

Broadcast Transcripts

ca. 1945-1947

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WHAT IS UNRRA AND WHAT CAN IT DO IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

There was a unique explanation of UNRRA in one of your papers the other day - Zdar Zlin - which read as follows: "There are two methods: you can either sew on a button, or you can leave the button missing and wait till UNRRA sends you a new coat." Some people are making a mistake and waiting for UNRRA to bring them a new coat with buttons, instead of sewing on the missing button and using the old coat. These people misunderstand UNRRA and its purposes. As has been said very often, UNRRA is organized and operates to help people to help themselves. Its main function is "first aid". And "first aid" means binding up the wound and helping the sufferer to stand up and walk, rather than to complete the cure and effect a final healing.

It has to be remembered how UNRRA was organized and to recall what are its functions. Forty-four allied nations got together two years ago, 9 November 1943 and started a mutual aid society for their own members. UNRRA was formed as a service agency to help liberated countries to meet their most immediate problems resulting from dislocations of war.

UNRRA's functions are similar to those of a world bank - or Kooperativa - whose assets are a pool of goods, men and facilities made available to governments requesting aid, with UNRRA acting as agent for the United Nations. UNRRA is a coordinating agency for the pool of materials and services. UNRRA is run by a council composed of the member-nations, ^{which appoints} ~~at its head~~ a Director-General who exercises executive and administrative authority and presides over the Central Committee which acts for the Council when it is not in session.

Personnel of UNRRA is as international as its membership. Experts on Supply, Distribution, Transport, Public Health,

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Welfare, Displaced Persons, Camp Management, Agricultural and Industrial Rehabilitation. Headquarters is in Washington and the European Regional Office is in London. There are other ~~regional~~ offices in Chungking, Sydney and Cairo.

Field Missions are set up in countries receiving aid from UNRRA. These are the operating points for UNRRA in Europe. There are such Missions in Greece, ^{Italy} Yugoslavia, Albania, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The UNRRA Mission to Prague is composed of American, English, Russian, Canadian, French officers with a clerical staff mainly Czechoslovak.

There are two categories of UNRRA countries in Europe - the supplying and the receiving countries. Liberated nations which cannot supply their own needs in the world markets, by means of foreign exchange and funds, apply for help from UNRRA (and such supplies as can be sent to them are received by them without cost). These are called "receiving countries". Czechoslovakia is a receiving country and the UNRRA supplies now coming here are furnished by supplying member-countries without cost to Czechoslovakia.

These supplies when they reach Czechoslovakia are sold ^{in shops} openly to those who can buy or given to those who are destitute. The money received from such supplies goes back into a fund ^{which the Czechoslovakian Government can use} for purchase of more supplies ^{or extending relief and rehabilitative services of its own to its needy people.}

Those member-countries which have not been invaded - such as the United States, and The British Commonwealth - contribute to the operating costs of UNRRA - that is to the pool of supplies and services. Contributions by the uninvaded nations are determined by their own constitutional bodies, but it is recommended by the Council that they be approximately 1 per cent of the national income in the year ended 30 June 1943, and that one-tenth of this contribution should be in foreign exchange and the remainder in supplies. (The contribution of the USA for the current year amounted to over 78 per cent of the total.)

Canada
Australia
New Zealand
others

the spirit
of
cooperation

UNRRA is empowered to deliver the following to Czechoslovakia to the degree determined by the UNRRA Mission:

1. Food and clothing where needed;
2. Services in care and repatriation of displaced persons;
3. Health and medical services;
4. Repair and rehabilitation of essential industries;
5. Aids to restore farm production.

It should be pointed out that UNRRA does not itself distribute supplies in the liberated territory. It obtains supplies as quickly as possible according to the proved requirements of the country, gets shipping to bring supplies to the country and transport to distribute the supplies within the country, and then turns these supplies over to approved Governmental agencies for distribution. Supplies are turned over at ports to the national authorities, who in turn apportion them to local authorities in the normal internal distribution system. UNRRA has observers who endeavor to guarantee compliance with UNRRA's policies of non-discrimination on political, racial or economic grounds. The Mission determines the needs of the country, works out with the central organization the meeting of those needs, receipts for supplies as they arrive and then turns the supplies over to the receiving Government.

One of the crucial problems in Czechoslovakia has been transport. An appeal was made to UNRRA for motorized vehicles to break the nation-wide bottleneck of transportation and permit a freer flow of goods and materials to all parts of the country. The UNRRA Mission through the London office and the Washington Headquarters got hold of 1250 3-ton 4x4 trucks, or lorries, which were driven from Holland to Czechoslovakia. As these trucks arrived at the assembly center near Pilsen they were checked in and receipted for by UNRRA Mission and then turned over to the Czechoslovak Government whose representatives in turn receipted for these vehicles to the UNRRA Mission.

This ends UNRRA's responsibility as the Czechoslovak Government takes over distribution of trucks where most needed to lessen the transport bottleneck in various sections of the country. Early betterment in the transport problem is expected as more vehicles are on the way and it is hoped they will come soon through western ports.

It is interesting to recall that Czechoslovakia was the first country to arrange with UNRRA for postwar aid, the original agreement being signed at London by Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk with UNRRA officials, 26 February 1945.

Military priorities combined with transport breakdowns and shortages of supplies to delay the receipt of needed relief in Czechoslovakia. First relief supplies were sent only through Black Sea ports and that slowed down deliveries. Western European ports are now being made available for shipping and as fast as railroads are prepared in Europe, supplies should reach Czechoslovakia promptly. Supplies from Czechoslovakia are now coming from Hamburg and Bremen.

But it need not be expected that everybody's desires - or even every man's critical needs - will be met in quick order. It takes time to organize such an undertaking, more time to get the supplies, and to ship the goods, and then more time to distribute. The people of Czechoslovakia have also to realize that their problem is not unique but general as to most of Europe. There are parts of the continent that have suffered more than Czechoslovakia where the need is greater than here.

The UNRRA Mission to Czechoslovakia which arrived in Prague in July is doing all it can to meet the needs in Czechoslovakia and will continue its efforts. This Mission is international in character. It has a Russian chief, and its various sections are in charge of American, British, French, Canadian and other personnel, and on its staff are

men and women of Czechoslovak extraction and speaking the language. The Mission has its offices in Praha X at Královská 1, and it is expected to remain indefinitely - that is until it has accomplished its purpose of helping the people of Czechoslovakia to regain their equilibrium so that they can help themselves and bring the country back to its proper place in the society of nations. UNRRA is finally concerned with assistance in establishing permanent self-help, as well as with emergency relief. Its purpose is humanitarian but practical, since there can be no real peace until the ravages of war have been to some degree eliminated and until destitution and devastation and displacement have been met, and mankind is again on his way back toward normal living.

So, to return to Zdar Zlin's buttonless coat:

UNRRA is in Czechoslovakia to help the people and to see that those who have no coats to wear do not go naked. But if you have a coat that lacks a button only, do not toss that coat aside with the mistaken notion that UNRRA is bringing you a new coat. Sew that button on the old coat and wear it until you get a new one. Then maybe your old coat can be passed on to somebody else when you need it no longer.

Summing up-

1. UNRRA is a cooperative service agency of 47 United Nations.
2. UNRRA is non-political, non-discriminatory.
3. UNRRA is temporary; it ends with the solving of relief and rehabilitation problems in liberated areas.
4. UNRRA's aid is based on the principle! Helping people to help themselves. Rehabilitation is as important as relief.
5. UNRRA assists liberated lands unable to pay for their own relief and rehabilitation. In addition, it gives supplementary, immediate assistance to particularly devastated areas in any liberated country, whether its government can pay or not.
6. UNRRA's aid comes chiefly in the form of food, clothing, medical supplies, agricultural and industrial assistance, and repatriation of displaced persons.
7. UNRRA receives relief supplies and services from uninvaded member countries which make contributions in keeping with the

recommendation of one per cent of each country's national income for June 30, 1943.

8. UNRRA works at all times in cooperation with military and responsible political authorities.

9. UNRRA also acts, when requested, as adviser upon and expeditor of orders of relief supplies by member nations that can afford to pay.

10. UNRRA represents:

- an expression of gratitude by the uninvaded nations to those which bore the brunt of enemy terror.
- not charity but common sense - for in helping liberated peoples to regain a healthy position in the world, we are also creating good-will for ourselves, and valuable post-war markets for our products.

17th November, 1945.

To : Chief of Mission (Carbon Copy to Mr. Brown)
From : Public Relations Officer
Subject: Broadcast in Czech.

May I have your decision on the broadcast in Czech, text of which (in English) was sent to you 12th November? We promised the Czechoslovak Broadcasting that we would get this text to them the first of this week and it is now Saturday. I should like to have the matter settled before I leave tonight as I shall be in Mor. Ostrava the first four days of next week. Thank you.

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12th November 1945.

To : Chief UNRRA Mission
From: Public Relations Officer
Subject: Broadcast in Czech.

This morning I sent you a copy of a proposed broadcast (in English but to be spoken in Czech) which I find it necessary to extend somewhat as the manuscript I sent you will not consume 15 minutes as prescribed by the Czech broadcasting Company.

Attached is a copy of the revised manuscript in English.

You will note that on page 5 I have left out one paragraph as repetition and have included a new summary of UNRRA's activities.

Your suggestions are awaited with interest, as the Broadcasting Company wants this text as soon as possible.

11th November 1945.

To: Chief of Mission
From: Public Relations Officer
Subject: Broadcast in Czech.

You will recall the request from the Czechoslovak Broadcasting, Lecture Section, for a 15 minute talk in Czech on UNRRA, which you told me to prepare in English. I have done so and submit herewith my draft.

As the Czech company wants this today I trust you will be able to scan the copy and approve it for presentation.

I suggest that Mr. Kralick should do the Czech version being prepared now in my office.

Encl.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

5 November, 1945.

To ; Chief of Mission
From : Public Relations Officer
Subject : Broadcast in Czech.



A request has come from Czechoslovak Broadcasting, Lecture Section, for a 15-minute talk in Czech on the past and future activities of UNRRA in Czechoslovakia, to be delivered as soon as possible, preferably in a week's time. I have replied that such a talk will be prepared and the text forwarded by the first of next week.

I should like to prepare the text in English, for your approval.

Will you decide if one of the officers should do the broadcast. If so, I suggest Mr. Kralick.

A preparation
5.11.45
Allen

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Telephone:
LANGHAM 3090

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE,

11, PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON, W.1.

E. B. Hitchcock, Esq.,
C/o Chief of UNRRA Czechoslovak Mission,
C/o British Embassy,
Prague.

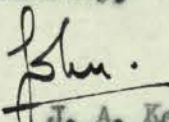
October 27, 1945.

Dear Ted,

You will have seen in a recent issue of the Notes of the Week that a special UNRRA programme is being broadcast every week in the European Service of the B.B.C. So far there have been four in this series and it is to continue for an unlimited period. It occurs to me that you may be interested to see the scripts of these broadcasts. Accordingly, I attach copies of the first four and if you like, will continue to send you copies each week. It seems to me that apart from any intrinsic interest which they may have, they may contain general UNRRA information which you might not otherwise receive.

Despite my best endeavours, I have not yet been able to find out from the B.B.C. any fixed times, days or wavelengths for these broadcasts. Indeed, I would stress that these scripts are as written by myself and as distributed by the Central Talks Department to the various language editors in the B.B.C. European Service. The latter may or may not use the broadcasts or may use any part of them. However, I have been told that several language editors are using them in full and regularly. If ever I succeed in extracting more precise information from the B.B.C., I will let you have it. I suggest, that were I able to tell you of a definite time and wavelength in a language which would be of interest to you, it might be worth your while to publicise the fact among listeners in your country. I should greatly welcome your views on this subject.

Yours sincerely,


J. A. Keyser,
Senior Information Officer,
Information Division,
E.R.O.

COPY.

GENERAL NEWS TALK.

24.9.45.

WHAT UNRRA IS DOING

I

By John A. Keyser.

