

RELIEF &
REHABILITATION

Relief & Rehabilit-
ation

Subcommittee on Industrial Rehabilitation
for Europe
Minutes/18

TIR/E(45)18
22 May 1945
RESTRICTED

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION FOR EUROPE

Draft Minutes of the Eleventh Meeting of the Standing Technical
Subcommittee on Industrial Rehabilitation held at 3:00 p. m. in
Room 1304, 13, Portland Place, W.1., on Monday, 14th May, 1945.

PRESENT

The Hon. Geoffrey Cunliffe - Temporary Chairman
(U. K. Representative)

Belgium

Capt. G. de Honau

Canada

Mr. A. McKin

Czechoslovakia

Mr. K. Brunlik

France

Mons. E. Dalemont (Alternate)

Greece

Mr. A. Prasanis (Advisor)

Luxemburg

Mr. A. J. Clason

Netherlands

-

Norway

Mr. A. Drogseth (Advisor)

Poland

Mr. L. Zienkowski

U. S. A.

Mr. R. Emerson (Advisor)

U.S.S.R.

Mr. V. Soloviev

Yugoslavia

Mr. D. Petrovic (Advisor)

Mr. L. Clason - Secretary
Miss P. Callard - Assistant Secretary

Alternates and Advisors

Mrs. K. Baderova (Czechoslovakia); Monsieur de Saily (France); Miss R. Amende
(U.S.A.)

Observer

Mr. R. A. Hadrill (U.K.)

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U.N.R.R.A. Staff

Mr. A. Baster; Mrs. M. Beck; Mrs. I. Catline; Mr. R. Forrester; Mr. R. Herbert;
Dr. W. Kulka; Dr. V. Legg; Mr. J. Summersgill; Dr. F. Woil; Miss B. Wellington;
Miss M. Williamson.

47. Approval of Draft Minutes of Tenth Meeting (TIR/E(45)13)

The Minutes as circulated were approved by the Subcommittee.

48. Resolutions by the Chairman and Reports by the Secretary on information about Industrial Rehabilitation Plans and Procurement (TIR/E(45)14, 15 and 16)

Mr. Cunliffe suggested that items 2, 3 and 4 of the Agenda should be taken together, as the information given in the reports on the budget allocations and procurement effected had largely met the complaints raised in Resolutions I and II of TIR/E(45)14. Some points still remained, however, so he enquired whether the Subcommittee wished to withdraw the Resolutions or else modify them.

Mr. Herbert asked that before the discussion began, he might be allowed to make a statement to bring up to date the information in the Paper before the Subcommittee. He said it was now proposed in the light of further discussion and information that the new provisional budget, in which an increase had been foreshadowed in TIR/E(45)15, should amount to \$220-\$230 million for present and immediate procurement, so that the total projected expenditure on raw materials and industrial supplies was \$340-\$350 million when the \$118 million for textile and footwear supplies was included, -- some 37% of the \$894 million total of presently available funds.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Brumlik expressed the view that the Resolutions should be withdrawn and the Administration thanked for meeting the Subcommittee's requests. It would be helpful, however, to know the commodity breakdown of the \$230 million estimate. Mr. Emerson was also against proceeding with the Resolutions and enquired how far the Administration was in possession of up-to-date and realistic estimates of country requirements. Mr. Prosanis urged that the country allocation of the new budget was needed before the Subcommittee could decide how far the industrial rehabilitation share would meet actual requirements. Although welcoming the considerable increase in the budget estimate, Mr. Zionkowski pointed out that \$230 million was still small compared with the \$707 million of requirements scheduled by the beneficiary governments. He therefore suggested the retention of Resolution II. Mr. Petrovic

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asked why the provision of country allocation figures presented such difficulty when shipments were already being made to specific destinations. Mr. Soloviev considered the information now supplied by the Administration removed the grounds for Resolution I, but, subject to modifying the figure of the \$150 million in Resolution II, he would favour its submission in order to emphasize the importance of industrial rehabilitation. Mr. McKim considered it desirable to know how the Subcommittee would be kept currently informed in future. Monsieur de Sully agreed with Mr. McKim that a Resolution should go forward asking that the Subcommittee receive regular up-to-date information and for the commodity and country breakdown of the new \$230 million budget estimate.

The Secretary then explained that the new budget just received altered considerably the commodity allocation suggested by TIR/E(45)16, so that any discussion of this breakdown should be postponed until revised figures could be submitted. In reply to the request for the distribution of funds by countries, he explained that this was not practicable because the principle of pooling applied to most types of capital equipment such as public utility, mining and transport, and to liquid fuel and most raw materials. Stocks were being held for despatch to the area of greatest need, so that plans remained extremely fluid pending the receipt from Missions of current reports. The Administration would welcome the views of the Governments concerned as to the relative importance of industrial rehabilitation, food, clothing, medical supplies and agricultural rehabilitation in the light of the latest information available to them. Only a general body such as the Committee of Council for Europe could comment on the relative shares for each requirement, but this Subcommittee could express its view on the proportionate allotment to industrial needs. Mr. Presanis agreed with this, pointing out that Government nominees on the Subcommittee regarded their role as that of independent advisors and not as representing merely their Government's views.

On the basis of this discussion, Mr. Cunliffe withdrew his original Resolutions and proposed that the Subcommittee submit to the Administration an alternative Resolution on the following lines: -

1. expressing thanks for the information now presented to the Subcommittee, which conceded the need for such knowledge for its effective functioning;
2. asking for more up-to-date figures, their breakdown between countries and the extent to which estimates were based on factual information since liberation,
3. enquiring what steps would be taken to supply up-to-date information in future and in what form,

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4. emphasizing the importance of industrial rehabilitation.

Mr. Prasani seconded this proposal.

Mr. Drogseth said that beneficiary Governments' plans for industrial rehabilitation and recovery must be held up until UNRRA's proposals were known and suggested the urgency of this argument be pressed. It was decided, however, to emphasize this aspect after the revised figures were received. Monsieur de Saily asked that the Subcommittee be provided with some background indication of the level of each nation's requirements, which, supplemented by the knowledge of individual delegates, would provide a standard of judgement of the budget's adequacy. Mr. Emerson pointed out that the Subcommittee would not wish to go into great detail in considering requirement programmes, to which all agreed. The Secretary suggested that the estimates of requirements held by the Administration at present were still largely theoretical, though they could be made available if the Subcommittee wished. This view was endorsed by Mr. Brunlik, who questioned the ability of anyone not on the spot to estimate the industrial position of any country just now, and thought it premature to press for country breakdowns. It was agreed to omit the second part of Mr. Cunliffe's first point, and to press for an indication in general terms of the extent and direction which industrial rehabilitation would aim to cover in each country, while acknowledging that country breakdowns would at present be meaningless.

As regards future information, Mr. Cunliffe suggested that a recognised form might be established. Mr. Herbert agreed that the revised budget estimate for industrial rehabilitation and the items on which it was proposed to spend it should be given to the Subcommittee, for the Administration would welcome advice on the latter subject before procurement had proceeded too far. Regular accounts of the items already purchased should also be supplied. Delegates had been invited to give the Subcommittee an account of the industrial problems arising in their countries at liberation and Belgian and French statements had been made. Similar reports of the latest known conditions would be welcomed from other members, and if it would be of assistance the Administration would endeavour from time to time to submit its own appraisal of the position. Mr. Herbert pointed out, however, that any figures by whomever submitted would at this time be very provisional.

After further discussion, the Subcommittee resolved that the Administration should be notified of its attitude as follows: -

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- "1. The Subcommittee thanks the Administration for the information so far supplied following their request in Cables 563 and 901.
2. The Subcommittee understands that the budget total allocated to industrial rehabilitation has recently been increased; and it would welcome a commodity breakdown of this larger allocation.
3. While recognising that the necessity to maintain fluidity at this stage rules out firm allocations to each country, the Subcommittee desires a general indication of the direction and extent of industrial rehabilitation which is anticipated.
4. The Subcommittee requests the Administration to supply it with regular up-to-date information on the Administration's plans and the procurement effected, and with an official appraisal of the conditions prevailing in beneficiary countries without being pressed each time.
5. The Subcommittee desires to emphasize the crucial importance of industrial rehabilitation as stressed in its Statement on Bases of Requirements (TIR/E(44)27), which was approved and accepted at the Second Meeting of the Council at Montreal."

49. Date of Next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting should be held soon after the return from Washington of Mr. Baker and that he and Dr. Kulka should be present to take part where necessary in a discussion of the commodity breakdown of the revised budget. Monday, June 4th, was provisionally fixed as the date of that meeting.

11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

Subcommittee on Industrial Rehabilitation
for Europe

TIR/E(45)19
26 May 1945
RESTRICTED

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION FOR EUROPE

Postponement of Meeting

The appointment of H. de Sailly as Chairman of the Subcommittee has now been confirmed. H. de Sailly is, however, at present abroad and as it has not been possible to get into touch with him at short notice the Meeting proposed for Monday, June 4th, has been postponed till Thursday, June 14th.

