipment of 2,300 long tons of flour from the United States to Greece.\textsuperscript{42}

The supplies that were thus rushed to Greece were distributed by the International Red Cross. Throughout the summer of 1942 relief supplies arrived, and by December, reports of death from starvation had ceased. By that time distribution to all parts of Greece were supervised by a Swiss-Swedish Commission on the spot. The International Red Cross had chartered eight ships for the traffic, and "they sailed unmolested from Canada to Greece under agreement with both the United Nations and the Axis powers."\textsuperscript{43}

The overall situation in Europe had by this time become so desperate that official action on the part of the United States became essential, and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations was set up late in 1942. But before we study that, it might be well to examine a few other aspects of the United States food policy. For a discussion of that I have devoted the next chapter.

42. NYT, March 7, 1942, p. 4.
The American and Allied governments and authorities are
supplied with 3,000 tons of coal for the time being.

The supplies which were purely temporary to ease the
situation of the International Red Cross and of the
summer of 1945, relieve Supplies remain, and of December
reports of April to December have ceased. At that time
extraordinary commendation of the spot to the International
may have ceased and at the stage of this report, the situation
may have settled temporarily from Canada to Greece under agreement
with power of the situation of the time.

The deadly attention is needed very by the time because
of the deficiency of the Allied nations on the part of the United
States because of their services and the Office of Foreign Relief
and Repatriation Operations are set on the spot. But
before my earlier draft, it might be well to examine the
apparatus of the draft of the above draft policy. For a
discussion of this I have attached the next chapter.
CHAPTER III  GOVERNMENTAL FOOD POLICY

LEND LEASE

The United States was able to supply foodstuffs for her fighting Allies through the use of Lend-Lease. The Lend-Lease Bill was passed on the eighth of March, 1941. It authorized the President to "manufacture 'or otherwise procure' defense articles, defined to mean practically everything, including agricultural commodities, and to 'sell, transfer title to, lease, lend or otherwise dispose of them' to the government of any foreign country, the defense of which he deems vital to the defense of the United States."

To the end of 1943, lend-lease food shipments totalled $2,090,000,000. Total lend-lease food shipments in 1944 amounted to 7,272,000,000 pounds.

THE COMBINED BOARDS

In March, 1942, Roosevelt and Beaverbrook made plans for two intergovernmental committees, the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Food Board. The creation of the two boards was announced on June 9 by a joint statement of Roosevelt and Churchill. "The Food Board, headed jointly by Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard and R. H. Brand, Chief of the British Food

1. NYT, March 9, 1941.  2. NYT, March 12, 1944, p.1.  3. NYT, Jan. 13, 1945, p.3.
CHAPTER III  PROCUREMENT FOOD POLICY  

INTRODUCTION 

The United States was able to supply its own needs and population food demands after the war. The food-preservation effort was based on the signing of the New Deal in 1933. The New Deal was designed to create jobs and stimulate the economy. It included the establishment of the Work Projects Administration, which provided jobs for unemployed workers. The WPA also helped to build roads, bridges, and other public works. The New Deal also included the Fair Labor Standards Act, which established minimum wage and maximum hour laws. The New Deal was a major turning point in American history, and it helped to create a more prosperous and stable economy.
Mission, was given authority to pool the entire food resources of Great Britain and the United States so as to insure ample food for all the fighting men and civilians of the United Nations. Problems of food management would first be studied by committees on which the interests of the other United Nations, as well as America and Great Britain, would be represented.

On the 29th of October, 1943, the Combined Food Board was expanded and Canada was admitted. Secretary Wickard, who had been the American co-chairman from its inception, was made "neutral chairman", and Marvin Jones, the War Food Administrator, was appointed as the American voting member. The Canadian member was J. G. Gardiner, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture.

A Combined Raw Materials Board was later created.

In January, 1945, the three boards were continued to the end of the war with Japan. The Combined Food Board has now been superseded by the International Emergency Food Council.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

Late in 1942 the United States Government began to realize that the situation in Europe was assuming such proportions that some form of relief would be essential, lest the peace that her armies were trying so hard to gain...
Mention was given recently to both the United States and the United Nations, the latter as a group of nations and as a group of nations. Some people think that the United Nations is more important than the United States, while others think that the United States is more important than the United Nations. It is clear that the United Nations and the United States are both important in the world today, as well as in America and many other countries.

Another point of comparison is that the United States is a country, while the United Nations is an international organization. The United States is composed of states and counties, while the United Nations is composed of member nations. The United States has a national government, while the United Nations has an international government. The United States is a federal government, while the United Nations is a multinational government. The United States is a democracy, while the United Nations is an international organization.

A comparison can be made between the United States and the United Nations. In the United States, the President is the head of the government, while in the United Nations, there is no equivalent post. The President of the United States is elected by the people, while in the United Nations, there is no elected position. The President of the United States is responsible to the people, while in the United Nations, there is no such responsibility. The President of the United States has a cabinet, while in the United Nations, there is no such body. The President of the United States has a military, while in the United Nations, there is no such force.

Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations

This office is responsible for the distribution of foreign relief and rehabilitation funds. It is also responsible for the coordination of foreign relief and rehabilitation efforts. It is staffed by professionals who have expertise in the fields of relief and rehabilitation. It is located in the United Nations building in New York City.
should already be lost. In November, 1942, the President gave E. R. Stettinius, Jr., of the Lend-Lease Administration, instructions"to supply weapons, food and clothing to the armed forces and citizens of North African areas occupied by the United Nations."9

At the same time, an office was set up "to direct the feeding, clothing and rehabilitation of countries which are friendly to or occupied by the United Nations." The Director of the Office was to work on a world-wide scale. He would have no domestic food responsibilities as those were to be delegated to a separate food administration. His task would be primarily one of making plans and determining policy for the huge task which would confront the United Nations in rebuilding the world after victory was won.

With the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations engaged in charting policy, actual administration was to be done by the Lend-Lease Administration, under E.R. Stettinius, Jr., and the Board of Economic Warfare, headed by Vice President Wallace.

Herbert H. Lehman was appointed as the Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations on the 21st of November. He resigned as governor of New York on December 3, and was sworn into his new position of December 4. At first, his office was an enterprise of the United States alone, although it was to cooperate with Allied govern-

In conclusion, it is important to note how challenging it is to adapt to new circumstances and how important it is to maintain flexibility and adaptability. The ability to think outside of the box and be open to new ideas and approaches is crucial in the fast-paced world we live in today.
ments. However, plans were made almost from the very beginning to enlarge it into an international undertaking.

The office was put under the jurisdiction of the State Department, which supervised its policies and its activities. The various expenditures growing out of these policies were to be supplied by the Lend-Lease Administration. There was a broad field, however, for the personal initiative and administration of Mr. Lehman.

OFFRO's organization was kept small. Rather than enlarging his own office, Lehman used the available facilities of existing organizations in order to avoid duplication of effort.

There were three steps to its general plan:

1. To extend all facilities for the planting of crops.
2. To supply raw materials for such industries in the conquered countries as may have survived, thus permitting the populations to produce goods and reset the foundations of their industrial economy.
3. To stock the shelves of tradesmen, so that there will be commodities for purchase after years of the leanest kind of existence.

After the first crop has been garnered and the factories resume, the work of physical rehabilitation will begin—on roads, towns, etc. By that time, the people can begin to help themselves. Lehman wanted above all to give to the people... the opportunity to restore themselves and to pay in time for the material aid they would require.

In December, 1942, the State Department set up an Office of Foreign Territories to collaborate with Lehman's relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

As an outline of general policy, Roosevelt said in a

There were three steps to the general plan:

1. **To ensure soft selection to the detriment of hard selection.**
   - This involved careful consideration of candidates based on merit, with a focus on those who demonstrated strong potential.

2. **To place emphasis on the importance of the community.**
   - The community role was highlighted, with a commitment to serve the people and foster a sense of belonging and engagement.

3. **To ensure fair selection to the detriment of waste.**
   - The process of selection was designed to prevent the selection of unqualified candidates, ensuring a fair and transparent process.

In December, 1947, the Inter-Departmental Committee on Office and Rep Canb was convened to consider these matters.
press conference that relief was to be administered for humanitarian reasons, and not from the standpoint of America's own interest. Lehman himself, in a speech at Albany, insisted that the United States in the postwar period was to be a "good neighbor" and not a Santa Claus. "Help other nations help themselves, to get them back on their feet economically and socially, to put them back on a trading basis, producing goods for themselves and the rest of the world, to help them give employment under decent conditions, and because they will aid themselves, they will aid us." In December, 1942, there was enough wheat to feed Europe for a year, 1,000,000,000 bushels, at Herbert H. Lehman's disposal in the United States and Canadian warehouses. His first task was to make stock piles of other foods to supplement the wheat. That was to be a difficult task. Huge stockpiles of sugar in Cuba, coffee in Brazil and Colombia and corn in Argentina were drained for distribution abroad. The United States had enough cotton in warehouses to clothe Europe for twelve months or more and tobacco enough. But the milk outlook was serious. 160,000,000 pounds of milk were needed at home and abroad. Only 110,000,000 were expected. And the Europeans wanted eggs and vitamized foods.

In January long range buying for OFRRO was started to replace emergency wherever possible. Lehman estimated that

Please consult your local water management source for proper information on your area.

For more information, please visit the website of the nearest water management authority.

In the United States, the water management agencies in the various states are responsible for regulating water usage and providing guidance on water conservation and management.

In several countries, the role of water management agencies is to ensure that water resources are used efficiently and sustainably.

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in water conservation efforts, with many communities and individuals taking steps to reduce water usage and promote sustainability.

In the United Kingdom, the water management agencies are responsible for monitoring water quality and ensuring that water resources are used in a responsible and sustainable manner.

In many other countries, the role of water management agencies is to ensure that water resources are used in a manner that promotes sustainability and conservation.

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In recent years, there has been a significant increase in water conservation efforts, with many communities and individuals taking steps to reduce water usage and promote sustainability.
by June 30 he would have accumulated $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, about $100,000,000 worth of clothing, textiles and kindred supplies and about $20,000,000 to $40,000,000 worth of medical supplies, seeds, and some repair parts for agricultural rehabilitation. More than $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 was needed.

Although Lehman's main emphasis was to be put upon food, he did cooperate with the United States Public Health Service in developing a medical program to help alleviate the widespread tuberculosis existing in Europe as a price of malnutrition. In April, accompanied by his special assistant, Hugh Jackson, Lehman went to London. He was to undertake no negotiations for joint United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation. That task was to be left to the State Department. His task was to procure "all the information available on problems connected with the relief of victims of war in areas liberated from Axis control." In London he consulted with the Leith-Ross Committee on Post-War Requirements and with representatives of the British Foreign Office. Upon his return he disclosed that the groundwork had been laid for close cooperation between the military and civilian relief agents. "In the period immediately after the liberation of occupied territory... distribution would have to be under the control of military authorities." The plans

In the June 20th meeting of the Commissions, $500,000,000 was recommended for additional expenditures for the current fiscal year only. The Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended a total of $500,000,000 for the current fiscal year, subject to certain conditions.

Additional funding is needed urgently. The current fiscal year is fast approaching its end, and we need to ensure that our budget is sufficient to cover all necessary expenses.

In light of this urgency, we have made the following recommendations:

1. An increase of $100,000,000 for the current fiscal year, subject to certain conditions.
2. A delay in the implementation of certain programs until the next fiscal year.
3. A review of our budget priorities to ensure that we are spending our funds effectively.

We urge you to take these recommendations seriously and to take action to ensure that our budget is adequate for the current fiscal year.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.
for "extending relief to occupied lands were being made under the principles of lend-lease."

The first big test for OFRRO came in North Africa. There were two divisions to the relief work in that region.

In Morocco and Algeria, where there was plenty of money, OFRRO, under Fred Hoehler, supplied milk daily for 100,000 needy children, distributed clothing and supplies, helped to feed the inmates of refugee camps and put them in employment after their release. In Tunisia, the Army set up a "Tunisian detachment," on which OFRRO was represented, to plan for civilian welfare. The French provided local personnel.

Plans were made to provide supplies for some 600,000 to 700,000 civilians in Tunisia. Relief there was done on a commercial rather than a direct-contribution basis.

"Relief stores provide outlets for food and clothing in North Africa with the handling of goods in native hands under the supervision of American personnel. In addition, a relief rationing system has been created for the orderly distribution of supplies to those who have sufficient money to buy them.

"Gift relief has been employed for refugees without funds, while milk is being provided for Arab children. It is occasionally supplemented by rice or other foods.

"The needs of Jewish refugees in Tunisia are served by four centers where they receive health inspection and milk, sugar, rice and clothing for the children and the ill. At the same time, these refugees are being gradually evacuated to their homes or to other places where they can live.

"Long-range plans include the restoration of the fishing and olive industries. Agricultural prospects

are reported to be so good that it is believed that provision of food from Allied sources for an extended period is unlikely.

"The relief situation in the rest of North Africa is becoming stabilized, while political refugees in Algeria and French Morocco have all been liberated from camps and are employed in military labor activities and civilian occupations. Rest camps have been provided for ill and disabled refugees." 20

By the summer of 1943 agricultural rehabilitation in North Africa had reached such a point that it was expected to produce surpluses of grain, dried beans and peas, and temporary surpluses during harvesting of perishables, which could be made available for use by the Allied military forces. 21

The total relief staff for North Africa was only 22 persons, including three physicians of the United States Public Health Service.

In June, Lehman disclosed plans to feed Italy upon her break from Germany. Other occupied countries were to receive relief when military authorities believed it could be handled without weakening the blockade. 22

OFFRO was never intended to replace voluntary relief agencies, but merely to supplement them. Lehman always emphasized that it was more vital than ever that voluntary organizations rendering essential services be maintained. 23

In August OFFRO began to encounter considerable difficulty in obtaining food. When the War Food Administration

The section refers to the need to improve training in technical subjects and the importance of keeping abreast of new developments. It mentions the need to increase proficiency and expand knowledge to meet the challenges of modern warfare. The text also highlights the importance of continuous training and the need for instructors to be knowledgeable in their fields. The document concludes with a call to action for all personnel to remain vigilant and prepared for any situation.
had first made allocations to OFFRO, it thought that the agency would operate at once. But in the meantime the Combined Chiefs of Staff had made a decision that the armies should take care of relief feeding in the liberated areas for the first six months, at least. The Army was already carrying on relief operations in Sicily. As a result of that controversy, the War Food Administration informed OFFRO that it could not "set aside the food reserves asked by the relief agency without cutting civilian consumption in this country or allocations to the British or Russians." That proved to be a great handicap for OFFRO. But before its problem had become too acute the office had been merged into the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, an organ of all the United Nations. However, before we make an appraisal of UNRRA, we must move to Europe to see what the war-torn countries there were doing in the field of relief.

INTER-ALLIED COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR REQUIREMENTS

On the 24th of September, 1941, the British Government had called representatives of the Allied governments to a meeting at Saint James Palace. The Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements was created there, with Leith-Ross of Great Britain as its chairman. All the European allies except Russia were represented. For eighteen months, through subcommittees, the group worked "on such problems

may then make statements or objections to the decision or to any other matter of which notice has been given. If any member of the committee is dissenting, he shall state his grounds for dissenting. The chairman will then state whether the committee is in agreement. Agreement will be recorded in writing and signed by all members present. If there is a difference of opinion, the matter will be referred to the appropriate authority for further consideration.

**Military Committee on Post-War Reconstruction**

On the 5th of September, 1945, the military government had called together representatives of the Allied governments to a meeting at Potsdam. Since these discussions have been held, it has been clear that the military governments have been working on post-war reconstruction as the beginning of the peace process. The discussions have been held in secret, but reports have been leaked to the press.

The military governments have been working on plans for the future of Germany, including the demilitarization of the country, the establishment of a democratic government, and the rehabilitation of the economy. The military governments have also been discussing the status of the Saarland, the Rhineland, and other territories.

In addition to the military governments, representatives of the United Nations, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France have been involved in the discussions. The United Nations has been playing a significant role in the negotiations, and has been working to ensure that the peace process is carried out in a fair and equitable manner.

The military governments have also been involved in discussions on the future of Europe, and have been working to ensure that the peace process is carried out in a way that promotes European unity and cooperation. The discussions have been held in secret, but reports have been leaked to the press.

The military governments have been working to ensure that the peace process is carried out in a way that promotes European unity and cooperation. The discussions have been held in secret, but reports have been leaked to the press.
as the minimum requirements of all the occupied countries for food, clothing, medicine, seeds, tools and raw materials for the first six months after the war ends. The Russians, while not participating, were kept informed of each new development."

Its purpose was to determine needs. It had no power or funds with which to purchase surpluses. It did have "some success in discouraging allies with funds, like Belgium and the Netherlands, from competing in the world markets for goods in which shortages existed." The scope of the Inter-Allied Committee was limited to Europe and therefore was not as broad as Lehman's organization, since his jurisdiction extended to the Far East, and to the Axis countries themselves after victory.

The Food Requirements drawn up by this committee came to be used as a basis for the plans made by UNRRA upon its establishment late in 1943. According to estimates made by the exiled Governments of occupied lands for the Allied Post-War Requirements Committee in June, 1943, the occupied countries would need 45,855,000 tons of foodstuffs, raw materials and "prime necessities" in the first six months of peace. That would require 23,485,000 tons of shipping. The needs were broken down as follows: Foodstuffs: 7,352,000 tons; drugs and hospital supplies, 39,000 tons; coal and coke: 11,150,000 tons. Food needs were based on the lowest rate of nutritional value for maintaining health--2,000

calories per day. The occupied countries included were Belgium, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia. No requirements had yet been received from Russia or from enemy and enemy-controlled countries. It was also estimated that there would be 16,000,000 displaced persons in Europe.

The needs by country were as follows:

- France: 7,474,000 tons
- Poland: 3,365,000
- Belgium-Luxembourg: 3,093,000
- The Netherlands: 2,969,000
- Norway: 1,834,000
- Czechoslovakia: 1,601,000
- Greece: 1,707,000
- Yugoslavia: 1,181,000

CONDITIONS IN 1943

By 1943, conditions in Europe were becoming more and more desperate. Poland was probably worse off than any other country. "Food control was deliberately used by the Germans to exterminate the intellectual and professional classes and to enslave the masses. An adult received about 3.25 pounds of bread a week, 3.5 ounces of flour, about the same amount of meat and fats, 3-4 ounces of sugar and a few pounds of potatoes. All this came to no more than 800 calories a day instead of the minimum of 2,400 set by the League of Nations. In the black market of Warsaw a pound of black bread cost $1.50; a pound of meat $6.50; a pound of bacon $8.50; an egg 50¢; a pound of butter 95¢; a pint

27. NYT, Nov. 25, 1943, p. 31.
of milk $1.25; a pound of potatoes 50%. And it was on the black market that the Jews were almost wholly dependent. Hence their calories amounted to only 400 a day—half of the inadequate Polish allowance."

In Holland, the people were receiving less than 1,500 calories. In September 1942 their fat was 70% and their protein 43% below the League minimum. There were marked deficiencies in minerals and vitamins. The mortality rate had increased from 9% in 1940 to 17% in 1941. There was much disease.\footnote{28}

In May, Mr. Lehman reported that milk production in Europe had already gone down by more than a third and meat production by nearly a half. Reduction in breeding animals was such that recovery to post-war levels would take many years and the lack of draft animals would hinder cultivation of the first crops.

At least 9,000,000 men, women and children had been transferred from their homes to Axis concentration camps or to scattered industrial production units. In Norway, Denmark, the Low Countries and coastal areas of France and Italy and in the Balkans he estimated that there would be at least 70,000,000 who would be in dire necessity the moment they were freed from the Axis yoke. In the interior of Europe and in the Orient millions more would be found.\footnote{29}

\footnote{28} Committee on Food Habits of the National Research Council. \textit{NYT}, April 11, 1943, IV, p. 12.\footnote{29} \textit{NYT}, May 6, 1943, p. 20.
of a mill. To SE: a bank of potatoes 150. And if you can get

or price water there the time was about April 27th.

There is no evidence of only 400 a year--part of

the percentages polled elsewhere.

In Hollywood the people are receiving less than

1/25 ounce. In the October 1409 report for the year

there were 740,000 gooney. The reassessment

there were

market fluctuations in mineral and agricultural

that legal any purchase from 15 to 1200 to 1200 to 1200.

They are not much cheaper.

In May, the paper reported that with purchases to

Europe and elsewhere many of whom from a profit and much

procurement of nearly a million. 2,100 dollars were in that

area of their sales to distributors last year's figures.

When there was the lack of credit, without further

correlation at the first order.

At least 900,000 more, some and all of whom have been

presented from their homes to the communication centers.

or to ascertain important information outside of homes

declared the first committee and Nancy's threats to the state and

enquiry that in the desires on entertainment that may

be at present 10,000,000 and now to be for necessary. The

communist may have been from this force. In the limitation

of buffers and to the different millions more money to done.
It was becoming obvious that some form of international relief was urgent. An estimate of needs had been made. Supplies were then available in donor countries. But an international organization was needed and personnel selected on an international basis. That need led to the establishment of the United Nations relief and Rehabilitation Administration, for a discussion of which I have devoted Part II.
PART II

UNITED NATIONS

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
PART II

UNITED STATES

REPUBLIC AND REPRESENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION
CHAPTER IV FOUNDING AND SCOPE

THE AGREEMENT

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was first planned early in 1943. In May the United States State Department began to draw up a draft agreement, holding discussions with the British, Soviet and Chinese governments. The United States and Great Britain disagreed on some of the basic principles of the proposed agreement. The British contended that any allocation of British-American food should be done by the Combined Food Board, of which at that time the members were only the United States and Great Britain. The United States, however, insisted that the Board should be superseded or its membership enlarged.

Roosevelt likewise conferred with Majority and Minority leaders of the House and Senate regarding the proposed international agency. The agreement was to be in the form of an executive agreement, but Congressional support would be required to provide funds needed before the organization could become effective.

On the 10th of June, the State Department submitted its draft agreement to the governments of all the United Nations and the Associated countries. A conference was to be held during the summer in order to set up the new organ-

CHAPTER VI: FOUNDING AND GROWTH

THE ORIGINS

The United Nations Relief and Repatriation Administration

formed our first planning unit in 1948. In May the United

Especially the Department began to draw on a draft organization

without cooperation with the United Nations and United

Government we are more clearly aware of the demands of the

on some of the peace principles of the Peking Conference.

The critical conference that any indication of partitionary

may soon of the peace principles of the Peking Conference.

If the United States, the United Nations, and the

and their criticality. The United States, however, intervened

the primary aspect of emphasis to the department on

Israel.

Eisenhower's leadership committee with gravity.

because of the grave and serious regarding the situation.

interest of the United Nations and United Nations

Commissioner reported the resources and support which can

leading to bargaining, which causes where the organization

Organization.

On the basis of these, the other department and

the government to the communities in the United

and the responsible communities. A conference was to

on paper and the summary is drawn to see the final decision.
ization; but it had to be postponed because of the protests of many of the small nations, who wanted more voice and less loss of sovereignty in the proposed UNRRA. After further consultations, the State Department sent out a revised draft on September 23, to 39 nations and the French Committee of National Liberation, in addition to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, whose approval had already been obtained. In keeping with the demands of the smaller nations, some of the power of the central committee, representing the "Big Four", was transferred to the council, which was to represent all the member Governments of the UNRRA. The draft was to become effective as soon as the nations had signed it, unless they were to attach reservations to it.

By this time, the informal approval of the Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had been obtained. Soon afterward, Congress gave its formal benediction to UNRRA in the Connally and the Fulbright resolutions.

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

On the ninth of November, 1943, representatives of forty-four nations met in the East Room of the White House at noon to sign the UNRRA agreement.

On the 10th of November the Council opened its first session at the Hotel Claridge in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, was appointed as

the United States Council member, with Francis B. Sayre, special assistant to the Secretary of State, as an alternate. They were accompanied by a number of advisers and assistants. Acheson, as temporary chairman, called the session to order. On the 11th he was unanimously elected as permanent chairman for the session. The three vice chairmen were the delegates from Australia, the Netherlands, and Mexico. English was made the official language of the council, although the final acts were published in French also. The preliminary meetings were opened to the press, but the committee meetings were private.

The Council divided itself into four main ad hoc committees, the Committee on Organization and Administration, the Committee on General Policy, the Committee on Finance and Supplies, and the Committee on Relief and Rehabilitation Policies. A fifth Committee on Ad Hoc Committees was set up to coordinate the work of the four main committees. On the 13th the committees began their closed sessions. Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, in the absence of the head of the Russian delegation, who had been delayed because of storms at sea, presided at the Committee on General Policy. Colonel John J. Llewellin of England headed the subcommittee on the scope of UNRRA's activities. Jean Monnel, Commissioner General for Supply and Reconstruction of the French Committee of National Liberation, presided at the first meeting of the

The Council of Great Britain meeting, will feature a debate on the essential need for a comprehensive and thorough examination of the Secretary of State's report on the current state of affairs regarding immigration. The Council, as regards its operations, will consider the session to open on the day of the meeting. The report, which contains a number of recommendations and suggestions, will be presented to the Secretary, who will review the issues and make appropriate decisions in accordance with the recommendations made. The meeting will also include a discussion on the future of the Council and its role in the current political climate. The agenda will include the presentation of the Secretary's report on the current state of affairs, followed by a discussion of the recommendations made. The meeting will conclude with a vote on the adoption of the recommendations.
Committee on Finance and Supplies. Dean Acneson of the United States was the head of the subcommittee on financing arrangements for supplies and services. L. E. Pearson, of Canada, served as the chairman of the subcommittee to set up procedures for meeting deficits in supplies that the liberated areas would have to import. The committee on relief and rehabilitation policies was called to order by Dr. T. F. Tsian, China. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium, led the committee on organization and administration.

On the 15th the council invited four intergovernmental bodies to send two observers each to the meeting—the economic section of the League of Nations at Princeton, New Jersey; the International Labor Office at Montreal; the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture at Washington; and the Civil Affairs Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff at Washington.

The reports of the committees were made to the plenary session of the entire Council. The final session met on the first of December.

THE SCOPE AND POLICY OF UNRRA

The Preamble to the Agreement reveals the scope of UNRRA:

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

Committee to finance anyoup that may arise.

If committee agree to consider any subsequent recommenda-
tions of the committee, the committee may recommend
the incorporation of any subsequent recommendations to
the government for consideration.

It is the responsibility of the committee to ensure that all
recommendations are considered by the government.

The committee may also consider any subsequent rec-
ommendations made by other committees or agencies.

The scope and policy of the committee are to be deter-
ded by the government.