Note to Regions: A periodical survey of UNRRA activities, by Mr. Keyser, will henceforth be circulated every week - as far as possible not later than Thursday mornings.

LEAD-IN: In order to keep our listeners currently informed on the progress of UNRRA operations on the Continent of Europe, we shall henceforth broadcast every week a brief summary of UNRRA activities; these are being specially prepared for the European Service of the BBC by a senior officer of UNRRA, Mr. John A. Keyser. Today's is the first talk in this new series.

It is not proposed to recite in these weekly summaries the aims, objects and organisation of UNRRA; these, we assume, are widely known on the Continent by now. Again, it is not proposed to include in these talks more than a bare minimum of material concerning UNRRA's work outside Europe. At the same time, we must always bear in mind that the scope of this organisation is worldwide and that, in addition to Europe, it has to shoulder vast responsibilities for relief in the Far East. Indeed, since the end of the war with Japan, the problem of bringing aid to China, Formosa and Korea has become very urgent; and the Chungking office of UNRRA is hard at work on the necessary plans.

Another point which must be made in this introductory talk (lest we should lose the right perspective), is this: UNRRA can only help those countries which invite her aid. Wherever a Government prefers to look after its own relief programme, UNRRA does not interfere. Thus, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark and Norway have elected to fend for themselves. Admittedly, UNRRA has representatives also in these countries; however, the scene of UNRRA's main operations is in Central and South Eastern Europe.

Possibly the progress I shall be able to report week by week may not in itself seem to be on a vast scale. But the overall programme of activities - and it is to these that individual operations must be related - is most certainly vast. Let me recall just one or two figures. At its London session last August, the Council of UNRRA approved a programme of operations which - if it can be carried out in full (and every effort is being made so that it should) - will involve, before the end of this year, the spending of 16 hundred million dollars on the relief and rehabilitation supplies for the countries in UNRRA's care. At the same time, the Council has requested member Governments to contribute further funds in the amount of approximately two billion dollars, to finance UNRRA's operations during the coming year.

So much by way of introduction; and now to a brief survey of recent progress.

Among the shortages which stare Europe in the face this coming winter, second only in importance to food is the scarcity of clothing. UNRRA has made very great efforts to relieve the shortage; indeed, only slightly less than one third of the organisation's total expenditure on supplies is being spent on clothing, textiles and footwear. In addition, large-scale collections of used clothing have been organised in several countries. In the U.S.A. alone recent collections have yielded some 50 million kilogrammes. By the end of October all this will be on its way, for distribution by UNRRA. Europe will also receive clothing from Australia and New Zealand, where collections have produced a result of some three million kilogrammes - a very remarkable achievement in countries with a comparatively small population.

I have particularly mentioned these contributions from the Australasian Dominions because they prove how very great is the interest in the problems of European relief even in remote parts of the world. It is noteworthy indeed that many commodities in which there is not only a European, but also a world shortage, have been contributed by Latin American States. Brazil has sent cotton textiles and soap, Chile fertilisers, Cuba sugar.

Turning to individual countries in UNRRA's care: the organisation has now officially undertaken the provision of relief in Poland. The agreement to that effect has only been signed a little while ago; but even before it was signed, UNRRA had already shipped a hundred and twenty thousand tons of supplies to that country - including more than sixty thousand tons of food.

Another country where UNRRA activities are expanding is Italy. The original intention was that in Italy, UNRRA should confine itself to the care of expectant mothers and children. This has changed and by the end of December, UNRRA will take over from the military authorities the entire relief programme. Meanwhile, some eight hundred thousand women and children are already in receipt of UNRRA food in southern Italy; by the end of November the number may be doubled. In addition, school meals are being planned for some three hundred thousand children. However, not all who benefit by UNRRA's operations in Italy are Italian. Quite recently, the Organisation has been requested by the military authorities to take charge of all displaced persons still on Italian soil; that will involve looking after some sixty thousand people, a large proportion of them Yugoslavs. You will remember, of course, that on German soil UNRRA is caring for nearly two million displaced persons; and in addition it is still running camps in the Middle East for the residue of wartime refugees from Yugoslavia, Greece and the Dodecanese.

Yugoslavia is another country where UNRRA operates on an ever-increasing scale. The supply programme for August was eighty thousand tons - a considerable figure in itself; but the programme for September has been nearly twice as much. Of course, even these large supplies fall short of the vast needs; but it must be remembered that sometimes one single shipload of goods can work a little miracle. One of the UNRRA ships which recently arrived in Yugoslavia carried a cargo of sugar; and this one cargo was enough to provide the entire population with a ration of half a kilogramme - obviously a great improvement in a country where hitherto only children could be allowed a small quantity of that precious food.

LEAD OUT: You have been listening to the first of a series of weekly talks on UNRRA's current operations on the Continent.

END.

UNa 3003.

COPY.

GENERAL NEWS TALK.

3.10.45.

WHAT UNRRA IS DOING II

By John A. Keyser.

Here is the second in our series of weekly broadcasts dealing with UNRRA's current activities on the Continent of Europe. These surveys are specially prepared for the European Service of the BBC, by Mr. John A. Keyser, a senior Officer of UNRRA.

Last Friday, the European Committee of UNRRA met in London to review the Organisation's current work and its plans for the immediate future. Two figures will be sufficient to illustrate the scale at which UNRRA's activities are expanding. By October 1st, the Organisation had sent approximately two million tons of supplies to Europe; Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia have been the principal beneficiaries; large shipments have also reached the many camps for displaced persons which are being run by UNRRA in Germany and elsewhere. In October, UNRRA hopes to ship another half a million tons of supplies. Incidentally, more than half the tonnage shipped to the end of September was food.

Food, indeed, is still the first priority. But second only to food, the Continent's greatest worry at this moment is the breakdown of internal transport services. So that the best use can be made of all available transport facilities, a European Central Inland Transport Organisation was set up last week. It is obvious that road transport lends itself more readily to speedy reconstruction than railways or waterways, provided the existing shortage of motor vehicles of all sorts can be coped with. It is here that UNRRA can offer valuable assistance. Just now, the Organisation is engaged in a great effort to assemble a large fleet of motor vehicles. After a careful study of the requirements, a tentative goal, to be achieved before the end of 1945, has been fixed at about 40,000 vehicles. Already some 18,000 of these are either en route or have been delivered to Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, and Yugoslavia and to the centres in charge of the repatriation of displaced persons. The remaining 22,000 motor vehicles will be delivered before the end of the year. A very large proportion of these vehicles belonged formerly to the British, American and Canadian armies. They are either being driven overland or are being shipped by every type of ship that can be used for the purpose.

Another of UNRRA's important responsibilities is to combat the outbreak of diseases. The task is colossal. Let us take Greece for an example. In that country, malaria is a national problem, affecting 80% of the total area. Every year, 2,000,000 Greeks catch this disease and 5,000 of them die. Each case of malaria means a loss of ten working hours to the national economy. UNRRA is now assisting the Greek Ministry of Health to combat this scourge. The way to do it is, of course, to exterminate the mosquitoes. This involves the spraying of enormous quantities of insecticides - from the air, from portable apparatus and from motor vehicles. Three aeroplanes, with special attachments for spraying DDT powder (that powerful new insecticide) are being sent to Greece by UNRRA, in charge of specially trained Greek pilots. Six more planes will follow shortly. The first measures adopted have already been successful. For example, the town of Kalamata, which last year had 1,600 cases of malaria, has had none in 1945. At Kazuli, where malaria specialists used to find 5,000 to 10,000 mosquitoes in each stable, there were no mosquitoes this year. Another aspect of the problem - the treatment of the disease itself - is also being tackled by UNRRA. 40,000,000 tablets of Atabrin, a preparation which is valuable both for the prevention and the cure of malaria, were originally brought into Greece and distributed by the Greek Red Cross. UNRRA has added another 35,000,000 tablets; this quantity should be sufficient for 12 months. Anti-malaria work is also going on in Italy where UNRRA is co-operating with the Italian Health Authorities.

Italy has now become the first country to treat malnutrition as a notifiable disease, as a result of the nutrition programme for mothers and children, introduced by UNRRA. Every doctor in charge of a clinic, orphanage or maternity welfare unit when arranging for UNRRA relief must furnish a standardised report on such clinical evidence of malnutrition as may have been found. This is an important new approach to the problem of improving nutritional standards on a nation-wide scale.

Still in Italy, patients in need of penicillin can now be treated at certain specified hospitals. All the penicillin available for civilian use in Italy has been supplied by UNRRA. UNRRA is also providing ambulances to transport patients in the Rome district to the penicillin centres.

In Yugoslavia, UNRRA operations are steadily expanding, and every effort is made to speed up supplies to the areas where food shortages are the greatest. Until recently, UNRRA has had to deliver all cereals destined for Yugoslavia in bags; this placed somewhat strict limitation on the quantity of available supplies, for the simple reason that - while there is no world shortage of wheat - there is a scarcity of bagging material, both in the U.S.A. and Canada. Some time ago, however, UNRRA was successful in obtaining for Yugoslavia four million jute bags from India. As a result, it is now possible to carry the wheat destined for Yugoslavia in bulk, and to put it into bags in the Yugoslav ports. The first shipment of bulk wheat - 8,500 tons - has already arrived, and arrangements are in progress for fourteen more shiploads. Another important point: hitherto, wheat landed on the Yugoslav coast had to be transported overland to flour mills in Serbia; and the flour, of course, had to be brought back again to the famine areas of Dalmatia and Montenegro. To avoid these delays; UNRRA has acquired from the U.S. Army in Italy a number of portable flour mills; these will be operated in the Dalmatian ports themselves.

For some time past, there has been a great scarcity of table salt in Yugoslavia. Arrangements have now been made for Italy to make available 10,000 tons of this commodity. Just another example of the way in which the suffering countries of the Continent - in addition to asking for help - actively help each other. The same spirit of co-operation was shown by the recent offer to Czechoslovakia to supply considerable quantities of sugar.

END.

UNa 3004.

10.10.45.

WHAT UNRRA IS DOING

III

By John A. Keyser.

Here is the third in our series of weekly broadcasts dealing with UNRRA's current activities on the Continent of Europe. These surveys are specially prepared for the European Service of the B.B.C., by Mr. John A. Keyser, a senior officer of UNRRA.

This week I want to talk to you mainly about what UNRRA is doing for Displaced Persons. You will remember that when the Allies entered Germany they found more than 6,000,000 displaced persons in that country alone. The number of these so far repatriated to their homelands amounts to approximately 5,163,000. This enormous humanitarian task has been accomplished in the comparatively short space of some six months. Those repatriated include 1,510,000 French, 270,000 Dutch, almost 300,000 Belgians and Luxemborgers, over 2,000,000 citizens of the U.S.S.R., 135,000 Czechs, 204,000 Yugoslav and 525,000 Italians. This work of repatriation has been performed by the British and United States armies with UNRRA's help, first of all under SHAEF, and later under what is called the Combined Displaced Persons Executive. Of the 1,380,000 displaced persons still remaining in Germany, 825,000 are Poles. Other large groups remaining are 90,000 Hungarians, 40,000 Soviet citizens, 80,000 Jews - a large proportion of whom do not wish to return to their country of origin - and a small number of nationals from practically every other country in Europe.

The big problem now confronting UNRRA and the Military Officials is that of looking after, during the coming winter, those who either cannot or do not wish to return home, and those who are stateless. In order to care for these people, who will probably amount to about 1,000,000, arrangements are now being worked out with the military whereby UNRRA will assume a greater share of the operating responsibility. By mid-September, UNRRA had already 373 teams, consisting of well over 3,000 persons, at work among displaced persons in Germany. In addition to the usual type of camp, special centres are being established for children who are not accompanied by either parents or guardians. Arrangements are also being made for the care of such children in Switzerland, France, Great Britain and in other countries. UNRRA is also operating a Central Tracing Bureau which handles thousands of enquiries from displaced persons concerning the whereabouts of their families. Already many families have been brought together by means of this service.