For the Meeting on June 14th, the provisional agenda is:-

- (a) Statement by Mr. Brumlik on problems of industrial rehabilitation in Czechoslovakia
- (b) Draft Report by the Secretary of the activities of the Subcommittee from its inception up-to-date.
- (c) A resume of the information requested by the Subcommittee at its last Meeting, particularly information on the Budget for industrial rehabilitation.

If the Subcommittee wishes, the final version of the Report of its activities, together with any comments which members may wish to make on the Budget, could be passed at a later Meeting, say on June 18th, and subsequently sent forward to the Committee of Council for Europe in time for their June Meeting. In that case the papers would have to be cleared by June 20th, which explains the date of the proposed second Meeting.

The papers relating to (b) and (c) will be circulated in good time before the Meeting on the 14th.

L. Clasen,
- Secretary

11, Portland Place,
London, W. 1.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE FOR EUROPE

Resolution on International Veterinary Measures

Adopted by the Standing Technical Subcommittee on
Agriculture at a meeting held 7th May, 1945.

1. At the meeting of the Standing Technical Subcommittee on Agriculture on August 24th, 1944, it was strongly recommended that, in view of the dangers to animal and indirectly to human health likely to arise in Europe in the period immediately following liberation, the governments of the United Nations in Europe should enter into an emergency international veterinary convention and should set up a central veterinary board to serve as machinery for consultation and agreement on measures for dealing with international veterinary problems and for collaboration on these problems with the military authorities and with UNRRA.
2. Since this recommendation was put forward, the Standing Technical Subcommittee on Agriculture has learnt that the International Office of Epizootics in Paris is still in existence and continues to function on a limited scale. The Subcommittee is therefore of the opinion that, rather than propose, as had originally been intended, the conclusion of an emergency convention, it should formally request the Deputy Director General to urge upon the governments of the United Nations in Europe and upon the Military Authorities, the importance of reviving as early as possible the full activities of the International Office of Epizootics, including, in particular, rapid notification of outbreaks of the more dangerous contagious diseases, and of according to it every facility in the performance of the functions assigned to it in its statutes.
3. In view of the interest of UNRRA in the maintenance and gradual restoration of livestock herds in Europe and in the supply of veterinary materials and equipment, the Subcommittee further requests the Administration to make such arrangements with the International Office of Epizootics as may insure the receipt by the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division of UNRRA of all information on the state of animal health and disease in Europe as will be relevant to its own activities.

File

18 June 1945

TO: A. Boiko
R. Filbert
J. Hostie
F. Lindgren
E. Nios

FROM: E. Weissmann *EW*

SUBJECT: Industrial Rehabilitation Program

The copy of the attached letter is for the information and use of your section. You will find it helpful in developing your programs based on revised budgets and indicated sources of supply.

cc: V. Rodnov

EWeissmann:rk

COPY

Mr. I. N. Feonov
Deputy Director General
UNRRA
11A Portland Place
London W1, England

Dear Mr. Feonov:

SUBJECT: Industrial Rehabilitation Program

You have already heard from Dr. Kulka and Mr. Baker about the revised Industrial Rehabilitation and Miscellaneous Consumer Goods Programs. The attached report and tables give you some more detailed information.

You will note that a target has been developed for a comprehensive Industrial rehabilitation program which, in terms of money, amounts to some 360 million dollars through June 30, 1946. It is not possible or necessary to either allot the full amount at this time or to procure all of the materials included. In view of the existing knowledge of the Government needs, the overall statement is generally accepted as a target. For immediate procurement during the three month June, July, and August, you will note that the authorization involves approximately 78.4 million dollars (Table 3) in addition to the 85.1 million which were either committed or authorized by May 1. The expenditures through ERO are discussed below. In the case of Headquarters, owing to a fortunate improvement in the supply situation, the following additional procurement has already been initiated since May 1.

Million Dollars

Machine Tools	8.0
Electrical equipment	2.0
Construction equipment	.6
Mining equipment	1.1
Hand tools, lumber and woodworking equipment	.1
Materials	3.0
Diesel engines	.6
Trucks	13.0
Athens water project	.2
Jeeps	.8
	<hr/> 29.4

This is not all completely firm at present. As soon as possible, we will send you more detailed information on this.

With respect to ERO according to our records of letters and cables up to May 1, procurement was authorized for the following:

Thousands of Dollars

Road Transport	8,531
Road Repair Equipment	335
Locomotives	8,500
Liquid Fuels	4,080
Solid Fuels	900
Raw & Semifinished materials, engineering stores	4,231

Thousands of Dollars (Cont.)

Electric Power	3,540
Waterworks	537
Construction Hand Tools	1,400
Miscellaneous Consumer Goods	6,808
Total	<u>38,862</u>

On the basis of our review of UNRRA's global resources, this confirms the authorization to the European Regional Office to undertake additional procurement involving a commodity expenditure of approximately 14.0 million pounds sterling or 55.6 million dollars. By major categories, the fields covered are as follows:

Thousands of Dollars

1. Transport and Communications	25,042
2. Fuels and Lubricants	2,877
3. Materials	11,490
4. Industrial Equipment	<u>13,245</u>
	52,654
5. Miscellaneous Consumer Goods	<u>3,000</u>
	55,654

More detailed information on these items is given in the attached report and especially in Table 3.

It should be emphasized that this additional procurement is to be initiated immediately. In order to meet the pressing needs of the countries, our objective is to have the full amount committed as soon as possible, with major deliveries to begin within the next three months. This will require extraordinary effort in the procurement field.

If the supplies assigned for procurement to ERO are not available, or contracts cannot be placed over the next three months, Headquarters should be informed. It is extremely important that ERO keep the Industrial Rehabilitation Division here, constantly informed as to actual and potential availabilities and proposed substitutes. We have previously requested by cable that a detailed availability report reach us by the 19th of each month. It is understood that although considerable flexibility in procurement is required by ERO supplies should never exceed by more than 15 percent comparable prices in the United States and that approval of Headquarters will be obtained by ERO before prices higher than this are authorized.

As you will note, there are some industrial fields outlined in which we have not been able to develop complete specifications. In the case of the gas equipment program, we have already requested that you develop the specifications. For other programs more detailed specifications will be sent to you shortly. In the meantime, you should seek to establish potential availabilities in the fields, as outlined, giving us information as to specifications and prices. In this connection, your proposal for optional purchase is approved.

It is also obvious that for some items, Combined Board allocation action is necessary before procurement can be undertaken. Pending this, you should press for immediate decision and action on such items to the maximum extent possible. Allocation action is being undertaken here at Headquarters.

Mr. I. N. Feenov

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Mr. Baker and Dr. Kulka have been extremely helpful in developing this enlarged program, as have been many of the comments received from other members of the Industrial Rehabilitation staff in London. Norman Leon Gold, who is now in charge of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, will be coming to London shortly to discuss this and related matters.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

David Weintraub, Chief
Bureau of Supply

NLGld:rsk
4 June 45

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

European Regional Office,

11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

20th October, 44.



Dear Mr. Menshikov,

Please find enclosed three papers:

1. A Bi-Lateral Agreement between the French Provisional and the Netherlands Governments.
2. Letters to and from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNRRA.
3. Composition and functions of standard minimum field missions.

Yours sincerely,

Sir Hubert Young
Acting Deputy Director General
Department of Areas.

M. Menshikov,
Bureau of Areas
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D.C.

COPY

FOR INFORMATION

ROYAL NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

12th October, 1944.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 27th September by which you were good enough to enquire whether the immediate appointment of an UNRRA Mission to Norway consisting of a Head of Mission and a representative of each of the Divisions of Displaced Persons, Welfare, Health and three representatives of the Department of Supply, including Agricultural Rehabilitation and Industrial Rehabilitation would be acceptable to the Norwegian Government.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Norwegian Government will be glad to accept the appointment of such a Mission. It is understood that the task of the Mission will be as outlined in Minister Frihagen's letter of the 4th July to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

As regards the granting of facilities and immunities, the Norwegian Government have not as yet been able to take any decision with regard to the recommendations contained in the resolutions No. 32, 34 and 36 of the first session of the Council of UNRRA. However, you can rest assured that the representatives will be granted the facilities which are necessary for the fulfilment of their task.

Yours sincerely,

(sd,) TRYGVE LIE

Dudley Ward, Esq.,
Acting Chairman of the Administrative Council,
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Office

General Distribution

Mr. Adair
Mr. Cohen
Mr. O'Halloran

U.N.C.270

United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration

Copy

For Information

A.47/36

12th October, 1944.