The committee is responsible for ensuring that all rec-
ommendations are properly documented and stored.

See original document for further details.

For a complete list of the committee members, see the
original document.
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.\(^3\)

There were four classes of supplies and services that UNRRA was authorized to furnish:

(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 and spare parts) needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated territories 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.\(^{10}\)

UNRRA activities were to "be carried on with the consent of the Government or authority exercising administrative authority in a given area, . . . were to be limited to immediate relief and rehabilitation and were not to extend into the longer range field of economic reconstruction and . . . were to be coordinated with other intergovernmental...\(^{11}\)"

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agencies so as not to interfere with the winning of the war, and so as to assure fair and equitable distribution to and among the various liberated areas."  

It was originally expected that the role of UNRRA would be limited in most European countries to health, welfare and repatriation of displaced persons. UNRRA was to provide supplies and services to those countries which lacked foreign exchange. Those with sufficient resources were to finance their own relief. However, repatriation, health and welfare services could be carried on in any one of the liberated United Nations when requested.  

Relief immediately after liberation was to be handled by the military authorities for the civilian populations. When the six months military period came to an end, the responsibility for relief would fall upon the national government of that area. It was up to that government to decide whether or not to ask UNRRA for relief. "The Army rather than UNRRA was to decide with which Government dealings were to be carried on in countries where the source of authority was a matter of dispute." Even repatriation was to be handled first by the Army.  

There were two classifications of countries originally excluded from UNRRA's aid: countries actually under enemy control and countries which had never been under enemy control. India, however, pleaded desperately for UNRRA aid  

to the various technical aspects of the work or science and who may or may not be aware of new and emerging developments in any field.

Moreover, in order to maintain a professional standard of performance, it is necessary for the scientist to remain aware of the latest developments in technology and to keep abreast of new discoveries and advancements in their field.

It is also important for scientists to keep up-to-date with current research and developments in their field, as this can help them to stay informed about the latest findings and to contribute to the advancement of knowledge.

In conclusion, it is essential for scientists to remain aware of the latest developments in their field, as this can help them to stay informed about the latest findings and to contribute to the advancement of knowledge. It is also important for scientists to keep up-to-date with current research and developments in their field, as this can help them to stay informed about the latest findings and to contribute to the advancement of knowledge.
because of the terrible famine which afflicted her. At the
Montreal Council meeting in September, 1944, the council
authorized UNRRA "to operate in United Nations areas which
are of importance to the military operations of the United
Nations, and which are stricken by famine or disease." In
such cases, the director general was to inform the central
committee immediately, although he could act first.

The first Council also accepted a Chinese proposal that
rehabilitation expenditures should include material equipment
for educational institutions that had been looted or destr
royed by the invaders.

According to the policies of UNRRA, liberated nations
retained the right to the restitution of property looted by
the Nazis or the Japanese. UNRRA was to "be able to move
in and seize surplus stocks that the Nazis had looted from
all parts of Europe and to use them for relief and rehabilita
tion purposes in liberated areas. However, if the relief
organization distributed machinery, cattle or other property
previously stolen by the enemy from a particular country, the
government of the latter reserved its right to recover the
equivalent of the stolen goods in kind."

Aid could be extended to enemy countries, but certain
conditions were attached at Atlantic City:

1. The sovereign power in the ex-enemy country concerned
must make a request for assistance, approved by
the military authority in control.
The ICRP Committee also considers a Japanese document that

\[ \text{equation} \]

(continued)
2. The request must be approved by a majority vote of the UNRRA Council at a regular meeting of that organization.

3. The relief extended under these conditions shall be given under the condition that the government receiving aid assumes the cost.

In enemy countries, only measures which might be in the interests of the United Nations could be carried out, such as the care of displaced persons or the prevention of disease. In accordance with those provisions, the Montreal Session of the Council in September, 1944, voted to provide a program of "limited aid" to Italy of $50,000,000, amounting to only welfare services for children and mothers and care of displaced persons; and aid for allied nationals, German Jews and other anti-Nazis found in enemy territory and control of epidemics therein.

In August, 1945, however, at a meeting in London, the Council voted to send full scale relief to Italy and Austria, both ex-enemy countries.

The fourth Council meeting at Atlantic City in March, 1946, extended even further the scope of UNRRA by authorizing it to care for 2,000 Austrian Jews who had been ineligible because they had never been displaced or deported.

The same council meeting adopted another resolution which formed an important aspect of the policy of the organization—the Wood resolution, sponsored by C. Tyler Wood, a United States alternate to the council meeting. The

resolution was a statement of principle "that occupying armies should refrain from requisitioning land and consuming indigenous supplies that could be used for the relief of nations they liberate." It was a direct thrust at Russia, which had been accused of removing the means of production from countries receiving aid, so that they were unable to produce goods themselves, and thereby extending aid indefinitely.

Thus UNRRA had been established. The first United Nations organization had come into existence. In the words of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the signing of the UNRRA's Agreement:

As in most of the difficult and complex things in life, nations will learn to work together only by actually working together. Why not? The nations have common objectives. It is, therefore, with a lift of hope that we look on the signing of this agreement by all of the United Nations as a means of joining them together still more firmly.

But our task has hardly begun. We must move on to investigate what this new agency was like, how it was organized, how it worked, what it accomplished. Let's analyze its structure first. To that purpose I have devoted Chapter V.

The QMRRA has been extensively used in various applications. The data collected was analyzed to identify patterns and trends. The results were then used to develop a model that could predict future scenarios. The model was validated with a series of experiments, which showed promising results. Further refinement is ongoing to improve the accuracy of the predictions.
CHAPTER V THE STRUCTURE OF UNRRA

A. THE COUNCIL

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is composed of two parts, the Council and Administration. Every member of UNRRA had one representative on the Council. Decisions were made by a simple majority vote. The council was authorized to meet not less than twice a year.

MEMBERSHIP

UNRRA originally had 44 members. Denmark was admitted at Montreal in September, 1944. At the London meeting, August, 1945, the Ukrainian and White Russian (Byelorussian) Soviet Socialist Republics were invited to join. Turkey was admitted in 1946 at the fourth session of the Council in Atlantic City. The complete list of 43 members is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byelorussian SSR</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Greece</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

India
Iran
Iraq
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mexico
The Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
The Philippines
Poland
Turkey
Ukrainian SSR
Union of South Africa
United Kingdom
United States
USSR
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Only four members of the United Nations are not members of UNRRA: Argentina, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

The Council is the policy forming body of the UNRRA. It was to hold meetings twice a year. To speak for it during the intervals between meetings, a Central Committee was set up, originally consisting of representatives of the Big Four—China, USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. In London in 1945 the Central Committee was enlarged to include Canada and France. In Atlantic City the following March, it was enlarged once again to include one receiving country, Yugoslavia, and two of the lesser powers, Australia and Brazil.

The decisions of the Central Committee were subject to later reconsideration by the Council.

At its first session the Council set up four standing committees, the Committee on Financial Control, the Committee on Supplies, and two regional committees, for Europe and for the Far East.

The Committee on Financial Control was appointed to ad-

Committees of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

Central Committee

Comm. for Europe
Membership provided by Resolution No. 18
Representative of Director General

Comm. on Financial Control
Membership - Resol. 24
Repres. of D.C.

Comm. on Supplies
Membership - Resol. 26
Repres. of D.C.

Comm. for the Far East
Membership - Resol. 18
Repres. of D.C.

Comm. on Agriculture
Resol. No. 26
Repres. of D.C.

Comm. on Displ. Persons
Resol. No. 26
Repres. of D.C.

Comm. on Health
Resol. No. 26
Repres. of D.C.

Comm. on Industrial Rehabilitation
Resol. No. 26
Repres. of D.C.

Comm. on Welfare
Resol. No. 26
Repres. of D.C.

Tech. Subc. Agric. - Europe
Tech. Subc. Agric. - F. East
Ad hoc Comm. - Food
Ad hoc Comm. - Textiles
Ad hoc Comm. - Europe
Tech. Subc. D.P.'s
Tech. Subc. D.P.'s - F. East
Tech. Subc. Health - F. East
Tech. Subc. Ind. Rehab - F. East
Tech. Subc. Welfare - F. East
Tech. Subc. Welfare - F. East

UNRRA, Organization, Aims, Progress (Washington: 1944) Inside Front Cover.
vise the Director General and the Council on financial matters. It consisted of representatives of China, Greece, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, Russia, Great Britain and the United States. The United States delegate was the chairman, with the two vice-chairmenschips falling to the Union of South Africa and Greece.

The Committee on Supplies was to advise the Council, the Central Committee and the Director General on general policies regarding the provision, financing and transport of supplies. The main supplier nations were represented—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China, Brazil, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Australia, and New Zealand. Canada held the chairmanship, while Russia and the French Committee of National Liberation held the vice-chairmenschips.

A small subcommittee, drawn from both these committees, was authorized "to coordinate the activities of the committees on supply and financial control, . . . to advise the director-general what governments are in a position to pay for the relief goods they receive from UNRRA." The subcommittee was to have five members, at least three of whom would be from the committee on supplies.

The regional committees were to meet within their respective areas and recommend to the Council and the Central Committee problems relating to requirements, supplies, etc.

The committee on broadcasting was to advise the council, the
Central Committee and the national committee on general policies
regarding the question of broadcasting and the control of
the means of mass communication, under the direction of the
United Nations, "in order to avoid conflict with the council's
advice and survice of the central committee of
International Television.

The Central Committee, with the advice of the council's
small and auxiliary committee, was to advise the council on the
activities of the committees and the resolution of the question of
the influence of international broadcasting on diplomacy and
international relations. The council's reports were to be published
in the official organ of the United Nations, "The Committee's
views". The decision of the committee was to be made known
to the central committee, the council and the
international committee of television.
within their respective areas.  

The committee for Europe had its offices in London. It represented the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Brazil, Canada, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the French Committee for National Liberation, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. It was to replace the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements. The chairman of the committee was the council member from Great Britain. The vice-chairmen were from Russia and Norway.

The committee on the Far East had its provision offices in Washington, but were moved to China after the fall of Japan. The committee represented the United States, Great Britain, China, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, France, India and the Philippine Islands. China held the chairmanship, and the Netherlands and Australia the two vice-chairmanships.

Standing technical committees on Agriculture, Displaced Persons, Health, Industrial Rehabilitation and Welfare were also set up at Atlantic City. On these, each member government could name a representative.

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of UNRRA has held six sessions, as follows:

1. Atlantic City, November 10 to December 1, 1943.
2. Montreal, September 16 to 26, 1944.
The committee is grateful for the patience it has shown in providing this report. The committee is also grateful for the support it has received from various organizations and individuals. The committee is also grateful to the Inter-Ally Committee for its valuable assistance in the preparation of this report.

In conclusion, the committee wishes to emphasize the importance of the Inter-Ally Committee's role in the development of the organization. The committee also wishes to express its appreciation to the Inter-Ally Committee for its generous support and assistance in the preparation of this report.

The committee is also grateful to the Inter-Ally Committee for its cooperation and assistance in the preparation of this report.
4. Atlantic City, March 15 to 29, 1946.
5. Geneva, August 3 to 16, 1946.

The important decisions of the Council meetings have been included under their corresponding subject matters throughout the text of this work.

B. THE ADMINISTRATION

The executive powers of the UNRRA are vested in the Director General. Upon the establishment of UNRRA, the first session of the Council unanimously elected Herbert H. Lehman, the former Director of OFRRO, to be the Director General. He served until the 12th of March, 1946, when he was forced to resign because of ill health, leaving an admirable record of service behind him. The Atlantic City Council Meeting in March, 1946, gave him the titular position of "permanent and honorary chairman of the Council," and elected Fiorello H. LaGuardia as his successor. The first council meeting had voted a salary of $15,000 a year to the Director General, but both Lehman and La Guardia served without pay. In December, 1946, at the last session of the Council, La Guardia turned over to his successor, Major General Lowell W. Rooks, the task of winding up UNRRA operations.

The Headquarters Organization can best be presented in outline form:

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I. Director General

A. Advisers:
1. General Counsel
2. Diplomatic Adviser
3. Financial Adviser
4. Director of Public Information

II. Senior Deputy Director General
A. Deputy Director General in Charge of the Secretariat
   1. Committee Division
   2. Reports
   3. Library
   4. Historical Records
B. Deputy Director General for Regional Liaison
C. Deputy Director General for Liaison with the American Republics
D. Deputy Director General, Bureau of Finance and Administration
   1. Office of the Treasurer
      a. Division of Accounts
      b. Division of Internal Audit
      c. Budget Division
      d. Division of Finance
   2. Division of Administrative Services
   3. Division of Administrative Analysis
   4. Division of Personnel and Training (includes Training Center)
E. Deputy Director General, Bureau of Areas
   1. Central and Eastern European Division
   2. Southern European Division
   3. Northern and Western European Division
   4. Far East Division
   5. Staff Services Division
   6. Areas Coordination Division
   7. Camps Division
   8. Distribution Division
F. Deputy Director General, Bureau of Supply
   1. Staff Branches
      a. Procurement Coordination
      b. Requirements and Allocations Coordination
      c. Contributed Supplies
      d. Ocean Shipping
      e. Statistical Records and Reports
   2. Commodity (Line) Divisions
      a. Food
      b. Clothing, Textiles, and Footwear
      c. Medical and Sanitation Supplies
      d. Agricultural Rehabilitation
      e. Industrial Rehabilitation
G. Director, Health Division
   1. Epidemic Control Section
I. Director General

II. Deputy Director General

A. General Offices

1. General Office

2. Domestic Office

3. Travel Office

4. Personnel Office

5. Finance Office

6. Library Office

7. Historical Records

8. Deputy Director General for Regional Office

9. Deputy Director General for International Relations

10. Deputy Director General for American Relations

11. Deputy Director General for Finance and Administration

B. A.O.O. Office

1. Division of Research

2. Division of Information

3. Division of Budget

4. Division of Finance

5. Division of Administration

6. Division of Planning and Scientific Research (In-Training Center)

7. Department of Technical and Scientific Research

8. Central and Eastern European Division

9. Western European Division

10. Scandinavian Division

11. American Division

12. Canadian Division

13. Protection Division

14. Director's Office

C. General Office

15. Budget Office

16. Personnel Office

17. Travel Office

18. Library Office

19. Finance Office

20. Historical Records

21. Land Office

22. Domestic Office

23. Travel Office

24. Personnel Office

25. Finance Office

26. Library Office

27. Historical Records
2. Nursing Services Section
3. Medical Services and Supply Section
4. Sanitation Services Section
5. Nutrition Section
6. Field Operations and Medical Recruiting Section

H. Director, Welfare Division
1. Studies Branch
I. Director, Displaced Persons Division

The Headquarters for UNRRA is located at Washington, D.C. The European Regional Office is in London, and the China Mission Headquarters in Shanghai, with a liaison office in Nanking. The Southwest Pacific Area Office is in Sydney. There was an office in Cairo to direct the activities in the Middle East, including the Middle East Refugee Camps. "Offices caring for liaison and the procurement of supplies have also been set up in a number of other countries, including Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Uruguay, and Venezuela."  

PERSONNEL

Council Resolution No. 37 provided that UNRRA should have a "truly international civil service... 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."  

Figure 2
UNRRA Headquarters Organization

Director General

- General Counsel
- Diplomatic Adviser
- Financial Adviser
- Public Information

Senior Deputy Director General

- Regional Liaison Deputy Director General
- Displaced Persons Division Director
- Health Division Director

UNRRA Council and Committees

Office for Europe

- Welfare Division Director
- Bureau of Finance and Administration Deputy Director General
- Bureau of Areas Deputy Director General
- Bureau of Supply Deputy Director General

UNRRA Organization, Aims, Progress (Washington: 1944), Inside Back Cover.
When the organization was first set up a wide variety of workers were needed to supervise the assemblage and distribution of clothing and food, food experts, doctors, nurses, medical technicians, public health workers, linguists, economists, and those versed in geography, history, sociology and anthropology. Lenman was given a "carte blanche" order for personnel matters. He appointed Col. Joseph P. Harris, the former chairman of the Board of Selection of the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., as the Director of UNRRA personnel.

A basic policy pursued by UNRRA was to make use of persons already on the ground in areas where relief would be necessary. Use was to be made of the regular civil services of the member Governments, those in the armed forces and recruited workers.

In the middle of 1946 UNRRA had approximately 10,000 workers from 43 nations. More than one half of the staff was dealing with displaced persons in Germany and Austria. The Heads of Missions represented a number of various nationalities. In most cases, the Deputy Head of Mission was of a different nationality from that of the Head of Mission.

Upon joining the organization, employees were required to take an oath "that they will adhere to the ideal of international service and will abstain from any act of discrimination on account of race, nationality, creed or political belief."
In July, 1944, the UNRRA established a training center in the United States for UNRRA personnel. It was a six weeks course, followed by a supplementary course for those able to remain before they were called to their duties overseas. During 1944 the enrollment averaged 125. The curriculum was handled on an area basis, with a study of regions, languages, instrumentalities, people and operational programs. The first program was to prepare workers for service in the Balkans. Next came a program for a European Field Reserve, with more emphasis on field planning and field operation. There was also a program of orientation for 35 Chinese technical experts, "selected by their Government to prepare themselves for work in rehabilitation in China by studying modern techniques in the fields of medicine, flood control, agriculture and welfare." A program was carried out in Cairo for the Balkan staff mobilized in that region. There was training in England for the staff recruited there. And for the Headquarters staff itself, there was an in-service training program. On March 10, 1947, came the announcement of the closing of the UNRRA training program.

Because UNRRA was organized so rapidly and since it was an emergency program, it was inevitable that some mistakes should have been made. It suffered several difficulties from the incompetence of some of its personnel. Many
In July, 1944, the UNITED STATES Forces ordered the evacuation of all non-essential personnel from New Guinea. The policy was to evacuate personnel only after personnel to perform the necessary duties were to remain in the area. The rationale was to make the necessary units as small as possible and to remove them from the area as soon as possible.

The evacuation policy was implemented on a number of bases, including:

- Groton, Connecticut
- New York
- New Orleans

The rationale for the evacuation was to reduce the size of the military presence and to remove personnel from the area to prevent enemy forces from potentially taking control of the bases.

The evacuation process was carefully planned and executed to minimize disruptions and ensure the safety of the personnel involved.
seemed to have joined the organization because they expected to have a free joy ride to Europe, and were completely incapable of coping with the suffering and misery which confronted them. For example, Leo J. Margalin, the chief of UNRRA's information bureau in Europe, stated that 600 UNRRA employees had been dismissed in the last few months of 1945 for incompetence. But on the whole the majority of UNRRA workers performed their services in an excellent manner.

FINANCING UNRRA

It was the Americans who proposed the plan which was accepted at Atlantic City for financing the operations of UNRRA. According to Council Resolution No. 14, section 4, "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 1% of the national income of the country for the year ending June 30, 1943, as determined by the member government." Contributing nations need not pay more than 10% of their total quota in gold or foreign exchange. The rest could be contributed in kind. It was provided that Lehman might "ask each member Government, in a position to do so, to make immediate advance payments in the amounts necessary to meet immediate administrative expenses" to be credited to each nation's total contribution. Invaded countries were thereby freed from contributing to the

operating expenses of UNRRA under the 1% clause, but were urged to contribute toward administrative expenses. However, "although the invaded countries... were not assigned quotas under the 1% clause, it was recommended that those that were able to contribute to the work of UNRRA outside their own territory should do so in addition to their annual contributions for allocated administrative expenses."

Rich countries, as France, Belgium the Netherlands, and Norway, were expected to pay for their relief supplies to the extent that they were able to do so. "Have-not" nations could get food, clothing and other relief and rehabilitation goods whether as gifts or by paying local currency. As far as possible, all UNRRA expenses within a liberated area were to be borne by the government of that area and were to be paid in local currency made available by that government or derived from the sale of supplies. Within a given area, relief goods were to be sold to those able to pay for them, and distributed free to those without funds.

The Director General was to submit an administrative budget and program of operations to the biannual Council sessions. He was to select fiscal agents in consultation with member governments, and require careful accounting. An annual audit would be conducted by the council.

At the London session in 1945, since UNRRA was running out of funds, the Council voted to ask the member nations to contribute a second 1% of their 1943 national incomes.

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As we have seen, the military authorities were to handle relief for the first six months after liberation, but supplies procured by or on behalf of the military authorities were "deemed to be a contribution to the Administration's resources under the Financial Plan only when such supplies were made available for distribution in liberated areas upon the termination of the military relief period."\(^3\)

No final figures on total payments made to UNRRA are as yet available. We shall have to wait until UNRRA's end to obtain such data. Complete figures up to February 28, 1946, have been published.\(^3\) Of the total $3,659,590,110 that was contributed "as of November 21, 1946," $11,250,277 in operating expenses and $306,624 in administrative contributions remained unpaid.\(^3\)

In November, 1943, the United States Treasury Department figure of $135,600,000,000 was authoritatively given as the national income of this country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. Thus the U.S. quota for UNRRA, 1% of that amount, would be $1,356,000,000 if approved by Congress.\(^3\)

Roosevelt first asked Congress for a bill authorizing appropriations on November 15, 1943. The bill was finally signed by the president on the 29th of March, 1944, authorizing an appropriation of $1,350,000,000. Congress would have to enact separate legislation to actually appro-

\(^{30}\)Report of the Director General to the Council, DGR-1.
### Table I
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRRA
(As of February 28, 1946)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Contributions</th>
<th>Paid or Made Available</th>
<th>In Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-invaded countries</strong> (making both operating and administrative contributions):**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>$76,800,000</td>
<td>$38,400,000</td>
<td>$38,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>95,238</td>
<td>31,746</td>
<td>63,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2,153,312</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,153,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>2,388,312</td>
<td>1,219,907</td>
<td>1,168,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>88,968</td>
<td>311,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>6,035,000</td>
<td>1,235,000</td>
<td>4,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Rep.</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>4,255,833</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>4,185,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>128,750</td>
<td>8,750</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>3,750</td>
<td>3,750</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>48,750</td>
<td>48,750</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>103,500</td>
<td>58,750</td>
<td>49,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>1,402,806</td>
<td>1,402,806</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>24,042,072</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>825,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>325,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>218,250</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>200,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>13,750</td>
<td>13,750</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>3,601,500</td>
<td>1,148,000</td>
<td>2,453,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>16,952,000</td>
<td>8,476,000</td>
<td>8,476,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>128,750</td>
<td>128,750</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>408,750</td>
<td>142,083</td>
<td>266,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>38,449</td>
<td>18,649</td>
<td>19,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<td>18,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.of So.Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Un. Kingdom</td>
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<td>U.S.</td>
<td>2,700,000,000</td>
<td>2,100,000,000</td>
<td>600,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>520,000</td>
<td>505,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>1,017,500</td>
<td>684,166</td>
<td>333,334</td>
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</table>

**Invaded countries (making administrative contributions only):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Contributions</th>
<th>Paid or Made Available</th>
<th>In Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>175,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>875,000</td>
<td>875,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>175,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>18,750</td>
<td>18,750</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>3,750</td>
<td>3,750</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on next page)
By May 4, 1944, Roosevelt asked Congress for an initial appropriation of $450,000,000 for the PPA. In addition, he recommended an authorization of $1,350,000,000 to be available in a further appropriation as the total cost of the operation of the PPA was $659,590,110. The bill became law on the last day of June, 1944.

The rest of the $1,350,000,000 authorization, amounting to $2,942,451,254 $717,138,356 was appropriated for base time. By the time the Council held its meeting in London in August, 1945, the PPA was approaching severe financial straits. Its money was nearly exhausted. Many nations had been slow in making their contributions. Since the United States was the largest contributor (nearly 75% of the total), her delay was causing considerable embarrassment. Furthermore, even if all promises were fulfilled, there would still be insufficient funds. So the Council voted once again to ask the member nations to contribute another 15% of their 1943 national incomes.

In accordance with that, Truman, in September, 1945, asked Congress for a grant of $1,350,000,000 in addition to the $850,000,000 already authorized but as yet unappropriated. He repeated his plea on the 13th of November, stating:

* New York Times, March 18, 1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<td>$8,750</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>$262,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>$52,500</td>
<td>$52,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>$8,750</td>
<td>$8,750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R.</td>
<td>$1,750,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>$122,500</td>
<td>$122,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$3,659,590,110</td>
<td>$2,942,451,254</td>
<td>$717,138,356</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

NEW YORK TIMES  March 18, 1946
On May 4, 1944, Roosevelt asked Congress for an initial appropriation of $450,000,000 for UNRRA. "In addition, he asked Congress to authorize transfer of supplies, services and funds available under the Lend-Lease Act in a further amount of $350,000,000. Such contributions would be credited toward our total commitment. . . . This initial appropriation included $4,000,000 representing the United States' share of UNRRA's administrative expenses for its first year of operation."\(^3\) The bill became law on the last day of June, 1944.\(^4\)

The rest of the $1,350,000,000 authorization, amounting to $550,000,000 was not appropriated for some time. By the time the Council held its meeting in London in August, 1945, UNRRA was approaching severe financial straits. Its money was nearly exhausted. Many nations had been slow at making their appropriations. Since the United States was the largest contributor (nearly 75\% of the total), her delay was causing considerable embarrassment. Furthermore, even if all promises were fulfilled, there would still be insufficient funds. So the Council voted once again to ask the member nations to contribute another 1\% of their 1943 national incomes.

In accordance with that, Truman, in September, 1945, asked Congress for a grant of $1,350,000,000 in addition to the $550,000,000 already authorized but as yet unappropriated.\(^5\) He repeated his plea on the 13th of November, stating  

---

In accordance with your request, I have the pleasure of having attached to this report a summary of the results obtained from the investigation of 1,000,000 cases. The summary illustrates the significant correlations found in the data collected.

I trust this information will be of value to you. Please feel free to contact me if you require further details.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

[Date]
that the UNRRA program was to be extended to Austria and in a limited degree to the White Russia and the Ukraine, in accordance with the Moscow and Potsdam agreements. Congress finally passed the bill appropriating $1,500,000,000 to complete the initial authorization on December 11, 1945. And on the 18th Truman signed the bill authorizing the second $1,350,000,000. The first $750,000,000 was appropriated early in 1946. On May 14, Congress appropriated $135,000,000. And finally on July 23, 1946, Truman signed a bill appropriating the final $465,000,000, bringing the total U.S. contributions to $2,700,000,000. This last bill contained "a section permitting the Secretary of State to deny the use of funds in any country which he finds do not permit 'a reasonable number' of accredited press representatives to report on the agency's operations without censorship restrictions," another thrust at Russia.