Though this work which UNRRA is doing for Displaced Persons in Germany is by far the largest displaced persons operation for which UNRRA is responsible, it is by no means the only one. For instance, UNRRA has been requested to take charge of all displaced persons still on Italian soil; that operation involves some 60,000 people. Again, displaced persons now in Austria number approximately 150,000; and in addition UNRRA is still responsible for a number of camps in the Middle East, although a large proportion of their inmates have already returned home. The task UNRRA has had to cope with is immense; however, a great deal of it has been successfully accomplished by now.

Another important field of UNRRA's activities concerns the rehabilitation of agriculture in all the devastated regions of Europe. Here, too, I am able to report satisfactory progress. There is on foot a programme for the supply of large numbers of tractors; it makes good progress. As regards seeds, the supply situation is improving, and large quantities will be delivered in time for Spring sowing. In addition, large numbers of livestock have been shipped to countries whose animal stock was almost completely destroyed by the retreating enemy. For example, UNRRA has already delivered or acquired 12,500 mares and mules and 2,400 milk cows. As soon as shipping becomes available, the total will be brought up to well over 25,000 head of livestock. So far, the main beneficiaries have been Greece, Yugoslavia, and Poland; Czechoslovakia, too, will receive consignments as soon as inland transport can once more operate from the nearest harbours. The use to which the animals will be put has been carefully planned. In the case of milk cows, priorities have been established for orphanages, hospitals, maternity homes, nursing mothers. The mares and mules are being put immediately to work on autumn ploughing. They are also being used for emergency transport in places where motor vehicles are not available or cannot be used because the roads are bad.

Clothing for the peoples of Europe is one of the three most important responsibilities of UNRRA. High in the list of priorities are shoes. UNRRA's footwear programme aims at 38,000,000 pairs of shoes, of which 25,000,000 pairs will be supplied as finished goods and the remainder in the form of raw and semi-finished materials. Of this total, 11,000,000 pairs of footwear were available by October 1st and it is hoped that the entire programme can be completed by the early months of 1946. Meanwhile, the clothing collections (which have already yielded well over 100,000,000 pounds in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) continue. It is hoped that the drive now opening in the United States will produce an additional 80,000,000 pounds of clothing.

END.

UNa 3005.

18.10.45.

WHAT UNRRA IS DOING

IV.

By John A. Keyser.

Here is the fourth in our series of weekly broadcasts dealing with UNRRA's current activities on the Continent of Europe. These surveys are specially prepared for the European Service of the BBC by Mr. John A. Keyser, a senior officer of UNRRA.

1). The United States Congress originally voted a contribution equal to £337½ million sterling towards the expenses of UNRRA. Britain gave £80,600,000 and the whole of this sum has been actually paid. But of the original U.S. contribution the equivalent of £137½ million remains to be appropriated and President Truman has now urged Congress not only to appropriate this residue but also to realise that Congress will soon be asked to authorise a further contribution of £337½ million. President Truman, in urging Congress to take the necessary action, referred to the urgent assistance which must be given to the suffering countries of Europe. He said that "the more this task can be speeded up through early deliveries of vitally needed supplies, the sooner it will be possible for UNRRA to withdraw, leaving the liberated peoples on a firm footing to carry on their own life". As you know, UNRRA has already shipped well over 2,000,000 tons of supplies and this great work goes speedily forward.

2). To assist in the maintenance of proper health standards throughout Europe and to contend with the possibility of epidemics, UNRRA has been planning public health programmes for those countries in its care. Equipment for 1,066 hospitals was scheduled for shipment to Europe by the end of September. In addition, UNRRA is equipping 1,000 milk kitchens, 1,000 day nurseries, 1,000 children's hostels, 1,000 maternity and child welfare centres, as well as many other similar undertakings.

A good example of the way in which UNRRA can help in this necessary work of maintaining health is provided by the result of quick co-operative action recently taken between the authorities in Albania and UNRRA. Tirana, the capital, and other towns of Albania were recently threatened with a typhoid epidemic. When 600 typhoid cases were reported to have broken out, the Albanian Minister of Health appealed to UNRRA who forthwith requested its Mediterranean Area Headquarters for an emergency shipment of 150,000 units of typhoid vaccine. Four days after the appeal was made, a specially chartered plane landed at Tirana airport with the vaccine. All available medical personnel was mobilised and Tirana residents were vaccinated by the thousand. UNRRA also immediately took steps to obtain or to improvise water trucks and canvas or other tanks, so that purified water could be supplied to parts of the city where the mains had been broken or were inadequate. Two special military pumps were provided, each capable of supplying the needs of 34,000 inhabitants. Thus the back of the epidemic was broken and numbers of lives saved. In general, though UNRRA only started its operations in Albania on August 21st of this year, supplies are now beginning to flow into that country. Between that date and the beginning of this month, more than 12,000 tons of supplies had been shipped to Albania, including over 7½ thousand tons of food and 135 tons of medical supplies. Incidentally, an example of how the Albanians are helping themselves is shown by the remarkable speed with which they unload the UNRRA supply ships at Durazzo. Recently a record was set up by unloading 583 tons from one ship in one day.

3). In a previous talk, mention was made of UNRRA's activities in the field of agricultural rehabilitation and the supply of mares, mules and milk cows for countries urgently needing them. UNRRA is now planning to ship 5,000 animals a month in future - mostly horses, bulls and cows - to those countries whose livestock was virtually destroyed by the retreating enemy. Another important programme is concerned with the supply of farm tractors. In Poland, with whom, as you will remember, UNRRA has only recently signed an agreement, 1,100 farm tractors have already been assembled and were ready for operation by October 5th. The former German submarine base at Gdansk is being used as a centre for assembling these tractors which arrive at the Baltic ports. Tractors are now leaving Gdansk at the rate of 100 per day. This of course is just one item in UNRRA's work for Poland. As I mentioned some time ago, even before the UNRRA agreement with Poland was signed, 120,000 tons of supplies had been shipped to that country. Meanwhile, this figure has increased to well over 160,000 tons, representing a value of nearly 90,000,000 dollars.

Let me turn now to yet another field of the Organisation's activities. At Kloster Indersdorf, five miles from Dachau, 200 children from Nazi concentration camps are being cared for by UNRRA. These children, most of whom have lived through the nightmare of German racial and religious persecution, are experiencing their first taste of real childhood. The kindness shown to the children by the members of the UNRRA team who are looking after them has already had excellent results. The children's lives are being rebuilt in an atmosphere of human happiness. All the children have hideous stories to tell and they are being encouraged to do so, under careful psychological guidance, in order to relieve their minds. The children comprise fourteen different nationalities and they have, on their own initiative, formed themselves into national groups. Full nursery facilities have been provided for forty of the children, who are under two years of age; they also receive special vitamin foods and sunray treatment. For the older children there is religious and school instruction and well-planned vocational training.

In Greece an interesting ceremony is taking place this week. The important railway line from Salonika to Alexandroupolis is being re-opened. This would have been impossible without UNRRA's efforts, which has supplied all the necessary equipment and has also provided engineers. With the re-opening of this line, direct railway communication will be re-established between Salonika and Istanbul, Cairo and the whole railway network of the Middle East.

END.

UNa 3006.

Translation.

I am very thankful to the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Corporation for having given me an opportunity to speak a few words to you about the organisation UNRRA, in the service of which I came over from Washington to Europe some weeks ago. First of all I should like to express my mixed feelings of joy and grief on the return to my country, from which I was separated for six years. Joy to see again my native soil and to meet faithful friends; grief for the loss of so many people who were dear and dearest to my heart and for the sufferings which this country and its people had to go through.

Out of the human sufferings about which we only knew a little in the free world, UNRRA was born, when on November 19th, 1943, in the White House, representatives of 44 countries signed in the presence of President Roosevelt the United Nations' agreement for the constitution of this organisation. Much has already been written and much has been talked of it, and therefore I should like to give only a short survey of its organisation and activity.

The representatives of the countries, numbering now 47, form the Council, the highest administrative body of UNRRA, which meets twice a year at different places. The first meeting was held in 1943 in Atlantic City in the USA, the second in the autumn of 1944 in Montreal, Canada, and another in London a short time ago. In the meantime the Central Committee is the highest authority, i. e. a kind of executive board which comprises a representative of each of the following countries: USA, USSR, Great Britain, China, France, and Canada. A director-general with wide responsibilities is heading the staff of officers. Mr. Herbert H. Lehmann, former governor for many years of the state of New-York and a personal friend of President Roosevelt, holds this office. The deputies of the director-general are of different nationalities: Americans, English, Russians, one Australian, and one Chinese. The staff of officers, numbering several thousands and spread almost over the whole world, is recruited from nearly all the United Nations.

The headquarters of UNRRA is in Washington which is also the seat of the supply department. Operations in Europe are conducted by the European Regional Office in London. Now and then we hear, here and elsewhere, of an American UNRRA, an English UNRRA, a Czechoslovak UNRRA, as the subject of talk and even writing, especially in this country. Yet this is not quite correct. There is only one UNRRA, an international organisation with its own staff of officers appointed by the director-general and responsible to him. What is taken as the Czechoslovak UNRRA is in fact an office of the Czechoslovak Government dealing with the taking over of UNRRA goods and their distribution.

UNRRA is giving help to the allied countries which were occupied by the enemy, provided that the governments of those countries applied for help. The assistance given by UNRRA is of two categories. One comprises supplies of goods the other of services rendered. This second category of rendered services has to be understood as medical assistance, social welfare, repatriation, rehabilitation of industry and of agriculture.

Today UNRRA's activity is in nearly all European countries which were occupied by the enemy. It is active, too, in China and other Far East regions. The extent of its activity differs, of course, with each country. UNRRA's activity is greatest in those countries which are not able to pay for the goods supplied, because they were deprived by the enemy of all their foreign currency. That is the case with Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. UNRRA has been authorized by a special resolution of the Council to give help to Italy as well as to Austria. UNRRA is not active in Germany and in the other satellite-states though UNRRA has many employees in Germany who entirely look after the repatriation of the United Nations' citizens. UNRRA sends a mission of officers to every country, which renders services of which I have already spoken and which co-operates with the governments of those countries in compiling their claims for assistance. The government states in principle these demands and hands them over to UNRRA which examines and meets them with supplies appropriate to its restricted funds. The effectuation of these deliveries is, of course, hampered by foreseen and unforeseen difficulties. Some of the goods required, especially meat and fats, are scarce all over the world. In the United States the ministry of supplies declared that the rationing of meat cannot be given up because it is necessary to render help to starving Europe. Besides there are transport difficulties, which include the destroyed European ports, and inner European transport obstacles. The assistance given by UNRRA is carried out according to an agreement with the Government. The Czechoslovak Government signed the agreement in London before the liberation of the country. According to UNRRA principles and the aforesaid agreement it is the task of our Mission to acquire supplies for Czechoslovakia while the Czechoslovak Office for Relief and Rehabilitation carries out the distribution.

UNRRA hands the goods over to the Government of the different countries at arranged points. In the case of Czechoslovakia this was until now Constanza, a Black Sea port, but soon ports of northern Germany will be included. From these places the Government itself is in charge of the transport of goods and distributes them according to its own considerations.

Often I have heard the question where UNRRA goods can be found as they are seldom to be seen in Prague. I answer this question according to information given by the Czechoslovak authorities. These goods are mostly directed to other regions, especially to the industrial and devastated parts of the country and Prague receives indigenous Czechoslovak supplies which are thus set free.

By the end of September 36 ships have been loaded for Czechoslovakia of which 28 are from the USA, 3 from England, 3 from Canada, and 2 from India, amounting to the total of 138,000 tons, i. e. 13,800 wagons with 10 tons each. So far the supplies consisted of food, clothing, wool, cotton, medical supplies and equipment for hospitals, agricultural and industrial machinery and other items, means of transport such as trucks, railway carriages etc. These are of course only a small fraction of the planned deliveries for Czechoslovakia.

A great part has unfortunately not yet arrived owing to the difficulties which I have mentioned before and they arrive slower than we want them to.