My dear Lamping,

As you may be aware, the Council of U.N.R.R.A. at its Montreal meeting adopted a Resolution authorising U.N.R.R.A. to undertake operations in enemy and ex-enemy areas with respect to displaced persons of Allied nationality in agreement with the Government of the country of which they are nationals. The British and American military Authorities have now indicated to U.N.R.R.A. that they may desire the co-operation and assistance of U.N.R.R.A. with respect to displaced persons in enemy and ex-enemy territories during the period of military responsibility, but that before they feel able to enter into agreements with U.N.R.R.A. on the subject, they desire a specific assurance that the Allied Governments desire them to use the services of U.N.R.R.A. for this purpose. If your Government agree, I am to request that you should communicate to me a statement for transmission to the military authorities in the following form:

"The Royal Netherlands Government agrees that during the period of military responsibility in enemy or ex-enemy territory, U.N.R.R.A. may at the request of the military authorities, co-operate with, assist or act as agent for those authorities in caring for and arranging the repatriation or return to their former homes in Netherlands territory of any displaced persons of Netherlands nationality or other former settled residents in Netherlands territory, who have been displaced therefrom as a result of the war. This caring for, repatriation or return during the period of military responsibility will be carried out in the conditions laid down by the military authorities and insofar as U.N.R.R.A.'s participation in this work is concerned in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the U.N.R.R.A. Council".

I should add that, in accordance with the desire expressed in your letter of the 14th June, 1944, the Administration, so far as it is responsible, would arrange that former residents in the Netherlands who are not Netherlands nationals would not be repatriated without the approval of the Netherlands Government.

As it is a matter of urgency to proceed with the arrangements with the military authorities, I should be grateful if you could secure a formal statement from your Government in the above form as expeditiously as possible.

Yours sincerely,
For the Director General

(sd.) F. W. LEITH-ROSS

Deputy Director General.

Mr. Arnold Lamping,
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Shipping,
Netherlands Government,
Stratton House,
Stratton Street,
London, W.1.

General Distribution

Mr. Adair
Mr. Cohen
Mr. O'Halloran

U.N.c.272

United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
E.R.O.

Copy

FOR INFORMATION

12th October 1944.

Dear Mr. Frihagen,

As you may be aware, the Council of U.N.R.R.A. at its Montreal meeting adopted a Resolution authorising U.N.R.R.A. to undertake operations in enemy and ex-enemy areas with respect to displaced persons of Allied nationality in agreement with the Government of the country of which they are nationals. The British and American military authorities have now indicated to U.N.R.R.A. that they may desire the co-operation and assistance of U.N.R.R.A. with respect to displaced persons in enemy and ex-enemy territories during the period of military responsibility, but that before they feel able to enter into agreements with U.N.R.R.A. on the subject, they desire a specific assurance that the Allied Governments desire them to use the services of U.N.R.R.A. for this purpose. If your Government agree, I am to request that you should communicate to me a statement for transmission to the military authorities in the following form:

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As it is a matter of urgency to proceed with the arrangements with the military authorities, I should be grateful if you could secure a formal statement from your Government in the above form as expeditiously as possible.

Yours sincerely,
For the Director General

(sds) T. N. LITHACKIS

Deputy Director General

Similar letters sent to:

Mr. His Excellency Monsieur P. Dupong
Royal Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Mr. His Excellency Monsieur R. Masaligi
The French Provisional Government.

Mr. His Excellency Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
The Government of Belgium.

Mr. His Excellency Dr. J. Kwapiński
The Government of Poland

Mr. His Excellency Dr. J. Masaryk
The Government of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. His Excellency Dr. S. M. Kusanovich
The Royal Yugoslav Government.

Mr. His Excellency Dr. K. Varvaros
The Government of Greece.

Similar letters sent to:

His Excellency Monsieur P. Dupong
The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

His Excellency Monsieur R. Masaligi
The French Provisional Government.

His Excellency Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
The Government of Belgium.

His Excellency Dr. J. Kwapiński
The Government of Poland

His Excellency Mr. J. Masaryk
The Government of Czechoslovakia.

His Excellency Mr. S. M. Kosmovich
The Royal Yugoslav Government.

His Excellency Dr. K. Varvaresos
The Government of Greece.

United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
E.R.O.

Copy
FOR INFORMATION

12th October 1944.

Dear Mr. Frihagen,

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As it is a matter of urgency to proceed with the arrangements with the military authorities, I should be grateful if you could secure a formal statement from your Government in the above form as expeditiously as possible.

Yours sincerely,
For the Director General

(sd.) F. W. LEITH-ROSS

Deputy Director General

Mr. Anders Frihagen,
Royal Norwegian Ministry of
Supply and Reconstruction,
Kingsdon House,
Princes Gate, S.W.7.

General Distribution:
Mr. Adair
Mr. Cohen
Mr. O'Halloran

U.N.c.271

Areas Intelligence Section
17.10.44

This Translation of the
Official French text of the
Agreement supersedes the
summary circulated on
22.9.44

BI - L A T E R A L A G R E E M E N T

between

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

and the

ROYAL NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT

FOR THE REPATRIATION OF INTERNEES, DEPORTEES AND REFUGEES

The present Agreement has been concluded by and between the Provisional Government of the French Republic, represented by His Excellency M. Maurice Dejean, Minister Plenipotentiary, Delegate to the Royal Netherlands Government and M. Francois Forestier, Head of the London Mission for the Ministry of Prisoners, Deportees and Refugees, on the one hand and by the Netherlands Government represented by His Excellency Dr. Jan van den Tempel, Minister for Social Affairs, on the other hand.

- (1) Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to facilitate and expedite the repatriation of prisoners, deportees and refugees and of all other nationals of the other Party, displaced by reason of the war who, at the time of liberation or thereafter, are found in its territory.
- (2) Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to welcome on its territory and to repatriate the nationals of the other Party coming out of an enemy or an enemy-occupied country or from a neutral country, and who, on their own initiative or by organised means, have managed to cross the frontier.
- (3) While awaiting repatriation, these displaced persons shall be treated by each of the High Contracting Parties respectively on a basis of equality with its own nationals, particularly in regard to the provision of shelter, food, medical and social services and the application of restrictive health measures.
- (4) A temporary Commission, composed of three representatives of each of the High Contracting Parties, shall be set up in London. Its function will be to collect all available information regarding the number and location of persons to be repatriated and who are found in each of the two countries, and to suggest the lines on which this Agreement is to be applied .

This Commission will cease to function when the national Missions provided for in Article 5 below have been formed.

(5) After the partial or total liberation of its territory and, during the military period subject to the authorisation of the competent Military Authorities, each of the High Contracting Parties shall admit to its liberated territory a national Mission of the other Party.

This Mission shall be composed of the Head of the Mission and of such staff as may be required. The composition of the Mission shall be subject to the agreement of the other Contracting Party.

The task of each Mission will be to assist the Government of the country visited in the repatriation of its nationals, within the general framework of international repatriation operations.

For this purpose, full travelling facilities as well as the necessary permits will be given to the members of the Mission to visit camps, centres and places at which its nationals are assembled.

The Mission shall, in addition, enjoy immunity from customs duties and shall be given facilities for the transport of all parcels, foodstuffs, medical supplies and in general, all goods, clothes and other objects destined not only for its members but for the persons to be repatriated and for whom it is responsible.

The Mission will undertake:-

- (a) To collaborate in the identification of any displaced persons claiming the nationality of the High Contracting Party represented by the Mission;
- (b) To provide repatriation documents;
- (c) To advise and assist the authorities of the territory concerned in the welfare, maintenance and repatriation of the displaced persons for whom it is responsible.

(6) The Head of the National Mission, on the one hand, and the authorities responsible for repatriation in the country to which he is accredited on the other hand, may form on the spot a permanent mixed Commission composed of three representatives of each of the High Contracting Parties, to study any measures for repatriation and the methods by which they are to be applied, as well as the settlement of any legal disputes. The Commission shall endeavour to settle all difficulties which are submitted to it by mutual Agreement of the Parties concerned.

(7) Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes, as far as may be possible, to make use of the personnel of the other Party in order to facilitate the repatriation operations of the nationals of the latter Party.

(8) With regard to displaced persons who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and whose settled residence is situated in the territory of the other Party, each of the High Contracting Parties, while recognising the impossibility of giving a general or formal guarantee to readmit all such persons into its territory, undertakes, nevertheless, to examine in a spirit of humanity all such requests which may be approved by the representative of its Government.

(9) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall consider with the other Party the possibility of drawing up priority lists.

(10) The undertakings provided for in this Agreement should not prevent any general measure for internal order which the High Contracting Parties may consider essential to take, for reasons of public health or security or which may be taken by inter-allied bodies in accordance with the International Agreements applicable in the countries concerned.

(11) The present Agreement is concluded for a period of three months from the date of signature. It will be renewed by tacit consent for similar periods, unless terminated by either Party one month prior to the expiry of each of these periods.

(12) Any financial questions arising out of the present Agreement shall be considered and settled at a later date.

(13) The French and Dutch texts of the present Agreement shall be equally valid.

London, 20th September, 1944.