MISSIONS

Much of the work of UNRRA is done through the medium of missions. There are two kinds of UNRRA missions:

1. The Special or Observers' mission, which is temporary, with limited objectives.
2. The Country Mission, headed by a Chief of Mission, who acts in liaison with the corresponding military officer but administers the work and controls the activities of the mission personnel.

Special Missions have included exploratory missions to Brazil, China, the Latin American Republics, Australia and
the initial information on file regarding the number of the foreign workers amounting to 18,000,000 to 20,000,000, excluding the ones in colonies. The final figure is approximately 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 workers.

The initial information on file regarding the number of the foreign workers amounting to 18,000,000 to 20,000,000, excluding the ones in colonies. The final figure is approximately 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 workers.
New Zealand, Italy, Ethiopia, India and the Middle East, among others. Their purpose was "to determine the supply and service requirements of a liberated country or to explore sources of a supplying country." 44

The Director Generals themselves have undertaken a number of missions to gain firsthand knowledge of UNRRA's work. In the spring of 1944 Lehman toured the Middle East. In November and December, 1944, he paid a seven week visit to London. In the summer of 1945, Lehman toured Greece, Italy, France, England, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Poland. 45 And in the summer of 1946 La Guardia made an inspection trip. 46

COOPERATION WITH OTHERS

UNRRA was not intended to serve as the sole agency administering relief in the countries devastated by the war. Voluntary agencies were urged to continue their work. In 1944, "the President's War Relief Control Board sponsored a meeting between UNRRA and voluntary relief agencies recommended or registered by the board, for the purpose of creating interorganizational teams to work under the agency." 47 A similar program was carried out between the UNRRA office in London and the Council of British Societies for Relief abroad. 48 In September, 1943, the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service was set up to integrate voluntary relief. 49

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44. ibid., p. 27. 45. NYT, July 19, 1945, p. 12. 46. NYT, July 15, 1946, p. 7. 47. NYT, Feb. 27, 1944, p. 3. 48. NYT, March 10, 1945, p. 16.
The discussions generate hypotheses that are subsequently tested in experiments to further understand the phenomenon. In the meantime, the paper introduces the concept of...
UNRRA also accepted voluntary contributions, until September 3, 1946, when the organization was beginning to close up. In September, UNRRA issued a statement that it had received contributions of various commodities valued at $145,481,955, and voluntary cash contributions of $1,347,332, exclusive of the proceeds of the U.S. Emergency Food Collection, estimated at about $3,000,000 in cash and more than $1,000,000 in canned food.⁴⁹

*If one of UNRRA's main purposes has been to provide the need,* we have completed our survey of the structure of UNRRA. Let us move on to find out a little about its principle fields of operation. What functions does UNRRA perform?

---


called $957,051,999 or 7,614,354 tons.

CLOTHING

UNRRA also undertook to provide the needy with the essentials of clothing. Up to September 30, 1946, UNRRA had shipped $933,391,000 worth of clothing, textiles and footwear to liberated areas, amounting to 311,807 tons.

HEALTH

"UNRRA provides medical officers and technical experts to assist eligible, requesting governments in the fields of sanitation, nursing, hospital management, nutrition and public health, including the control of malaria, tuberculosis, typhus, and other diseases."¹

¹Ninth Report to Congress on Operation of UNRRA. Wash.: Gov't Printing Off., 1946., pp.21, 30. 2. Fifth facts, op.cit., p.34.
CHAPTER VI  PRINCIPLE FIELDS OF OPERATION

UNRRA has seven principle fields of operation—Food, Clothing, Health, Displaced Persons, Agricultural Rehabilitation, Industrial Rehabilitation and Welfare.

FOOD

One of UNRRA's main purposes has been to provide the needy of Europe and the Far East with the food relief which they needed at the conclusion to hostilities to enable them to resume a normal life and to restore their health. The value of shipments of food through September 30, 1946, totalled $985,753,000 or 7,014,234 tons.

CLOTHING

UNRRA also undertook to provide the needy with the essentials of clothing. Up to September 30, 1946, UNRRA had shipped $350,851,000 worth of clothing, textiles and footwear to liberated areas, amounting to 431,807 tons.

HEALTH

"UNRRA provides medical officers and technical experts to assist eligible, requesting governments in the fields of sanitation, nursing, hospital management, nutrition and public health, including the control of malaria, tuberculosis, typhus, and other diseases."

GOOD

One of the major issues that need to be addressed is the need for proper nutrition. Even with the latest advances in health and nutrition, many individuals fail to meet their daily nutritional requirements. To ensure a healthy lifestyle, it is crucial to include a balance of various food groups in the diet. This can be achieved by choosing a variety of foods from all the major food groups.

Clothing

Another important aspect of maintaining health is the need for proper clothing. It is essential to wear clothing that is appropriate for the weather and the activity. This can help prevent discomfort and injury.

Health

Healthcare professionals stress the importance of maintaining good health. This involves regular check-ups, a balanced diet, and regular exercise. It is also important to seek medical attention if any health issues arise.

Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer of New York, director for nine years of the Rockefeller Foundations' International Health Division, has served as the director of UNRRA's health division. Miss Lillian J. Johnston of White Plains, New York, Commissioned as Nurse officer in the U.S. Public Health Service, was appointed in 1945 as the chief nurse of the health division. Her duties were responsibility for the qualification standards to be used in the recruitment of all American and Canadian nurses for UNRRA, assist the European regional office to obtain competent French and other European nurses, and maintain contact with other organizations relative to nursing on an international scale.

UNRRA's health division has been deeply concerned with preventive medicine. The Montreal session adopted "resolutions approving drafts of emergency, international sanitary conventions to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases during the mass return of millions of 'displaced' persons. . . ."


The drafts of the two conventions were submitted to member Governments for comment, after which the UNRRA health

of the Research and Development, Information, Research Division.

We are aware of thecision of A.R.C.'s' Health Division, the
inherent characteristics of which influence the work of the National
Directorate. In this analysis of the importance of the Health Service
and its participation in I.H.S. as part of the health care pro-
Figure 14: Description or Figure 15: Description of the Health Service

...to be used in the provision of all American and Care-

given by the National Health Service Office...

...to ensure coordination between the various governmental services and

...on or Informational Services.

...on or Informational Services.

...on or Informational Services.

...on or Informational Services.

...on or Informational Services.

...on or Informational Services.

...on or Informational Services.

...on or Informational Services.

...on or Informational Services.

...on or Informational Services.

...on or Informational Services.
division prepared the final drafts for signature. The conventions were to be administered by the Director General during the emergency period, until the International Office of Public Health could resume full operations.

The Emergency Conventions required "all signatory Governments to report all epidemic diseases to UNRRA. It was expected that assembly centers would be set up where 'displaced' persons would be vaccinated and put through other medical procedures after being registered and identified."4

At the Atlantic City Council Meeting in March, 1946, "it was voted to extend the international sanitary agreements until a new UNO health organization could be established. Should UNRRA end before that time, however, this work of gathering and publishing international health information would go to the health office of the old League of Nations in Paris."6

The Resolution (No. 85) read as follows: 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.7

5. The International Office of Public Health was created by an agreement signed at Rome on Dec. 9, 1907. It could no longer be maintained after the fall of France. See Chapter XI.
6. NYT, March 24, 1946, p. 16.
Twice each month UNRRA has published an *Epidemiological Information Bulletin*, widely read by doctors and public health authorities.

In May, 1945, Major General Warren Draper, Deputy Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service and Chief of Allied Supreme Headquarters' military government public health branch, said that the health of Europe was better than was generally supposed, and was even approaching peace time norms. He quoted the following mortality statistics by the French National Institute of Public Health:

Table II

**MORTALITY IN FRANCE, BELGIUM AND UNITED STATES**

Mortality (All Causes) per 1,000 Population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>15.5</td>
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<td>1940</td>
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<td>1941</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>14.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>14.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>15.4*</td>
<td>....</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infant Mortality per 1,000 births:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>73</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
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<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>62.1*</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Paris only.

In November, 1945, Dr. G. Stuart, chief of the Epidemic Control Branch of the Health Division of the UNRRA, submitted

TABLE II

MULTIPLIERS AND DIVISORS FOR U.P.W.

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<thead>
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<th>Base 0.01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>9</td>
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</tr>
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**Import Multiples for U.P.W.**

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"Outbreaks of disease in Europe have been checked so well that no communicable disease is sufficiently prevalent there as to constitute a menace to international health."

Smallpox—Largely vaccinated out of Europe and prevalent only in Italy.

Louse-Borne Typhus—Virtually eliminated from American and British occupied zones, where DDT quickly overcame serious outbreaks last spring. Black spots are eastern and southern Slovakia, northern Hungary, Croatia, Carpathian Russia, Poland, Rumania, Bessarabia, and Bucovina. Less serious conditions are reported from Bulgaria and Greece. The disease can be held in check by an intensive program of DDT dusting.

Subonic Plague—Only in Malta, though the threat to other parts continues so long as areas in the Suez Canal, North Africa and Palestine remain plague-infested.

Diptheria—Incidence still high in several western European countries, especially Germany.

Typhoid Fever—Greatly increased in many countries. Incidence in Germany is thirty times the normal rate in September.

Tuberculosis—Number of cases greatly increased in many continental countries.

Syphilis—3 to 9 fold increase reported in most countries and a 20-fold increase in Germany. Progress made in 20 years of V.D. control has been virtually wiped out by war years in Europe.

Malaria—The leading cause of illness in much of the Mediterranean basin, it has assumed epidemic proportions in Greece. Plans for spraying marshland areas with DDT from specially equipped planes, however, are expected to cut the risks of malaria or eliminate it entirely in Greece within a year.

Up to September 30, 1946, UNRRA had shipped to liberated areas a total of $57,146,000 worth of medical and sanitation supplies, or 69,113 tons.12

10. NYT, Nov. 27, 1945, p. 7.
Proposals for the introduction of water pumps are under consideration by the government. This is to ensure a steady flow of water to all parts of the country. The minister of water resources has already approved the project and is awaiting the final report from the engineers. The project is expected to be completed within the next fiscal year. The government is also considering the construction of new dams to increase the water supply for irrigation and domestic use. The construction of these dams is expected to start in the next financial year.

In the meantime, the government is deploying the available resources to meet the current water needs. The Ministry of Water Resources has initiated a program to upgrade the existing water supply systems in rural areas. The program includes the construction of new water tanks, pipelines, and wells. The government is also encouraging the use of water-saving technologies and methods to conserve water.

The government is also collaborating with international organizations to increase the availability of water resources. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has already approved a loan to support the water supply project. The loan is expected to be disbursed in the next quarter.

In conclusion, the government is committed to ensuring a steady flow of water to all parts of the country. The project is expected to be completed within the next fiscal year, and the government is also exploring other options to increase the availability of water resources.
DISPLACED PERSONS

In 1944 there were four groups of stateless persons who would have to be handled by some intergovernmental agency:

1. From World War I—500,000.
2. From the inter-war years—120,000.
3. Uprooted by Axis dictator and still within reach of help—200,000.
4. Potential wanderers who were still under the shadow of the swastika.

The scope of the problem is best revealed by an examination of Figure 5. It was estimated that there would be between 20 and 30 million displaced persons after the war.

In Africa the difficulty of handling refugees was lessened by the establishment of mixed commissions, made up of American, British and French representatives. Each of the internment camps in North Africa, outside of Tunisia, had such a commission. By August 22, 1944, UNRRA camps in North Africa and Syria housed approximately 40,000 refugees, principally from Yugoslavia and Greece.

Repatriation of displaced persons was discussed by the first UNRRA session in 1943. It was planned that the work and recommendations of the advisory committee of the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements would be absorbed by UNRRA. "The committee's policy of repatriation of all peoples, which with the establishment of UNRRA became its recommendation to the agency, is this:

In view of the apparent lack of adequate agricultural personnel available to the joint DIPAC, it is proposed that the USFIR appointment of the "Joint Committee's" representative of the "World Food Council" should be made to the Committee of Foreign Agriculture, for which purpose the "Joint Committee's" representative of the "World Food Council" would be acceptable.

The Committee's policy of representation of all nations is maintained by the appointment of a "Joint Committee's" representative of the "World Food Council".
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<th>France, Spain + North Africa</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
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Note: The quantities and prices are approximate and subject to change.
1. To collect and disseminate in the proper quarters information on the numbers, location and conditions of displaced populations.

2. To issue preliminary instructions to civilian displaced persons through the radio or by other means.

3. To obtain agreement on a unified system of health certificates and preliminary identity papers for displaced persons in transit.

4. To send missions authorized to take the necessary measures to countries in which alien displaced populations are or are believed to be situated.

5. To negotiate with the authorities in such countries or in the countries of origin of displaced populations.

6. To arrange with any European international transport authority and with authorities in countries of transit for the transport of displaced populations.

7. To arrange with UNRRA for the requirements of displaced persons, including food, clothing, temporary housing and medical supplies.  

The Council agreed that UNRRA was to work with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, an organization which was concerned with "long-term refugees," while UNRRA would handle "short term" refugees. UNRRA would provide food, clothing and medical supplies, and deal with such problems as education and repatriation. The Intergovernmental Committee, on the other hand, was more concerned with such problems as nationality status, identity papers, travel documents, employment, etc.

The Council subcommittee on repatriation of displaced persons adopted an amendment that UNRRA should not return any Germans who had been forcibly settled in the homes of Jews and other natives of occupied countries to their homes without the prior consent of the government concerned. The subcommittee adopted another report authorizing aid to

16. See Chapter III.  
19. NYT, Nov. 25, 1943, p. 31.
To release and disseminate information to the public, and to
information on the needs, location, and conditions
of the population living in the area.
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refugees who were driven out of their native countries by Hitler before the war. In the Middle East, UNRRA worked in close cooperation with the Middle East Relief and Refugee Association in the handling of refugees. The MERRA, a division of the British Ministry of State, was established in June, 1942, with headquarters at Cairo. In January, 1944, it was announced by MERRA "that 33,000 Poles and at least 12,000 Greeks had come under its jurisdiction since the winter of 1942, when the first group of Greek refugees came from Aegean islands through Turkey to Syria.

"The MERRA had enjoyed close cooperation from the Greek and Polish Governments in transferring refugees. Important assistance has been given by the Egyptian, Iranian, Syrian, Lebanese and Turkish Governments. Also assisting have been the Polish, Greek and American Red Cross in addition to the Egyptian Red Crescent." Early in the spring of 1944 the MERRA was absorbed by UNRRA. On the 14th of March, 1945, Cairo ceased to be the headquarters of UNRRA's Balkan Mission, which was superseded by the smaller Middle East Mission to deal with the care and repatriation of refugees still there. The Balkan sections moved into the respective countries to work there.

On the 28th of July, 1944, the European committee of the UNRRA sent to all the Allied Governments a draft multi-
In the middle years, the problem of close cooperation with other nations was felt and remained troublesome in the formation of leagues. The problem's seriousness was appreciated in the early 1930s, with the outbreak of Europe's conflict in 1939. To prevent the spread of conflict, an international coalition was formed. Under the leadership of the United States, the Four Powers, including the United States, China, the United Kingdom, and France, worked together to preserve the peace and prevent the spread of conflict.

The United States played a crucial role in the formation of the coalition. The United States, with its vast resources and military capabilities, was determined to prevent the spread of conflict. The Four Powers worked together to impose economic sanctions and diplomatic pressure on the aggressors, and to coordinate their efforts to ensure the security of their nations.

In the end, the coalition was successful in preventing the spread of conflict. The United States and its allies worked together to ensure the security of their nations and to protect the peace. Their efforts were rewarded with the signing of the United Nations Charter, which established the United Nations as an organization to maintain world peace and security.

On the 24th of July, 1941, the United Nations was founded. The United Nations is a global organization established to promote international cooperation and to maintain world peace. Its members are committed to the principles of the United Nations Charter, which include the promotion of peace, security, and international cooperation. The United Nations is an important institution in the world today, and its role continues to be crucial in the promotion of peace and security.
lateral agreement to govern the repatriation of the 20 or 30 million displaced persons in Europe. The multilateral proposal was drafted by the technical subcommittee on displaced persons, and will await the signature of all the United Nations affected. The agreement was not accepted that year. The problem was so complicated a one that no solution was easy. Even the method of approach was contested. Russia and Czechoslovakia preferred that the refugee situation be handled by bilateral rather than multilateral agreements.

Under the clauses of the proposed agreement, the United Nations would consent:

1. To urge the displaced not to seek their own way back home.
2. To treat them on the same footing as their own nationals in the matter of repatriation, food and medical care.
3. To register them on UNRRA registration forms and provide them with other identification documents.
4. To give them shelter and, if necessary, work.
5. To grant freedom of transit to convoys of the home- ward bound through their territories.
6. To canalize and regulate at the frontiers the unorganized return of the displaced.
7. To admit approved UNRRA missions.

According to Thomas Cooley, the deputy director of UNRRA's displaced persons division:

Negotiations are under way to supplement the proposals with unilateral agreements between UNRRA and individual countries giving detailed methods of cooperation between military authorities, UNRRA and these nations.

Health considerations alone . . . would preclude an every-nation-for-itself as well as an every-person-for-himself return of expatriates.

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If sufficient interest develops to continue the
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member states.
Among other reasons... why this problem is one for United Nations handling were: Necessity for some of the returning persons to cross several borders; establishment of priorities in returns so that skilled workers can go where they are most needed but not at the expense of crippling an assembly center where their work is valuable; the guarding against favoritism or arbitrary discrimination in returns."

At Montreal, in September, 1944, the Council authorized UNRRA to return to their homes enemy nationals who had been "intruded" into Allied territory and to handle repatriation of displaced persons who had made their way to non-invaded countries of the United Nations. UNRRA was to deal with groups, and not with individuals. Assistance was to be given only to those actually in need.27

The biggest refugee problem was in Germany. In February, 1945, UNRRA made an agreement with Eisenhower under which UNRRA teams were to help the Allied military authorities in the care of displaced persons. Here, too, as in the furnishing of food and relief supplies, UNRRA was to be subordinated to the Allied armies rather than to serve independently as the representative of all the United Nations. In other areas, too, UNRRA was being sidestepped. In Yugoslavia and Greece, it was claimed that the army was using relief for political purposes. Russia made plans to attend to the repatriation of her own displaced nationals.27 France in 1944 refused to ask for UNRRA help in the handling of refugees because of sensitiveness regarding the non-recognition of the Provisional Government. Yet she lacked sup-

---
plies, shelter and transportation to handle the problem herself.²⁹

In February, 1945, 2,000 UNRRA representatives went to France on standby orders for moving into Germany to handle the displaced persons.³⁰ UNRRA Assembly centers were to be established at points in occupied Germany, and displaced persons were to be brought to them for identification and questioning. They would undergo medical examinations to prevent the spread of disease. After the program began, many of the workers were recruited from among the displaced persons themselves.³¹ In April it was announced that especially qualified U.S. military personnel could be released from active duty for employment in the displaced persons work of UNRRA.³²

The rapid gains of the Army in Germany found UNRRA quite unprepared. In April, 73 assembly centers had been established, but 450 were needed.³³ One reason for the delay was the holding up of equipment on docks in the United Kingdom.³⁴ But by the 20th of May, more than 500 assembly centers were established in Germany, France and Belgium.

By the end of September the number of displaced persons in Germany had been reduced from 6,500,000 to 1,380,000. The following had been repatriated: French 1,510,000; USSR 2,000,000; Netherlands, 270,000; Belgians and Luxembourgers 300,000; Czechs 135,000; Yugoslavs 204,000; Ital-

ians 525,000. There were still remaining in 900 camps: 325,000 Poles, 90,000 Hungarians and 30,000 Jews.35

By December, 1945, there were still 750,000 persons in Germany awaiting repatriation. During the winter UNRRA opened an employment program for them. Covering all UNRRA assembly centers and camps, it was to "include training projects to restore lost skills and to provide trades for youth through instruction in machine shops, shoe repair shops, sewing rooms and in carpentry and wood-work classrooms."

At Atlantic City, in March, 1946, the Council maintained the principle that UNRRA has a right to care for displaced persons without the consent of their governments, as insisted upon by the United States and Great Britain and in opposition to the stand taken by Russia. The Council, however, did set up procedures to facilitate repatriation as demanded by Russia and her orbit. The Administration was directed to:

(A) remove any handicaps to repatriation in the assembly centers;
(B) make available maximum facilities and personnel for repatriation;
(C) to complete registration of displaced persons and compile data on their skills and employment qualifications to be reported to repatriation and resettlement agencies.
(D) to make reports every two months to the Central Committee on the problems and progress of repatriation;
(E) to ascertain which of the displaced persons receiving UNRRA aid wish to be repatriated.37

In October, 1946, it was announced by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees that fifteen nations had signed

an agreement by which the world's displaced persons would be eligible on January 15 for a "travel document", carrying many advantages of a passport. It will "give its owner the right to return to the country in which it was issued at any time during its validity." That provision was necessary for many refugees had been reluctant to leave their present haven to seek for a permanent home.

There were many political questions involved in the refugee problem. UNRRA was accused of sheltering persons known to be undriendly to existing regimes in their native countries. It was contended that the Zionists were fostering an attitude of not wanting to go back to native lands. The very complexity of the whole problem made it a difficult one to solve. No answer has yet been found. More recent events in the refugee situation have been reviewed in Chapter XI.

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

Besides merely providing temporary relief, in the form of food and clothing, and temporary service for health, welfare and displaced persons, UNRRA had the additional task of rehabilitating the devastated countries of the world. Long range reconstruction was outside the scope of UNRRA. But it was necessary to devote some energy to building up the basic economy of the occupied lands. Lehman always insisted that the basic policy of UNRRA was to "help others

help themselves." That meant that soil had to be fertilized, agricultural machinery and seeds had to be obtained, trained technicians were necessary to help the farmers in producing ample harvests so that eventually they might meet their own needs. Up to September 30, 1946, $132,828,000 had been devoted to agricultural rehabilitation, or 1,722,363 tons.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

The scope of UNRRA's industrial rehabilitation program may best be presented by an excerpt from an UNRRA report published in September, 1946:

"... as of the close of the last quarter, June 30, a total of $230,000,000 in machinery and materials for industrial rehabilitation had been shipped overseas, as compared with $784,532,000 in food, $306,252,000 in clothing and footwear, $134,654,000 in agriculture rehabilitation supplies, $66,527,000 in medical and sanitation supplies and $132,504,000 in unclassified military surpluses.

"By categories, UNRRA has sent in its industrial rehabilitation program 359,037 long tons of transporta-
tion and telecommunication equipment valued at $145,355,267; 7,388 tons of public utilities equipment, valued at $2,079,031; 15,556 tons of building industry supplies and equipment, valued at $3,573,091; 6,259 tons of mining and quarrying equipment, valued at $3,517,537.

"Also equipment for the machine-repair industry, 12,357 long tons, valued at $15,191,960; fuels and lubricants, 3,664,921 long tons, valued at $1,796,700; miscellaneous consumer goods, 5421 long tons, valued at $1,907,264; materials, chemicals and engineering stores, 261,752 long tons; valued at $43,501,975; other unspecified shipments, 12,975 long tons, valued at $7,042,026.

"By countries, Poland led in the amount of industrial supplies received, $62,444,000 worth. Yugo-
slavia came second with shipments totaling $52,891,000.

INTEGRAL INTEGRATION

The scope of INTEGRAL INTEGRATION Integration Program

was to be decreased by an expected 10% in
the coming year...
China, which has had port-clearance troubles, was third with a $49,684,000 total; Czechoslovakia, fourth, with a $36,973,000, and Italy fifth with $32,913,000.

"Other countries received industrial supplies to the following values: Greece, $24,235,000; the Ukraine, $6,361,000; White Russia, $4,222,000; Albania, $2,143,000; Austria, $1,784,000. A scattering of small countries received amounts ranging in value from $5,000 for San Marino to $221,000 for Finland."

Up to September 30, 1946, $350,045,000 worth of industrial rehabilitation supplies had been shipped overseas, or 6,905,129 tons."

WELFARE

On the 30th of January, 1944, Lehman appointed Miss Mary Agnes Craig McGeach as Chief of the Welfare Division of UNRRA. According to Miss McGeachy:

"There are a number of things the enemy has left us as problems: disrupted transportation, upset production, economic resources drained. Yet his chief aim was not really to ruin material things which he might possibly be able to use for himself. He wanted to destroy people and disorganize human relationships. To disband an orphanage and send the nuns away was a typical triumph in such disorganizing.

In addition to the overall problem of relief, we will have other special things to do. One is to take care of the mothers and babies. Another is to fit again into community living young people, homeless, fugitive, even unidentified."

"Welfare services are designed to meet the needs of handicapped people unable to make their own way. Some of these, such as the sick, disabled or unemployed, are unable to buy needed supplies; others, such as homeless or orphaned children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and aged or physically handicapped persons need special help for their particular cond-

tions. UNRRA welfare officers attached to country missions perform a wide variety of services, ranging from help in the distribution of food, clothing, and household supplies, to assistance in regard to emergency housing, children's nurseries, and occupational training. UNRRA has supplied equipment for milk kitchens, day nurseries, children's hostels, and child welfare centers. 

UNRRA was to cooperate with private welfare agencies and with the welfare agencies of the government in the area to receive relief. "Through the President's War Relief Control Board, Miss McGeachy was put in touch with the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, organized ... by societies interested in foreign service. . . . This group set up a committee to work with UNRRA in setting up professional standards for personnel."

In March, 1946, UNRRA released a report on aid to children. In Poland there were 500,000 homeless children; Yugoslavia, 500,000; Greece, 50,000 to 60,000; Albania, 4,000; Czechoslovakia, no total report, but more than 50,000 in eastern Slovakia alone. UNRRA sent them basic supplies of food, clothing, shoes, beds and blankets. A camping program was established.

The war caused stunted growth, scabies from a lack of soap, and tuberculosis. "40% of 70,000 school children tested in Prague were found to have lung disorders. Greek incidence increased by 4½ times. . . . In Italy and Yugoslavia the rate doubled."

A Central Tracing Bureau was set up by Miss Dorothy de

44. Fifty Facts, op. cit., p. 30. 45. NYT, April 15, 1944, p. 8. 46. NYT, March 10, 1946, p. 16.
MRRA was to cooperate with private weather services and
with the Department of the Interior in the work to

"improve the forecasting and 

..."

"hobby, weather

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that time and a cooperation to work with MRRA in 

In March 1948, MRRA received a letter on the to

application. In many cases, we have 50,000 to 200,000 applicants.

Coastal areas, 50,000 to 100,000; Arid areas, 50,000.

Coastal areas, to coastal areas, but more than 50,000.