I would also like to mention how UNRRA is financed and under what conditions it delivers the goods. According to the agreement of the Council to which all jurisdictional councils of all member states have agreed, all non-occupied United Nations contribute 1% of their national income to the UNRRA fund. About 72% is contributed by the United States of America, and Great Britain has the "lion's share" of the rest of the contributions, together with her dominions, Canada, Australia, etc. On the whole UNRRA had at its disposal not quite 2,000,000,000 dollars, i. e. 80,000,000,000 Czechoslovak pre-war crowns. According to the agreement of the recent London Session of the Council this contribution is to be doubled, but this has to be agreed to by the parliaments, mainly by the American Congress, which is the greatest and most important contributor.

We consider as non-paying (non-contributing) all countries that cannot pay for the supplies of first aid and that are declared as such by the director-general after examining the financial status of the country concerned. These countries then receive UNRRA goods free of charge without having to pay for them in foreign currency. The governments of these countries have guaranteed to distribute the goods according to UNRRA laws, i. e. to distribute them justly without racial, religious, or political discriminations.

As long as the government of the country concerned distributes these goods -as for example milk in schools and hospitals or clothing to repatriates etc.- then it accords with UNRRA principles.

The turnover for the goods sold to the inhabitants is deposited in a special account with the Government of that country and that Government then makes use of this fund for more relief and rehabilitation in the sphere of social welfare, health, and industrial and agricultural rehabilitation.

These, in short, are the principles of our organisation -this great workshop of humanity- which tries to bring relief to the nations so that they will help themselves, or in the words of our director-general: "to help the helpless to help themselves!" The work of the individual cannot be seen in this mammoth enterprise but I would be glad if my work will bring help to all countries ravaged by the enemy and among them to the country which is nearest to my heart: Czechoslovakia. An revoir.

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WHAT IS UNRRA AND WHAT CAN IT DO IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

By Edward B. Hitchcock
Public Relations Officer with UNRRA Mission
to Czechoslovakia

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There was a unique explanation of UNRRA in one of your papers the other day - Zdar Zlin - which read as follows :
"There are two methods : you can either sew on a button, or you can leave the button missing and wait till UNRRA sends you a new coat." Some people are making a mistake and waiting for UNRRA to bring them a new coat with buttons, instead of sewing on the missing button and using the old coat. These people misunderstand UNRRA and its purposes. As has been said very often, UNRRA is organized and operates to help people to help themselves. Its main function is "first aid". And "first aid" means binding up the wound and helping the sufferer to stand up and walk, rather than to complete the cure and effect a final healing.

It has to be remembered how UNRRA was organized and to recall what are its functions. Forty-four allied nations got together in 1943 and started a mutual aid society for their own members. UNRRA was formed as a service agency to help liberated countries ~~to meet~~ their most immediate distress problems resulting from ~~war~~ dislocations of war.

UNRRA's functions are similar to those of a world bank whose assets are a pool of goods, men and facilities made available to governments requesting aid, with UNRRA acting as agent for the United Nations. UNRRA is a coordinating agency for the pool of materials and services. ~~UNRRA is supported by contributions of money and supplies from its member-nations.~~ UNRRA is run by a Council composed of the member-nations, and that Council has just completed a session in London. UNRRA has at its head a Director-General who exercises executive and administrative authority and presides over the Central Committee which acts for the Council when it is not in session.

Personnel of UNRRA is as international as its membership. Experts on Supply, Distribution, Transport, Public Health, Welfare, Displaced Persons, Camp Management, Agricultural and Industrial Rehabilitation. Headquarters is in Washington and the European Regional Office is in London. There are other regional offices in Chungking, Sydney and Cairo.

2 years ago,
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Field Missions are set up in countries receiving aid from UNRRA. These are the operating points for UNRRA in Europe. There are such Mission in Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania,

Americans, English, Canadians, French Poland and Czechoslovakia. *The UNRRA Mission to Prague is composed of*

There are two categories of UNRRA countries in Europe -- the supplying and the receiving countries. Liberated nations which cannot supply their own needs in the world markets, by means of foreign exchange and funds, apply for help from UNRRA and such supplies as can be sent to them are received by them without cost. These are called "receiving countries". Czechoslovakia is a receiving country and the UNRRA supplies now coming here are furnished by supplying member-countries without cost to Czechoslovakia. These supplies when they reach Czechoslovakia are sold openly to those who can buy or given to those who are destitute. The money received from such supplies goes back into a fund for purchase of more supplies.

Those member-countries which have not been invaded contribute to the operating costs of UNRRA - that is to the pool of supplies and services. Contributions by the un-invaded nations are determined by their own constitutional bodies, but it is recommended by the Council that they be approximately 1 per cent of the national income in the year ended 30 June 1943, and that one-tenth of this contribution should be in foreign exchange and the remainder in supplies. *such as the United States and* ~~with the end of the war in the Pacific, UNRRA is asked another contribution in the same amount to carry on its enlarged activities.~~

The contribution of the U.S.A for the current year amounted to over 75 percent of the total.

UNRRA is empowered to deliver the following to Czechoslovakia to the degree determined by the UNRRA Mission:

1. Food and clothing where needed;
2. Services in care and repatriation of displaced persons;
3. Health and medical services;
4. ~~Assistance~~ Repair and rehabilitation of essential industries;
5. Aids to restore farm production.

It should be pointed out that UNRRA does not itself distribute supplies in the liberated territory. It obtains supplies as ~~expeditiously~~ quickly as possible according to the proved requirements of the country, gets shipping ~~and transport~~ to bring supplies to the country and to distribute the supplies within the country, and then turns these supplies over to approved Governmental agencies for distribution. Supplies are turned over at ports to the national authorities, who in turn apportion them to local authorities in the normal internal distribution system, ~~to be purchased locally by those able to pay and locally distributed by local welfare organisations serving those in distress and without funds.~~ UNRRA has observers who endeavor to guarantee compliance with UNRRA's policies of non-discrimination on political, racial

or economic grounds. The Mission determines the needs of the country, works out with the central organization the meeting of those needs, receipts for supplies as they arrive and then turns the supplies over to the receiving Government.

One of the crucial problems in Czechoslovakia ^{has been} transport. An appeal was made to UNRRA for motorized vehicles to break the nation-wide bottleneck of transportation and permit a freer flow of goods and materials to all parts of the country. The UNRRA Mission through the London office and the Washington headquarters got hold of 1250 3-ton 4x4 trucks, or lorries, which were driven from Holland under ~~Canadian Army~~ ^{UNRRA} escort to Czechoslovakia. As these trucks arrived at the assembly center near Pilsen ~~the first week in September~~, they were checked in and receipted for by UNRRA Mission and then turned over to the Czechoslovak Government whose representatives in turn receipted for these vehicles to the UNRRA Mission. This ends UNRRA's responsibility as the Czechoslovak Government takes over distribution of the trucks where most needed to lessen the transport bottleneck in various sections of the country.

It is interesting to recall that Czechoslovakia was the first country to arrange with UNRRA for postwar aid, the original agreement being signed at London by Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk with UNRRA officials, 26 February 1945.

Military priorities combined with transport breakdowns and shortages of supplies to delay the receipt of needed relief in Czechoslovakia. First relief supplies were sent only through Black Sea ports and that slowed down deliveries. Western European ports are now being made available for shipping and as fast as railroads are prepared in Europe, supplies should reach Czechoslovakia promptly. *Supplies for CSR are now coming from Hamburg + Bremen*

So far Already shoes, spaghetti, meat and other commodities are being offered for sale in stores, marked "Od UNRRA". The long lines of trucks arriving at Pilsen and their subsequent departure, after transfer had been effected from the Canadian drivers to UNRRA Mission and from UNRRA Mission to the Czechoslovak Government, ^{give promise of} ~~are~~ ^{vehicles} ~~are~~ ^{are} on the way and it is hoped they will come soon through western ports, as well as from Black Sea ports.

But it need not be expected that everybody's desires -- or even every man's critical needs -- will be met in quick order. It takes time to organize such an undertaking, more time to get the supplies, and to ship the goods, and then more time to distribute. The people of Czechoslovakia have also to realize that their problem is not

unique but general as to most of Europe. There are parts of the continent that have suffered more than Czechoslovakia where the need is greater than here.

in July

The UNRRA Mission to Czechoslovakia which arrived in Prague only a couple of months ago is doing all it can to meet the needs in Czechoslovakia and will continue its efforts. This Mission is international in character. It has a Russian chief, and its various sections are in charge of American, British, French, Canadian and other personnel, and on its staff are men and women of Czechoslovak extraction and speaking the language. The Mission has ~~opened~~ its offices in Praha I at Kralovska 1, and it is expected to remain indefinitely - that is until it has accomplished its purpose of helping the people of Czechoslovakia to regain their equilibrium so that they can help themselves and bring the country back to its proper place in the society of nations.

permanent

UNRRA is finally concerned with assistance in establishing self-help, ~~as well as~~ with emergency relief. Its purpose is humanitarian but practical, since there can be no real peace until the ravages of war have been to some degree eliminated and until destitution and devastation and displacement have been met, and mankind is again on his way back toward normal living.

So, to return to Zdar Elin's buttonless coat : ^{to} UNRRA is in Czechoslovakia to help the people and see that those who have no coats to wear do not go naked. But if you have a coat that lacks a button only, do not toss that coat aside with the mistaken notion that UNRRA is bringing you a new coat. Sew that button on the old coat and wear it until you get a new one. Then maybe your old coat can be passed on to somebody else when you need it no longer.

WHAT IS UNRRA AND WHAT CAN IT DO IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

By Edward B. Hitchcock
Public Relations Officer with UNRRA Mission
to Czechoslovakia

There was a unique explanation of UNRRA in one of your papers the other day - Zdar Zlin - which read as follows :
"There are two methods : you can either sew on a button, or you can leave the button missing and wait till UNRRA sends you a new coat." Some people are making a mistake and waiting for UNRRA to bring them a new coat with buttons, instead of sewing on the missing button and patching the old coat. These people misunderstand UNRRA and its purposes. As has been said very often, UNRRA is organized and operates to help people to help themselves. One main function is "first aid". And "first aid" means binding up the wound and helping the sufferer to stand up and walk, rather than to complete the cure and effect a final healing.

It has to be remembered how UNRRA was organized and to recall what are its functions. Forty-four allied nations got together in 1943 and started a mutual aid society for their own members. UNRRA was formed as a service agency to help liberated countries solve their most immediate distress problems resulting from war's dislocations.

UNRRA's functions are similar to those of a world bank whose assets are a pool of goods, men and facilities made available to governments requesting aid with UNRRA acting as agent for the United Nations. UNRRA is a coordinating agency for the pool of materials and services. UNRRA is supported by contributions of money and supplies from its member-nations. UNRRA is run by a Council composed of the member-nations, and that Council has just completed a session in London. UNRRA has at its head a Director-General who exercises executive and administrative authority and presides over the Central Committee which acts for the Council when it is not in session.

Personnel of UNRRA is as international as its membership. Experts on Supply, Distribution, Transport, Public Health, Welfare, Displaced Persons, Camp Management, Agricultural and Industrial Rehabilitation. Headquarters is in Washington and the European Regional Office is in London. There are other regional offices in Chungking, Sydney and Cairo.

Field Missions are set up in countries receiving aid from UNRRA. These are the operating points for UNRRA in Europe. There are such Mission in Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

There are two categories of UNRRA countries in Europe -- the supplying and the receiving countries. Liberated nations which cannot supply their own needs in the world markets, by means of foreign exchange and funds, apply for help from UNRRA and such supplies as can be sent to them are received by them without cost. These are called "receiving countries". Czechoslovakia is a receiving country and the UNRRA supplies now coming here are furnished by supplying member-countries without cost to Czechoslovakia. These supplies when they reach Czechoslovakia are sold openly to those who can buy or given to those who are destitute. The money received from such supplies goes back into a fund for purchase of more supplies.