The Minister of Social Affairs

The Minister Plenipotentiary,
Delegate to the Royal Netherlands
Government:

(signed) J. van den Tempel

(signed) M. Dejean

Head of the London Mission for
the Ministry of Prisoners,
Deportees and Refugees:

(signed) M. Forestier

To: Mr. E. E. Rhatigan

From: George S. Mooney

Copy to: Sir F. Leith-Ross

Mr. Herbert

Mr. Peonov

Mr. Ward

Sir Hubert Young

Mr. Hoehler and Mr. Scott

Dr. Sawyer and Dr. Topping

Sir George Reid

I attach hereto a statement outlining the composition and functions of a Standard Minisam Field Mission.

This statement is as approved by the Administrative Council at a meeting held on Thursday, October 12th.

(George S. Mooney)
Executive Secretary)

To: Mr. E. M. Rhatigan

From: George S. Mooney

Copy to: Sir F. Leith-Ross
Mr. Herbert
Mr. Feenox
Mr. Ward
Sir Hubert Young
Mr. Hochler and Mr. Scott
Dr. Sawyer and Dr. Topping
Sir George Reid

I attach hereto a statement outlining the composition and functions of a Standard Minimum Field Mission.

This statement is as approved by the Administrative Council at a meeting held on Thursday, October 12th.

(George S. Mooney)
Executive Secretary

COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF STANDARD MINIMUM FIELD MISSION

The minimum Field Mission will maintain contact with the proper authorities of the Government concerned and with the appropriate Allied military authorities, in order to

- (a) ascertain and report upon
 - (i) the needs of the area
 - (ii) the steps which are being taken or planned by the Government concerned and by the Allied military authorities to relieve them.
 - (iii) the availability of local reserves and supplies to the relief and rehabilitation needs of other liberated citizens,
 - (iv) the extent to which UNRRA advice and/or assistance may be required.
- (b) make in advance all necessary arrangements for UNRRA operations.

2. The Mission will normally be composed of a Chief of Mission, an Executive Officer, an Accounting and Personnel Officer, a Supply Officer and an Officer representing each of the Divisions concerned.

The status of these Officers will depend upon the importance of the work they will have to do. Additional Administrative Officers, Interpreters, Typing and Clerical Staff, and Messengers, will be added as required.

3. The Chief of Mission will coordinate and be responsible for all the activities of the Mission, and will be the sole channel of communication between all members of the Mission and UNRRA Headquarters in London.

4. The Executive Officer will be in charge of the Office of the Chief of Mission, will act as his Assistant, and will normally answer for him during any temporary absence, but will not necessarily act as his Deputy.

5. The Accounting and Personnel Officer will be responsible for all matters affecting the personnel of the Mission, including recruitment and appointment of locally employed personnel. He will keep all financial records and accounts.

6. The Supply Officer will deal with all matters falling within the province of the Department of Supply. He, will, where necessary, coordinate the activities of other Officers, if any, of the Department of Supply, and will act as Liaison Officer for any of the Divisions of that Department which are not represented on the Mission, unless other arrangements have been made.

7. Divisional officers will perform such of the functions laid down in paragraph 1 above as fall within the scope of their Divisions, or of other Divisions not represented on the Mission, to the extent that these may be entrusted to them.

Distribution in H. O. Wash.

M. Menshikov
Mr. Rodnov
Mr. Brown

MM

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Brown

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1944

27 November 1944

Mr. Rodnov
11.30

TO: M. Menshikov
FROM: Roy F. Hendrickson

Thank you very much for your memorandum of 21 November concerning a reply to London No. 1030 prepared by your Mr. Rodnov.

1. As you will note from paragraph 7 of London 1030, no cabled reply is expected by London. Instead, they expected to discuss this question with the Governor on his arrival there. I have gone into the questions raised by London with the Governor before his departure and we agreed that without an invitation by the governments of Western Europe, even limited assistance could not be extended to them.
2. The important point to keep before us is, of course, the fact that the shipping situation is at the bottom of the lack of certain urgently needed supplies in Western Europe today. If it were not for the scarcity of shipping, the governments of France and Belgium and Luxembourg could have obtained the necessary supplies through the use of their own financial resources. An expressed willingness on the part of UNRRA to make available to the governments of Western Europe 10 million dollars or any other amount of money would in no way add to the quantity of supplies that could be made available to those countries.
3. There remains, of course, the "increasing bewilderment ... at the apparent inability of UNRRA to help" on the part of the populations in the liberated areas, but here again it would hardly conform to the true situation if repeated statements were made to those populations that UNRRA is powerless to act except by invitation. The fact is that no one is able to act without the shipping required for such action and if the necessary shipping were available, the governments of Western Europe could act as well as or better than UNRRA. The repeated statements that would need to be made to the peoples of the liberated areas would therefore have to be in terms of the shipping situation rather than in terms of any efforts to place the responsibility on the governments for their refusal to extend an invitation to UNRRA.

R F H

Book

21 November 1944

TO: MR. Roy Hendrickson, Acting Director
General
FROM: N. Menshikov

I have read the attached memorandum "European Regional Request to Facilitate Emergency Aid to Europe". The proposals made in this memorandum seem reasonable to me, and I am forwarding them to you for your action.

Attachment 1

Ref. to V Rodnov
Rm 330

18 November 1944

To: Michail Menshikov
From: Victor Rodnov
Subject: European Regional Office request to facilitate emergency aid to Europe

At your request, I have studied with the Western and Northern European Branches the suggestions which might be made regarding the ERO's request to facilitate emergency aid to Europe.

1. France, Belgium and Luxemburg are presently the only countries which have been liberated in Western and Northern Europe. It is quite unlikely that the Government of France would agree to let UNRRA undertake in France limited operations more or less similar to those which are supposed to take place in Italy and within a limited budget. If UNRRA contacted the French Government to offer to meet certain limited emergency needs such as clothing, shelter and welfare supplies for refugees, homeless persons, or children, the French Government would quite probably declare that it is perfectly able to handle these relief operations by itself, and that the only assistance from UNRRA which would be eventually welcomed would be for UNRRA to insist upon the Army and the Combined Boards so that the French might receive the necessary means of transportation.

On the contrary, taking account of the very cooperative attitude adopted by Luxemburg, it is possible that the Government of the Grand Duchy would welcome such an offer from UNRRA; unfortunately, Luxemburg is a very small country and its attitude might not sufficiently impress the neighboring states. It might therefore be recommended to approach also Belgium with an offer of these types of emergency relief; the reaction of Belgium cannot be foreseen at the present time, but it would be probably be somewhere between that of France and Luxemburg.

To sum up, I believe we could recommend to London that we approach the Belgian and Luxemburg Governments with a view to offer UNRRA's assistance in some marginal tasks regarding special sections of the population. If this offer is welcomed and if UNRRA's assistance is successful, this might eventually interest the French also, and later on, when Holland, Denmark and Norway are liberated, UNRRA's successful experience in Belgium might serve as a precedent for those countries.

2. If you agree with that suggestion of a limited nature, we might also propose to London that a central UNRRA warehouse be established somewhere in Belgium or Luxemburg, for instance, in Brussels or in Luxemburg itself, to store somewhat large amounts of selected emergency supplies for certain categories of the population, like children, the homeless, refugees, old people; a list of the commodities to be stored in this warehouse should

be established in agreement with the Governments of Belgium and Luxemburg. The warehouse should of course be under the control of UNRRA; any request presented by the Belgian or Luxemburg Governments for immediate assistance for these limited categories of nationals should be handed over to the management of this warehouse and after very quick examination, the relief goods would be delivered freely and with a minimum of red tape.

3. If these informal actions cannot be authorized, it would seem to be extremely important for the public relations people, both here and in ERO, to make it known to the public by statements frequently repeated, that UNRRA is powerless to act except by invitation. This would have the effect of relieving UNRRA of the stigma which apparently is developing, and would put the responsibility on the governments for extending the invitation.

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Received in UNRRA
3:15 p.m., November 6, 1944

FROM: London
NUMBER: 1030
DATED: November 3, 1944

Belgian, Luxembourg and Norwegian Governments have agreed that an UNRRA Liaison Mission be attached to their governments and the Netherlands Government is expected to agree shortly. The French Government has not yet replied to Liaison Mission proposal but meanwhile has agreed to the attachment of officers representing certain individual services. There is however a certain scepticism with regard to UNRRA's usefulness which it is essential we should counteract if we are to perform our functions.

2. Reports from the field clearly indicate that liberated populations fully expected and expect immediately UNRRA assistance in improving the bad conditions which have deteriorated since the liberation especially food, clothes, transport. Government realise UNRRA's handicap during military period but populations look upon UNRRA as great international relief organisation in which their governments participate and created for the immediate relief after liberation. The governments feel that they will be held responsible by their peoples for the failure of UNRRA to live up to expectations. At the same time they appear for reasons of amour propre to be reluctant to invite UNRRA to help.