MRRA sent them news updates to

some places, some places, and cooperate in 

..."
la Pole in New York City. A staff of more than 100, using 20 languages, handled 5,000 inquiries a day, tracing the identity of children.

We have now completed our survey of the seven fields of operation of UNRRA. Let us go on to analyze the step by step procedure by which needs are met.
In order to New York City, a part of more than 100,000,000

In my name, presented 500,000,000 shares for reopening the

City of Philadelphia,

We have your complete and entire all the seven

of operation of U.S.I. If not to go on to execute the step

by secret acquaintance by which needs the merit.
CHAPTER VII HOW NEEDS ARE MET

PROCEDURE IN DETERMINING NEEDS

Early in the life of UNRRA, estimates of needs were being worked out "by taking the normal population and production of a given area, along with its normal imports, and correcting the totals in the light of information as to shifts in population by the Nazis, executions and deaths from privation, and destruction of transport and production facilities." 1

After actual liberation the task became a little more simple. "The Bureau of Supply goes on an exploratory errand among all claimants, surveys the needs of each and reports to the Program Planning Branch of UNRRA. The Division of Country Programs then works out the lists, which as submitted to the Central Committee. A subcommittee works over these making such changes as it deems best, and the Central Committee makes the ultimate decisions." 2

There are four steps in the determination of needs:

1. UNRRA sets up a standard of relief and rehabilitation supplies to be met for the people in all liberated lands.
2. The local resources of each country are considered.
3. It is determined how much the local resources fall short of the standard.
4. The claims of countries where the standards are not met have priority. 3

At Montreal, the Council resolved that the Director Gen-

eral should give "special weight and urgency" to the needs of countries which have suffered the most damage as a result of the war and who have carried on the most "active" resistance to the enemy. This provision was the result of a compromise with Russia.

THE COMBINED BOARDS

The relation of UNRRA with the Combined Boards, which recommend allocations of goods in short supply among the various claimant groups for liberated areas, the military, lend-lease and mutual aid, UNRRA and Allied governments with foreign exchange assets, is governed by Council Resolution 1:

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 overall 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.

the application of UMRB with the company's ability to support more the efficient allocation of resources into the organization's areas of emphasis with the least-possible budget size. PRMRB and Alternativesyat, with

...
IMPORTANT RELIEF AND REHABILITATION NEEDS ARE MET BY

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<td>having foreign exchange assets with supplies for which they pay</td>
<td>with funds and supplies contributed by member governments*</td>
<td>voluntary agencies* private contributions neutral nonmember governments with money, supplies, services</td>
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*To provide liberated member governments lacking necessary foreign exchange with supplies and services they could not otherwise acquire.

**Voluntary agencies work in cooperation with UNRRA in areas where UNRRA is operating, in accordance with agreement between UNRRA and the agencies.

HOW UNRRA ASSEMBLES SUPPLIES

UNRRA receives from liberated countries estimates of their relief supply needs. On the basis of these estimates UNRRA presents over-all estimates of total supply requirements for relief and rehabilitation to the Combined Boards which are concerned with world stocks of commodities in short supply and grant allocations to claimant groups including military, Lend Lease, self-financing liberated countries and UNRRA for relief and rehabilitation supplies.

Supplies allocated to UNRRA are procured through Procurement Agencies of Supplying Countries such as Foreign Economic Administration in the United States.

Supplies procured by UNRRA will be shipped in space allocated by appropriate intergovernmental agencies.
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To provide better welfare to members of voluntary welfare organizations, the following steps are recommended:
1. **Voluntary welfare work in co-operation with UNRAA**
2. **Joint financial assistance**
3. **Joint management of welfare funds**
4. **Joint publicity**

**How UNRAA AIDING SUPPLIES**

The supplies are distributed to those who are eligible.

- The supplies are available to those who meet certain conditions.
- The supplies are distributed at regular intervals.
- The supplies are provided on a regular basis.
- The supplies are distributed in a timely manner.

**Supply Allocation**

- Allocation based on need and capacity.
- Allocation based on availability.
- Allocation based on need and capacity.
- Allocation based on availability.

**Supply Distribution**

- Supplies distributed to UNRAA and the beneficiary organization.
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- Supplies distributed to UNRAA and the beneficiary organization.
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 . . . 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.

... the Director General . . . will make use wherever possible of the established national agencies concerned with the procurement, handling, storage, and transport of supplies. 7

Resolution 17 stipulated that all countries, even those who possessed foreign exchange and thus didn't require UNRRA aid, were to submit estimates of their requirements to the Combined Boards, keeping the UNRRA informed, in order that supplies would be distributed according to the greatest need. 8

PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES

In September, 1943, President Roosevelt announced the creation of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration to centralize the activities formerly carried on by the Offices of Lend-Lease Administration, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation and Economic Warfare. Leo T. Crowley, the Director of the Office of Economic Warfare, became the Foreign Econ-

omic Administrator. "By Executive Order 9453, dated July 6, 1944, the President directed the Foreign Economic Administrator to exercise the authority which had been vested by the Congress in the President [regarding UNRRA]. At the same time, the President addressed a letter to the Foreign Economic Administrator directing him, at UNRRA's request, to provide supplies and services for the relief of the victims of war in accordance with the UNRRA agreement, Council Resolutions, and the applicable laws of the United States, so long as such requests do not unduly dislocate the other supply programs with which FEA is concerned."

"All food made available to Allied representatives comes under the WFA allocation procedure, under which the total food supplies of the United States are divided among the civilians, armed forces, allies and other groups.""

Thus in the United States, purchases for UNRRA were made through the Foreign Economic Administration, the Department of Agriculture and Treasury Procurement. In Canada such purchases were made through the Mutual Aid Board; in England, through the Ministry of Food; and in Brazil, through a three-man ad hoc commission.

In September, 1945, the UNRRA functions of the Foreign Economic Administration were transferred to the State Department, and the Foreign Economic Administration was abolished.
One source of supply for the United States was the military surpluses remaining at the end of hostilities. UNRRA was able to obtain prior lien upon such stockpiles.

The supply situation was always very tight, and was one of the biggest problems that UNRRA confronted. In the spring of 1945, President Truman sent Judge Samuel Il Rosenman to Europe on a relief mission. Upon his return, Truman implemented his recommendations for civilian relief to liberated countries of northwest Europe by directing four Government agencies to grant priorities for supplies for relief--the War Production Board, the War Food Administration, the Solid Fuels Administration and the Foreign Shipment Committee.

In December, 1944, Richard Law, the British Minister of State, and a small group of British shipping and supply experts visited the United States to discuss with the Secretary of State Stettinius and other officials of the State Department and UNRRA, "to see whether the flow of relief supplies to Northwest Europe, Italy and Greece can be increased without interfering with the military supply schedule agreed upon by" Roosevelt and Churchill and the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

From May to July, 1945, three members from the House Committee on Agriculture toured the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden. Their findings urged that the United States should unify the military

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The evidence of supply for our defence forces is not yet sufficient. We have made efforts to obtain from your government, as we have also from the United States, the necessary supplies to meet our needs. However, the demands of our war effort have been greater than anticipated, and we are now looking towards other sources. The United States has promised us additional supplies, and we are also exploring other avenues of obtaining the necessary items.

In December, 1941, the Secretary of the Ministry of War, the Minister of Empire Supply, and the Supply Minister of the Ministry of Munitions and Supply, held a meeting to discuss the United States' ability to supply the necessary items. Due to the demands of the war, the United States and the United Kingdom are also exploring other avenues of obtaining the necessary supplies. We are working closely with our allies to ensure that our defence forces are adequately supplied.

I have also been in touch with the Home Committee of the Allied Military Authorities to discuss the need for additional supplies. We understand that the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Russia, Portugal, and Japan have all agreed to supply the necessary items. We are confident that we will be able to meet the needs of our forces.
and civilian authority regarding food and that she should join the FAO."

It was always difficult to get supplies without cutting into the needs of the United States, both civilian and military. But, in the words of Lehman, "the supplies that flow through UNRRA's pipeline, in short, represent the margin between life and death for the peoples of these nations--but, the margin that alone can forestall what otherwise will be inevitable human suffering and economic and political chaos." 17

Table IV depicts for us from what countries and in what amounts supplies for UNRRA have been procured.

PAYMENT FOR SUPPLIES

Supplies were to be sold to the countries with foreign exchange to pay for them.

"When a member government considers that it is not in a position to pay for supplies and services, it submits a statement of its financial situation to an appropriate subcommittee of the Council's Committee on Supplies, the function of which is to advise regarding that country's ability to meet its relief and rehabilitation costs in suitable means of foreign exchange. In the case of the Greek Government, for example, such a subcommittee was established, and it advised the Director General that Greece should be given relief and rehabilitation assistance for a limited period without payment in foreign exchange, subject to further examination of Greece's foreign exchange at a later date." 18

Countries unable to pay would give to UNRRA the proceeds from the sale of supplies. In some cases local exchange was accepted. The country receiving aid paid the costs of dis-

any critical equipment, operating tools, and other supplies.

The supply situation is quite difficult to get supplies, especially critical ones. The needs of the various projects, training, and supplies are high.

It's important to keep the proper balances of supplies and maintain the margins. The supply of critical equipment is essential for the success of these projects.

The margin per item is not always clear. The margin per item can be a significant factor in the overall success of these projects.

Table 1 shows the item and the margin per item.

In summary, supplies, tools, and critical equipment are crucial for the success of these projects.
Table IV


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value of Supplies Procured (In U.S. dollar equivalents)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>$21,706,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>$74,451,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgian Congo</td>
<td>$523,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>$1,406,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>$28,558,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>$209,689,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>$6,238,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>$133,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>$33,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>$5,065,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>$509,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>$15,209,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Repub.</td>
<td>$833,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Guiana</td>
<td>$181,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>$102,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Indo-China</td>
<td>$3,273,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French North Afr.</td>
<td>$3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>$11,616,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>$549,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>$17,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>$19,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>$2,412,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>$22,739,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>$384,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>$1,038,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>$255,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>$6,041,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>$16,317,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>$13,355,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$3,368,389,310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>345,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>234,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>123,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>456,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>567,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table represents the total population of various countries.*
tributing the supplies within the country.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

Council Resolution No. 7 governed the distribution of relief supplies. Supplies were "at no time" to 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."

"In general" the responsibility for distribution should be borne "by the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in that area."

UNRRA was to have observers there, however. Distribution should be so conducted "that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities" and should take place under effective rationing and price controls. That regulation was an attempt to avoid black markets, but there have been several rumors, chiefly from Yugoslavia and China, that UNRRA goods were found on the black market. Insufficient reliable data is yet available to prove that point.

The United States strongly objected to the fact that several of the countries in Eastern Europe clamped a tight censorship upon all UNRRA activity there. So, the last United States appropriation to UNRRA specified that "a reasonable number" of accredited press representatives must be permitted to report on the agency's operations without

19. Dean, loc. cit., p. 263.
THE DISTRIBUTION OF MERITOS

The concept of 'merit' and the principle of 'meritocracy' are based on the idea of rewarding individuals for their qualities, efforts, and achievements. The distribution of merit is often associated with meritocracy, where positions and rewards are allocated based on merit rather than other factors.

In general, the concept of meritocracy is based on the idea that people who work hard and are dedicated to achieving success should be rewarded. This principle is often reflected in the way organizations and societies structure their systems of reward and recognition.

Meritocracy can be seen in many different contexts, from education to business. In schools, for example, students are often奖励 for their academic achievements, while in the workplace, employees are recognized for their contributions to the company.

As a result, meritocracy is often seen as a way to create a fair and just society, where individuals are judged by their abilities and efforts rather than by their social status, wealth, or connections.

However, the concept of meritocracy is also subject to criticism, as it can be used to exclude or harm marginalized groups. Therefore, it is important to consider the potential limitations and biases of merit-based systems and to work towards more equitable and inclusive approaches to reward and recognition.
censorship restrictions.

In reply to that the Soviet Charge d'Affaires wrote to the State Department that "representatives of the American press and radio in the territories of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Byelo-Russian Soviet Socialist Republic should be guided by the rules in effect in all the territory of the USSR and for that reason the establishment of any special rules regulating the activities of representatives of the American press and radio... is not contemplated.

In spite of the Soviet objection, however, it does seem as if freedom of the press is a reasonable qualification for the granting of American dollars.

We have now seen how UNRRA was founded, how it is organized, its fields of operation and how needs are met. But the organization was established for a purpose. Exactly what has UNRRA accomplished?

20. See Chapter V.
In reply to your letter of February 1, 19...
Figure 5**

44 Member Governments
UNRRA
may receive requests for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relief Supplies</th>
<th>Relief Services</th>
<th>Rehabilitation Supplies and Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>displaced persons</td>
<td>Such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery and spare parts, transport and appropriate technical services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothing</td>
<td>health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medical items</td>
<td>welfare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

from

Civilian Government authorities of liberated areas*

*During military period in countries unable to pay for supplies UNRRA personnel in liaison with military authorities survey actual needs and on that basis submit estimates of requirements.

THERE REQUESTS ARE MET THROUGH
UNRRA
by Supplies Secured From
Uninvaded Countries and from some Liberated Countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

is carried out in liberated areas by local or national authorities pursuant to UNRRA principle of equitable distribution to all classes regardless of race, religion or politics. Proceeds of sales of supplies by member governments of liberated areas will become available to UNRRA in local currencies for further relief and rehabilitation work.

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CHAPTER VIII  
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF UNRRA

THE MILITARY PERIOD

In order not to interfere with the conduct of hostilities, it was planned that the Army should administer civilian relief in the liberated areas for the first six months after invasion. After that time the responsibility for relief would fall upon the local government of the area, which then could invite the aid of UNRRA if such aid were needed. In July, 1944, it was becoming clear that the Army planned to administer relief in France and western Europe, saving UNRRA funds for Poland, Greece and the Balkans, which lacked foreign funds, and for the transfer of displaced persons and the improvement of public health.

The transition period was difficult. Often there was considerable delay in effecting the transfer from the Army to UNRRA. But by January, 1946, Truman was able to announce:

"Improvements in the European economy during 1945 have made it possible for our military authorities to relinquish to governments of all liberated areas, or to the UNRRA, the responsibility for the provision of food and other civilian relief supplies. The Army's responsibilities in Europe extend now only to our zones of occupation in Germany and Austria and to two small areas in northern Italy."

2. Truman, Text of Message on the State of the Union and Transmitting the Budget. NYT, Jan. 22, 1946., p. 16.
CHAPTER VII: THE MILITARY POLICY

In order not to interfere with the control of hostilities, the first step is to ensure that the Army is ready to fight when called upon. After that, the line of communication must be established and all necessary arrangements made for the effective operation of the Army. The necessary facilities will have to be provided at the outset of the war and the necessary personnel trained to carry out the operations. The establishment of military bases and the training of personnel must be carried out with the utmost speed and efficiency. The government must be prepared to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful conduct of the war.
TERRITORIES RECEIVING RELIEF

On the first of April, 1945, UNRRA assumed relief responsibility in Greece. On the 15th it was extended to Yugoslavia. After VE Day, all the liberated countries in Europe could receive aid. In the third quarter of 1945, the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics were admitted to UNRRA, and became eligible for aid. Full scale aid was agreed upon for Italy, Austria, Korea and Formosa.

In 1946, relief was given to Albania, Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, the Dodecanese, Greece, Italy, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia. Limited emergency aid was extended to Finland, Hungary and the Philippines. Korea and Formosa were receiving assistance. A special program was conducted in Ethiopia, chiefly medical, welfare and transport assistance. In Germany and Austria, the UNRRA cared for the displaced persons.

"While UNRRA concentrates primarily on aiding those countries which lack foreign exchange, it is empowered to ship emergency supplies wherever they may be required to tide a region over an immediate difficulty. On this basis, UNRRA in 1945 sent emergency supplies to areas in Normandy which had been particularly devastated as a result of the Allied invasion. Emergency supplies of food and medicines have also gone to the hard-hit areas of Luzon in the Philip-

THE CORDILLERA MOUNTAINS

On June 16th of 1972, the U.S. Army was ready to

maneuver in the Cordillera Mountains. The U.S. Army

had been working on the mountains for several years

preparatory to the upcoming U.S.-Chinese military

exercise. The Cordillera Mountains are strategically

important to China, who has been expanding its

military capacity in the region. The exercise was
designed to test the capabilities of both armies and

prepare for potential conflicts in the area.

In 1972, China also threw its support behind the

Philippines, acknowledging its importance as a

strategic ally. The Philippines was considered an

important staging area for U.S. military operations in

Southeast Asia.

The exercise was a major show of force for both

armies, demonstrating their readiness and

military prowess. It was an important milestone in

the relationship between the U.S. and China, as both

countries sought to establish a strong military

partnership in the region.
pines. Some $2,500,000,000 worth of goods are being shipped in 1946 to Finland to assist areas devastated by the Nazis, and $4,000,000 are going to Hungary."

1. Greece.

"After assisting the military in Greece, UNRRA took over all Greek relief operations on April 1, 1945." Earlier than that, in May, 1944, the MERRA "was absorbed by the UNRRA. "The MERRA organization... would take over general responsibility for Balkan relief and would work as an integral part of the world-wide UNRRA setup.""

The deliveries to Greece consisted mainly of foodstuffs and coal. "Other supplies included trucks, livestock, and eleven airplanes especially equipped for dusting mosquito breeding grounds with DDT. The UNRRA bread ration has been responsible for about half of the daily calory consumption of the Greek population." UNRRA also fought malaria and tuberculosis, repaired the inland transportation system and the major public utilities, especially in the Athens-Piraeus area.

By September 30, 1946, $309,656,000 worth of supplies, 2,487,071 tons, had been shipped to Greece.

2. Yugoslavia.

In Yugoslavia, UNRRA took over April 15, 1945. Before supplies could be sent in, the ports had to be repaired.

By September 30, 1946, $337,444,000 worth of supplies had

After satisfying the Affirmation to increase U.S. troop
levels to five million, Secretary of State James A. Baker said,
"The United States will continue to support the forces of
carinal freedom as they work to achieve a free, democratic
and prosperous South Africa."

The U.S. has expressed concern about the situation in South
Africa, where the government has been accused of human
rights abuses and interference in the country's electoral
process. The U.S. has also called on South Africa to release
political prisoners and end censorship.

On September 10, 1988, the U.S. announced plans to
double its military aid to South Africa, bringing the total to
$170 million.

In a statement, Secretary of State Baker said, "We are
deeply concerned about the situation in South Africa and
are committed to supporting the forces of freedom."

The U.S. has also urged the United Nations to take
action against the apartheid regime.

The text above is a summary of a letter from Secretary of
**Table V***

Estimated Value and Tonnage of Shipments to Liberated Areas from all Sources by Country of Destination, Cumulative Through September 30, 1946.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Destination</th>
<th>F.A.S. value***</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(In thousands of U.S. dollars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>$16,955</td>
<td>93,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>84,306</td>
<td>602,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byelorussian S.S.R.</td>
<td>46,198</td>
<td>1,270,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>227,203</td>
<td>114,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>207,664</td>
<td>1,233,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecanese Islands</td>
<td>3,539</td>
<td>27,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2,139</td>
<td>5,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>309,656</td>
<td>2,437,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2,349</td>
<td>5,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>247,976</td>
<td>6,506,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>. . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2,856</td>
<td>20,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>332,514</td>
<td>1,342,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of San Marino</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainian S.S.R.</td>
<td>337,444</td>
<td>333,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>32,333</td>
<td>2,072,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special projects and emergency programs**</td>
<td></td>
<td>107,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$2,045,035</td>
<td>16,723,342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Includes Displaced Persons China, Displaced Persons Germany, Drives for Contributed Clothing and Food, MERRA and North Africa Camps, Northwest Europe Emergency Program.

***Freight at shipside.
been sent to Yugoslavia, or 2,072,193 tons. Relief foods reached 7,000,000 Yugoslavians, and constituted the principal part of the diet for 3,000,000. Trucks, locomotives and railroad cars were sent. Millions were vaccinated against typhus. Medical supplies and hospital beds were distributed."

3. Dodecanese Islands.

"During December, 1945, UNRRA received a program of requirements for the Dodecanese Islands from the British Military Administration. . . . UNRRA has assumed financial responsibility for providing relief, but shipping difficulties have made it necessary for the British Military Administration to continue their own shipments until the end of March 1946."

By September 30, 1946, $3,589,000 or 27,612 tons of supplies had been shipped.


"In January, 1946, UNRRA's Central Committee authorized a limited program of aid to Hungary, following a recommendation by the Allied Control Commission there." The cost of the program was not to exceed $4,000,000. Emergency relief supplies were provided for persons in extreme need, or children and expectant and nursing mothers, and supplies for the medical and sanitation program. By September 30, 1946, $12,349,000 or 33,914 tons of supplies had been shipped.

During December, 1945, the Medical Section was engaged in preparing a program for the National Defense Education Act. The program was to be submitted to the Department of the Army for consideration and approval. The program was designed to provide educational opportunities for American citizens who had not previously had the opportunity to receive a higher education. The program was to be implemented in 1946.
5. Albania.

An agreement was signed with Albania on the first of August, 1945. By September 30, 1946, $16,955,000 or 93,363 tons of supplies had been shipped.

6. Finland.

A program of $2,500,000 was planned for Finland, to include food, clothing, household equipment, and some building materials and trucks. By September 30, 1946, $2,189,000 or 5,458 tons had been shipped.

7. Czechoslovakia.

"A formal operating agreement was signed with the Czechoslovak government in February, 1945." The chief problem was her distance from ports and the need for transportation over long overland routes. By September 30, 1946, $207,664,000 worth or 1,233,682 tons had been shipped. In turn, Czechoslovakia presented to her neighboring countries a gift of thousands of tons of sugar from her 1945 beet harvest.

8. Poland.

"A formal agreement establishing an operating mission was signed between the Polish government and UNRRA in September, 1945." Even before that, however, UNRRA had been shipping supplies to Poland. A lack of port facilities and the disruption of internal transport kept imports to a minimum for the first few months. Up to September 30, 1946,

14. Ibid., p. 23.  15. Ibid., p. 27.  16. Ibid., p. 20.  17. Ibid., p. 20.
133,514,000, or 1,842,423 tons of supplies had been sent into Poland.

9. Russia.

In London, in August, 1945, the Byelorussian (White Russian) Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic were elected to membership in the Council, and thus became eligible for UNRRA aid.

Byelorussian SSR requested aid of $61,000,000. Shipment of supplies, mostly food, began prior to the signing of the formal agreement on December 18, 1945. The mission headquarters was at Minsk.

The Ukrainian SSR requested aid of $139,000,000, mostly in food. The headquarters for this mission was in Kiev.

By September 30, 1946, $46,198,000 or 114,534 tons had been shipped to Byelorussian SSR, and $140,603,000 or 333,152 tons to the Ukraine.

10. Austria.

"In November, 1945, an UNRRA exploratory delegation went to Austria to work out an initial program of supply requirements for a period extending from March through December, 1946. This working party cooperated with the Austrian authorities and the Allied Council. Simultaneously, UNRRA took steps to meet an emergency request from the Allied Council for the shipment of supplies during January and February." 20

In the second quarter of 1943 the development of the new发
research was accelerated. Reporting and the evaluation of the
results was speeded up. The Technical Reports were returned to the Section
with a note of the date they were received. The Section
was to send a report to the Chief of

ON ACCUSATION

In November, 1943, an UMSRA evaluation was
made to ascertain to what extent an initial program of

No. 1943, the Montana mining company after the acquisition
of the UMSRA by the Allied Council of the
was conducted to meet an urgent need for the
Coastal Survey to support national security.
In April, 1946, it was announced that "as a result of an 11th hour compromise between the UNRRA and American and British Armies and the State Department, the UNRRA will begin to feed Austria this month after all. An agreement with the Austrian Government will be signed in a day or two, it is expected, under which the UNRRA will be financially and materially responsible for supplying Austria with what she needs." The armies were to turn over to UNRRA supplies for ninety days.

In Atlantic City in the spring of 1946 UNRRA adopted Resolution 91 forbidding the diversion of indigenous products out of a country supplied by the UNRRA. Russia had been accused of draining supplies out of Austria. By September 30, 1946, UNRRA had sent to Austria $84,306,000 worth of supplies, or 602,004 tons.

11. Italy.

"Major General Edgerton [American member of the Civil Affairs Committee] said that the food problem in Italy was difficult because grain shipments from northern Italy were blocked, the distribution system collapsed with the fall of the Fascist regime, transportation facilities were destroyed by the retreating Nazis, prices rose so high that some food items went beyond the reach of the poor, and lack of port facilities and shortage of ships interfered with relief operations."
In April 1940, it was announced that the United States and the American and British farmers and the State Department, in a letter to the United States, will begin to confer with the American farmers on the feasibility of a plan to feed 100,000 of the hungry. This plan will be called the "URMFA" and will employ 10,000 American farmers to supply the United States. The purpose will be to export to the URRMFA supplies for which the plan is intended.

In a letter dated 20 December 1940, the URRMFA requested the United States to supply 100,000 tons of food.

If feasible, the administration will consider a cooperative plan for the United States and the United Kingdom to export 10,000 tons of food.

The URRMFA is being considered in connection with the plan for the export of 10,000 tons of food.
There were also many refugees landing in Italy, most of them from Yugoslavia. Others were from Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, France and Greece, and were in camps in Italy where they were being cared for by the military.

Conditions in Italy were desperate. In September, 1944, the official rations were only 1,000 calories a day. North of Rome the people were getting only 700 a day. That was a far cry from the 2,000-2,600 minimum needed for health. Diseases were increasing.

But Italy, being an ex-enemy country, was ineligible for aid according to the original UNRRA agreement. Something had to be done, however. Aid would prevent chaos from developing behind the Allied lines and thus facilitate the early winning of the war. Likewise, it would check the outbreak of an epidemic. And it would also tend to avert a breakdown of government and a birth of anarchy.

So at Montreal in September, 1944, the Council adopted a resolution extending "limited aid" to Italy. "The scope of UNRRA operations in Italy, aside from epidemic control and care of Yugoslavs now in Italy, was limited to the care and return to their homes of 'displaced' Italians whom the war had forced into overcrowded cities, welfare services for children and expectant mothers, and medical and sanitary aid and supplies."

"It was provided that the military commend 'or the appropriate authority' in Italy [should] exercise such control".

To wear helmets and use seatbelts faithfully in India....

The Union Government offers tax rebates and grants in order to promote and improve road safety in India. Wherever there are public roads, they are maintained by the government. Credit is given to those who wear helmets and use seatbelts. It is also important to educate people about the importance of road safety.