Those member-countries which have not been invaded contribute to the operating costs of UNRRA - that is to the pool of supplies and services. Contributions by the un-invaded nations are determined by their own constitutional bodies, but it is recommended by the Council that they be approximately 1 percent of the national income in the year ended 30 June 1943, and that one-tenth of this contribution should be in foreign exchange and the remainder in supplies. With the end of the war in the Pacific, UNRRA has asked another contribution in the same amount to carry on its enlarged activities.

UNRRA is empowered to deliver the following to Czechoslovakia to the degree determined by the UNRRA Mission:

1. Food and clothing where needed *and Welfare Services;*
2. Services in care and repatriation of displaced persons;
3. Health and medical services;
4. A minimum of repair and rehabilitation of essential industries;
5. Aids to restore farm production.

~~6. Welfare~~

It should be pointed out that UNRRA does not itself distribute supplies in the liberated territory. It obtains supplies as adequately and quickly as possible according to the proved requirements of the country, gets shipping and transport to bring supplies to the country and to distribute the supplies within the country, and then turns these supplies over to approved Governmental agencies for distribution. Supplies are turned over at ports to the national authorities, who in turn apportion them to local authorities in the normal internal distribution system, to be purchased locally by those able to pay and locally distributed by local welfare organisations serving those in distress and without funds. UNRRA has observers who endeavor to guarantee compliance with UNRRA's policies of non-discrimination on political, racial

or economic grounds. The Mission determines the needs of the country, works out with the central organization the meeting of those needs, receipts for supplies as they arrive and then turns the supplies over to the receiving Government.

One of the crucial problems in Czechoslovakia is transport. An appeal was made to UNRRA for motorized vehicles to break the nation-wide bottleneck of transportation and permit a freer flow of goods and materials to all parts of the country. The UNRRA Mission through the London office and the Washington headquarters got hold of 1250 3-ton 4x4 trucks, or lorries, which were driven from Holland under Canadian Army escort to Czechoslovakia. As these trucks arrived at the assembly center near Pilsen the first week in September, they were checked in and receipted for by UNRRA Mission and then turned over to the Czechoslovak Government whose representatives in turn receipted for these vehicles to the UNRRA Mission. This ends UNRRA's responsibility as the Czechoslovak Government takes over distribution of the trucks where most needed to lessen the transport bottleneck in various sections of the country.

It is interesting to recall that Czechoslovakia was the first country to arrange with UNRRA for postwar aid, the original agreement being signed at London by Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk with UNRRA officials, 26 February 1945.

Military priorities combined with transport breakdowns and shortages of supplies to delay the receipt of needed relief in Czechoslovakia. First relief supplies were sent only through Black Sea ports and that slowed down deliveries. Western European ports are now being made available for shipping and as fast as railroads are prepared in Europe, supplies should reach Czechoslovakia promptly.

Already shoes, spaghetti, meat and other commodities are being offered for sale in stores, marked "Od UNRRA". The long lines of trucks arriving at Pilsen and their subsequent departure, after transfer had been effected from the Canadian drivers to UNRRA Mission and from UNRRA Mission to the Czechoslovak Government, give promise of early betterment in the transport problem. More supplies are on the way and it is hoped they will come soon through western ports as well as from Black Sea ports.

But it need not be expected that everybody's desires -- or even every man's critical needs -- will be met in quick order. It takes time to organize such an undertaking, more time to get the supplies, and to ship the goods, and then more time to distribute. The people of Czechoslovakia have also to realize that their problem is not

unique but general as to most of Europe. There are parts of the continent that have suffered more than Czechoslovakia where the need is greater than here.

The UNRRA Mission to Czechoslovakia which arrived in Prague only a couple of months ago is doing all it can to meet the needs in Czechoslovakia and will continue its efforts. This Mission is international in character. It has a Russian chief, and its various sections are in charge of American, British, French, Canadian and other personnel, and on its staff are men and women of Czechoslovak extraction and speaking the language. The Mission has opened its offices in Praha X at Kralovska 1, and it is expected to remain indefinitely - that is until it has accomplished its purpose of helping the people of Czechoslovakia to regain their equilibrium so that they can help themselves and bring the country back to its proper place in the society of nations. UNRRA is finally concerned with assistance in establishing self-help, rather than with emergency relief. Its purpose is humanitarian but practical, since there can be no real peace until the ravages of war have been to some degree eliminated and until destitution and devastation and displacement have been met, and mankind is again on his way back toward normal living.

So, to return to Zdar Zlin's buttonless coat : UNRRA is in Czechoslovakia to help the people and see that those who have no coats to wear do not go naked. But if you have a coat that lacks a button only, do not toss the coat aside with the mistaken notion that UNRRA is bringing you a new coat. Sew that button on the old coat and wear it until you get a new one. Then maybe your old coat can be passed on to somebody else when you need it no longer.

25.10.45.

WHAT UNRRA IS DOING V.

By John A. Keyser.

Here is the fifth in our series of weekly broadcasts dealing with UNRRA's current activities on the Continent of Europe. These surveys are specially prepared for the European Service of the BBC by Mr. John A. Keyser, a senior officer of UNRRA.

- 1). As the winter approaches, one of UNRRA's main tasks assumes ever greater importance. This is the problem of maintaining proper health standards through Europe. At present, UNRRA is directly employing in Europe more than 1,100 doctors, nurses, sanitary engineers and other health technicians. This total excludes a large number of doctors and nurses who are themselves displaced persons and it also excludes those working in voluntary societies under UNRRA's auspices. This great team represents by far the largest international medical relief operation in history. More than 700 doctors and nurses are engaged upon the care of the displaced persons still in assembly centres, as well as those remaining in UNRRA camps in the Middle East. A considerable number of these doctors, nurses and other medical personnel are working with the government of the various European countries. Special attention is being given to malaria, typhus, tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, small-pox and also to the problem of malnutrition. In addition, supplies of drugs are being assembled to combat pneumonia.
- 2). You will no doubt remember that a short while ago the famous British surgeon, Sir Harold Gillies, paid a preliminary visit to Yugoslavia. Sir Harold is one of the leading authorities in the world on plastic surgery. Now UNRRA has arranged for a whole team of British plastic surgeons to leave for Belgrade almost immediately. This visit has been arranged at the request of the Yugoslav Government, who have placed at the disposal of the team a Belgrade hospital of 120 beds in one of the few large buildings which survived the bombardment. The team, numbering six in all, will include a surgeon anaesthetist, a technical ward sister and a theatre sister, all of whom come from a famous British plastic hospital where they have worked together throughout the war. The team will demonstrate the most modern technique in plastic surgery for Yugoslav doctors. It will remain in Yugoslavia for six months.
- 3). A serious outbreak of bubonic plague (25 cases) occurred recently at Taranto, in Italy. The UNRRA Mission in that country at once released three tons of that powerful disinfectant, DDT powder, for use among the local civilian population. At the same time, an S.O.S. was sent to UNRRA's London office for immediate supplies of plague vaccine and for expert technical advice in the rapid destruction of the rats to which the outbreak had been traced; in fact, at UNRRA's request, the Director of Infestation Control at the British Ministry of Food was flown out to Italy to deal with the outbreak. On his return, this official will proceed to Germany to advise on pest control in that country.
- 4). At Belsen, of infamous memory, UNRRA is now operating a large hospital for the treatment and care of the sick among the 21,000 displaced persons who are still in the camp. This hospital has 550 beds. Some months ago, during the typhus epidemic, the hospital contained 3,000 cases, or nearly six times its normal capacity. Patients had to lie on bunks in tiers. Today, typhus has almost disappeared from the camp and the percentage of scabies and other skin diseases is already no higher than is usual in any camp of the size. As a result of the care given by UNRRA to prospective mothers among the displaced persons, the babies now being born there are normal healthy children. It is interesting to note that the hospital staff, in accordance with the policy of UNRRA, is international. The matron is an Australian.

5). UNRRA's repatriation of refugees from the camps in the Middle East is progressing very satisfactorily. So far, nearly 16,000 Yugoslavs, nearly 9,000 Greeks and over 3,500 Dodecanese have been returned to their homes. From two of UNRRA's Middle East camps, Museirat and Tolunbat, all the refugees have been removed. A tragic occurrence took place in the case of the 496 refugees who recently left Port Said on the S.S. "Empire Patrol". When about 160 kilometres off-shore, the ship caught fire, but nearly all the passengers were rescued, thanks to the splendid work of a large number of volunteers, including UNRRA staff. The refugees were quickly returned to a transit camp where they were fed, given emergency clothing and blankets.

6). To give an example of the wide variety of problems with which UNRRA has to deal, here is a little story from Greece. Unexploded mines in Greek waters have so far made coastal fishing very difficult indeed; as a result, Greece has had to import well over 8,000 tons of fish and fish products during the last three months. To help in the restoration of the Greek fishing industry, UNRRA has decided to provide it with a special type of equipment. These devices can locate fishing banks in deep waters and will enable fishermen to put out well beyond the minefields. Such detectors will be sent to Greece in sufficient numbers to equip two complete fishing fleets.

END.

C O P Y.

TO:
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FROM:
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FEATURE STORY.

(Material for suggested broadcast on UNRRA supplies)

SUPPLIES! - a magic word in warfare! A magic word, too, in the post-war repair of war-torn countries!

Now that the guns are silent and the armies moving home, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is conducting a blitz campaign to rush supplies into nations over-run by the Nazis and Japanese. This blitz campaign is a race against winter. It is a race against starvation; it is a race against death from cold or exposure; it is a race against epidemics; it is a race to furnish war-torn countries with the tools they need in order to work their own farms, their own mines, and their own mills.

That is why UNRRA has been established. UNRRA has been set up to move supplies and professional services from wherever they can be found to those Allied nations where they are most needed. UNRRA is essentially an international middleman between nations which have supplies and services to spare, and those nations which are not only most desperately short of them, but lack the foreign exchange to pay for them.

Everything from trucks to mules, from cows to powdered milk, from tractors to lubricating oil, from penicillin to mining machinery, from used clothing to raw wool, from seeds to seedling fish - these are the supplies UNRRA is rushing into Europe.

TRUCKS! (sound)

18,000 UNRRA trucks have already been delivered in Europe or are en route to their destination. 22,000 more are being procured for delivery this fall. These 40,000 trucks are being distributed to the principal UNRRA recipient nations in Eastern Europe - Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia and Poland. They are principally used army vehicles purchased from the American, British and Canadian armies, especially in those zones closest to the nations where the need for them is greatest.

In nations like Greece and Yugoslavia, the transportation system was destroyed by the retreating Germans, virtually all bridges were blown up, great sections of railroad track torn out, locomotives and railroad cars destroyed and a very large proportion of the trucks, horses and mules confiscated or destroyed. Without transportation of some kind such countries cannot possibly move supplies from the producing areas into the deficit areas within their own boundaries. For instance, the products of an olive producing region or a coal producing region can be exchanged for the products of a wheat producing region only where there is good transportation. In the absence of transportation, a nation cannot even move UNRRA supplies inland from its own ports or boundaries.

UNRRA has found it easier to repair highways and run trucks over them than to repair railroads and procure railroad equipment. Consequently, UNRRA is rushing trucks and road repairing equipment into Eastern Europe as rapidly as they can procure them and find ships and drivers to move them. During the worst months ahead, particularly in late winter and early spring, the roads will be blocked in many places. UNRRA'S aim is to get the trucks into action and deliver winter supplies to key distribution points before the severest weather arrives.

At a ceremony celebrating the arrival in Czechoslovakia of the first convoy of 1,000 trucks, Vaclav Majer, the Czech Minister of Food pointed out, "With the help of these cars... grain can be brought to the mills and flour from the mills to the consumers. It will also be possible to transport material for the re-construction of bridges and we can supply our hospitals.

"The value of these trucks means to us far greater help than their counter value would be in normal times. This is not only material aid; it brings to us also the feeling of mutual solidarity between nations. It is only part of the great help which our country and other nations, who have suffered during the war, receive. This aid is actually contributing towards a new life in a new and better world."