3. In most of these countries there are pressing difficulties in regard to which they would welcome any help we can provide. The limited supplies that are being furnished by military at present are proving inadequate to prevent suffering and discontent and we have already incurred considerable although perhaps unfair odium in French circles though not being able to supply urgently required relief needs in Normandy area. There is also increasing bewilderment in Belgium at the apparent inability of UNRRA to help and the question is naturally being asked what immediate assistance UNRRA could actually provide if government did put forward request and military approval were obtained.

NOV 7 1944

4. We feel that UNRRA shall now try to be of assistance in any possible way. For example we should attempt to obtain vehicles freed by civil defence organisation here and not required by military and thus assist government to distribute supplies now frozen for lack of transportation facilities. We should also try to assist military or government in getting additional items of supplies especially in urgent cases. For this however we need wholehearted co-operation and approval by military authorities upon whom depends cross-channel transportation and inland transport. No doubt restricted port facilities and inland transport are responsible for the meagreness of military supplies. Position will however improve when Antwerp and Ostend ports are freed and these may not now be much longer delayed. We are approaching military with the aim of reviewing the whole scope of supply situation and possible immediate help from UNRRA. Feonov proposes to go to Paris to see General Secowden if he cannot be contacted here and we suggest that you should explain the position to CCAC if you think it would be useful.

5. When UNRRA comes to operate it would be useful if we could offer help to meet certain limited emergency needs for example clothing, shelter and welfare supplies generally for refugees and homeless persons without delays involved in making advance arrangements for payment. Indeed it would be preferable if we could offer such supplies freely as suggested in Sir F. Leith Ross's letter to Jackson of August 2nd last within a limit of say ten million dollars for any one country. Could we not undertake as in the case of Italy some marginal tasks for special sections of the population without requiring payment.

6. We have asked the French, Belgian, Luxemburg and Dutch Governments to provide local currency for missions and we hope they will agree but unless we can show that UNRRA can offer positive assistance compliance is likely to provoke criticism in liberated countries that UNRRA is burden rather than benefit to them.

7. We hope to discuss the whole question with you directly but send you this telegram so that you can give the problem some consideration before leaving Washington.

DISTRIBUTION

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UNRRA

Form No. AD-2
(20 June 1944)

ROUTE SLIP

Date 10 Nov.

To M. Menshikov

Room No. 311

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | <p>REMARKS</p> <p><i>Mr. Ruchov</i></p> <p><i>Please discuss this with</i></p> <p><i>people and give</i></p> <p><i>your suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>11/13</i></p> <p><i>AK</i></p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and File | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> See Me | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> As Requested | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For your information | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Per telephone conversation | |

From The Director General's Office

Room No. 519

UNHRA
Office of Director General

NOTE OF MEETING ON EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE REQUEST TO FACILITATE
EMERGENCY AID TO EUROPE. - November 9, 1944

Present: The Director General
Mr. Hendrickson Mr. Feller
Mr. Jackson Mr. Corson
Mr. Menshikov Mr. Caustin

The meeting had before it telegram No. 1030 from London. The Director General said that he would like to have the views of the meeting on the telegram which raised a number of important issues which he would have to discuss at length in London. There was, he said, no question in his mind but that the Army and the governments would accept an offer of help if one were made. It seemed, however, to him foolish to make such an offer in advance of any request from the governments concerned and if an offer were made of limited assistance, of say \$10,000,000., it would be quite impossible to stop at that figure.

Mr. Feller said that the action which ERO proposed could, so far as the facilitation of emergency supplies and aid to displaced persons was concerned, be brought within the framework of the French Agreement, although this had not yet received the French Government's approval. He thought, however, that any specific proposal which might be made of giving direct assistance without any specific request, would need to be very carefully reviewed for the reasons stated by the Director General.

Mr. Hendrickson expressed the view that the London proposal reverted to an earlier concept of the Administration's functions which had now long since been given up. The distinction between paying and non-paying governments was welcomed by not only contributing members of UNHRA, but also by such governments as the French themselves. It was pointless to ignore this distinction and make a specific offer of assistance to the French or Belgians at this time, without any suggestion of following the proper procedure.

Mr. Feller commented that a middle position which would recognize that a member government might be able to finance only part of its import requirements was not impossible.

The general view expressed in the rest of the discussion was that UNHRA had no responsibility for any functions at the present time in North Western European countries; that it would be unwise and probably ill conceived for it to intervene with offers of assistance for, e.g., special classes of the population which should be the government's own primary concern; that the Administration's resources were by no means so large that it could afford to look for new responsibilities as it was more than likely that it would have insufficient for those already facing it.

Mr. Jackson pointed out that all the points made so far were well within the knowledge of the London Office and that that Office was probably better able to form a judgment on the European situation than Headquarters. The position seemed to him to be that the liberated populations expected UNHRA to take some steps but the disorganization of the governments and their unwillingness to invite UNHRA had resulted in a situation which was alarming the London Office since it gave the appearance that UNHRA was failing in its task. They had evidently concluded that there were certain things which could be done to assist these governments at the present time and given a limited amount of money they believed it would be possible to make an appreciable difference to the situation without becoming involved in full scale operations. The kinds of activity mentioned was, in fact, already being done in a number of cases. There was no reason why these should not be extended and developed and if they were, UNHRA would be able to correct, in part at least, the misconceptions which were now being published.

There was general disagreement with Mr. Jackson's position. The Director General said he was certain that any such proposal would be taken by the Army as an indication that UNRRA was prepared to do the whole job, and this would mean a far larger expenditure than could possibly be taken on. As for the member governments, the French had originally stated explicitly that they did not want any assistance from UNRRA at all and while this attitude may have been mistaken it was not for UNRRA to prove the French Government to be wrong by acting without an invitation.

It was suggested that the real difficulty in relieving the liberated territories was the difficulty of shipping supplies to them, or obtaining inland transport in those countries to distribute supplies. Because of this it was beyond UNRRA's powers to make any important decisions towards the solution of the problem. The two governments concerned had ample money and probably enough supplies in their own hands to meet the most urgent needs, while the Army had complete control of shipping and inland transport and could do as much to provide relief as was compatible with the war effort; UNRRA could certainly do no more than either of these.

There was some discussion as to whether a reply should be sent to the telegram from ERO and it was finally agreed that no answer need be sent since the Director General would take the matter up immediately upon his arrival in London.

H. E. Caustin
10 November 1944

Attachment
London telegram No. 1030

COPY

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Received in UNRRA
3:15 p.m., November 6, 1944

FROM: London
NUMBER: 1030
DATED: November 3, 1944

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2. Reports from the field clearly indicate that liberated populations fully expect and expect immediately UNRRA assistance in improving the bad conditions which have deteriorated since the liberation especially food, clothes, transport. Government realize UNRRA's handicap during military period but populations look upon UNRRA as great international relief organization in which their governments participate and created for the immediate relief after liberation. The governments feel that they will be held responsible by their peoples for the failure of UNRRA to live up to expectations. At the same time they appear for reasons of amour propre to be reluctant to invite UNRRA to help.

3. In most of these countries there are pressing difficulties in regard to which they would welcome any help we can provide. The limited supplies that are being furnished by military at present are proving inadequate to prevent suffering and discontent and we have already incurred considerable although unfair odium in French circles through not being able to supply urgently required relief needs in Normandy area. There is also increasing bewilderment in Belgium at the apparent inability of UNRRA to help and the question is naturally being asked what immediate assistance UNRRA could actually provide if government did put forth a request and military approval were obtained.

4. We feel that UNRRA shall now try to be of assistance in any possible way. For example we should attempt to obtain vehicles freed by civil defense organization here and not required by military and thus assist government to distribute supplies now frozen for lack of transportation facilities. We should also try to assist military or government in getting additional items of supplies especially in urgent cases. For this however we wholehearted cooperation and approval by military authorities upon whom depends cross-channel transportation and inland transport. No doubt restricted port facilities and inland transport are responsible for the meagreness of military supplies. Position will however improve when Antwerp and Ostend ports are freed and these may not now be much longer delayed. We are approaching military with the aim of reviewing the whole scope of supply situation and possible immediate help from UNRRA. Peonov proposes to go to Paris to see General Scowden if he cannot be contacted here and we suggest that you should explain the position to CCAC if you think it would be useful.

5. When UNRRA comes to operate it would be useful if we could offer help to meet certain limited emergency needs for example clothing, shelter and welfare supplies generally for refugees and homeless persons without delays involved in making advance arrangements for payment. Indeed it would be preferable if we could offer such supplies freely as suggested in Sir F. Leith Ross's

letter to Jackson of August 2nd last within a limit of say ten million dollars for any one country. Could we not undertake as in the case of Italy some marginal tasks for special sections of the population without requiring payment.

6. We have asked the French, Belgian, Luxembourg and Dutch Governments to provide local currency for missions and we hope they will agree but unless we can show that UNRRA can offer positive assistance compliance is likely to provoke criticism in liberated countries that UNRRA is burden rather than benefit to them.

7. We hope to discuss the whole question with you directly but send you this telegram so that you can give the problem some consideration before leaving Washington.