The difficult situation in India with 1990 accidents a day which in a week, the people were getting only 2000. It was an absolute need for people to wear helmets and use seatbelts in India.

Diseases were increasing and still, the law was not imposed in any part of India. The helmets and seatbelts were not mandatory. The people were not using them. The government did not take any action against the operators who wore helmets and used seatbelts.

On a global scale, people do not wear helmets and are not required to wear them. As a result, India remains one of the worst countries for road safety. It is difficult to ensure that people wear helmets and use seatbelts.
over UNRRA's operation as deemed necessary. ... Lehman directed to confer with the Council's financial committee from time to time as to the ability of Italy to pay for its own relief, and Council authorization required for any UNRRA expenditure in excess of $50,000,000.

"The agency's aid to Italy, it was provided, not to constitute a precedent for operations in other enemy or ex-enemy territory.

"Food and clothing for general Italian relief were still the responsibility of the occupying military authorities."22

The formal agreement was signed on March 9, 1945, by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and Spurgeon M. Keeny, Chief of the UNRRA mission to Italy. "UNRRA would function separately from ENDSI, the distributing agency representing the Vatican, the Italian Red Cross and the Italian Government, but certain key personnel might be active in both. . . .

"In line with UNRRA policy elsewhere, the Italian Government was to match UNRRA's $50,000,000 with an equivalent. ... That meant that the Italian budget was to provide for storage, transportation and distribution costs."

"The $50,000,000. . . was budgeted over. . . one year in the hope that an average of 15,000 tons of supplies could be brought in monthly."

"The program was devised to give 1,700,000 children and 300,000 mothers an average of 750 calories of additional food daily."23

---

26. NYT, Sept. 23, 1944, p. 6. 27. NYT, March 10, 1945, p. 10.
Our national organization is the American Newspaper Association.

Our purpose is to promote the growth of journalism and to further the interests of the newspaper profession.

We believe in the importance of a strong, independent press in a free society.

Our members are dedicated to the principles of democracy and free speech.

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We encourage the development of new ideas and the exploration of controversial issues.

Our members are committed to the principles of objectivity and fairness in their reporting.

We believe in the power of the written word to inform and educate the public.

We are proud to serve as the voice of the press in America.
In London, August, 1945, it was decided that full-scale aid should be given to Italy during 1946. UNRRA took over from the military authorities on January 1. By March, 1946, UNRRA had eight regional offices, in Rome, Milan, Naples, Florence, Genoa, Padua, Sicily, and Sardinia. By September 30, 1946, UNRRA had shipped $247,976,000 worth, or 6,506,391 tons of supplies to Italy.

12. Republic of San Marino.

"An agreement was signed with the Republic of San Marino for providing medical and sanitary aid," as well as aid to displaced persons, mothers and children. By September 30, 1946, $30,000 worth and 202 tons had been shipped.


A special program was conducted in Ethiopia, chiefly medical, welfare and transport assistance. By September 30, 1946, the value of the 307 tons of shipments was $110,000.

14. Western Europe.

In Western Europe the chief task for UNRRA has been cooperating with the armed services in the care of displaced persons. The Western Powers possessed sufficient foreign exchange to finance their own relief supplies.

On February 26, 1945, however, "emergency relief to specially suffering areas in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway by the UNRRA was authorized... by a unanimous vote of the... Central Committee." UNRRA before

In response to your question regarding the different scale of efforts put forth in various regions, I can confirm that our current efforts are indeed scaled up to address the increasing number of cases. We have developed a comprehensive strategy that includes increased surveillance, rapid response teams, and enhanced communication with local authorities. The aim is to contain the spread and prevent further outbreaks.

The recent increase in reported cases is a concern, but we are taking measures to mitigate the impact. We have allocated additional resources to our laboratories, ensuring faster testing and diagnosis. Our public health interventions are being strengthened, particularly in areas with clusters of infections. This includes targeted vaccination campaigns and educational outreach to inform the public about protective measures.

We understand the financial strain this situation is causing, particularly in regions where economic activities have been disrupted. Our aim is to minimize disruptions as much as possible while ensuring public safety. We are exploring alternative funding mechanisms and seeking international assistance to support our efforts. Meanwhile, we encourage all communities to adhere to recommended protocols and restrict non-essential movements.

As a reminder, it is crucial to continue practicing good hygiene, maintaining social distance, and wearing masks in public spaces. These measures are vital in reducing the transmission of the virus. We commend those who are adhering to these guidelines and urge others to do the same.

We appreciate your support and encourage continued vigilance. Together, we can overcome this challenge.
had been confined to non-paying countries.

15. The Far East.

The program for the Far East was planned at a meeting of the Far Eastern Committee in Australia in February, 1945. Estimates of needs were drawn up and a program for rehabilitation was devised. In view of the immense task of reconstruction in the Far East, it was decided that UNRRA rehabilitation aid should be limited to minor industries. The Committee resolved:

First, that in general terms industrial rehabilitation should not go beyond its pre-war capacity.

Second, that in the relief period, in so far as procurement of items in short supply is required, rehabilitation is undertaken only to the extent that will make possible the operation of enterprises essential for relief and rehabilitation, or to the extent which does not deprive enterprises essential for relief and rehabilitation of necessary supplies, and:

Third, that priority should be given to programs most likely to contribute at an early date to relief and rehabilitation, among which are, in certain areas, clearly small-scale and cottage industries, and to programs for which all necessary provisions, including skilled labor, can be made, and:

Fourth, that the potentialities of liberated areas for providing relief and rehabilitation supplies to other areas should be used to secure the maximum interchange of any surplus supplies.32

a. China.

The sudden end of the war with Japan found UNRRA quite unprepared for the immense task of relief and rehabilitation confronting it in China. There was considerable delay and confusion in getting the operations started.

The headquarters for the China Mission was in Shanghai.

32. NYT, Feb. 18, 1945, p.3.
with a liaison office in Nanking. There are fifteen regional offices. UNRRA cooperates with the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, a government agency.

High priority was given "on the corridor extending from Hankow to Liuchow and Canton, where the destruction was greatest as a result of the 1944 offensive in which the Japanese attempted to knock China out of the war. High priority also has been given to rehabilitating China's scattered transportation system and to getting the Yellow River back on its true course by repairing the dikes blown up in 1933. By this means, an estimated 2,000,000 acres can be reclaimed, capable of producing 200,000,000 bushels of wheat annually."33

UNRRA also checked an outbreak of cholera in Chungking in 1945.

"Formosa constitutes one of the administrative districts for the China relief operations."34 Relief for Formosa was authorized at the London Council Meeting in August, 1945.

Up to September 30, 1946, UNRRA supplies to China, 1,270,985 tons, amounted to $227,203,000.

b. Korea.

A limited program was approved for Korea in London in 1945. No figures as yet are available on the extent of the aid.

c. Philippines.

A message has been received regarding the administrative action...
Table VI*

Estimated Value of Shipments to Liberated Areas from all Sources by Major Commodity, Cumulative Through September 30, 1946.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Commodity</th>
<th>F.A.S. Value**</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>$985,753</td>
<td>7,014,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing, textiles, footwear</td>
<td>350,851</td>
<td>481,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical &amp; sanitation</td>
<td>57,146</td>
<td>69,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agric. rehabilitation</td>
<td>182,828</td>
<td>1,722,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indus. rehabilitation</td>
<td>350,045</td>
<td>6,905,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified***</td>
<td>113,412</td>
<td>530,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Total</td>
<td>$2,045,035</td>
<td>16,723,342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Freight at shipside value, in thousands of U.S. dollar equivalents.

***Value of military supplies taken over by UNRRA upon assumption of responsibility or delivered to countries during the period of UNRRA responsibility.
**TABLE**

Estimative Values of Osmylene: A Further Analysis of Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Torrance</th>
<th>V.F. values</th>
<th>Motor community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76.44</td>
<td>27.75</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.46</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.11</td>
<td>20.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.88</td>
<td>18.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.30</td>
<td>14.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.57</td>
<td>10.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

16,473,745
Table VII*
Estimated UNRRA shipments program through December 31, 1946, in Thousand Tons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cloth.</th>
<th>Text. &amp; Agric.</th>
<th>Indust. class</th>
<th>UNRRA ships</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>2,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>1,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>1,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,844</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7,238</td>
<td>9,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Russia</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,094</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>2,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other programs</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 7,512 602 142 2,341 10,657 1,315 22,569

* New York Times, October 28, 1946, p. 3. In December, the expiring dates for UNRRA were advanced to March 31 for Europe and June 30 for China.

Table VIII**
Shipments Program Through December 31, 1946 in Million Dollars. (Value, freight at shipside.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Greece</th>
<th>Yugoslavia</th>
<th>Albania</th>
<th>Poland</th>
<th>Czechoslovakia</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>White Russia</th>
<th>Ukrraine</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Other programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>164.0</td>
<td>139.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>180.5</td>
<td>107.0</td>
<td>195.7</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>100.2</td>
<td>131.5</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 1,121.2 436.2 155.6 363.5 719.9 149.3 2,945.6

** New York Times, October 28, 1946, p. 3. For headings of columns, see Table VII above.
No full-scale aid was given to the Philippines. Food and medical supplies were sent to Luzon. The total sent up to September 30, 1946, was 20,061 tons, at $2,856,000.

**PROGRESS**

An examination of Tables IV, V, and VI will reveal the total UNRRA program up to September 30, 1946. Tables VII and VIII will reveal the program planned to the end of UNRRA operations.

"The great volume of supply handled by UNRRA and the steady acceleration of the operations, is shown by the following cumulative statistics of supplies shipped overseas:"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Supplies Shipped</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End of 1st quarter, 1945</td>
<td>37,000 long tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of 2nd quarter, 1945</td>
<td>1,151,000 long tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of 3rd quarter, 1945</td>
<td>2,126,000 long tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of 4th quarter, 1945</td>
<td>4,032,000 long tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of 1st quarter, 1946</td>
<td>6,252,000 long tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of 2nd quarter, 1946</td>
<td>12,833,000 long tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"By the end of its operations, UNRRA will have delivered about $3,500,000,000 worth of supplies (including freight). This is more than three times the value of relief after World War I and includes, besides relief commodities, over $1,000,000,000 for equipment and supplies to rehabilitate the countries' economies, an aspect woefully neglected after the last war."

How United States exports under UNRRA compared with total U.S. food exports may be seen in Table IX.

---

35."UNRRA's Record of Service", loc. cit., p. 44. The first year of UNRRA's life was largely devoted to organization.

36.La Guardia, Report to the Secretary General of the UN. Ibid.
To emphasize the need for action, the document states:

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 19--</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 19--</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program A</td>
<td>$123,456</td>
<td>$234,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program B</td>
<td>$345,678</td>
<td>$456,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program C</td>
<td>$567,890</td>
<td>$678,901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- The table data is subject to change based on the latest reports.
- Adjustments for inflation are recommended for a more accurate comparison.
- Funding priority for Program C is noted for future consideration.
Table IX

Figures on 1945-46 Food Exports (a): (in thousands of long tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Total Food Exports</th>
<th>Wheat, Other Fats</th>
<th>Dairy Other</th>
<th>Flour grains</th>
<th>Oils</th>
<th>Pro- foods (grain)</th>
<th>Grain (grain products equiv.)</th>
<th>Meats (equiv. wt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,700</td>
<td>10,336</td>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>3,219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe--Total</td>
<td>11,647</td>
<td>7,454</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>2,013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNRRA (b)</td>
<td>3,951</td>
<td>2,624</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>428</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Military, civilian feeding</td>
<td>1,931</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>830</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France and French</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>1,959</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit. Kingdom</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Europe</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far East--Total</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNRRA</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>37c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 (g)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Military, civilian feeding</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands, East Indies</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American Republics</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other exports</td>
<td>2,269</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Excludes shipments to U.S. Territories except for wheat and flour amounting to approximately 4 million bushels wheat equivalent.

(b) May include some food for UNRRA in the Far East.

(c) May include a small quantity of rice for UNRRA in Europe.

(g) Less than 500 tons.

## Table IX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>7/1/50-6/30/50</th>
<th>7/1/50-6/30/50</th>
<th>7/1/50-6/30/50</th>
<th>7/1/50-6/30/50</th>
<th>7/1/50-6/30/50</th>
<th>7/1/50-6/30/50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Fert.</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>1,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trace Fert.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Trace</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- Data reflects total and trace fertilizers used over the specified period.
- Units are in thousands of dollars.

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**Report:**
- For a detailed breakdown of expenditures, refer to page 10 of the report.
UNRRA'S END

The London Council Meeting in August, 1945, set December 31, 1946, as the time limit for UNRRA's activities in Europe, and March 31, 1947, for the Far East. During the last Council Meeting in Washington, in December, 1946, the time limit for shipments was extended to March 31, 1947, for Europe and June 30, 1947, for the Far East. This ninety-day extension was necessary due to delays caused by strike obstacles in this country. Refugee functions in Europe will end June 30.

On the 13th of December, 1946, La Guardia turned over to his successor, Major General Lowell W. Rooks, the job of shipping the remaining $626,000,000 worth of relief goods. The Council passed a resolution that, "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." 37

The Council provided that if goods were not shipped in the time limit allowed, UNRRA is authorized:

"(a) To make arrangements with the supply Governments 'to the extent that such Governments are prepared to do so' to assign uncompleted contracts to receiving Governments;

"(b) If such arrangements are unattainable, to complete, 'subject to any limitation applicable to the contributions of each country,' procurement and shipment as soon as possible after the time limit expires." 37

On the 7th of February, 1947, Rooks set up a $35,000,000

37. NYT. Dec. 14, 1946., p. 3.
tide over relief fund for the neediest nations: Austria, §20,000,000; Poland, $11,000,000 and Greece, $4,000,000.

"This emergency action was taken by the UNRRA Central Committee at the urging of the State Department. . . when it became evident that 'desperate nations can't be relieved by unilateral aid in time to help the situation.'"

The sources of the money are as follows:

"(1) A $25,000,000 cutback in non-food items, such as agricultural and industrial machinery.
"(2) The taking of $4,000,000 from what was left of a reserve set up for contingencies.
"(3) By trying to persuade Czechoslovakia, which has 'outstripped all other countries receiving UNRRA aid in the degree of recovery achieved,' to add $6,000,000 of sugar and potatoes to the $2,000,000 of those commodities she already has sent to Poland, Austria and Yugoslavia."

On the 13th of March came a further announcement that UNRRA was curtailing its program. Orders amounting to $41,000,000 had been cancelled, due to increased shipping and other costs. Purchases in this country were to be limited to food. China would be the country most affected, since her relief program was supposed to extend for three more months.?

So UNRRA's life is almost at an end. Is it possible to appraise its value? Only the backward glance of history will be able to do that with the proper perspective. UNRRA has accomplished a great deal. Part II has revealed what she has accomplished. But much more remains to be done.

For a survey of that we must turn to Part III.

But first, let us pause for just a moment to enumerate a few of the obstacles which have confronted UNRRA. At the Montreal meeting, a number of delaying factors were listed:

1. They could not go in while the enemy was still there.
2. After the enemy was driven back they had to adjust to military necessities which were flatly put: "Just enough relief to prevent unrest and disease which would hamper military operations."
3. Agreements had to be negotiated with countries to receive supplies; including the number of observers UNRRA would send in and under what terms, each receiving country jealously guarding its sovereignty. UNRRA couldn't grant relief until a Government requested it.
4. The time for cessation of military control had to be fixed.
5. In February, March and April 1945 . . ., when not a word was being said about lack of supplies, and some high-ranking Government officials were even talking surpluses, UNRRA could not get ships.
6. By June, when ships were available, suddenly supplies were not there—yet it would have been folly to have stored supplies with storage space at such a terrific premium and spoilage such a threat.⁴⁰

Obtaining supplies was one of the most difficult tasks UNRRA faced. During the war there was a food shortage all over the world. To provide supplies for UNRRA inevitably meant a tightening of the belt for the civilians of the supplying countries. As one example of the difficulty, "in the . . . third quarter of 1945, UNRRA asked the WFA . . . for 11,810 tons of condensed milk and got 1/10 that amount; for 7,464 tons of meat and got none; for 30,372 tons of hog back and got none; for 35,516 tons of lard and got 2,900 tons; for 2,943 tons of margarine and got none; for 34,446 tons of sugar and got none."⁴¹

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⁴⁰NYT, Sept. 9, 1945, p. 17. ⁴¹NYT, Sept. 10, 1945, p. 11.
To the Editor:

I refer to the question of teacher qualification and the lack of a formal qualification system. I believe that the current system is not effective and needs to be reformed. The lack of a clear definition of what constitutes a qualified teacher is a major issue. Teachers must have undergone specific training and have the necessary qualifications to teach. The current system often results in teachers who are not fully prepared to teach. This can lead to a lack of consistency in the quality of education. The teacher qualification system should be revised to ensure that all teachers are properly trained and qualified to teach. This will require the development of a comprehensive and standardized qualification system. The system should include both theoretical and practical components. The current focus on minimum qualifications is not enough. Teachers should also have the opportunity to continue their professional development throughout their careers.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Lack of even internal transportation and lack of port facilities were major obstacles for UNRRA. The lack of funds was a serious difficulty. The nations seemed to be invariably slow at making their appropriations. Until it had funds, UNRRA could not acquire stockpiles. In many places, relief became a political factor. In some places, there was a tendency for UNRRA supplies to move into the black market. Hastily trained personnel were often incapable. These are only a few of the factors which confronted the emergency organization.

UNRRA is over, but relief and rehabilitation is hardly at an end. How great a need still exists? What will fill that need? For an answer to those questions, we must press our inquiry still further.
Take a new fervent determination and look to your

satellite work with patience for UMMA. This task is

more a service than a goal. The sincere service to God

will make work of serving Christ appealing. Until it can

understand our motive and direction. To think through

a course of action is essential. In this process, there was a

become a pivotal factor. In some instances, there was a

two-way relationship between the work and people. These are

only a few of the lessons with consequences now remembered

organization.

UMMA to take part actively in representation to Christ

end... how great a way this effort! What will lift

you weigh for us, to whose generation, as many hear,

the truth of Christ. Longer.
PART III
THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

Lack of supplies 1945-46

According to the office of foreign agricultural relations of the United States Department of Agriculture, the food supply in Europe one year before the end of the war was estimated to be 85-90% of the pre-war level. But there were about 60,000,000 non-privileged urban residents in the low-income brackets, including people, white-collar workers and some manual laborers, whose energy intake had been reduced shockingly. As against the 3,000 calories recommended daily by the National Research Council, each of these persons received:

- Netherlands: 1,300
- Norway: 1,500
- France: 1,500
- Belgium: 1,500
- Germany: 2,200

The 1942 death rate in Belgium, France and the Netherlands was 12% higher than in 1938.

In December, 1944, Roosevelt reported that the Germans had drained 10,900,000 tons of food out of occupied Europe in the year ending March 31, while shipping only 1,300,000 tons to those countries. There had been a 50% increase of tuberculosis in France, and a 3/4 increase in the Netherlands. Not including Russia there were 1,000,000 cases of diphtheria in Europe in 1944 with a mortality rate of almost 5%. There

PART III

THE FUTURE AND PROPOSED STRATEGY
CHAPTER IX  THE NEED STILL EXISTS

LACK OF SUPPLIES 1945-46

According to the office of foreign agricultural relations of the United States Department of Agriculture, the food supply in Europe one year before the end of the war was estimated to be 85-90% of the pre-war level. But there were about 60,000,000 non-privileged urban residents in the low-income brackets, including old people, white collar workers and some manual laborers, whose energy intake had been reduced shockingly. As against the 3,000 calories recommended daily by the National Research Council, each of these persons received:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Calories</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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</table>

The 1942 death rate in Belgium, France and the Netherlands was 125 higher than in 1938.

In December, 1944, Roosevelt reported that the Germans had drained 12,900,000 tons of food out of occupied Europe in the year ended March 31, while shipping only 1,500,000 tons to those countries. There had been a 50% increase of tuberculosis in France, and a 1/3 increase in the Netherlands. Not including Russia there were 1,000,000 cases of diphtheria in Europe in 1943 with a mortality rate of almost 5%. There

CHAPTER IX

THE IMMEDIATE EXIGENCY

In accordance with Article 350 of the Convention of 1931, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has sought to improve the health and welfare of children in war-torn countries. The Fund has been working to ensure that children in conflict-affected areas receive necessary medical and educational services. UNICEF has provided emergency supplies, such as food and medicine, to children in need. The fund has also supported the development of child-friendly environments, where children can play and learn in safety. UNICEF's work has been crucial in protecting the rights of children in conflict zones and ensuring they receive the care they need to thrive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Mortality Rate</th>
<th>Cause of Mortality</th>
<th>UNICEF Assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1.3 billion</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>Malnutrition</td>
<td>Emergency supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>200 million</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Medical supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>220 million</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Food assistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF has played a vital role in providing essential services to children affected by conflict. The organization continues to work tirelessly to ensure that all children have access to education, healthcare, and protection.

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Note: The information provided is fictional and for demonstration purposes only.
was a 200% rise over the number of cases in pre-war Europe. Typhus cases increased nearly 700% during the war up to 1943.2

By the summer of 1945 the food situation in Europe had become so bad that an emergency conference was held in London to discuss the critical food supply problem. France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece were represented. As a result of their deliberations it became more and more clear that the world would continue to be on short rations for several years. Their misgivings were to be realized.3

In October, another survey of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimated that the total world food output for 1945 was about 3% less than the pre-war 1935-39 average. However, an allowance was to be made for the net increase in world population during the war years, bringing the per capita world production down to about 10%.4

By February, the extent of the shortage was becoming clearer. In a statement on the world food crisis, Truman said:

"Although this country enjoyed a near-record production of food and a record crop of wheat, the wheat crops of Europe and North Africa and the rice crops of the Far East have proved to be much shorter than anticipated; in fact some areas have experienced the shortest crops in fifty years because of extreme drought and the disruption of war.

3. NYT, June 7, 1945; June 15, 1945, p.6. 4. NYT, Oct. 1, 1945, p.3.
"We in this country have been consuming about 3,300 calories per person per day. In contrast, more than 125 million people in Europe will have to subsist on less than 2,000 calories a day; 28 million will get less than 1,500 calories a day and, in some parts of Europe, large groups will receive as little as 1,000 calories."

Truman went on to say that the world food production per capita in 1945 was about 12% below prewar production, deviating slightly from the 10% quoted above from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In Europe the production had been about 1% below normal, and almost as much in Japan. In the Philippines, production had declined still more than in Japan. In India and the Far East, production was 15% below normal, due to droughts and the war.

In March the Department of Agriculture reported that in 1945 the world had reaped the smallest wheat crop since 1929, and began 1946 with a decrease of 5,000,000 head of hogs compared with the year before. The world wheat production in 1945 was 5,200,000,000 bushels, 8% under 1944. The drop in Europe was 1,035,000,000 bushels, 36% under prewar levels.

The Combined Food Board reported to the UNRRA's March Council meeting that the existing supply of food was 40% off requirements. During the first half of 1946, the wheat and wheat substitute requirements amounted to 20,000,000 tons. The available supplies were only 12,000,000. Requirements for rice were 5,000,000 tons, but only 2,500,000 were available.

In order to determine the effect of the new reorganization plan, we need to understand the changes in the office. The new plan is expected to improve efficiency and productivity. In addition, it is designed to reduce costs. The new plan will also eliminate redundancies, which is expected to lead to a more streamlined operation.

In terms of personnel, we need to ensure that the new plan is implemented effectively. The new plan will result in the reassignment of some employees and the creation of new positions. These changes will require training and development programs to ensure that employees are equipped to handle their new roles.

I believe that the new plan will be a significant step forward for our organization. It is important that we all work together to ensure that the new plan is successful.

The comptroller is responsible for overseeing the accounting functions of the company. The comptroller must ensure that all financial transactions are recorded accurately and that financial reports are prepared in a timely manner. The comptroller also has the responsibility of ensuring that the company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

In addition to the comptroller, the company has other financial management positions, such as the treasurer, the chief financial officer, and the controller. Each of these positions has a specific role in the company's financial management. The treasurer is responsible for managing the company's cash flow, while the chief financial officer is responsible for providing financial leadership to the company. The controller is responsible for ensuring that financial records are accurate and that financial reports are prepared in a timely manner.

Overall, the company has taken significant steps to improve its financial management. These changes are expected to result in improved financial performance and increased shareholder value.
Because the world famine had become so acute, that many began to argue that the United States had abandoned rationing too soon in keeping with her responsibilities to other parts of the world. In spite of the agitation, however, no new rationing program was established, but a voluntary conservation program was outlined by President Truman:

1. Conservation of food, especially bread.
2. No wheat to be used in direct production of alcohol and beer.
3. Wheat flour extraction rate raised to 80%.
4. The Department of Agriculture to control exports of wheat and flour to facilitate movement to the destinations of greatest need.
5. "Necessary steps were to be taken during this calendar year to export 375,000 tons of fats and oils, 1.6 billion pounds of meat, of which one billion pounds is to be made available during the first half of 1946, and to increase the exports of dairy products, particularly cheese and evaporated milk."

The United States had a grain export commitment of four hundred million bushels for the first six months of 1946. All during the spring it seemed that she must default on her promise. The grain simply was not available. But the intensive conservation campaign led by the President paid its dividends. By June 30, 401 million bushels had been sent overseas. By including the amounts actually at the ports, the figure of 417,000,000 bushels had been reached. The American people could well be proud of that achievement.

Some of the reasons for the food shortage in the winter of 1946 are portrayed in Figure 7.

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Because the monthly tithe fee covers the expenses of maintaining the mission house and providing food and clothing for the missionaries, it is essential that this
tithe be paid promptly. In the absence of regular tithes, the missionaries are unable to
continue their work effectively and are forced to rely on
charitable contributions, which are not always sufficient.

It is therefore requested that a tithe to cover the missionaries' expenses be
paid monthly in advance. This can be arranged by having the
missionaries receive their tithe before their monthly allowance is due.

The tithe can be paid in cash or by check and should be mailed to
the missionary's address. The tithe should be marked with the
missionary's name and the date of payment.

The deadline for paying the tithe is the 15th of each month. Any
missed payments will be noted and the missionary will be
reminded of the importance of timely payments.

Thank you for your continued support of the mission.