HORSES AND MULES! (sound of neighing and stamping hooves)

UNRRA has thus far delivered or procured 12,500 mares and mules for distribution in areas stripped of livestock by the Nazi invaders. They are being put immediately to work on fall ploughing to seed the fields with wheat before winter. They are also being used to establish emergency transportation in areas where UNRRA trucks cannot yet be used because of bad roads.

The first of these horses and mules were purchased from the surplus stocks of the American and British armies. Present shipments have been purchased in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Texas. About 5,000 are to be sent also from Britain, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Without these draught animals many thousand acres of arable land would go untilled and many thousands of people would suffer accordingly from the shortage of food. UNRRA's shipment of this livestock is one major step in helping these nations to help themselves.

Every animal is of big, healthy stock. They are best livestock the people of these nations have seen in a long while. Monsieur P. Koutsomitoulous, the Greek Minister of Agriculture, reported that the arrival of the first shipments to Greece raised the civilian morale 25 per cent. One UNRRA worker returning to London reported that a family of peasants which had received a Missouri mule from the army surplus acted as if it were some marvellous creature out of a menagerie. They had never seen such a tall, strong and gentle mule. Their only trouble was that they did not speak English. Everything they said was Greek to the mule! The family relationship between the mule and the peasants had to start with a required course in foreign languages, but he had brought them a chance to seed a crop of wheat this fall and mere language did not stop them.

MILK COWS! (sound of herd)

UNRRA has procured 2,400 milk cows for distribution to orphanages, hospitals, maternity homes and groups of nursing mothers in countries where shortage of milk is extreme. All the cattle are hardy Brown Swiss, purchased in the North Eastern parts of the United States. Like the shipments of mares, they are being selected in particular for their long term value in helping to build up the native supply of livestock. The cows have created considerable excitement and delight in the East European countries receiving them. While Edward R. Henson, Chief of UNRRA's Division of Agricultural Rehabilitation in Washington, was on a tour of inspection in these countries recently, he and a native companion met a farmer and his wife. The companion pointed out to them that Mr. Henson represented the UNRRA Bureau that had bought and shipped in their cow. Seeing that Mr. Henson could not speak Greek, they tried in every way they could think of to show their gratitude. They clapped their hands, jumped up and down and hugged him. As if that was not enough, they bowed, laughed and wept. Their cow had brought health to their children and to several of the neighbour's children. It had brought strength for the future and a new start in life.

All milk cows, as well as horses and mules are ear-tagged with UNRRA markers. Those going into central Europe are also being branded with the letters 'UNRRA' so that there can be no mistake about the source from which they were received. Livestock has become so precious in central Europe that UNRRA investigators have found the horizons over the countryside dotted with elderly women and small children, incapable of more arduous work, spending all day long beside a grazing cow, a flock of geese or a few ducks and chickens to make sure that no one will appropriate them.

MEDICINE! (sound - clinking of bottles)

Disease has traditionally been one of the four horsemen riding in the wake of warring armies. In southeastern Europe malaria has proved to be one of the worst bacterial enemies during and after the war. Mosquito control had to be suspended during the war, pumps used to drain swampy areas were partially destroyed by the invading Nazis, and many of the canals were choked with debris or with military obstructions. UNRRA has been using three aeroplanes with exhaust sprayers to disinfect 750,000 acres of swamp land in a mosquito control programme and has assisted native engineers in the work of draining swamps and extending the disinfection programme into areas not easily covered by plane.

UNRRA has also been shipping penicillin into southern and eastern Europe to help combat the effects of diseases for which the wonder drug is best suited. Over 30 billion units of penicillin have already been allocated for this purpose, and UNRRA is assisting native physicians in the operation of training courses on the proper use of the drug. In addition, other medicines in considerable quantity are being released wherever the need for them is clear.

CLOTHES! (Sound - Voices: Your size, please, sir? Yours, madam? And the child?)

To preserve health through a severe winter, medicine is obviously not enough. People must also have enough clothes to keep warm. The United Nations clothing collection has produced 110 million pounds of clothing, footwear, bedding and blankets in the United States, 10 to 15 million pounds in Canada and 5½ million pounds in Australia and New Zealand. Of the U.S. contribution more than 100 million pounds will have been shipped by the end of October. Roughly, this will represent about 10 million complete outfits.

UNRRA is shipping this material not only to Allied Nations receiving other forms of relief - Albania, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Italy - but also to such nations as France, Luxembourg and Belgium, which have foreign exchange and so do not require other forms of UNRRA relief. Conrad Van Hynning recently toured Poland as director of the division of welfare in UNRRA's London headquarters. He found that bundles of used clothing, arriving at orphanages, maternity homes and institutions for the aged, were creating great excitement and delight, for many of the people there had nothing but shredded rags to wear and no shoes whatever. The children looked upon the clothing as American children would upon presents heaped under a Christmas tree.

SHOES! (sound - walking - squeaky soles)

An important phase in the fight against cold weather centres around UNRRA's purchase of used army shoes. These are being shipped in to east European countries, paired, and distributed on the basis of need. Though partially worn, they are in good condition and will keep many thousands of feet away from the frozen ground.

A total of 11 million pairs of shoes, including those which can be made from raw and semi-finished materials, had been procured or shipped by October 1st.

SEEDS! (sound - flowing grain)

In many invaded areas of southern and eastern Europe, the food supplies became so depleted during the war that people had to eat their reserve seed in order to remain alive. UNRRA is replacing these depleted stocks with wheat and alfalfa seed this fall and will provide other types of seed where necessary during the winter for use in spring planting.

While assisting invaded nations to restore the productivity of the land, UNRRA is also helping to restore the productivity of inland lakes. Fifty thousand grey mullet, a fish rich in protein, were recently flown from Egypt to Greece in an effort to restock the lakes of Greece which the Germans and the starving people of Greece robbed of virtually all their fish.

Transporting fish by air is not so simple as it sounds. The Egyptian authorities arranged to supply bombs of compressed oxygen, so that oxygen could be pumped into the 30 fish containers during their flight across the Aegean in a special R.A.F. aircraft. This was to prevent a high mortality rate that would have defeated the whole project. To make quite sure the fish arrived in first-class condition, two Egyptian experts travelled to Greece with them.

The 50,000 little fish will spend six peaceful months during which they will grow from 2 centimetres to 15 centimetres. Then some will be caught and some will remain to propagate and help to rehabilitate the Greek fisheries that fell into desperate straits during the years of occupation.

This is the first time, so far as is known, that seedling fish have been transported by air.

FOOD! (sound - plates, knives and forks etc. - or banquet)

It would not be enough to re-establish crops in an invaded country. While the native food supply is slowly being revived to pre-war levels, sufficient quantities must be imported to prevent starvation.

UNRRA is not called upon to supply food to the whole of Europe, but only to the countries that are unable to effect their own foreign purchases. To the end of August 1945, UNRRA had shipped nearly 800,000 tons of food to such countries, with shipments of nearly 260,000 tons scheduled for September. UNRRA's task is to make up the difference between the amount of food available from local production and what is needed for a passably adequate diet. For instance, in April 1945, only 250 calories per day per head were available in Athens. UNRRA supplied 1,750 calories per head to bring the total up to 2,000. This amount is, nevertheless, close to the margin of bare subsistence. In the United States the average citizen consumes well over half again as many calories per day. The world shortage of supplies, and the shortage of funds thus far available to UNRRA, do not allow a more generous diet, but at least it will prevent complete famine.

Food - seeds - shoes - clothes - medicine - cows - horses and mules - trucks! These are by no means the only supplies required for the job of relief and rehabilitation in Europe. UNRRA has also answered calls for tractors, mining machinery, power plant repairs and spare parts for damaged threshing machines and other farm implements. The object has been to use the utmost ingenuity in reclaiming whatever the war has not completely destroyed. This is the simple meaning of rehabilitation - to put things back into working order. But sick people cannot work. Starving people cannot work. People cannot work in the open without enough clothing to turn the bitterest weather. This is the clue to the relief programme which UNRRA is conducting in conjunction with the rehabilitation programme. In all its phases the joint programme is not only an effort to relieve suffering, but to restore the economy of the world to normal balance.

Lieutenant General Sir Humphrey Gale, Chief of UNRRA's European Operations, has put it this way: "The sooner these shattered countries are helped sufficiently to allow them to stand on their own feet again, the sooner the commerce of the world will return to vigorous and profitable activity. Therefore the activities of UNRRA are of obvious economic benefit to the supplying nations as well as to the receiving nations. Self interest as well as humanitarian interest thus requires the allies to support the UNRRA programme to the fullest degree. This is one situation where, on an international plane, it should truly prove to be more blessed to give than to receive."

GENERAL NEWS TALK

1.11.45.

WHAT UNRRA IS DOING

VI.

By John A. Keyser.

Here is the sixth in our series of weekly broadcasts dealing with UNRRA's current activities on the Continent of Europe. These surveys are specially prepared for the European Service of the BBC by Mr. John A. Keyser, a senior officer of UNRRA.

Today I should like to say a few words about a campaign UNRRA has launched some time ago for the purpose of reuniting with their parents or relatives thousands of children torn from their homes by the war. Three special centres for what are called "unaccompanied children" are being operated by UNRRA in the U.S. zone of Germany. Two more are to be opened shortly. A total of 3,600 children are being dealt with in these centres and there are 1,000 more such children in the British zone. The work of the centres involves the compilation of detailed records as the basis of the search for parents or relatives. Those children who are finally proved to be orphans UNRRA endeavours to place in homes which will be the best possible substitutes for the ones their parents might have provided. In addition to this work for "unaccompanied children" UNRRA's programme includes a search for so-called "hidden" children. These are children of various nationalities who disappeared into Germany during the war.

UNRRA is also helping to clothe a large number of children in Warsaw. The first distribution of bundles of clothing took place at the end of October. The UNRRA staff, who seemed a sort of Father Christmas to the children, were given a royal welcome. Most of the children were barefoot and some were without shirts. They ranged in age from about 5 to 14 years. These UNRRA clothes were the first real clothes many of them had ever had. Their joy when finally dressed was expressed in the only word which all could understand - "UNRRA". This is only the beginning of UNRRA's work for children in Poland, where there are seven million orphans waiting for food, clothing and medical supplies.

The arrival of UNRRA supplies in Yugoslavia during the first 20 days of October shows an increase of nearly 30,000 tons over the record figure for the same period of September. A total of about 82,700 tons of supplies was brought to Yugoslavia in 18 UNRRA ships arriving at the ports of Trieste, Split, Dubrovnik and Sibenik. The cargoes included 61,481 tons of grain and other food stuffs. Other items were clothes and footwear, medical and sanitary supplies and fertilisers, petrol, kerosene, tractors and 2,000 mules. Three ton lorries are arriving almost daily by sea from Canada, the United States and Britain. In addition, every day UNRRA convoys of more than a hundred United States Army lorries and 50 jeeps are streaming across the Morgan Line near Trieste. More than 6,000 of these UNRRA trucks have already arrived. Many of them have already started work transporting UNRRA goods from the Dalmatian coast ports to the devastated areas. In fact, in practically every part of Yugoslavia UNRRA lorries, tractors and mules can be seen at work helping the Yugoslavs to prepare for the winter.

In Albania also, UNRRA supplies are arriving in increasing quantities. During the first 20 days of October, a total of 4,765 tons was landed in Albania. About half was food stuffs. The remainder comprised mainly clothing, medical supplies (including penicillin), agricultural machinery, sewing machines and cement.

A special UNRRA Mission has just left Washington to gather information concerning displaced persons of United States nationality in Far Eastern countries. The care and eventual repatriation of these persons may become an UNRRA responsibility. Accurate information is not yet available on the numbers and nationalities involved. The Mission consists of four men - two American, one British and one Burmese.

UNRRA is to provide Fellowships for the further technical training of experts in rehabilitation. The Fellowships will be available to technicians from the countries where UNRRA is now working, and will cover the cost of transportation, maintenance and tuition during the period of training. Only those candidates will be chosen who undertake to return to their countries to work in the fields of relief and rehabilitation which form the subject of their studies.