DISTRIBUTION

Lehman*
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Hendrickson
Corson
Kuo
Hoehler
McLeachy
Sawyer

*Responsibility for initiating appropriate reply.

DRAFT

18 November 1944

AMEMBASSY

LONDON

UNRRA FROM HENDRICKSON

YOUR 1030.

1. SEEMS DIFFICULT TO IMPOSE ON WEST EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS EVEN LIMITED ASSISTANCE IF THEY DO NOT WANT IT. UNLIKELY TO US FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD WELCOME THIS INITIATIVE AT PRESENT TIME EVEN IF UNRRA PUT AT ITS DISPOSAL EMERGENCY RELIEF GOODS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION TO CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE AND UNDER STRICTLY FRENCH GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL BECAUSE THIS WOULD CONSTITUTE NEW MORAL OBLIGATIONS OF FRANCE TOWARDS UNRRA. BUT SEEMS POSSIBLE LUXEMBURG WHICH HAS PROVED COOPERATIVE MIGHT BE INTERESTED BY PROPOSAL; HOWEVER SINCE LUXEMBURG VERY SMALL WE BELIEVE OFFER MIGHT BE EXTENDED JOINTLY TO BELGIUM LUXEMBURG ALTHOUGH NOT SURE BELGIUM WILL ACCEPT. IF BELGIUM ACCEPTS, WOULD PROBABLY IMPRESS FRENCH LATER. THEREFORE SUGGEST YOU APPROACH ONLY BELGIUM LUXEMBURG ON LINES YOUR 1030.
2. IF OFFER ACCEPTED, ALSO SUGGEST A WAREHOUSE FOR STORAGE EMERGENCY RELIEF GOODS BE ORGANIZED IN BELGIUM LUXEMBURG, PERHAPS BRUSSELS, AS AN UNRRA EMERGENCY ~~center~~ ^{GOVERNMENTS}. LIST OF EMERGENCY GOODS TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY ~~COUNTRIES~~ SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN CONSULTATION WITH THEM AND THEY SHOULD BE FREE TO CALL ON WAREHOUSE WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS AND AFTER QUICK EXAMINATION BY UNRRA OFFICIALS. WE BELIEVE DISTRIBUTION SHOULD REMAIN UNDER GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL; PUBLIC MIGHT BE EASILY INFORMED THOSE ARE UNRRA EMERGENCY GOODS.
3. IF GOVERNMENTS DECLINE OFFER, WOULD SEEM IMPORTANT TO MAKE IT KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC BY REPEATED STATEMENTS THAT UNRRA POWERLESS TO ACT EXCEPT BY INVITATION. THIS WOULD RELIEVE UNRRA OF STIGMA APPARENTLY DEVELOPING AND PUT RESPONSIBILITY ON GOVERNMENTS FOR EXTENDING INVITATION.

TO: Victor I. Rodnov

15 November 1944

FROM: Blake Ozias

SUBJECT: Notes of Meeting on European Regional Office
Request to Facilitate Emergency Aid to Europe.

My impression is that a somewhat too legalistic attitude was adopted toward the proposal put forward by ERO. UNRRA's resources certainly are not large enough to justify any effort to "sell" UNRRA aid to any government that does not want it, but that is no reason why obvious steps may not be taken to prepare for needs which are certain to arise.

Moreover, if certain supplies, for example the transport vehicles mentioned, can be secured and held against an emergency, is it not likely that a concrete offer of assistance in an emergency would have immediate acceptance by the government concerned and that the military authorities would furnish cross-channel transportation if at all possible?

Surely this need not wait on an agreement as to payment. The vehicles and any other supplies could be offered, if thought desirable, subject to subsequent payment.

There seems to be an unfortunate tendency for both sides to hold back, both adopting an "After you" attitude. UNRRA will not act without an invitation from the government, and governments hesitate to extend the invitation --possibly because it is apparent that UNRRA really is unprepared to do anything. Due to this, much valuable time is being lost. The suggestion by ERO that they be given some latitude to spend up to \$10,000,000 seems to me to offer a solution for bridging this gap and perhaps breaking the stalemate.

* * * * *

If these informal actions which ERO proposes cannot be authorized, it would seem to be extremely important for the public relations people, both here and in ERO, to make it known to the public by statements frequently repeated, that UNRRA is powerless to act except by invitation. This would have the effect of relieving UNRRA of the stigma which apparently is developing, and would put the responsibility on the governments for extending the invitation.

BOZIAS:blb
15 Nov. 1944

16 November 1944

To: Victor Rodnov
From: Louis R. Franck
Subject: Suggestions of the ERO to facilitate emergency aid to Europe

1. May I first express the regret that our Division was not consulted on this important matter before the meeting took place in the Director General's office. It is our duty to inform the General Staff of UNRRA when questions of policy like these are raised.

If we refer to Mr. Jackson's statement during the meeting itself, that all the points made so far were well within the knowledge of the London office and that that office was better able to form judgment on the European situation than Headquarters, we might come immediately to the conclusion that this impression probably results from the fact that the knowledge of the Washington Headquarters is not always employed as it might be.

2. By and large, I fully concur with the statements expressed by the Director General and Mr. Hendrickson. I do not believe that the French, and probably the Belgians, would agree to let UNRRA undertake in France or Belgium limited operations of a special nature, more or less similar to those which are supposed to take place in Italy, and within a limited budget. For instance, if UNRRA is supposed to undertake in France some operations including shelter and welfare supplies for refugees, homeless persons and children, the French Government would certainly object that it is quite able to carry them on by itself. It is only if UNRRA had special facilities which the French and Belgians would not have that UNRRA's intervention might prove of interest to them; but even in this latter case, what the French Government would probably do is simply to ask UNRRA to put these facilities at its disposal.

3. The main problem in France is now a problem of transportation; it includes the problem of ports, which are still in military hands, or even, in the case of some French ports on the Western coast, under German control; it includes next the problem of rolling stock, of trucks and of waterways transports. What the French need immediately is more trucks and more rolling stock as well as more spare parts for those existing in France but which are not in good shape. If UNRRA can get, in France or Belgium, trucks or rolling stock to distribute goods to certain categories of distressed people, like children, refugees and homeless persons, the French and Belgians would probably wonder why the facilities put at the disposal of UNRRA could not be put at the disposal of their respective governments.

4. For all these reasons I believe that what UNRRA should do, and do at once, both for France and for Belgium, is to insist upon the Military and Combined Boards' getting for them as quickly as possible the means of transportation which they most urgently need.

5. Therefore, what I would suggest is this: Rather than start new discussions with the French or the Belgians on an agreement which has not yet even been signed by the French, UNRRA should start negotiations with the Combined Boards and SHAEF so that the largest possible amount of trucks, rolling stock etc. might be put at the disposal of the French and the Belgians for specific purposes, like distribution of milk, medical supplies, clothing and vitamins, to children, refugees and homeless persons. It being admitted that the liberated governments will encounter difficulties in getting what transportation they need from the Combined Boards and the military, UNRRA might become their spokesman, at least for certain types of needs and certain categories of persons. Although, once more, UNRRA would be mainly responsible for that type of discussion, it should obviously obtain first the approval of the Government concerned and the certainty that if we make a strong appeal that trucks be delivered to France and Belgium to help in the distribution of goods to children or homeless persons, that these trucks when delivered will be utilized for this very purpose.

6. I am afraid that any other way of approach might only lead to useless difficulties; if UNRRA delivers milk or vitamins to French children in big cities, this will undoubtedly be considered by the French Government as evidence that the French Government itself has not been able to deliver that milk and those vitamins to these children, and therefore will be badly received.

File
TO: Victor I. Rodnov

15 November 1944

FROM: Blake Ozias *HO*

SUBJECT: Notes of Meeting on European Regional Office
Request to Facilitate Emergency Aid to Europe.

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If these informal actions which ERO proposes cannot be authorized, it would seem to be extremely important for the public relations people, both here and in ERO, to make it known to the public by statements frequently repeated, that UNRRA is powerless to act except by invitation. This would have the effect of relieving UNRRA of the stigma which apparently is developing, and would put the responsibility on the governments for extending the invitation.

23 October 1944

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

TO: Bureau, Division, and Office Chiefs

FROM: P. W. Kuo, Deputy Director General in Charge
of the Secretariat

SUBJECT: Relationships Between the American Red Cross and
the American Relief Administration, 1919 - 1923

This digest of the history of the relationships between the American Red Cross and the American Relief Administration, 1919 - 1923, may have pertinence to the relationships between the American Red Cross and UNRRA today. It is based on the documents in the files of the American Red Cross in Washington, on American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period by Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Bland, Stanford University Press, 1931, and on papers in the American Relief Administration Bulletin. Copies of the Red Cross manuscripts and references to the printed materials are all available in the historian's office, should anyone be interested in them.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND THE
AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, 1919 - 1923

I. GENERAL POLICY

The relationships between the American Red Cross and the American Relief Administration were cordial, cooperative, and complementary from the beginning of the official Relief Administration. The Red Cross, realizing that it was unprepared to undertake the feeding of the starving multitudes of northern and eastern Europe, welcomed Herbert Hoover's plans to do this work as a governmental operation.