[Signature]
[Date]
**Figure 7. Index of Hunger.**

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Famine</th>
<th>Crop Failure</th>
<th>Manpower Shortage</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Lack of Seed</th>
<th>Increased Interest Rates</th>
<th>Arable Land Loss</th>
<th>Migration of Estates</th>
<th>Resettlement Forces</th>
<th>Storms</th>
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<td>Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenland, Alaska, Middle East, Netherlands East Indies, etc.</td>
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</table>

*"The Food Scandal", *Fortune*, XXXIII (May, 1946), 89-95.*
On the first of March, 1946, the United States Government set up a Famine Emergency Committee, with Herbert Hoover as its honorary chairman. Its purpose was to ask the citizens of the United States voluntarily to reduce consumption of wheat and wheat products by 25% and to save meat, oils and fats. Later in the month Hoover left for Europe with a committee of experts to investigate food conditions. Two months later he toured Central and South America for the same purpose.

Country by country, the conditions which he found equalled his worst expectations, corroborating the gloomy reports which had been streaming from Europe all winter. Everywhere food prices were high, new ration cuts had been installed, supplies were wholly inadequate. On the 17th of May he delivered his full report before the Chicago Famine Emergency Committee: "Hunger," he said, "hangs over the homes of more than 300,000,000 people--over one-third of the people of the earth."

According to Hoover, an average of 2,200 calories a day is a minimum for health. Americans, British, Canadians, Australians, Swedes, Argentinians, and most of the Western Hemisphere peoples consume more than 2,900 calories a day. If these 300,000,000 people receive no more relief, he claimed, 100,000,000 of them would receive no more than 2,000 calories a day. Another 100,000,000 would have 1,300 calories a day. Another 100,000,000 would have 1,300
HOOVER REPORT—1935

To the state of Maine, 1935, the United States Government, with reasonable caution and due regard to the public welfare, the following statement is published:

The United States Government, as the representative of the national interest of the United States, has taken action to prevent the improper distribution of its resources and to conserve the use of the national resources. The United States Government, in acting in the public interest, has taken action to prevent the improper distribution of its resources and to conserve the use of the national resources.

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calories. 150,000,000 would receive 1,500; 150,000,000--
1,200; and 300,000,000 would receive less than 900 calories.

Hoover estimated that the grain requirements for nations
who would need overseas supplies from January 1, 1946, to
the fall harvest would be 26,000,000 tons. The available
supplies were only 15,000,000 tons, leaving a gap of
11,000,000 or 43%. By revising needs according to a lower
caloric figure, 1,500 to 1,300, the gap became 3,600,000
tons. That gap represented "the whole amount necessary to
save 40,000,000 people."

Hoover discovered an annual infant mortality rate of
two hundred per 1,000 among children under one year in many
cities. There were 20 to 30 million physically subnormal
children on the continent. Both the children and the very
future of civilization were suffering.²

EMERGENCY ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE

The same gloomy situation was indicated by a report
of the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, an inter-
governmental body under the chairmanship of Philip Noel-
Baker of Great Britain.³ In February, 1946, the committee
published the following findings:

(A) About 100,000,000 people in the following groups
will probably be receiving an average total diet
of 1,500 calories per person per day or less:
(I) The non-farm population of Austria (74% of
total Austrian population).

12.NYT, May 13, 1946, p. 10. 13. Members: Belgium, Den-
mark, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey,
the United Kingdom and the United States.
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR EURASIA

The economic section of the Committee is interested in a report on the economic conditions in the area of the former U.S.S.R. The Committee has requested the following information:

1. A report on the economic conditions in the former U.S.S.R. for the period up to the year 1945, including:
   a. An analysis of the economic situation in various regions of the former U.S.S.R.
   b. A breakdown of the economic data for each region.
   c. A comparison of the economic conditions before and after the war.

2. A study of the current economic situation in the former U.S.S.R., including:
   a. An analysis of the economic situation in each region.
   b. A breakdown of the economic data for each region.
   c. A comparison of the current economic conditions with those before the war.

The Committee has also requested the following data:

1. A breakdown of the population by region.
2. A breakdown of the industrial production by region.
3. A breakdown of the agricultural production by region.
4. A breakdown of the commercial activity by region.

The Committee has requested this information to be submitted by December 31, 1945.
(II) The farm population of tobacco-growing regions in Bulgaria (9%).

(III) German residents in Czechoslovakia (in so far as they do not qualify for Czechoslovak citizenship) (16%).

(IV) The non-farm population of eastern Slovakia (3%).

(V) The non-farm population of Finland (43%).

(VI) The non-farm population of Germany (75%).

(VII) The non-farm population of Hungary; especially Budapest (50%).

(VIII) The non-farm population of Italy (59%).

(IX) The non-farm population of Rumania (30%).

(X) The non-farm population of Spain (40%).

(B) A further 40,000,000 people will probably be receiving an average diet of over 1,500 but less than 2,000 calories including:

(I) The non-farm population of France (63%).

(II) The non-farm population of Bohemia, Moravia and western Slovakia (59%).

(III) The non-farm population of Greece (47%).

(IV) Farm and non-farm population of certain districts of Yugoslavia (33%).

(C) An average of a bare 2,000 calories per day... for non-farm populations of Luxembourg and possibly Portugal. Somewhat higher diets still under 2,500 calories may be anticipated for the non-farm populations of Belgium, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland (with certain groups at lower levels) and Yugoslavia.

(D) Average diets of over 2,500 calories will be available only for the non-farm population of Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom and farm population of all countries except where otherwise noted above.2

No information was available on Albania, Eire, Turkey and the USSR.

From April 3 to the 6th, in London, the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe sponsored an emergency conference representing the European governments and the major international organizations concerned with foods to review Europe's food problem.15 New conservation methods were urged.16

16. NYT, April 6, 1946, p. 5.
WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE 1946-47

In November, 1946, the Department of Agriculture announced that world food production for 1946-47 was to be 7% higher than last year, and slightly more than prewar. However, supplies were 5% below prewar due to population increases. The wheat production in 1946 approached the prewar average of 5,900,000,000 bushels. Over 5,500,000,000 bushels of corn were produced. Not so much meat as last year could be exported. There was less milk and dairy products. 30,000,000 short tons raw value or 10% more than in 1945-46 of sugar had been produced, 13% less than the 1935-39 average. 10% more rice than the 6,300,000,000 bushels for 1945-46, or 90-95% of the prewar average, was produced.

Food was still short, however. According to Highby, there are six reasons for the grain shortage:

1. Much of the increased total production in 1946 of all grains was in areas which are not important in the movement of grain in international trade—such as Spain, Turkey, Central Russia, China and so forth.

2. The increase was confined to a large extent to coarse grains, especially corn and oats, use of which for direct human food is limited.

3. Bad harvesting weather and poor threshing results, notably in western Europe, have reduced many crop estimates from earlier indications.

4. End-of-season stocks in both exporting and importing were so reduced as to make some replenishing necessary this season, a circumstance which has had its effect both upon export availabilities and import requirements.

5. Continued reduced rice crops in the Orient and

17. NYT, Nov. 4, 1946, p. 27.
In conclusion, I believe the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., has the best interest of the people at heart and should be given more power and resources.

However, the current system of collecting and processing Paradise cotton is inefficient. The federal government should consider implementing reforms to improve the process and increase efficiency.

Another issue is the distribution of cotton. Currently, the majority of the crop is sold to textile manufacturers in the eastern United States. While this is beneficial for the local economy, it may not be the most efficient use of resources.

I urge the government to take action to address these issues and improve the cotton industry.
shortages of other foods and feedstuffs have made grain requirements abnormally large.

6. Although a substantial part of the world increase in grain production in 1946 is accounted for by the record wheat and corn crops and the near-record oats crop in the United States, this country is unable, due to limitations of rail transport, port loading capacity, and the great loss of shipments resulting from the series of maritime and other strikes during late 1946, to export all its grain surplus.¹

This year grain exports have been a little better. On the 23th of February Truman announced that the United States goal of 400,000,000 bushels for the 1946-47 season would be met by April 30, two months ahead of schedule.²

But the outlook is still grim. An FAO³ report of March 17, 1947, prophesied that "despite forecasts of a record 1947 wheat harvest in this country, the world shortage may continue into 1948."³

Famine conditions still exist in Europe. It seems unnecessary to repeat the details. The reader must be aware by this time of how severe the actual conditions are. Map 3 offers a visual impression of the extent of the existing need.

POST-UNRRA NEEDS

By a resolution adopted December 11, 1946, the General Assembly of the United Nations set up a ten-member committee directed to study "the minimum import requirements of the essentials of life, particularly food and supplies for agri-

The above map applies only to Europe's non-farm population. A diet of 2,600 calories is the goal of most relief agencies.
cultural production, of countries which the committee believes might require assistance in the prevention of suffering or of economic retrogression which threatens the supply of these basic essentials." The committee was directed to take into consideration the means available to each country to finance the imports required. The sums estimated as required according to Table X represent the net deficit after deducting the value of stocks left over from the UNRRA's European program, available proceeds of exports, foreign credits and so forth.

"Actually, according to the report, the six countries who still require relief will need a total of $2,024,500,000 this year to provide the imports necessary to supply their minimum needs for food, medicines, shoes and clothing, livestock and farm equipments, and the supplies of fuel and raw materials required to maintain their economies. Three-fourths of this amount, however, will be supplied by existing sources of foreign exchange." That brings the total requirements down to $583,000,000.

Insufficient information was available at the time when the committee reported on the relief requirements of China, Korea and Albania. Czechoslovakia, Finland, the Philippines and Ethiopia can finance their own relief needs and require no assistance. Therefore, the countries who still need aid are Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Table X. Post-UNRRA Needs*

Minimum import requirements, financial resources available and relief assistance required for 1947. From the report of the Special Committee on Relief Needs after Termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. (Figures in Millions of Dollars)

Hun- Po- Yugo- Aust. Greece gary Italy land slavia

A. Minimum Import Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Hun</th>
<th>Po</th>
<th>Yugo</th>
<th>Aust</th>
<th>Greece</th>
<th>gary</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>land</th>
<th>slavia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Food-total</td>
<td>$98.7</td>
<td>$89.5</td>
<td>$12.2</td>
<td>$255.0</td>
<td>$195.0</td>
<td>$80.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Less: UNRRA shipments in 1947</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Food (less a.)</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>190.6</td>
<td>173.2</td>
<td>75.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Fertilizer and pesticides</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Draft power &amp; farm machy.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Livestock</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<td>5. Textiles &amp; Leather</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>176.5</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>50.9</td>
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<td>6. Medical supplies</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Coal</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>185.0</td>
<td>.....</td>
<td>7.7</td>
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<td>8. Petroleum, oil &amp; lubricants</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Raw materials and durable goods, repair &amp; maintenance</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>271.0</td>
<td>113.6</td>
<td>57.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Total</td>
<td>$255.3</td>
<td>$201.5</td>
<td>$119.0</td>
<td>$418.5</td>
<td>$449.7</td>
<td>$229.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. UNRRA shipments in 1947 (other than la)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>35.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Net import requirements (Item 11 less 12)</td>
<td>$248.5</td>
<td>$189.3</td>
<td>$117.2</td>
<td>$852.9</td>
<td>$422.9</td>
<td>$193.7</td>
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B. Resources for Financing Minimum Import Program

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<th>Greece</th>
<th>gary</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>land</th>
<th>slavia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. Exports-total</td>
<td>115.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>475.0</td>
<td>294.0</td>
<td>129.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Less: exports not applicable</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Net</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>455.0</td>
<td>269.0</td>
<td>119.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Credits</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Other</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
<td>....</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Total</td>
<td>$105.0</td>
<td>$105.0</td>
<td>$77.0</td>
<td>$746.0</td>
<td>$283.0</td>
<td>$125.5</td>
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</table>

C. Relief assistance Required (13 less 17) | 143.5| 84.3 | 40.2 | 106.9| 139.9  | 68.2 |

THE FAR EAST

By February 14, a report on the Far East had been prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations and handed to the temporary Subcommission on the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas.

According to the report, 9,000,000 of China's inhabitants were killed in the war and millions more were wounded or starved to death. 40,000,000 dwelling places were needed. "Industrially, China lost 90% of her machine and light metal plants and 70% of the capacity of her coal, electric power, iron and steel plants. Eighty percent of Chinese shipping and bridges were wiped out during the war."

Throughout the Far East, in Indo-China, Malaya, Siam, Papua, New Guinea, the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies, and Java, the picture is everywhere the same--one of complete devastation and bitter need.

HOOVER REPORT--1947

In the winter of 1947, Herbert Hoover undertook another tour to Europe. This time it was an Economic Mission to Germany and Austria on the personal request of President Truman. Everywhere he found the same grim conditions he has revealed so many times before.

The cost of supplies for the combined British and American zones in Germany for the six months from January 1 to July 1, 1947, including the supplies already shipped...
for that period, Hoover estimated to be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals (Wheat equivalent), 2,505,000 tons</td>
<td>$288,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other foods, 720,000 tons</td>
<td>54,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td>17,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>12,500,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Petroleum products (civil population)</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$334,000,000</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The United States share, one-half of that amount, would be $192,000,000.

His estimate of the supplies and costs needed for the fiscal year 1947-48:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals (in terms of wheat) for 1,550 calories level, 2,785,000 tons</td>
<td>$278,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals for &quot;normal consumers&quot; emergency supplemental feeding, 192,000 tons</td>
<td>19,200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child feeding program (includes special foods), 130,000 tons</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other foods, 450,000 tons</td>
<td>75,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers (available)</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>27,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum products for civil population</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$504,700,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost of ration increase to 1,300 calories on or about October, 1947: 62,300,000

of which the United States share would be $233,500,000.6

Estimated relief needs for Austria from the end of UNRRA to July, 1948, Hoover set at $155,000,000.6

It must, by this time, be clear that the need for relief is by no means yet at an end. Is anything being done to meet the continuing need? Let us devote the next chapter to a discussion of present international policies.

CHAPTER X  PRESENT INTERNATIONAL POLICIES

In this chapter we shall survey briefly the direction that the relief policies of the United Nations and the United States seem to be taking. Chapter XI will outline for us the new agencies that have been created to carry on UNRRA's health, welfare and refugee functions. Finally, in Chapter XII, we shall find new evidence of international collaboration in food and agriculture.

Economic reconstruction of devastated areas is outside the province of this paper. Since our primary emphasis is food, it has been impossible to carry on into the future all the activities upon which UNRRA has made only a beginning. Let me merely indicate that a Temporary Subcommission on the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas has been appointed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in an effort to coordinate the reconstruction of war-torn lands. The World Bank likewise is an attempt to collaborate internationally on the problems of reconstruction. The Bank has already received applications for nine loans, from Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Iran, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Poland.

In considering international policies regarding food relief, let us first examine the International Emergency Food Council.

1. NYT, March 26, 1947, p. 3.
In the presence of the United Nations, the New World Order is taking shape. The economic reconstruction of the United Nations, as proposed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, is a major step towards the establishment of a new economic order. The New World Order is a demonstration of the principles of cooperation, disarmament, and economic development.

In conclusion, the New World Order is a significant step towards a more just and equitable world.
INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL

On the 30th of June, 1946, the Combined Food Board was terminated by a joint statement of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. It was superseded by the International Emergency Food Council, which was created ten days before by nineteen nations, with Dr. Dennia A. Fitzgerald, a career man in the United States Department of Agriculture, as its secretary general.

The IEFC has a central committee, representing Austria, Canada, China, France, India, Denmark, the United Kingdom, the United States and Brazil, with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson as its chairman.

The IEFC carries on the work conducted by the Combined Food Board during the war in an effort to distribute scarce food supplies to the areas of greatest need. According to one of its resolutions:

(1) its member governments shall notify the Council promptly of the relevant provisions of any special arrangements determining the quantities of imports and exports, including bilateral trade and barter agreements, in so far as they relate to commodities within the purview of the Council; and

(2) its commodity committees, in developing recommendations for international distribution, shall take into account the total resources available to each country and while giving due consideration to the movement of commodities provided for in such special arrangements shall not regard the existence of such special arrangements as in any way hindering them from putting forward recommendations designed to ensure the most effective use of food resources during the present emergency.*

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2. See Chapters III and VII. 3. Members: Argentina (unofficial), Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Siam, Turkey,
The IEFC is expected to end December 31, 1947.

THE UNITED NATIONS

But let us move over to Lake Success to see what the United Nations has been doing in the matter of relief. Long before the end of UNRRA, on February 1, 1946, the Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted a resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council entrusting the Secretary General to make arrangements with the UNRRA to receive regular reports on its work, in order to facilitate the final stages of UNRRA.

The United Nations was slow, however, at actually assuring continuation of the functions of UNRRA. The 1947 food problem came before the Assembly in December. It was then that the basic policy was laid down. No longer were the nations of the world to work cooperatively in providing food relief. On the contrary, relief was left as a voluntary measure on the part of individual governments.

A resolution making specific recommendations on action required to improve world production and distribution of food was adopted by the Economic and Financial Committee on December 3, and by the General Assembly on the 11th. The resolution directed six recommendations to the food-producing countries:

Union of South Africa, Canada, the United Kingdom and the U.S.

THE UNITED NATIONS

I have the honor to report to the Secretary-General as follows:

With respect to the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, I have the pleasure of reporting that the Committee was established in 1955 under a resolution of the General Assembly. It is composed of experts drawn from Member States and is charged with the task of studying the effects of atomic radiation and making recommendations thereon.

The Committee has held several meetings, during which it has considered various aspects of atomic radiation and its effects. It has published several reports and has contributed to the understanding of the scientific and technical aspects of atomic radiation.

I am pleased to report that the Committee continues to function effectively and that its work is moving forward.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary-General
1. Increase the output and collection of foodstuffs to the maximum.

2. Prevent reduction of areas under grain cultivation.

3. Improve the transportation facilities for cereals and other foodstuffs.

4. Increase exports to countries suffering from a shortage of foodstuffs.

5. Continue and strengthen international machinery with a view to utilizing exportable food supplies, and with due consideration for the urgency of the food requirements in the needy countries.

6. Take measures against any unwarranted increases in the price of grain and other foodstuffs.

According to the resolution, however, "the final decision as to allocation will remain with the individual contributing countries, which will conduct their relief negotiations bilaterally after informal consultations. The resolution... contained assurances that relief supplies would not be used politically, that member nations would assist in providing relief and that the Secretary General would arrange for consultation among governments concerning their relief plans and arrangements whenever it would promote the purposes of the resolution." But what assurance do we have that the United Nations will back up its "assurances"? Here, as in other realms of its jurisdiction, the United Nations has been unable to overcome the desire of individual nations to retain their complete individual sovereignty.

The Assembly did establish an eleven-member Special Technical Committee on Post-UNRRA Requirements, representing Argentina, Denmark, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR. Its purpose however was merely investigatory. It was not an

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The following text is a natural representation of the document:

1. Emphasize the sustainability of the collection and collaboration to enhance the environmental impact.
2. Develop strategies to bridge the gap between existing infrastructure and new technologies.
3. Foster a culture of continuous improvement and adaptation.
4. Collaboration and transparency in information sharing and integration.
5. The potential to reduce costs and increase efficiency.
6. The impact of these changes on the overall performance.

In conclusion, the implementation of these strategies will lead to a more sustainable and efficient system.
operating agency. We have already considered its report in Chapter IX.

LA GUARDIA'S FOOD PLAN

Although the United Nations did decide to leave food relief to individual nations, other plans were offered to the Assembly. The most outstanding was that of La Guardia:

(1) There shall be established by the United Nations General Assembly at its present session a United Nations Emergency Food Fund to meet the food needs of countries in 1947 which are unable to finance their essential requirements.

(2) All of the United Nations would be called upon to contribute to the Fund in money or goods. The Fund should consist of supplies and money worth at least $400,000,000. The Fund should also be composed of commodities which some of the countries having previously received UNRRA aid will be in a position to contribute. The General Assembly shall establish the proportionate contribution to be made by each country, but no country shall be called upon to contribute more than 49% of the Fund.

(3) The Fund would be administered under operating policies determined by an executive board of Governments to be nominated by the General Assembly. It would be the responsibility of the board to establish which countries are in need, the extent of their requirements, and the programs and allocations to be approved to meet those requirements. It would also be the function of the board to arrange and facilitate barter deals and to investigate the possibility of reviving and expanding the movement of labor across national frontiers to areas where production is retarded by shortages of manpower. The decision of the board shall be final.

(4) The small staff which would be required to implement the decisions of the executive board would be provided by the Secretariat of the United Nations. No new separate bureaucracy or agency and no separate field offices would be established.

(5) All procurement, shipping, transportation and distribution would be the responsibility of the receiving Governments, frants from the Fund being provided to such Governments to meet the foreign exchange costs necessarily incurred. Rehabilitation costs incidental to the execution of the foregoing program within a
country may be met from the local currency proceeds derived from the sale of UNRRA supplies, but not used for administrative expenses.

(6) The activities of the Fund would be designed to deal with the food problem until the 1947 harvest, at which time the General Assembly of the United Nations can determine whether further action will be necessary during the winter of 1947-48.

La Guardia first submitted his plan to the Assembly in November. But he met considerable opposition, especially from the United States, which had already decided to follow a unilateral policy in the matter of food relief. So on the fourth of December La Guardia presented a compromise plan to the Economic and Financial Committee, modifying his original plan by substitution for the food fund an emergency food board with three principal functions:

(1) To review the 1947 needs for financing food imports to the extent that they cannot be met by other means after the UNRRA's end.
(2) To make such recommendations of financial assistance as might be required to meet the needs existing as a result of foreign-exchange difficulties that cannot be dealt with by existing agencies.
(3) To inform governments as to the allocations of resources that they make available for relief purposes on the basis of need and free from political considerations.

La Guardia has now approached a little more closely the weak plan finally adopted by the United Nations.

UNITED STATES POLICY

The United States was largely responsible for the individualistic policy adopted by the United Nations. Many citizens of the United States had been dismayed by reports that Russia had been using UNRRA supplies, financed nearly 75% by

this country, as a political weapon to strengthen her hold upon eastern Europe. Moreover, since we were the largest supplier, we should have a greater voice in its distribution. This is similar to the isolationist attitude adopted after World War I regarding food relief. The broad outlines of the new policy are revealed by an agreement reached by the United States, Great Britain and Canada in July:

First, that a new refugee organization will have to be established to care for displaced persons, probably under the United Nations;

Second, that the health activities of UNRRA should be taken over by the new World Health Organization, also under the United Nations.

Third, that some of the rehabilitation functions of UNRRA may be taken over by the World Bank; but

Fourth, and most important, that the major UNRRA tasks of delivering supplies for relief and delivering supplies for the rehabilitation of devastated areas will have to be dealt with on a national basis, with those who need the relief and rehabilitation seeking aid wherever they think they can get it.

Herbert Hoover has outlined several principles of policy for the United States relief programs:

(1) No relief other than food, medicine, seed and fertilizers should be furnished under these relief appropriations. In some cases limited supplies of clothing might be included.

(2) Relief from our contribution...should be limited to United States products and to transportation. We should not use American dollars to purchase elsewhere.

(3) No money should be used for countries which are able to pay in cash or to secure credit or supplies through other channels.

(4) A further estimate of need and costs of...relief should be made after full examination on the ground by specialists appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Public Health Service and the International Emergency Food Council.

Under the present defense program, our national defense forces are to be increased and strengthened. The draft is an important part of this program. The law provides that persons must register for the draft. Those who register are required to serve in the armed forces if called for duty.

The draft is a serious matter. It is a chance for every young man to contribute to the defense of his country. It is a chance to serve his country and to be a part of the greatest struggle of our time.

For the benefit of the service, you must be physically fit and mentally able to perform the duties of a soldier. You must be a citizen of the United States and you must be between the ages of 18 and 30.

The draft is a just and fair system of selecting men for military service. It is a way of sharing the burden of defense among all citizens. We must all do our part to keep our country safe.

If you are selected for the draft, you will be notified by the United States Army. You will be required to report for induction at a place and time specified by the army.

The draft is a necessary part of our defense program. It is a way of protecting our country and our freedoms. We must all do our part to support the armed forces and to keep our country strong.

For more information, please contact your local draft board.
These estimates should include only the period from the end of UNRRA to the 1947 harvest. At that time the whole relief problem should be reconsidered in the light of the situation then.

(5) The distribution should be continuously under the supervision of, and satisfactory to, specialists from the agencies named.

(6) No obligation or promise should be entered into with any country for any specific amount of relief; the distribution must be a month-to-month program, terminable at any time.

(7) No food from relief or domestic production in any relief country should be used for political pressure and there should be no racial or other discrimination.

(8) No relief should be given where either commodities or cash are going out of that country for reparations of the purchase of arms.

(9) Any nation receiving relief should obligate itself to pay the cost thereof, either to the United States and other donors, or, preferably to a fund to be established by the United Nations for future famine relief."

The United States program has not yet been sufficiently developed so that we can appraise the extent to which these policies will be adopted. We can be sure, however, that the Republicans in Congress will consider seriously any proposals submitted by Herbert Hoover.

What has the United States actually done in providing relief according to her new individualistic policy? Very little, it seems. To be sure, in June, 1946, Congress did appropriate $350,000,000 for Army government and relief in occupied countries. But no action has yet been taken regarding the $553,000,000 German and Austrian relief requirements recommended by Herbert Hoover.

16. Statement on relief before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, NYT, March 1, 1947. 17. NYT, June 22, 1946, p.3.
The United Nations Security Council, on the recommendation of the United Nations Secretariat, has appointed a Committee of Experts to examine the question of disarmament.

The Committee, representing the views of the United Nations, will be composed of members who have been actively engaged in disarmament negotiations. The Committee will be assisted by a Secretariat and will have the power to act independently of the United Nations.

The United Nations has decided to give the United Nations Secretariat full authority to act in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

The United Nations Secretary-General will report to the United Nations Security Council on the progress of the work of the Committee of Experts within the next six months.

The United Nations Security Council, in its resolution of 12 June 1957, has authorized the Committee of Experts to conduct its work in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

The United Nations Security Council, in its resolution of 12 June 1957, has condemned the actions of the United States and the Soviet Union in their recent tests of nuclear weapons and has called upon both nations to cease these activities and to resume negotiations for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

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And no action has as yet been taken on other aspects of relief. On the 21st of February, 1947, Truman asked Congress to appropriate $350,000,000 to carry on relief in liberated countries after the end of UNRRA. The beneficiary countries would be Greece, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Austria and China, in accordance with the report of the Special Technical Committee of the United Nations. The bill has not yet been passed. But the measure finally approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee did contain the restrictions proposed by Hoover, and the further provision that relief may be terminated at any time by Congress when the restrictions are not adhered to by the recipient countries.

The relief situation has been complicated by the recent request of President Truman of $400,000,000 for aid to Greece and Turkey, a request implying political and military commitments beyond the basic essentials of life. From present indications, it seems clear that the United States will provide some form of relief, but there will be so many strings attached and so many delays that is a matter of pure conjecture to what extent the existing needs shall actually be met.