Recently, the Pope received in private audience a number of UNRRA's leading officials. In the course of the audience he said "We have followed the activities of your admirable organisation with very great interest and high hopes. It is a beautiful thing, is it not, to contemplate nations which differ from each other in many respects, united in work of brotherly love, pooling resources so as to bring relief and succour to victims of a heartless war. Your enterprise is the more admirable for its vastness and all-embracing charity. Differences of race or colour or political belief do not obscure the guiding truth which shows up all as members of one grand family under God."

P R E S S C O M M U N I Q U E

UNRRA's 2nd Anniversary.

November 9th, 1945 marks the second Anniversary of the day on which the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established by international Agreement.

The Director General of UNRRA, Herbert H. Lehman, has received many messages of congratulations from heads of Governments and leading spokesmen of the European countries which are in receipt of UNRRA supplies. In addition, many countries have themselves celebrated UNRRA day with appropriate broadcasting programmes.

Amongst those who sent telegrams and messages or who broadcast were - Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin; H.H. King Haakon of Norway; President Benes of Czechoslovakia; Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs in Yugoslavia, General Vladimir Velcbit; the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Parri; the Greek Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos; the President of the Polish National State Council, B. Bierut; and the President of the Albanian Government, General Hoxha.

Mr. Bevin has sent the following message to the Director General:

"I am happy to offer the congratulations of His Majesty's Government to UNRRA on her 2nd Anniversary, and I look forward to another year of yet further achievement in relieving the distressed of the ravaged countries of the world".

The following are extracts from telegrams, messages and broadcasts:

Albania. President of the Government, Colonel-General Hoxha, in a telegram, "I send you my best wishes for the great humanitarian task accomplished by UNRRA and further work of rehabilitation you are now directing".

Czechoslovakia. President Benes in a telegram, "I express the gratitude of our people for the efficient help granted to us. This is considerably contributing to the consolidation of our economic conditions".

Greece. The Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, issued a statement, "Greece sees in UNRRA the first great manifestation of the spirit of international co-operation I wish to express the gratitude of the Greek people to all

members of UNRRA and to stress how deeply we feel for all that our friends have done and are still doing to restore our peoples".

Italy. Prime Minister, Signor Parri, sent a message stating that UNRRA "was the first tangible evidence of goodwill of all United Nations towards the new Italy..... I turn to you in this decisive moment because I know that if UNRRA is given the tools, it will do the job".

Foreign Minister, Alcide de Gasperi, in a broadcast to-day: "We could not face the winter without UNRRA's aid" "I can truthfully say that Italy's very existence is linked with UNRRA's capacity to accomplish its task".

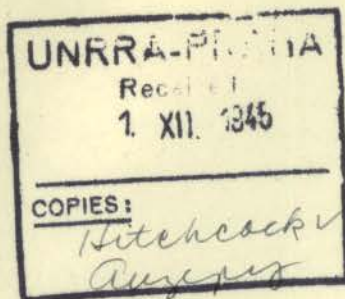
Yugoslavia. Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Velebit, in a broadcast to-day: "It is deeply hoped that UNRRA will continue with its work, helping us, as well as other liberated countries of the United Nations and saving those lives which can still be saved".

Minister of Commerce and Supply, Nikola Petrovich, in a telegram,

"Many thousand lives have been saved from starvation. Everything which UNRRA has performed to date not only fully justifies its existence but also proves in the most convincing manner that this work must be carried on in the coming year for the benefit of millions and millions of distressed and tormented people all over the world."

Norway. H.M. King Haakon in a telegram: "I wish to convey to you and through you to UNRRA's administration my recognition of the work which has been accomplished".

Poland. The President of the National State Council, B. Bierut, in a message, "My country fully and with gratitude appreciates the importance of the tremendous help it receives from UNRRA".



U.N.R.R.A.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

Series: Administration

No: A-166

Subject: Fees for Broadcasting

Date: 21st November, 1945

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Order is to issue instructions to be followed regarding payment of broadcasting fees to UNRRA personnel.

2. APPLICABILITY

This Order relates to personnel within the jurisdiction of E.R.O. subject to the provisions of Administrative Order No. A-161, Co-ordination of Publicity, dated 7th November, 1945.

3. INSTRUCTIONS

(a) It is to be open to an officer to make his own terms with the B.B.C. or any other Broadcasting Company if he broadcasts a talk on some subject unconnected with his official duties.

(b) Officers of the Information Division, or other Public Relations Units, will receive no fees for broadcasts on official subjects, since it has been ruled that broadcasting, when required, is considered to be part of their official duties. Any payments made by the B.B.C. or other Broadcasting Company for such talks, will be passed on to the Administration by the officer concerned.

(c) In respect of officers in other Divisions who make broadcasts on official subjects, full fees will be payable to individuals concerned up to a maximum of £50 in any year ending 31st December. In respect of any fees received in excess of £50 a year, 50% will be paid to the officer concerned and 50% to the Administration.

(d) When fees are payable to the Administration under paragraphs (b) and (c) above, they should be paid in to the Treasurer.

R.G. LEWIS

Deputy Director General,
Finance and Administration.

N.B. This Order is being distributed to Deputy Directors General, Assistant Deputy Directors General, Division Directors, Heads of Branches and Field Units responsible to E.R.O. Heads of Branches and Field Units are responsible for circulation within their formations. Orders should be retained for future reference.

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There are such missions in Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy and Poland. ^{and Yugoslavia} Full-scale operations in Austria and Italy were authorized at the last Council meeting in London, and a full mission is now at work in Italy. UNRRA aid has been requested by the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics, which were added to the list of member countries of UNRRA in August, along with Denmark, making the total 47.

Welfare, Displaced Persons, Camp Management, Agricultural and Industrial Rehabilitation. Headquarters is in Washington and the European Regional Office is in London. There are other ~~regional~~ offices in Chungking, Sydney and Cairo.

Field Missions are set up in countries receiving aid from UNRRA. These are the operating points for UNRRA in Europe. *Insert* There are such Missions in Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, ^{Italy} Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The UNRRA Mission to Prague is composed of American, English, Russian, Canadian, French officers with a clerical staff mainly Czechoslovak.

There are two categories of UNRRA countries in Europe - the supplying and the receiving countries. Liberated nations which cannot supply their own needs in the world markets, by means of foreign exchange and funds, apply for help from UNRRA, ~~and such supplies as can be sent to them are received by them without cost.~~ These are called "receiving countries". Czechoslovakia is a receiving country and the UNRRA supplies now coming here are furnished by supplying member-countries without cost to Czechoslovakia. These supplies when they reach Czechoslovakia are sold ^{in shops} ~~to those who can buy or given to those who are destitute.~~ The money received from such supplies goes back into a fund ^{which the Government can use} for purchase of more supplies ^{or for extending relief and rehabilitation services of its own to its needy people.}

Those member-countries which have not been invaded - ^{Canada, Australia, Latin America and others} ~~such as the United States, and the British Commonwealth~~ - contribute to the operating costs of UNRRA - that is to the pool of supplies and services. Contributions by the uninvaded nations are determined by their own constitutional bodies, but it is recommended by the Council that they be approximately 1 per cent of the national income in the year ended 30 June 1943, and that one-tenth of this contribution should be in foreign exchange and the remainder in supplies. ~~The contribution of the USA for the current year amounted to over 78 per cent of the total.~~

The Congress of the United States is at this time determining further contributions from the Treasury. Since the United States is the largest contributor to UNRRA funds, as well as the chief source of UNRRA supplies, this decision is being awaited with interest, since it is obvious that without United States funds UNRRA cannot continue to assist with ^{the} relief and rehabilitation of the liberated nations.

Insert A

It should be pointed out that UNRRA does not itself distribute supplies in ^{most} liberated territories. It obtains supplies and shipping through the Combined Boards in Washington, as quickly as possible, according to the approved requirements of the country and within the limits of its resources provided by the contributing nations. The Director General has said: "We are completely dependent on the willingness of the United Nations themselves to allocate a sufficient proportion of their own resources: UNRRA cannot commandeer these needed supplies." As shipping is made available to UNRRA, supplies are transported to the country with all possible speed. When these supplies reach the country they are turned over to approved governmental agencies for distribution. As to distribution, UNRRA is mainly concerned with its well known principles of non-discrimination ~~on~~ ^{as to race, creed or political beliefs.} ~~political, racial or economic grounds.~~ Briefly, then: the UNRRA Mission within the receiving country determines the needs of the country on the basis of information furnished by the governmental ~~#####~~ ministries. ^{UNRRA then} obtains the supplies when possible, ships them to the nearest or best qualified port, receipts for the shipments and then turns the supplies over to the receiving Government for distribution within the country.

UNRRA is empowered to deliver the following to Czechoslovakia to the degree determined by the UNRRA Mission:

1. Food and clothing where needed;
2. Services in care and repatriation of displaced persons;
3. Health and medical services;
4. Repair and rehabilitation of essential industries;
5. Aids to restore farm production.

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A

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It should be pointed out that UNRRA does not itself distribute supplies in the liberated territory. It obtains supplies as quickly as possible according to the proved requirements *and within the limits of its resources provided by the contributing nations.* of the country, gets shipping to bring supplies to the country and transport to distribute the supplies within the country, and ^{UNRRA} then turns these supplies over to approved Governmental agencies for distribution. Supplies are turned over at ports to the national authorities, who in turn apportion them to local authorities in the normal internal distribution system. UNRRA has observers who endeavor to guarantee compliance with UNRRA's policies of non-discrimination on political, racial or economic grounds. ^{UNRRA} The Mission determines the needs of the country, works out with the ^{Governmental} central organization the meeting of those needs, receipts for supplies as they arrive and then turns the supplies over to the receiving Government.

One of the crucial problems in Czechoslovakia has been transport. An appeal was made to UNRRA for motorized vehicles to break the nation-wide bottleneck of transportation and permit a freer flow of goods and materials to all parts of the country. The UNRRA Mission through the London office and the Washington Headquarters ^{obtained} got hold of 1250 3-ton 4x4 trucks, or lorries, which were driven from Holland to Czechoslovakia. As these trucks arrived at the assembly center near Pilsen they were checked in and receipted for by UNRRA Mission and then turned over to the Czechoslovak Government whose representatives in turn receipted for these vehicles to the UNRRA Mission.

This ends UNRRA's responsibility as the Czechoslovak Government takes over distribution of trucks where most needed to lessen the transport bottleneck in various sections of the country. Early betterment in the transport problem is expected as more vehicles are on the way and it is hoped they will come soon through western ports.

It is interesting to recall that Czechoslovakia was the first country to arrange with UNRRA for postwar aid, the original agreement being signed at London by Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk with UNRRA officials, 26 February 1945.

Military priorities combined with transport breakdowns and shortages of supplies ^{have} delayed the receipt of needed relief in Czechoslovakia. First relief supplies were sent ^{even now many trucks of UNRRA goods are stalled in transit, the Czechoslovak government being unable to arrange sufficient} only through Black Sea ports and that slowed down deliveries. ^{to move them into this country} Western European ports are now being made available for shipping and as fast as railroads are prepared in Europe, supplies should reach Czechoslovakia promptly. ^{The first} supplies from Czechoslovakia ^{for} ~~are now coming~~ from Hamburg and Bremen ^{are now beginning to arrive}

But it need not be expected that everybody's desires - or even every man's critical needs - ^{can} ~~will~~ be met in quick order. It takes time to organize such an undertaking, more time to get the supplies, and to ship the goods, and then more time to distribute. The people of Czechoslovakia have ^{been patient,} ~~also~~ ^{are} realizing that their problem is not unique but general as to most of Europe. There are ^{new} parts of the continent that have suffered more than Czechoslovakia where the need is greater than here.