The American Relief Administration was established by Executive Order on 24 February 1919 with a Congressional appropriation of \$100,000,000. Hoover became the Director-General, and the Food Administration Grain Corporation became its commercial and fiscal agent. It organized a relief program amounting to more than \$363,000,000 during the Armistice period and went into liquidation at the expiration of its funds on 30 June 1919. There was no cessation, however, in the relief needs of Europe. To provide food for the destitute children, Hoover set up at once a private charitable organization which retained the name, equipment, and much of the personnel of the American Relief Administration and continued in operation throughout the Reconstruction period. This organization was known as the American Relief Administration European Children's Fund and was incorporated under the laws of New York state. It, in turn, set up the American Relief Administration Warehouses in 1920 and the American Relief Administration Russian Unit in 1921. These agencies were considered branches of the American Relief Administration European Children's Fund, although their financial arrangements were accounted for individually. All three were usually referred to simply as "A.R.A.", both by the Administration in its bulletins and correspondence and by individuals and organizations dealing with them, such as the American Red Cross.

As the Relief Administration passed from an official to an unofficial organization, no changes are evident in its working relationships with the American Red Cross. The first directive of the Red Cross to its field workers on 8 April 1919 established principles of cooperation between the two agencies which subordinated concerns for rank and organizational pride to the need for efficiency and harmony and which continued to the end of the Relief Administration in July 1923. Planning was coordinated by the top authorities of the two agencies. The Red Cross allowed its field personnel to operate under the direction of the Relief Administration to the satisfaction of all concerned. As Robert Olds, European Commissioner of the Red Cross, wrote to Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Central Committee in Washington, on 30 April 1921, "The attitude of the A.R.A. people is apparently all that we could possibly desire." Some minor frictions arose, of course. There were difficulties over accounting and

hurt feelings about oversights in publicity. The American Relief Administration food drafts and the Russian revolving fund caused periods of misunderstanding, but these were all incidental to a great mutual desire among the personnel of both organizations to work together effectively in the common cause.

The work of the Red Cross in Europe after the founding of the American Relief Administration was largely complementary to it, being confined to special medical services in supplement to the great feeding programs of the Relief Administration or to general relief services in specific areas where the Relief Administration was not operating on an extensive scale. During the Armistice period, however, the Red Cross also contributed large amounts of clothing as well as medical supplies to the relief of northern and eastern Europe.

II. SUPPLY

A. Finance and Purchasing

1. The total funds expended by the Red Cross toward the work of the Relief Administration was \$7,258,553.10 (\$1,741,740 during the Armistice period - \$5,516,813.10 during the Reconstruction period). The greater part of these funds was used for the children's relief program of the Relief Administration and for medical supplies and services. In general, Red Cross officers were available in areas where Red Cross goods were distributed, but this was not always the case, e.g. Russia, and sometimes the situation was reversed, as in Montenegro, where the Relief Administration turned over its goods to the Red Cross for distribution.

The greater part of these funds represents goods purchased by the Red Cross and donated to the Relief Administration. There were also occasional outright gifts of money, where the participation of the Red Cross in distribution was purely incidental to the donation, as in the case of funds given to the Relief Administration for relief of famine in Armenia and for assistance to the future "Nansen" refugees in Constantinople.

B. Shipping

The Relief Administration was in charge of ocean shipping for all goods donated by the Red Cross. The total costs of shipping were, however, divided in the following ways:

1. Red Cross paid freight charges to the New York office of the Relief Administration.
2. The Relief Administration or the Red Cross paid ocean freight and European charges for goods shipped from the United States. The Relief Administration paid a total of \$369,404.95 for the shipment of Red Cross goods in the Armistice period.
3. The Red Cross paid for the shipment of goods already in Europe when it was necessary to transfer them to another point.
4. Relief Administration shipping facilities were available throughout for the transportation of Red Cross goods, whether the Relief Administration was financially responsible or not.

C. Division of Functions

1. Methods

The main methods for the four steps involved in the transactions - financing, procurement, shipping, distributing - fell into one of the following patterns. There was great flexibility, although the first order seems to have been the most common, particularly in the children's relief program in Central Europe:

- a. The Red Cross financed, procured, and assisted the Relief Administration in distribution. The Relief Administration paid at least part of the freighting expense, sometimes all.
- b. The Red Cross financed, paid part freight and distributed, while the Relief Administration procured and paid part freight. This was the method used in Czechoslovakia and Greece.
- c. The Red Cross financed, while the Relief Administration distributed, and both shared the task of procurement and the freighting charges. This was the system used for Russian relief.
- d. Requisitions on Relief Administration food supplies from Red Cross field representatives were sent to the Paris headquarters of the Red Cross, which notified the London headquarters

of the Relief Administration. Relief Administration field representatives were then directed to turn over the supplies to Red Cross field workers, and the Red Cross in Paris was billed monthly.

2. Children's Relief Program

The most integrated achievement in the field came in the children's relief program. This was primarily a feeding program undertaken by the American Relief Administration in the Armistice period and continued into the Reconstruction period as late as June 1922. It was supplemented by medical and sanitation services supplied by the Red Cross and carried out chiefly in Central Europe and notably in Poland.

III. SPECIAL SITUATIONS

A. Food Drafts

The Relief Administration Food Draft plan was launched in January 1920 and was continued through the last of April in 1921. By this system, people in the United States purchased drafts good for food packages which were delivered by the Relief Administration in Europe from its warehouses there to the people to whom the drafts were endorsed. This operation should never have concerned the Red Cross, had it not been that a misguided public sent to the Red Cross requests for food drafts unsupported by the necessary funds. Neither the Red Cross nor the Relief Administration had funds with which to fill such appeals. The Red Cross finally disposed of this unwieldy problem by forwarding all such requests to its Paris office for investigation and relief on an individual basis.

B. The European Relief Council

The European Relief Council was a group of charitable relief organizations which banded together in the manner of the Community Chest for the purpose of raising one large fund for European aid. The drive was launched on 19 December 1920 and continued until 1 April 1921. Here, the Red Cross broke with its usual precedent of conducting independent fund-raising campaigns to ally itself with the Relief Administration, the Friends Service Committee, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Y.W.C.A., the Y.M.C.A., the Federal Council of Churches, the Knights of Columbus and the National Catholic Welfare Council.

It was recognized at the time of the organization of the Council that the cooperation of Hoover and Farrand of the Red Cross was the keystone of the drive's success. The Red Cross contributed generously to the funds raised by the drive, donating \$5,000,000 altogether, allowing its local chapters to contribute their surplus funds, earmarking for the drive all gifts received for European relief between 1 December 1920 and 28 February 1921, and contributing \$100,000 toward the liquidation of the drive. The only step which the Red Cross was not willing to take was to use the Junior Red Cross News for fund-raising propaganda, since the News was not used for such purposes even for Red Cross drives and was an educational publication for classrooms throughout the country. The Red Cross was also careful to keep its domestic drive separate from the campaign for the Council.

The drive was conducted by state committees, consisting of a representative from each of the organizations making up the Council. At its conclusion \$28,750,000 had been gathered. The funds donated by the Red Cross were returned to it for distribution and an additional \$5,000,000 was turned over to the Red Cross, part of this latter to be used for medical relief in cooperation with the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. A similar policy was followed by the Relief Administration, which distributed its own contribution and \$12,600,000 of the drive donations, part of the latter in cooperation with the Friends Service Committee.

C. The Program for Russian Relief, 1921 - 1923

The American Friends had already been operating in Russia at the time that the Relief Administration went in, but they had been told that no other relief groups would be allowed to enter. In July 1921, however, Maxim Gorky, realizing that Russia could not hope to deal alone with the catastrophes of the famine period, sent his famous appeal for help to Hoover and the Relief Administration. Hoover replied that he would be glad to give aid but only with the backing of the Soviet Government. On 20 August 1921 the Riga Agreement was signed, and on 1 September the first distributions began, a sequence which must have established some kind of record for time-saving in this type of operation.

On 24 August the members of the European Relief Council were called together in Washington and, in accordance with President Harding's recommendation to Hoover a few days earlier, agreed to work together through the Relief Administration in Russia, under the terms of the Riga Agreement, to raise funds individually, to appoint representatives to Moscow headquarters if

they decided to send personnel, and to submit to the authority of the Relief Administration in matters of personnel and negotiations with the Soviet authority. The Red Cross representative at this meeting reported that the consensus of all present was that the American contribution to Russian relief should be made by a united front, both for the sake of efficiency and for making a good impression in Russia; for this reason, they welcomed the Relief Administration as the coordinating agency.