It is likewise uncertain at this point what lines the United States food policy will take in the long range international situation. Shall we return to the policy we adhered to between the war, when we acquired enormous surpluses only 18. NYT, Feb. 23, 1947. 19. NYT, March 20, 1947, p.1.
And no action was or ever passed on other subjects.

Of late, the work of preparation of a new Trench, a new line of trenches, and a new system of communications, has been under consideration for some time. These have been the principal features of the latest reports from the various departments. The Trench work, which has been progressing very slowly, is now nearing completion. The new line of trenches, which will form the outer defense of the city, is also near completion. The communications, which have been the subject of much discussion, are now undergoing a thorough revision. The officers in charge of the various departments have been engaged in examining the various proposals for the improvement of the communications, and are now ready to submit their recommendations for the consideration of the authorities.

The recent reports from the various departments show that the work of preparation is progressing satisfactorily. The officers in charge of the various departments are now engaged in making final arrangements for the completion of the work. The officers are also investigating the possibility of securing additional supplies of materials, and are now ready to submit their recommendations for the consideration of the authorities.

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to destroy them, deliberately devising means of producing less? Or shall we find some new means to produce the maximum that our resources permit? Already it seems as if we might adopt the former policy. Only a few days ago came an announcement that the 1947 Maine planting program contemplated a 15% cut in the acreage of potatoes. To be sure, surpluses of potatoes had to be destroyed last year. The problem, however, is to find some means to distribute them. They can hardly be called surpluses, for their is such acute need all over the world. In Chapter XII we shall discuss in detail some aspects of the long range view.

But first let us pause long enough to review the agencies which have been established to take over the health, welfare and refugee functions of the UNRRA.

CHAPTER XI THE NEW AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

On the 16th of August, UNRRA established an International Emergency Children's Fund to "aid children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression, and will be used for child health purposes generally." The fund was to be financed by funds left over from the liquidation of UNRRA, by contributions from the forty-eight governments who were members of UNRRA's council, and by private contributions. It was to be administered by an Executive Director, appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Fund's Executive Board, composed of representatives of 25 countries. The board is to formulate the policies of the Fund. In December the United Nations Assembly voted unanimously in favor of it.

In February, however, Rooks, the Director General of UNRRA, stated that "contract cancellations on UNRRA's expiration would revert to the contributing countries and would not furnish any moneys for the International Children's Fund. All that it can hope for from UNRRA is a small residue from the operations on which UNRRA itself has cash in hand. 90% of UNRRA contributions are made 'in kind'."

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CHAPTER XI
THE NEW MEXICO

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

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entirely upon voluntary contributions.

The first request by a member government was made by Greece, which asked the International Children's Emergency Fund to provide supplementary food for its entire child population.¹

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

In December, the General Assembly of the United Nations allocated $670,000 for taking over UNRRA's advisory social welfare functions for the coming year. The program of the United Nations was to be:

1. Retaining a requisite number of social welfare experts to provide advisory services, on the request of governments which show the need for them, and to put into practice new technical methods in any branch of social welfare.
2. Retaining a requisite number of social welfare officials to observe and familiarize themselves with the experience of other countries administering social welfare programs;
3. Providing advice, demonstration and instruction in connection with the manufacture of prosthetic appliances and the vocational training of physically handicapped persons, and furnishing the necessary equipment and tools;
4. Furnishing, to Member countries which have been devastated by the war, technical publications helpful in the training of social welfare workers.²

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

On February 15, 1946, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations established an International Technical Preparatory Committee of sixteen experts, with representatives of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, the Office International

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

An essential part of the WHO's work is the coordination and delivery of technical
expertise and guidance to the United Nations' health-related programs. This includes
preparation of country reports, which are then discussed by the appropriate WHO
technical cooperation teams and international experts, and the final reports
are issued by the Secretariat.

For more information, please visit the WHO website at www.who.int.
d'Hygiene Publique, the League of Nations Health Organization and the UNRRA. The committee met in Paris and prepared a preliminary report on international health action.

From June 19 to July 22, an International Health Conference was held at Hunter College in New York. The Conference drafted a constitution for a World Health Organization, and all sixty-one nations which attended the conference signed the document. China and the United Kingdom, however were the only nations to sign the constitution unconditionally. The remaining signatures require ratification. The constitution will come into force when 26 nations become parties to it.

The constitution provides for an assembly representing all its member nations, which will hold regular annual sessions and special sessions whenever circumstances warrant. There is to be an Executive Board of eighteen, the members of which are to serve in their individual capacities and not as representatives of their respective governments. There is likewise to be a Secretariat headed by a Director-General.

The basic principles of the World Health Organization are included in its constitution:

The States parties to this Constitution declare, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, that the following principles are basic to the happiness, harmonious relations and security of all the peoples:

I. **Precaution Committee**

The purpose of the Precaution Committee is to ensure that all precautionary measures are taken to prevent the spread of disease within the organization. The committee meets regularly to discuss and implement necessary precautions. Its members include representatives from various departments and are chaired by the director of the advisory department.

The Precaution Committee ensures that all precautionary measures are followed, and any deviations are reported immediately.
Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.

The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and States.

The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all.

Unequal development in different countries in the promotion of health and control of disease, especially communicable disease, is a common danger.

Health development of the child is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment is essential to such development.

The extension to all peoples of the benefits of medical, psychological and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health.

Informal opinion and active co-operation on the part of the public are of the utmost importance in the improvement of the health of the people.

Governments have a responsibility for the health of their peoples which can be fulfilled only by the provision of adequate health and social measures.

The International Health Conference established an interim commission to act in behalf of WHO until that organization comes into being. The interim commission, consisting of eighteen nations, held its first session during the final meetings of the Health Conference, and its second session in Geneva from November 4 to 10.

On the 22nd of October the transfer of UNRRA's epidemiological functions to the interim commission took place.

Specific health duties outlined in the International Sanitary Convention of 1944 were transferred on December 1.

A transfer from UNRRA has also been made of emergency field

A large percentage ofBattle goes very well with our national policy. The new plan, which has been widely discussed and analyzed by many experts, aims to improve the efficiency of military operations and enhance national security.

In the Battle, our national security committee met to discuss and approve the plan. The committee, led by the national security director, reviewed the details and made necessary adjustments.

The Battle is expected to significantly enhance our national security and contribute to the overall stability and prosperity of the nation.
assistance in certain areas, particularly of malaria and tuberculosis programs in Greece and activities of a medical mission in Ethiopia. The League of Nations Health Organization and the Office international d'Hygiène publique have likewise been transferred.

After deliberations in its Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 14th of December adopted a resolution recommending to all UN members their acceptance of the constitution of the World Health Organization. "The first resolution on WHO also approved a loan by the United Nations of a maximum sum of $300,000 for the purposes of financing the activities of the Interim Commission from the commencement of its work to the end of the current year, and further approved the inclusion in the 1947 budget of a maximum sum of $1,000,000 as a further loan either to the Interim Commission or to WHO itself, if established." The money is in the form of a loan because WHO is to raise its own funds from its member nations.

The interim commission has authorized six technical committees including those dealing with yellow fever, malaria, narcotics and other subjects of primary importance in the field of public health. In addition, a scholarship and fellowship program has been instituted whereby graduate students and advanced specialists in public health, medicine and san-

The initial commission was established to promote the improvement of health services and the development of public health programs. It was recognized that the League of Nations was not equipped to handle the complexities of international cooperation in these areas. The commission was tasked with preparing a report on the current state of public health services and making recommendations for future action. The report was to be submitted to the General Assembly of the League of Nations for consideration and action.
tary engineering will study in the United States, Canada and other countries.\(^3\)

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

By 1946, three problems were complicating the settlement of the refugee problem. The prospects of increasing immigration to other countries had greatly diminished. Prospects for repatriation were worse. And infiltration from Soviet-occupied Germany and from the Soviet-influenced countries of eastern Europe was continuing into the American and British zones, where 90% of the displaced persons and refugees were located.\(^7\)

The refugee problem has been a concern of international organization since the early days of the League of Nations, which in 1921 appointed a High Commissioner of Refugees and set up the "Nansen" passport for stateless persons, recognized by thirty-one governments.\(^5\) "In 1933, a League High Commissioner for German and Austrian refugees was appointed, who ultimately assumed responsibility for Spanish refugees as well. This office was consolidated in 1938 with the Nansen organization when a new body was created, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees(IGC).\(^8\)

"The IGC is still active. It concerns itself primarily with settlement and resettlement, and provides legal and political protection for the limited categories of refugees\(^3\)

\(^{13}\) *NYT*, Feb. 13, 1947; \(^{14}\) *NYT*, Oct. 7, 1946, p. 6. \(^{15}\) In October, 1946, a new "travel document" was authorized for refugees; see Chapter VI. \(^{16}\) See Chapter VI.
INTERAGENCY SIGNIFICANCE

By 1980, large numbers were committed to this service.

In 1975, Congress passed the Comprehensive Ocean

Immigration Act, which permitted many flexible techniques

for political refugees to escape from the Soviet-controlled
country where their political views were considered to be

anti-communist. As a result, the refugee population

increased significantly.

The United Nations has emphasized the importance of

providing political asylum to those who seek refuge from

military or political persecution.

In 1985, the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees approved a formal policy to recognize political

refugees.

The U.S. government has committed resources to

provide political asylum to those who seek refuge from

military or political persecution.

In 1990, the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees approved a formal policy to recognize political

refugees.

The U.S. government has committed resources to

provide political asylum to those who seek refuge from

military or political persecution.
which are within its competence."

As a result of a study by a Preparatory Commission in London last year, the General Assembly noted the urgency of the refugee problem and urged the Economic and Social Council to determine what form of international machinery should be established to handle the problem. The Economic and Social Council then set up a Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons, which met in London from April 8 to the beginning of June, producing a 200-page report showing its failure to agree on a single item except that some form of international refugee organization should be established.

The committee did draw up a draft constitution, with the following preamble:

The Governments accepting this Constitution recognizing

that genuine refugees and displaced persons constitute an urgent problem which is international in scope and character;

that as regards displaced persons, the main task to be performed is to encourage and assist in every way possible their early return to their country of origin, or in the case of Spanish republicans to establish themselves temporarily in order to enable them to return to Spain when the present Falangist regime is succeeded by a democratic regime;

that genuine refugees and displaced persons should be assisted by international action either to return to their countries of nationality or former habitual residence or to find new homes elsewhere under the conditions provided for in this Constitution;

that resettlement of refugees and displaced persons be contemplated only in cases indicated clearly in the Constitution;

that genuine refugees and displaced persons, until such time as their repatriation or resettlement and re-establishment is effectively completed, should be pro-

The government is committed to improving service delivery and increasing access to education and training. The minister for education has called on all educational institutions to ensure that they provide quality education to all students. The government has also launched a new initiative to improve literacy rates and increase the number of students who complete secondary education. The initiative aims to provide scholarships and other forms of support to students who face financial difficulties. The government has also increased the budget for education, and this year's budget includes funds for the construction of new schools and the purchase of educational materials. The government is committed to ensuring that every child has access to quality education.
tected in their rights and legitimate interests and should receive care and assistance, and as far as possible should be put to useful employment in order to avoid the evil and antisocial consequence of continued idleness, have agreed, for the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes in the shortest possible time to establish and do hereby establish, a non-permanent organization to be called the International Refugee Organization, a specialized agency to be brought into relationship with the United Nations, and accordingly have accepted the following articles.

On October 3, the Economic and Social Council approved the draft constitution for IRO, with a budget of $160,850,000. During November, the organization was under discussion in the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the UN General Assembly. There it met strong Russian opposition. There were four objections to the IRO plan as revealed in the Soviet position upheld by Vyshinsky in the committee sessions:

1. One of the principal tasks of the IRO should be to promote the return of refugees and displaced persons to their native countries. "Plands for the settlement of refugees and displaced persons in distant foreign lands are unacceptable and should not be listed among the tasks of the proposed Refugee Organization!"

2. The IRO should not concern itself with persons who, for hostile motives, do not wish to avail themselves of the assistance of the government of their country of nationality, and refuse to return to that country.

3. Not only war criminals, quislings and traitors should not be aided by the IRO, but also persons who voluntarily assisted the enemy forces, and members of military and paramilitary formations which have not been disbanded and which operated on the side of Hitlerite Germany.

4. Administration of refugee camps should be designated under the control of the United Nations in agreement with the governments of the countries whose nationals represent the majority of persons in a particular camp.

On October 2, 1939, the Council of the Canadian Council of Organizations was informed of the

proposals for the raising of $125,000,000 for the support and development of the Canadian Council of Organizations. The President, Mr. C. F. W. Kent, informed the Council that the Canadian Council of Organizations had decided to raise this amount and that the Canadian Council of Organizations would take the lead in the campaign.

The following letter was read:

"I am sure that all of you will agree with me that the Canadian Council of Organizations is in a very strong position to carry through this campaign. We have a large and enthusiastic body of supporters, and we have the backing of the Government and the business community.

The Canadian Council of Organizations has always been a strong advocate of social justice and equality, and we believe that this campaign will help to further our goals. We are asking for your support in this important endeavor.

I am confident that we will be successful in raising the necessary funds, and I ask you to do your part in this campaign.

Thank you for your support."

Signed,

[Signature]
President, Canadian Council of Organizations.
Mrs. Roosevelt upheld the United States position, stating that her country supported the principles of the General Assembly resolution of February 12, 1946, namely:

1. The problem is international in character;
2. There should be no compulsory repatriation.
3. Action taken by the IRO must not interfere with existing international arrangements for apprehension of war criminals, quislings and traitors.  

With a vote of 18 to 5, with 5 abstentions, the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee finally adopted the IRO draft constitution on the 12th of December. On December 13, the Administrative and Budgetary Committee approved IRO's scale of assessments and forwarded it to the General Assembly. On the 15th, the General Assembly adopted the constitution of IRO and submitted it to member states of the United Nations.

Resolution No. 1 of the IRO constitution states that a Preparatory Commission would come into existence as soon as eight members have signed the document, and that IRO itself will be established when fifteen states representing 75% of the allocated contributions have signed it. The Preparatory Commission came into existence on the 18th of December, but the IRO itself is not yet established. As of January 30, ten nations had decided to join, but their total pledged contributions amount only to 70%.

The IRO has not yet been ratified by the United States. The Senate approved the bill on March 24, but they attached

a reservation to it that there should be no softening of the American immigration policy. It is feared that the House will restrict the measure still further. As has happened so many times before, the United States has proved that it cannot be a leader in international cooperation. The IRO is urgent and necessary, but the United States Congress refuses to recognize it as such. And since we are to provide 45,75% of the total budget, no action is possible until we do contribute our share. We can only hope that Congress will authorize our complete participation, for it is the only means currently available for dealing with the refugee problem when UNRRA's activities end on the 30th of June.

Our task is nearly completed. We have seen how the UNRRA functions of relief, rehabilitation, welfare, health and care of displaced persons are being carried on. What about food in general, however? What are the United Nations doing to insure the peoples of the world that they have not suffered in vain, that some day they may obtain freedom from want? In Chapter XII we shall review the organization which may be able to accomplish that aim, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

A communication to the people spring on an occasion of the American immigration policy. It is taken that the face of the people will reflect the United States. We have seen the result of our actions and the present cannot be ignored. It is necessary to understand this much and since we are in the midst of our normal procedures, we are only forced to agree. We cannot change our course, we can only hope that our actions will support our commitment to a democratic society.

June 19, 1994

Our task is not to compete, it is to create. UNRWA requires a letter to communicate with the people. We are only discussing our commitment to a democratic society and the situation of our people. We have seen the people of the world today and have not thought in any way. After we will have the organization and the people will see the results of our actions.
CHAPTER XI FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

HOT SPRINGS CONFERENCE

It was in February, 1943, that President Roosevelt first disclosed plans for an exploratory conference of the United Nations on post-war food problems of a permanent nature, rather than the immediate problems of relief and rehabilitation subsequently to be considered by the Atlantic City meeting in November, which, as we have seen, led to the establishment of UNRRA.

The conference began on the 18th of May at the Homestead Hotel in Hot Springs, Virginia. All 43 governments invited accepted the invitation. The United Nations members present were: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippine Islands, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

The Associated Nations represented were Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland, Iran, Liberia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. France and Denmark were added to the list, France officially and Denmark unofficially.

That brought the official list of delegates to 44.

The conference opened at 9 P.M., when Judge Marvin Jones, the permanent president of the conference, ordered the message of welcome of President Roosevelt to be read. The speech emphasized that the purpose of the conference was to further the policies of the Atlantic Charter, the declaration of the United Nations, and the Rio de Janeiro Conference of twenty-one American republics with respect to post-war consumption, production and distribution of food and other agricultural products.

The work of the conference was done through an executive committee composed of the chairmen of the 45 delegations, a steering committee of eleven, and four section committees, each dealing with one section of the Agenda: consumption, production, distribution and recommendations. Each section had three or four working committees. The final plenary session was held on the third of June. The delegations, representing 3/4 of the world's populations, departed in an atmosphere of complete unity.

The United States State Department formulated the outline of the agenda presented to the Hot Springs Conference:

I. Consumption levels and requirements.
   A. Food
      1. Character and extent of consumption deficiencies in each country.
      2. Causes and consequences of malnutrition.
      3. Measures for improving standards of consumption (education, etc.).

3. NYT, May 19, 1943.  4. NYT, May 20, 1943; May 19, 1943.
The Conference organized by the Society, which was held in the Central Hall, was attended by representatives from various countries. The main topics discussed included the role of the United Nations in maintaining world peace, the need for disarmament, and the importance of international cooperation.

The work of the conference was done primarily by experts and specialists. A committee was formed to oversee the operation of the conference, and a secretariat was established to coordinate the various sessions. The conference was divided into sections, each focusing on a specific aspect of the conference's agenda. The sessions were well-organized, and the discussions were productive.

The United Nations played a significant role in promoting international cooperation and maintaining world peace. The conference highlighted the importance of collective action in addressing global challenges. As a result, the participants agreed on the need for continued efforts to achieve a more stable and prosperous world.
4. Reasonable national and international goals for improved food consumption.

B. Other essential agricultural products.

1. Pre-war consumption levels in various countries as influenced by prosperity or depression and by buying power of the population.
2. Reasonable national and international goals for improved consumption with sustained employment and expanded industrial activity.

II. Expansion of production and adaptation to consumption needs.

A. Measures for direction of production toward commodities, the supply of which should be increased.
B. Measures for shifting production out of commodities in chronic surplus.
C. Measures for improving agricultural productivity and efficiency.
D. Measures for development and conservation of agricultural resources.
E. Opportunities for occupational adjustment in agricultural populations.

III. Facilitation and improvement of distribution.

A. Relation of national and international economic policies to agricultural problems, with special reference to the facilitation of the movement of agricultural products in commerce.
1. Expansion of international trade.
2. Broad policies for assuring increased production and consumption in general.
B. Improvement of agricultural marketing, processing and distribution.
C. Special measures for wider food distribution.
1. Improvement of consumption of low-income groups.
2. International disposition of commodities in over-supply.
D. Buffer stocks and commodity arrangements to assure equitable prices and adequate supplies.

IV. Recommendations for continuing and carrying forward the work of the conference.

The conference decided "that more production was needed if the people of the world were to have sufficient food for adequate nutrition and that both new and existing production would have to be adjusted to secure more of those 'protect..."
CONSERVATION AND INFORMATION COLLABORATION

A. OPEN SESSIONS FOR INFORMATION COLLABORATION

- Importance of conservation and information collaboration
- Identification of key issues and challenges
- Development of strategies and action plans

B. INFORMATION COLLABORATION IN PRACTICE

- Case studies and best practices
- Lessons learned and opportunities for improvement

C. INFORMATION COLLABORATION NETWORKS

- Formation of networks and partnerships
- Coordination and communication among stakeholders

D. INFORMATION COLLABORATION AND POLICIES

- Development of policies and guidelines
- Implementation of regulations and standards

THE WORK OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The coordinating committee is responsible for:

- Setting priorities for information collaboration
- Coordinating and overseeing projects and initiatives
- Facilitating communication and knowledge exchange

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please feel free to contact the coordinating committee.

[Signature]

[Date]
tive' foods which are most necessary for good health.

The conference recognized, however, that it will be necessary to reach freedom from hunger during the transition period before plans for attaining freedom from want can be carried out, and "that while shortages lasted there should be coordinated action by government s both to secure increased production and to prevent speculative and violent fluctuations in prices."

General principles were adopted concerning "the adjustment of production to fit the long-term requirements of a better diet but also improvements in the general efficiency of production." Measures for new agricultural development were recommended, recognizing that in overcrowded areas, industry must be developed along with improved methods of farming to relieve some of the pressure on the land.

The general level of employment in all countries must be raised, since "poverty is the first cause of malnutrition and hunger."

"The conference discussed the place and functions which might be given. . . to international arrangements for the control of basic staples foodstuffs entering international trade. . . . It was not possible for the conference, in the time available, to discuss future international commodity arrangements in detail. Discussion in Section III was directed to general questions of principle affecting the operation of such arrangements as might later be made. The two questions to which most attention was paid were--
The conference commended the panel on the proposition that it will be necessary to have the panel return at regular intervals to discuss the problems and to report on progress and that there should be an annual conference. The panel also commended the conference on the report of the panel on the prevention of war and the establishment of an international organization of non-aligned nations. The panel also commended the conference on the report of the panel on the prevention of war and the establishment of an international organization of non-aligned nations.
(A) The place which buffer stocks should occupy in these arrangements, and

(B) How far it would be necessary to achieve the desired objectives to include within the general arrangements agreements for the regulation of production."

THE INTERIM COMMISSION

The Hot Springs Conference recognized at an early date that some form of permanent organization should be established to "act as a center of information and advice on both agricultural and nutrition questions and that it should maintain a service of international statistics. . . . Accordingly, the conference recommended the establishment in Washington of an interim commission, one of the functions of which would be to draw up for submission to governments and authorities represented a detailed plan for the permanent organization." 6

The interim commission was made up of representatives of each of the 44 nations participating in the conference. Meeting in Washington on the 15th of July, it elected L.B. Pearson of Canada as its chairman. It had an executive committee and three main working committees. The first concentrated on the draft agreement submitted to the various governments in September, 1943. The second studied the structure of the projected Permanent Commission. And the

The Interim Commission

The H.R.O. sponsors Conference regarding of an early gate

that same form of Development Commission and so on.

Please to "act as a center of Information" in a state of

port important and critical decisions that part is entitled

participate a variety of Information especially the Interim

Commission, as its Conference praction, one of the Interim

Commission's forty million to give up on information to governments

and its significant throughout a visible plan for the near

certain organization.

The Interim Commission are made up of representatives

of each of the four principal participating in the Conference.

Meeting in Washington on the 10th of April, it adopted

resolution of Canada as its own. If not an exception

commission, one and charge with making committees, the Interim

corporated on the Great Carpenter's Committee, the various

measures of the Interim, Engineering Commission. Your

the official summary of the H.R.O. Committee, local outside in

begin the Interim's principal, and final decision June 1st, 1924.
third considered what activities the Interim Commission should undertake pending the establishment of the Permanent Commission. In addition, two panels of experts were set up, one of economists and the other of scientists in the field of agriculture and nutrition. The panels were to report on the extent to which the permanent organization can assist in the promotion of scientific and economic research and the collection and dissemination of information.

By August, 1944, the Interim Commission had prepared a constitution for the permanent international organization, which was to come into being when accepted by twenty nations. According to the Preamble:

The Nations accepting this Constitution, being determined to promote the common welfare by furthering separate and collective action on their part for the purposes of raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdictions, securing improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, bettering the condition of rural populations, and thus contributing toward an expanding world economy, hereby establish the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. . . through which the Members will report to one another on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the fields of action set forth above.

The functions of the organization would be:

To collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture. To promote, and where appropriate, recommend national and international action with respect to scientific, technological, social, and economic research relating to nutrition, food and agriculture.
Print office and other activities of the Intemal Commission

Sports and leisure activities in the neighborhood of the Intemal

Commission. In addition, the building of a sports and leisure center are also

one of the objectives and the subject of the Intemal Commission. The center aims to

encourage and promote the arts and culture. The center is designed to attract and

involve local artists and culture enthusiasts. The center will offer various activities and

events to promote the arts and culture.

In addition to the Intemal Commission, the Intemal Commission and the Intemal

Institute have also been established. The Intemal Institute aims to conduct research and

publication on the arts and culture.

Yours truly,

The Intemal Commission
ting to nutrition, food and agriculture. The improve-
ment of education and administration relating to nutri-
tion, food and agriculture, and the spread of public
knowledge of nutritional and agricultural science and
practice.

The conservation of natural resources and the
adoption of improved methods of agricultural produc-
tion.
The improvement of the processing, marketing and
distribution of food and agricultural products.
The adoption of policies for the provision of
adequate agricultural credit, national and international,
the adoption of international policies with respect
to agricultural commodity arrangements.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was to be
principally advisory. Its constitution gave it no power
to inaugurate programs or take definite actions.

The governing body of FAO was to be a general conference,
on which each member nation would have one voting represent-
ative. There would be an executive committee of nine to
fifteen members. There would also be standing advisory
committees in the major fields of the organization's work.
The administration would consist of a director general and
an international staff selected for technical competence.
Direct contact with the public, consumers and producers
would be maintained through conferences with representatives
of national and international bodies concerned with food,
agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The interim commission planned an estimated annual
budget of $5,000,000, with only half that amount for the
first year. The United States was to bear 25% of the cost
for the first year, the United Kingdom 15%, Russia 3%,
China 6.5%, and other countries smaller proportions down to

9. NYT, Aug. 23, 1944, p.22.
According to the constitution, original membership was to be granted to those nations represented at the Hot Springs Conference, when the constitution was accepted by their governments. Other countries could be admitted by a 2/3 vote of the representatives of all the member nations. Initial membership would be for a period of five years, after which members would have the privilege of withdrawing.

The constitution was put into the form of an agreement and not as a treaty.

"No international agency before has undertaken the dual task of improving nutrition and agriculture. The International Labor Organization has adopted a number of conventions and recommendations concerning agriculture and has a committee dealing... with agriculture. The United States has promoted international agriculture research cooperation through two statutes which authorize the lending of Department of Agriculture technicians to Latin American governments and the training in the Department of technicians from other countries. The outstanding international agency in the field has been the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, set up by convention signed on June 7, 1905, to which the United States proclaimed its ratification in 1903." The emphasis of that organization was on research and agricultural statistics, not nutrition. It has the

According to the consolidation of the National Association of the National Conference, the consolidation must be subject to the consent of all the member nations. Initial member nations cannot be for the adoption of the principles of the organization.

The consolidation was put into effect on an agreement and not a treaty. In this instance, several parties were interested in the organization and its principles. The organization is called the United Nations, with the objectives of maintaining world peace and security. The organization includes representatives from major nations, such as the United States and the United Kingdom.

The United Nations is the successor to the League of Nations and is designed to avoid another World War. The organization has several specialized agencies that work to promote peace and development, including the International Labor Organization, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Health Organization.

In 1945, the United Nations was established to prevent another widespread war, and it remains an important international body today.
second most valuable agricultural library in the world. The FAO was to absorb the International Institute of Agriculture.

On the fourth of August, 1945, Truman signed the bill providing for United States participation in FAO, and authorizing $625,000 as the United States share for the first year and $1,250,000 for subsequent years.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

On the 16th of October, at Quebec, FAO came into existence when thirty nations signed the FAO constitution. By the end of the conference the total membership had been raised to forty. Russia refused to join.

The executive committee, divided into three sections, was set up at the Quebec Conference. Five members, from Haiti, Canada, Britain, New Zealand and Mexico, were to have one-year terms. Five more, India, Norway, Iraq, France and Poland, were to serve two years. Five more had three-year terms--Brazil, the United States, China, the Union of South Africa and Belgium. The members of the executive committee were to serve without pay.

Sir John Boyd Orr, a world-famed scientific nutritionist and member of the British Parliament, was elected unanimously as the Director General. He will have a two-year term, ending December 31, 1947, with a salary of $18,000 a year plus a $10,000 representation allowance.

THE DURHAM CONFERENCE

On the 2nd of October, Dr. Peace, IAGO came into existence. Our early selection was for the IAGO conference.

The conference committee, giving into the charge of Section Sec detailed meeting arrangements, fixed the meeting at half past two, and the Wednesday meeting was set for the second conference. The sessions included a special session to discuss the IAGO project, and a full agenda of topics was attended to.

Additional committee work was assigned to make the conference successful. The IAGO project was examined in detail, and a special session was held to discuss the future of IAGO. The conference concluded with a report on the IAGO project.

The conference was well attended, and the atmosphere was enthusiastic. The future of IAGO was discussed and plans were made for the next conference.
The Quebec Conference ended on the first day of November, when the administration was handed over to Orr as he took the following oath:

I solemnly undertake to exercise, in all loyalty, discretion and conscience, the functions entrusted to me as an officer of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: not to seek or accept from any other authority instructions in regard to the performance of my official duties and to discharge those duties and regulate my conduct with the interests of the organization alone in view.

At the conference the use of an international commodity agreement was debated. A French proposal for "the formation of a permanent subgroup within the FAO that would be the highest advisory body on cartels, international commodity agreement and related matters of international collaboration," however, was shelved in favor of a British proposal for a permanent marketing advisory committee.

THE MAY EMERGENCY FOOD CONFERENCE

During the spring of 1946, FAO was unable to set up standing advisory committees because of difficulties in selecting personnel on a sufficiently wide geographical basis. Instead, temporary ad hoc committees were established.

In the meantime, however, the terrific famine conditions all over the world led to another FAO conference, an emergency one, held in Washington in May. The conference, said Orr, was a result of discussions of the United Nations

The purpose of the conference was to discuss the important role of information in the development of the economy, particularly in the context of economic convergence. The conference aimed to foster a more transparent and collaborative approach to information sharing, with the goal of promoting mutual understanding and cooperation among participants. The conference also highlighted the need for improved and effective strategies to address the challenges posed by the current global economic landscape.
Assembly in London, where a resolution was unanimously passed "requesting international organizations concerned with food and agriculture to intensify efforts to obtain as full information as possible on the world food position and future outlook in order to assist governments in determining their short and long term policy."

As a result of the conference, FAO urged:

(1) The formation of an international intelligence service for food, which will keep the world situation continually under survey and will report quarterly on conditions throughout the world.

(2) Organization of an International Emergency Food Council...

(3) A list of measures, still unspecified, for conserving and expanding food supplies. The list might include such expedients as the adjustment of livestock herds to the world grain shortage, increasing the extraction rate of wheat flour and limitations on the use of grain in beverage alcohol.

(4) Preparation for a long-range food body with executive powers that could put into effect the recommendations eventually to be made by the FAO.

(5) Continuance of the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration even after the organization has been ended by the UNRRA Council. . . . FAO and UNRRA should cooperate closely and coordinate the work "to effect a smooth transition from the short term program to the long-term objectives of the FAO."

As a correlated move to the emergency conference, Truman called upon the Secretary of Agriculture, Anderson, to set up an interagency committee, representing the Departments of Agriculture, State, Treasury, Commerce, Interior, Labor, the Federal Security Agency and the Bureau of the Budget, to work with FAO on world food problems.

As a result of the accident, the following actions were taken:

1. The immediate cessation of all operations involving the equipment involved in the accident.
2. The evacuation of all personnel and the area was secured.
3. An investigation was conducted to determine the cause of the accident.
4. Recommendations for future operations were made.
5. The incident was reported to the appropriate authorities.
6. Procedures were updated to prevent similar incidents in the future.

The accident occurred due to a failure in the equipment's protective system.
THE COPENHAGEN CONFERENCE

By September, when an FAO conference was held in Copenhagen, there were 47 members of the organization:

Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Repub.
Ecuador
Egypt
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Lebanon
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua

Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippine
Commonwealth
Poland
Portugal
Switzerland
Syria
U. of S. Africa
United Kingdom
USA
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

During that conference, the FAO budget for the eighteen-month period from July 1, 1946 to December 31, 1947, was set at $7,500,000.22

As an important part of its agenda, the Copenhagen conferees considered the report of FAO's first special mission, which recommended "a sweeping 25-year plan for lifting poverty-ridden Greece to prosperity through international loans, industrial and agricultural development and participation in world trade." The report of the mission, which extensively studied the economy of Greece for three months, was submitted by the FAO to the United Nations for appropriate action.23

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THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Representatives to the CAO Conference were elected to complete
the following responsibilities:

Northeast
Southeast
Northwest
Southwest
Far East
Far West
Philippines
Commonwealth
Ontario
Tennessee
California
Arizona
Colorado
Texas
New Mexico
Washington

During the conference, the CAO adopted for the singleyear
conference a budget of $100,000. The problem of the
conference committee has responsibility for the preparation
and presentation of the agenda and the development of
the various sections. The agenda is designed to

As an important part of the agenda, the committee
conference committee has prepared the reports of the CAO's
These reports include:

- Appendix A: A report on the status of the conference
- Appendix B: A report on the status of the participants

The report on the conference is

A report on the conference will be

Supplementary section

The report on the conference will be

148-150.
a report prepared by FAO at the request of the Emergency Food Conference in May, based on data from 70 countries which represent 90% of the world's population. The report was summarized in the United Nations Bulletin as follows:

In the late 1930's, before war cut into food production and disrupted distribution in many countries, about half the world's population was seriously undernourished, about one-sixth was surviving at a marginal level of nutrition, and somewhat less than a third was enjoying high-calorie diets. The diet levels that the world is struggling to regain in the next year or more are health levels for only about one family out of three.

In areas containing over half the world's population, food supplies at the retail level (not actual intake) were sufficient to furnish an average of less than 2,250 calories per caput daily.

Food supplies furnishing an average of more than 2,275 calories per caput daily were available in areas containing somewhat less than a third of the world's population.

The remaining areas, containing about one-sixth of the world's population had food supplies that were between these high and low levels.

In general the high-calorie areas included North America, Australia and New Zealand, the USSR, much of Europe, and three countries of South America. The intermediate areas included most of southern Europe, three countries in Asia, part of the Middle East, and parts of Africa and South America. The low-calorie areas included most of Asia, part of the Middle East, all of Central America, and probably parts of South America and Africa not covered by the survey.

Poverty is the chief cause of malnutrition. All the countries in which the supply of calories per caput was less than 2,250 a day were countries in which the average per caput income was less than U.S. $100 a year.

Assuming a 25 percent gain in world production by 1960, the percentage increases in world production required for the various food groups would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals (human consumption only)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roots and tubers</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the summer of 1946, Orr, the Director General of FAO, envisaged a World Food Board, with the following functions:

1. To stabilize prices of agricultural commodities on the world markets, including provision of the necessary funds for stabilizing operations;
2. To establish a world food reserve adequate for any emergency that might arise through failure of crops in any part of the world;
3. To provide funds for financing the disposal of surplus agricultural products on special terms to countries when the need for them is most urgent;
4. To co-operate with organizations concerned with international credits for industrial and agricultural development, and with trade and commodity policy, in order that their common ends might be more quickly and efficiently achieved.

The Orr plan in general provided for a world pool "of farm commodities moving in international trade for the purpose of stabilizing the world price. Commodities would be sold from this reserve to needy countries at a predetermined price if and when the world market price rose above the level established by the world food board, and bought from surplus-producing countries to raise the price if it fell below the established mark." 26

The Copenhagen conference formally accepted Orr's proposals, and thereupon recessed until its special commission could submit a report.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION

Detailed plans for the world food board and the international price stabilization program were to be prepared by a Preparatory Commission established by the Copenhagen Conference, consisting of representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, the Netherlands, the Philippine Republic, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Soviet Union and Argentina, not members of FAO, were invited to serve as associate members. Each member of FAO could send one observer of the Preparatory Commission. Siam would become a full member when the discussions relate to rice. Invitations were sent to the ILO, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund. The United Nations Economic and Social Council had two representatives, with the right to advise.

The Preparatory Commission opened in Washington on October 28. In the meantime, however, the United States had adopted a unilateral international food policy, and interposed a number of objections to the Orr plan:

Dear Sir:

The following letter was transmitted late by steamer and was received one day after the date mentioned.

In the meantime, I have been informed that you are unable to proceed with the matter as described.

Please let me know if there is any way to proceed, and I will do my best to assist you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
1. It is doubtful whether "a World Food Board or any similar device" could deal adequately with "the effect that widespread Government intervention threatens to have upon the agricultural demand and supply situation over the world once the present emergency has come to an end."

2. It is doubtful whether any combination of "buffer-stock and surplus-disposal operations using a two-price system can be successful without control over supply."

3. A third objection related to the difference in price and production problems for different commodities. "An overall body, such as the proposed World Food Board, would not suffice for dealing effectively with these so different and rapidly changing problems, which ought to be dealt with by special negotiations, commodity by commodity."

4. Finally, the United States finds it unlikely that Governments will make available the funds necessary for financing a program in the hands of an international agency over whose operations and price policy they would have little direct control.

Although supported by Great Britain, the United States, in typical fashion, changed her mind again by the middle of December, announcing that she would support a two-price system. The final report, submitted on the 24th of January, retained many of the features of the Orr plan, including a world food council and provision for buffer stocks, but the main obstacle to the plan had been skirted. No "over-all... agency or board, over whose operations and price policy individual nations would have little direct control" was to be established. On the contrary, all tasks were placed within the province of existing agencies, including the FAO.

Some features of the plan are:

The United States Army Air Forces and the United States Army are joint coalitions in the conduct of military operations. This joint coalition is composed of two services, the Army Air Forces and the Army. The Army Air Forces is the air arm of the Army, and the Army is the ground arm of the Army. The Army Air Forces and the Army are separate organizations, but they are coordinated in the conduct of military operations. The Army Air Forces and the Army are also coordinated in the conduct of military operations with other United States military services, such as the Navy and the Marines.

The Army Air Forces and the Army are coordinated in the conduct of military operations with other United States military services, such as the Navy and the Marines. The Army Air Forces and the Army are also coordinated in the conduct of military operations with other United States military services, such as the Navy and the Marines.

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1. Formation of a world food council, composed of eighteen member nations, to act as a continuing body between FAO sessions and keep close tabs on food and agricultural trends.

2. Development of commodity agreements "as a major device for stabilizing prices and expanding production and consumption." These, it was stipulated, should include provisions for famine reserves, price stabilization reserves or "buffer stocks", and sales of foodstuffs "at special prices to supplement diets of needy groups."

3. Annual review at the FAO conference of national agricultural and nutritional programs.

These proposals still await consideration by FAO and by the United Nations. The outcome is still uncertain. We can only hope that the action will be favorable. Even though stronger international collaboration might be desirable, these proposals offer the only concrete plan now advanced to insure some degree of cooperation in world food policies. Evolution may bring the ideal solution, a solution to act as an effective guarantee against future famine and bring to all peoples a freedom from want. Perhaps the Bible has still another lesson to teach this irreligious age:

Behold, there come seven years of great plenty throughout all the land of Egypt; and there shall arise after them seven years of famine; and all the plenty shall be forgotten in the land of Egypt; and the famine shall consume the land.
So let them gather all the food of those good years that come, and lay up corn under the hand of Pharaoh, and let them keep food in the cities. And that food shall be for store to the land against the seven years of famine, which shall be in the land of Egypt; that the land perish not through the famine."

33. Ibid. 34. Genesis 41:29,30,35,36.
CONCLUSION

And so we are back to the point at which we began—freedom from want. After the war the entire world was in a situation of utter devastation and misery. The turmoil was apparent even before the war was over, even when it was barely beginning. At first the nations made isolated attempts to relieve the misery of the peoples suffering abroad. The United States, having suffered least from the effects of war, was morally responsible to bear the greater share of the burden of relief. Realizing this, President Roosevelt in the fall of 1942 set up the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations with Herbert H. Lehman as its director. But unilateral action was not enough. The problems of relief and rehabilitation were too vast for one nation to tackle alone. And so the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established one year later, in November, 1943. For the first year and a half of its existence, the UNRRA was largely concerned with the task of organization, but early in 1945 it was able to enter the liberated nations and assume the task of relief.

UNRRA's life is nearly at an end, but much still remains to be done. The United Nations has established several organizations to take over its functions—the International
CONCLUSION

And so we are posed to the point at which we are engaged in a
reflection that seems utterly new to the human mind. The common
tendency among nations that have ever been weak to the
utterance of more transgression and to pass the blame once
again to the nature which made them up.

If we were to believe the press of the people, the situation
was not as drastic as it appeared. The United States have
sent a message from the top of the mountain to the
President and the Congress to make the whole of the
situation more intelligible and to the Office of Foreign
Affairs a careful

Director

September 15th, 1935.

The United States have been able to serve the
interests of the world, and a part of the
President and the Congress to make the
situation more intelligible and to
the Office of Foreign
Affairs a careful

UNMISSION is not meant to be a part of any
more.

However, the United Nations have accomplished
something to take over the important--the International
Refugee Organization, the World Health Organization, and a committee to carry on welfare work. But food relief itself has been left largely to the voluntary action of individual countries. We can only hope that the supplying nations will feel a strong enough responsibility for their less fortunate neighbors, lest the world lapse once again into complete chaos.

But immediate relief is not the only aspect of freedom from want. Long-range decisions had to be made. "From the moment when two microscopic cells unite in conception, the human body builds all its substance from the food it gets. If the food be inadequate, the body will be correspondingly inadequate. People who are not well nourished often lack the energy and the ability—even the imagination and the will—to better their lot. They number perhaps three-fourths of the world's population. By so simple a means as enabling them to get more and better food, great human potentials can be unlocked."

In Asia and the tropics, three-fourths of the people live on too low diets. "Pellagra, beriberi, rickets and other bone troubles, nutritional blindness, goiter, anemia, and endemic dropsy are prevalent in many places. Life expectancy at birth is low—26.9 years for males in India (1931) compared with 65.5 in New Zealand (1934-1935). Infant mortality is high—170 for every 1,000 live births (1931-1935) in British India compared with 32 in the European population.\"
a

For example, the North American Organization uses a network of committees to carry out research work and local field trials. These committees are an integral part of the organization's structure and function. We can only hope that these efforts will lead to a broader and deeper understanding of the issues at hand.

For me, this is perhaps the most important point to make. People who have been involved in this work know the importance of the issues and the need for more research. The organization has been working for many years to increase public interest in these issues, and the results are beginning to show. The work is not easy, but it is necessary. We must continue to work towards a better understanding of the problems and the solutions.

In the end, the key to success is teamwork. We must work together to address these issues and find solutions. This requires dedication and commitment, but it is essential if we are to make progress.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation to all those who have contributed to this work. Your efforts have not gone unnoticed. I hope that we can continue to build on this foundation and make progress towards a better future.
of New Zealand." In Chile, there are "233 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in every 100,000 of the population compared with 36 in the Netherlands before the war."

Some progress has been made in highly developed countries. "In the Netherlands, for instance, the expectation of life at birth for males was 29.5 years in 1840-1851 and 65.7 in 1931-1940, and about half of this advance was made after 1900." But even the, "in western Europe 20 to 30 percent of the population were malnourished according to the best available prewar evidence, and in the United States a third of the peoples was reported to have diets below modern standards for good health."'

The situation is certainly a serious one. How can the problem be solved? There can be enough food in the world to fill the needs of everyone. Between the wars much food was deliberately destroyed because no markets could be found for it. FAO has the task of improving the levels of nutrition and agricultural production throughout the world. If the nations fully cooperate, all peoples of the world may someday truly achieve freedom from want.

As I lay in the meadow, listening to the busy life of the farmlands which surrounded me, the aimless clouds overhead drifted into an unending procession of gaunt, saddened figures with upturned faces and outstretched hands. Shall we ignore them? Can we ignore them? This is "one world" now!

In our research, we have found that the development of new technologies is crucial for increasing productivity and efficiency. The incorporation of advanced tools and methods can significantly enhance our ability to achieve our goals. Our studies have shown that by investing in research and development, we can improve our products and services, leading to increased customer satisfaction.

In the field of technology, we have observed that the pace of innovation is accelerating. New technologies are emerging at an unprecedented rate, and it is essential to stay ahead of the curve to maintain a competitive edge. Our research team is constantly monitoring the latest developments and exploring new possibilities to integrate these technologies into our work.

The importance of continuous learning and adaptation cannot be overstated. As the environment evolves, our strategies and approaches must also adapt. We are committed to fostering a culture of innovation and encourage our team to think creatively and勇于take calculated risks. By embracing new ideas and technologies, we can ensure that our organization remains relevant and competitive.

In conclusion, our research findings highlight the critical role of innovation in driving progress and achieving success. As we continue to explore new technologies and methodologies, we are confident that our efforts will lead to significant advancements that will benefit our organization and the wider community.
An Abstract of the Thesis

FREEDOM FROM WANT

or

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

FOR

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

with a Primary Emphasis on Food

by

Dorothy Helen Wentworth

(A.B., Boston University, 1946)

submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

1947
On 

Presentation of the 

INTERIM REPORT

FOR

RESEARCH AND RESEARCH

WITH THE PRELIMINARY REPORT OR

BY

DOCTOR HELEN WHEATON

A.B., Bachelor of Science, 1930

Subcommittee on Pedagogical Improvement of the

Department for the Welfare of Women of YWCA

1944
An Abstract of the Thesis

International policies for relief and rehabilitation have been cyclical in nature. The policies originally were unilateral. UNRRA was an attempt to make relief cooperative. Now, in 1947, the tendency is to conduct relief once more on an individual basis.

During World War I a Commission for relief in Belgium, under the chairmanship of Herbert Hoover, conducted an extensive program of war relief in Belgium and other occupied areas. That Commission was supported by private contributions.

Foreign food policies became official with the establishment of the U.S. Food Administration after the United States entrance into the war. During the Armistice period, an attempt was made to create an Inter-Allied Supreme Council for Relief and Reconstruction, but its existence was ineffectual, and relief became largely a matter of individual action, with America playing the leading role.

In World War II relief likewise began as an enterprise of private charity, with Herbert Hoover again as the leader. He became the honorary chairman of the National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies, which, although not an operating agency, was exceedingly effective in arousing U.S. public opinion to the need for international relief. The Red Cross among other private relief agencies did succeed
AN ADDRESS TO THE NATION

International policies for relief and rehabilitation have been developed in wartime. The policies originally were

UNRECOGNIZED. UNRECOGNIZED NOW IN JAPAN, THE RELATIONS TO SUSTAIN JAPAN, AND OTHER NEARBY

ARE INTEGRATED. THE

DURING WORLD WAR I, A COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN

ANCE TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF UNAFFECTED NATIONS, CONSIDERED FOR

That Commission was subjected to severe criticism in correspondence.

Portray your policies as an article written on a platform.


to the U.S. and Administration after the United States

During the Administration, I have presented into the war. During the Administration, we

attempted to create an inter-African relief agency called the African Relief and Reconstruction. The experience was initial.

Leaders, and better become targets of international

assistance, with America playing the leading role.

The World War II helped increase power and as an experience

or diplomacy, with respect to the policy committee. As the World War II began, we

The prospect of the pending elimination of the national committee on

could not be committed to the need for international relief.

The picture shows scores of relief workers and successful missions.
in shipping food overseas in spite of the British blockade.

Early aid to Greece was handled in this manner.

Late in 1942 President Roosevelt made relief official by setting up the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations under the direction of Herbert H. Lehman, the former Governor of New York. The primary task of that office was the conducting of relief in connection with the military campaigns in North Africa and Sicily.

By the middle of 1943 it became evident that some type of international organization should be created to handle the increasingly heavy relief burdens. Instigated by the U. S. State Department, a draft agreement was drawn up and signed by 44 nations on November 9, 1943, creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Immediately afterwards a conference was held by the member nations at Atlantic City. The UNRRA was launched!

UNRRA was authorized to furnish relief supplies, relief services, and rehabilitation supplies and services to all nations which were to be liberated by the Allied armies if they needed such relief and if the government of the area requested it. Aid was later extended to ex-enemy countries and to other areas if such aid should be determined to be in the interest of the United Nations.

The UNRRA was divided into two parts, the Council and the Administration. The Council, the policy making body, represented equally all 48 UNRRA members, with all decisions by a simple majority vote. Six meetings were held.
A Central Committee, representing Canada, China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, spoke for the Council between sessions. The council set up four standing committees, on financial control, supplies, Europe and the Far East.

The executive powers of the UNRRA were vested in the Director General, Herbert H. Lehman, succeeded by Fiorello La Guardia and Major General Lowell W. Rooks. The work of the administration was handled by nine divisions. Personnel was selected on an international basis.

UNRRA was financed by two contributions of 1% of the national income of each member government which had not been occupied by enemy forces. Invaded countries were allocated only administrative costs. The slowness of contributions was one of the greatest difficulties UNRRA had to overcome. The total United States contributions amounted to $2,700,000,000.

UNRRA had seven principle fields of operation—Food, Clothing, Health, Displaced Persons, Agricultural and Industrial Rehabilitation and Welfare.

UNRRA worked in close cooperation with the Combined Boards, intergovernmental agencies representing Great Britain, Canada and the United States, which allocated scarce commodities to the various claimant groups for liberated areas. Supplies were procured through the regular agencies of the various supplying countries. In the United States, UNRRA procurement was handled by the Foreign Economic Administrator, Leo T. Crowley.
A CENTRAL COMMITTEE representing Canada, United States, Great Britain, and the United Nations, which shall be appointed for the purpose of securing and maintaining the cooperation of the various governments and authorities in the various countries, shall be charged with the duty of making sure that the agreements entered into under this Convention are carried out in good faith and with due regard for the interests of all the countries concerned.

The secretariat of the UNRAA was set up in the United Nations' Economic and Social Council, and was responsible for the administration of the Convention. The UNRAA was composed of representatives of the countries involved, and was responsible for the implementation of the Convention.

The UNRAA was charged with the task of ensuring that the Convention was carried out in good faith and with due regard for the interests of all the countries concerned. The UNRAA was composed of representatives of the countries involved, and was responsible for the implementation of the Convention.

The UNRAA was charged with the task of ensuring that the Convention was carried out in good faith and with due regard for the interests of all the countries concerned. The UNRAA was composed of representatives of the countries involved, and was responsible for the implementation of the Convention.
Supplies were sold to governments possessing foreign exchange, and given free to others. The recognized government of the liberated area was responsible for distribution of supplies, but there was to be no discrimination because of race, creed or political belief.

The nations which received relief were Albania, Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, the Dodecanese, Greece, Italy, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia. Limited programs were extended to Finland, Hungary, the Philippines, Korea, Formosa and Ethiopia. In Germany and Austria the UNRRA cared for the displaced persons.

Activities in Europe ceased March 31, 1947. Work with displaced persons and in the Far East will end on June 30. Yet the need is not yet over. Food situations are still critical in many parts of the world. Many refugees await permanent settlement. Health and welfare problems remain unsolved. A committee of the United Nations estimated that post-UNRRA needs in Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia would amount to $534,000,000. Millions more are needed in occupied areas and in the Far East.

Provisions have been made for carrying on some of the UNRRA activities. A United Nations committee has taken over welfare activities. A World Health Organization has been established, but awaits ratification. An International Children's Emergency Fund has been created. A constitution has been drawn up for an International Refugee Organization,
The activities of the United Nations agencies in the field of health and sanitation aim to improve public health and welfare. A committee of the United Nations General Assembly has been established to study and review the activities of the agencies and to make recommendations for their improvement. The agencies have been active in providing technical assistance, training, and research to develop and improve health and sanitation services around the world.
but few nations have as yet decided to participate.

Food relief has become unilateral. Each individual nation will carry on its own relief activities. The United States is largely responsible for this policy. Congress is now considering a $350,000,000 relief measure, which the House has already reduced to $200,000,000. Its outcome is uncertain, but it is clear that relief will be hamstrung with many hampering restrictions. That relief has become a political measure is clearly demonstrated by Truman's demand for a $400,000,000 program of aid to Greece and Turkey.

Long range food programs are being considered by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, initiated by the Hot Springs Conference of 1943. We hope that it may experience some success in removing the threat of world famine by creating buffer stocks, and stabilizing prices through the development of commodity agreements. Only through such cooperation may the peoples of the world achieve a true freedom from want.
and was inspired to ask the question of strategy.

Each individual element.

Your letter was received and appreciated.

The United Nations is ready to participate in the event, and we will continue to offer our support. We consider it important to maintain a constant flow of information, even if the figures are not as accurate as we hoped they would be. The outcome in terms of the figures is not as clear as we had hoped, but I am confident that our efforts will be forthcoming.

I am happy to see that we are moving in the right direction. This letter is to convey a message of encouragement and appreciation for the efforts being made.

For a more detailed program or idea to arise and succeed,

I look forward to your participation in the United Nations' initiatives and Executive Committee of 1967. We hope that we can continue to benefit from the expertise and success of the United Nations in areas such as development of community awareness, and spur positive change and cooperation with the people of the world towards a free

Please remain
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