The Red Cross and the Relief Administration arrived by trial and error method at an agreement for the financing and furnishing of medical and hospital supplies for the relief of Russia. The following arrangements were finally set up:

1. The Red Cross established a revolving fund of \$200,000 with the Relief Administration for the purchase of medical and hospital supplies. As the fund was depleted, it was replenished by the Red Cross upon presentation of account by the Relief Administration. This accounting was bi-monthly.
2. The Red Cross was responsible for all purchase of drugs and medicines; the Relief Administration was responsible for purchase of all other hospital supplies, such as blankets, textiles, clothing, etc.
3. No Red Cross personnel operated in Russia.
4. No European supplies were contributed by the Red Cross.
5. The Red Cross financed and transported its supplies to the Relief Administration in New York; the Relief Administration transported goods to Russia and billed the Red Cross; the Relief Administration was responsible for all costs incurred once the goods had reached Russia.

The Red Cross contributed generously to Russian relief and went over its top of \$3,000,000, but it held rigidly to its decision concerning the type of supplies which were to be purchased from these funds. All purchases made out of the revolving fund had to be approved by the Red Cross, whether they were transactions of the Relief Administration or the Red Cross.

Third Draft
O.Schachter/mh
13 September 1944

Proposed Master Agreement
with Recipient Countries

WHEREAS, The United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of November 9, 1943, signed at Washington, D. C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, (hereinafter referred to as the Administration) whose declared purpose is:

"To Plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services;"

and

WHEREAS, the Government of _____ (hereinafter referred to as the Government) is a signatory to the aforementioned Agreement of November 9, 1943, and has expressed its agreement with the Resolutions on Policy adopted by the Council of the Administration; and

WHEREAS, the Government has requested that assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war in _____ as soon as possible after liberation or, if there is a period of military responsibility for civilian relief as soon as possible after such period; and

WHEREAS, The Administration intends to carry out its responsibility for the relief of victims of war within the territory of _____ in accordance with the Agreement and the Resolutions on Policy of the Council; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Resolution 14 of the Council of the Administration, the Director General has determined that _____ is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation of _____; and

WHEREAS, it is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practical application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding;

IT IS THEREFORE AGREED:

Article I

Furnishing of Supplies and Services

In accordance with the Agreement and Resolutions of the Council, the Administration will furnish _____ with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services as soon as possible after liberation or, if there is a period of military responsibility for civilian relief, as soon as possible after such period. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of the

Administration's resources and in accordance with policies adopted by the Council. The Administration will furnish such supplies and services and will not request payment in foreign exchange so long as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that _____ is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange.

Article II

Administration of Services

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2, and 7 through 13. Wherever necessary the Government will take measures to insure that such policies are followed throughout the country.

Article III

Distribution of Supplies

(a) The Administration recognizes that the Government has the responsibility for the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above. To the extent requested by the Government and within the limits of the Administration's resources the Administration will assign personnel to render direct assistance in the distribution of such supplies.

(b) The distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 7, 11, 12, and 13. The Government will give effect to Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Resolution 7 in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government.

Article IV

Local Currency Provisions

(a) The Government will provide that supplies and services furnished by the Administration pursuant to this Agreement will be sold, leased or otherwise transferred to distributors and users against payments in local currency to the extent consistent with the equitable distribution and effective use of such supplies and services. The Government will consult with the Administration with respect to prices charged for the sale, lease or other transfer of supplies and services pursuant to this provision.

(b) The Government will arrange to make available to the Administration without undue delay the local currency proceeds derived from the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration under this Agreement. Pursuant to arrangements between the Administration and the Government, the Administration may obtain local currency by directly selling, leasing or otherwise transferring relief and rehabilitation supplies and services against payments in local currency.

(c) The Administration will use such local currency holdings to pay for its administrative and operating expenses in _____, including, but not limited to:

- (i) the cost of personnel, rent, storage, and communication facilities, transportation, and public services in connection with relief and rehabilitation activities in _____;
- (ii) the cost of warehousing, handling, and transportation services required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas.

(d) In addition to the utilization of the local currency holdings provided for under IV (c) hereto, the Administration may utilize local currency for other purposes in accordance with programs jointly formulated by the Government and the Administration. Such purposes shall include, but not be limited to, the procurement of surplus supplies and services available in _____ for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as such procurement is consistent with the economic requirements of _____.

(e) In the event that local currency proceeds from the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies are at any time insufficient to defray the expenses of the Administration in _____, the Government will make available to the Administration additional local currency in sufficient amounts to meet the balance of the expenses, as follows:

- (1) Advances of local currency will be made prior to and during the early period of the Administration's operations to be repaid when the Administration obtains proceeds sufficient to meet its expenses.

- (ii) Transfers of local currency which shall not require repayment may be made to the extent that the proceeds received by the Administration are insufficient for its expenses.

(f) It will be the policy of the Administration and the Government to maintain the approximate value of the Administration's local currency holdings in terms of the supplies and the services which the Administration intends to purchase within _____.

(g) The Administration shall have the right to use its local currency holdings free from restrictions on circulation in _____ and shall have the right to exchange freely such local currency into any other type of local currency used in _____.

Article V

Facilities, Privileges, and Immunities

(a) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Administration, and will provide the Administration and its personnel with the facilities, privileges, immunities, and exemptions recommended by the Agreement and the Resolutions of the Council.

(b) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity, and moral character of its personnel, and it will recall such of its personnel as the Government shall request. The term "Administration personnel" includes, in addition to employees of the Administration, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration.

(c) Administration personnel who have been nationals of _____ but who are not ordinarily resident in _____ and who have by naturalization or otherwise acquired another nationality, shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities under this Article and under Article VI as Administration personnel who are not nationals of _____.

(d) The Administration shall have the right, free from export controls or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by the Administration and located in or in transit through _____.

(e) The Government will furnish or arrange to have furnished to the Administration services and facilities pursuant to arrangements made by mutual agreement between the Government and the Administration.

Article VI

Taxation

(a) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature shall be immune from all taxes, fees, tolls and duties imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority in _____. The Administration shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority.

(b) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or any other public authority on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration or by non-indigenous voluntary relief societies to its officers, employees or other Administration personnel (as defined in Article V hereof) who are not nationals of _____ or permanent residents thereof.

(c) No tax, fee, toll or duty of any kind shall be levied by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or any other public authority on any supplies or services imported or rendered by the Administration, irrespective of who owns, holds or receives such supplies or services

- (i) if the tax, fee, toll or duty discriminates against such supplies or services solely because of their origin or their use, or intended use, for relief and rehabilitation; or
- (ii) if the sole jurisdictional basis for such tax, fee, toll or duty is any activity or transaction of the Administration or the location of any office or place of business maintained by the Administration.

(d) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing principles. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16 to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

Article VII

Reports and Records

The Government will furnish the Administration with such reports, records, and information as the Administration shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation or necessary to the performance of the Administration's responsibilities. In addition, the Government will accord representatives of the Administration adequate opportunity to observe relief and rehabilitation operations within _____ and will accord such representatives reasonable access to all materials, records, files, and books of account pertaining thereto or necessary to the performance of the Administration's responsibilities.

Article VIII

Compliance with Council Resolutions

The Government and the Administration will comply with and carry out all of the recommendations contained in the Resolutions adopted by the Council.

Article IX

Modification of Agreement and Supplementary Agreements

(a) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make proposing a review of any of the provisions of this Agreement

to determine whether modifications in the light of experience are necessary or desirable. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

(b) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

Article X

Period of Agreement

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement,

(a) the relations between the parties shall continue to be governed by the Agreement of November 9, 1943 and the Resolutions of the Council; and

(b) Articles IV, V, and VI shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in _____ are completed.

NEW DISTRIBUTION PROVISION IN MASTER AGREEMENT

(Substitute for the present Article III)

ARTICLE III

Transfer and Distribution of Supplies

(a) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within _____ of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2, 7, 11, 12, and 13.

(b) The shipping documents covering the supplies furnished by the Administration and destined for _____ will be in the name of the Administration mission to _____. Responsibility for and the right to possession of the supplies will be transferred to the Government or its designee against appropriate receipts at such points as may be agreed upon by the Government and the Administration.

(c) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement and the Council Resolutions, the Government will consult with the Administration with respect to the plans for, and operations regarding, the distribution of supplies. Such consultation will cover at least the following subjects:

(i) The agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(ii) The allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers.

(iii) Price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically.

(iv) Rationing and price controls by commodity, by region, and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration and for other commodities having an important bearing on the distribution of Administration supplies.

(v) The facilities and methods for handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(d) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement and the Council Resolutions, the Government will afford representatives of the Administration full opportunity to observe and inspect the distribution of supplies within _____. The Government will accord such representatives reasonable access to warehouses, transport depots, distribution centers, and other places and to all materials,

records, files, and books of account to the extent necessary to insure adequate information regarding the movement and distribution of goods.

(e) The Government will cooperate with the Administration in making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies, and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.