The UNRRA Mission to Czechoslovakia which arrived in Prague in July is doing ^{utmost} ~~all it can~~ to meet the needs in Czechoslovakia and will continue its efforts. This Mission ^{an American being deputy chief} is international in character. It has a Russian chief, ^{and} its various sections are in charge of American, British, ^{UNITED NATIONS} French, Canadian and other personnel, and on its staff are

Insert B

The special problem for relief in Czechoslovakia is caused by the distance of the country from any ports where supplies can be delivered and the lack of transportation facilities within the country. The first shiploads for Czechoslovakia were routed to Constanza where cargoes arrived in August 1945. When UNRRA supplies threatened to exceed port capacity, the Soviet authorities offered additional Black Sea ports for UNRRA's use. New arrangements for shipments to Czechoslovakia to be discharged at Hamburg and Bremerhaven are now operating, from which ports supplies are being brought over land by every ^{available} ~~means~~ means.

Repeats G-3 pg 4

men and women of Czechoslovak extraction and speaking the language. The Mission has its offices in Praha X at Královská 1, and it is expected to remain ~~in the country~~ until it has accomplished its purpose of helping the people of Czechoslovakia ^{to} ~~to regain their equilibrium so that they~~ *relieve their suffering and rehabilitate their economy* ~~can help themselves) and bring the country back to its proper place in the society of nations.~~ UNRRA is finally concerned with assistance in establishing permanent self-help, as well as with emergency relief. Its purpose is humanitarian but practical, since there can be no real peace until the ravages of war have been to some degree eliminated and until destitution and devastation and displacement have been met, and mankind is again on his way back toward normal living.

Insert B.

~~to return to Zdar Zlin's buttonless coat?~~

~~UNRRA is in Czechoslovakia to help the people and to see that those who have no coats to wear do not go naked. But if you have a coat that lacks a button only, do not toss that coat aside with the mistaken notion that UNRRA is bringing you a new coat. Sew that button on the old coat and wear it until you get a new one. Then maybe your old coat can be passed on to somebody else when you need it no longer.~~

Summing up-

1. UNRRA is a cooperative service agency of 47 United Nations.
2. UNRRA is non-political, non-discriminatory.
3. UNRRA is temporary; it ends with the solving of relief and rehabilitation problems in liberated areas.
4. UNRRA's aid is based on the principle, "Helping people to help themselves." Rehabilitation is as important as relief.
5. UNRRA assists liberated lands unable to pay for their own relief and rehabilitation. In addition, it gives supplementary, immediate assistance to particularly devastated areas in any liberated country, whether its government can pay or not.
6. UNRRA's aid comes chiefly in the form of food, clothing, medical supplies, agricultural and industrial assistance, and repatriation of displaced persons.
7. UNRRA receives relief supplies and services from uninvaded member countries which make contributions in keeping with the

recommendation of one per cent of each country's national income for June 30, 1943.

8. UNRRA works at all times in cooperation with military and responsible ^{Governmental} ~~Political~~ authorities.


9. UNRRA also acts, when requested, as adviser upon and expediter of orders of relief supplies by member nations that can afford to pay.

10. UNRRA represents:

- an expression of gratitude by the uninvaded nations to those which bore the brunt of enemy terror.

- ~~- not charity but common sense - for in helping liberated peoples to regain a healthy position in the world, we are also creating good will for ourselves, and valuable post-war markets for our products.~~

2 leads suggested



What is UNRRA and how was UNRRA created?

"UNRRA" stands for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. UNRRA is an international agency established by International Agreement. In November 1943, eighteen months before the final defeat of Germany, 44 allied Governments (later increased to 47) signed this Agreement. UNRRA is the first postwar international body to function on a worldwide basis.

WHAT IS UNRRA AND WHAT CAN IT DO IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

There was a unique explanation of UNRRA in one of your papers the other day - Zdar Zlin - which read as follows: "There are two methods: you can either sew on a button, or you can leave the button missing and wait till UNRRA sends you a new coat." Some people are making a mistake and waiting for UNRRA to bring them a new coat with buttons, instead of sewing on the missing button and using the old coat. These people misunderstand UNRRA and its purposes. As has been said very often, UNRRA is organized and operates to help people to help themselves. Its main function is "first aid". And "first aid" means binding up the wound and helping the sufferer to stand up and walk, rather than to complete the cure and effect a final healing.

It has to be remembered how UNRRA was organized and to recall what are its functions. Forty-four allied nations got together two years ago, 9 November 1943 and started a mutual aid society for their own members. UNRRA was formed as a service agency to help liberated countries to meet their most immediate problems resulting from dislocations of war.

UNRRA's functions are similar to those of a world bank - or Kooperativa - whose assets are a pool of goods, men and facilities made available to governments requesting aid, with UNRRA acting as agent for the United Nations. UNRRA is a coordinating agency for the pool of materials and services. UNRRA is run by a council composed of the member-nations, ^{which appoints} ~~and elects~~ a Director-General who exercises executive and administrative authority and presides over the Central Committee which acts for the Council when it is not in session.

Personnel of UNRRA is as international as its membership. Experts on Supply, Distribution, Transport, Public Health,

War

2

Soon after Germany had started the second world war it was evident that the axis powers were bent on world conquest including extermination of peoples and devastation of property. An international committee for first aid to Europe was set up in London. Later, in 1943, after the United States and the USSR had entered into the war against the Axis, President Roosevelt evolved a more detailed plan for helping war-ravaged Europe. On his initiative 9 November 1943 a meeting was called at the White House in Washington/when there was organized the United Nations## Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with a membership of 44 nations. UNRRA was#started as a mutual aid society for its own members/ ^{now numbering 47 nations.} It was formed as a service agency to help liberated countries to meet their most immediate problems resulting from the dislocations of war. It is the first postwar international body to function on a worldwide basis.

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Personnel of UNRRA is as international as its membership. Experts on Supply, Distribution, Transport, Public Health, Welfare, Displaced Persons, Camp Management, Agricultural and Industrial Rehabilitation. Headquarters is in Washington and the European Regional Office is in London. There are other offices in Chungking, Sydney and Cairo.

Field Missions are set up in countries receiving aid from UNRRA. These are the operating points for UNRRA in Europe. There are such missions in Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy and Poland and Yugoslavia. Full-scale operations in Austria and Italy were authorized at the last Council meeting in London, and a full mission is now at work in Italy. UNRRA aid has been requested by

the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics, which were added to the list of member countries of UNRRA in August, along with Denmark, making the total 47.

The UNRRA Mission to Prague is composed of American, English, Russian, Canadian, French officers with a clerical staff mainly Czechoslovak.

There are two categories of UNRRA countries in Europe - the supplying and the receiving countries. Liberated nations which cannot supply their own needs in the world markets, by means of foreign exchange and funds, apply for help from UNRRA. These are called "receiving countries". Czechoslovakia is a receiving country and the UNRRA supplies now coming here are furnished by supplying member-countries without cost to Czechoslovakia. These supplies when they reach Czechoslovakia are sold in shops to those who can buy or given to those who are destitute. The money received from such supplies goes back into a fund which the Government can use for purchase of more supplies or for extending relief and rehabilitation services of its own to its needy people.

Those member-countries which have not been invaded - such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Latin America and others contribute to the operating costs of UNRRA - that is to the pool of supplies and services. Contributions by the uninvaded nations are determined by their own constitutional bodies, but it is recommended by the Council that they be approximately 1 per cent of the national income in the year ended 30 June 1945, and that one-tenth of this contribution should be in foreign exchange and the remainder in supplies. The Congress of the United States is at this time determining further contributions from the Treasury. Since the United States is the largest contributor to UNRRA funds, as well as the chief source of UNRRA supplies, this decision is being awaited with interest since it is obvious that without United States funds UNRRA cannot continue to assist with the relief and rehabilitation of the liberated nations.

UNRRA is empowered to deliver the following to Czechoslovakia to the degree determined by the UNRRA Mission:

1. Food and clothing where needed;
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One of the crucial problems in Czechoslovakia has been transport. An appeal was made to UNRRA for motorized vehicles to break the nation-wide bottleneck of transportation and permit a freer flow of goods and materials to all parts of the country. The UNRRA Mission through the London office and the Washington Headquarters obtained 1250 3-ton 4x4 trucks, or lorries, which were driven from Holland to Czechoslovakia. As these trucks arrived at the assembly center near Pilsen they were checked in and receipted for by UNRRA Mission and then turned over to the Czechoslovak Government whose representatives in turn receipted for these vehicles to the UNRRA Mission. This ends UNRRA's responsibility as the Czechoslovak Government takes over distribution of trucks where most needed to lessen the transport bottleneck in various sections of the country. Early betterment in the transport problem is expected as more vehicles are on the way and it is hoped they will come soon through western ports.

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Military priorities combined with transport breakdowns and shortages of supplies have delayed the receipt of needed relief in Czechoslovakia. First relief supplies were sent only through Black Sea ports and that slowed down deliveries. Even now many trains of UNRRA goods are stalled in transit, the Czechoslovak Government being unable to arrange sufficient locomotives to move them into this country. Western European ports are now being made available for shipping and as fast as railroads are prepared in Europe, supplies should reach Czechoslovakia promptly. The first supplies for Czechoslovakia from Hamburg and Bremen are now beginning to arrive.

But it need not be expected that everybody's desires - or even every man's critical needs - can be met in quick order. It takes time to organize such an undertaking, more time to get the supplies, and to ship the goods, and then more time to distribute. The people of Czechoslovakia have been patient realising that their problem is not unique but general as to most of Europe. There are even parts of the continent that have suffered more than Czechoslovakia where the need is greater than here.

The UNRRA Mission to Czechoslovakia which arrived in Prague in July is doing its utmost to meet the needs in Czechoslovakia and will continue its efforts. This Mission is international in character. It has a Russian Chief, an American senior Deputy Chief, and its various sections are in charge of American, British, French, Canadian and other United Nations personnel, and on its staff are men and women of Czechoslovak extraction and speaking the language. The Mission has its offices in Praha X at Královská 1, and it is expected to remain until it has accomplished its purpose of helping the people of Czechoslovakia to help themselves to relieve their suffering and rehabilitate their economy. UNRRA is finally concerned with assistance in establishing permanent self-help, as well as with emergency relief. Its purpose is humanitarian but practical, since there can be no real peace until the ravages of war have been to some degree eliminated and until destitution and devastation and displacement have been met, and mankind is again on his way back toward normal living.

The special problem for relief in Czechoslovakia is caused by the distance of the country from any ports where supplies can be delivered and the lack of transportation facilities within the country. The first shiploads for Czechoslovakia were routed to Constanza where cargoes arrived in August 1945. When UNRRA supplies threatened to exceed port capacity, the Soviet authorities offered additional Black Sea ports for UNRRA's use. New arrangements for shipments to

Czechoslovakia to be discharged at Hamburg and Bremerhaven are now operating, from which ports supplies are being brought overland by every available means.

Summing up -

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7. UNRRA receives relief supplies and services from uninvaded member countries which make contributions in keeping with the recommendation of one per cent of each country's national income for June 30, 1943.
8. UNRRA works at all times in cooperation with military and responsible governmental authorities.
9. UNRRA also acts, when requested, as adviser upon and expeditor of orders of relief supplies by member nations that can afford to pay.
10. UNRRA represents
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WHAT IS UNRRA AND WHAT CAN IT DO IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Soon after Germany has started the second world war it was evident that the axis powers were bent on world conquest including extermination of peoples and devastation of property. An international committee for first aid to Europe was set up in London. Later, in 1943, after the United States and the USSR had entered into the war against the Axis, President Roosevelt evolved a more detailed plan for helping war-ravaged Europe. On his initiative a meeting was called at the White House in Washington 9 November 1943 when there was organized the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with a membership of 44 nations. UNRRA was started as a mutual aid society for its own members, now numbering 47 nations. It was formed as a service agency to help liberated countries to meet their most immediate problems resulting from the dislocations of war. It is the first postwar international body to function on a worldwide basis.

UNRRA's functions are similar to those of a world bank - or Cooperativa - whose assets are a pool of goods, men and facilities made available to governments requesting aid, with UNRRA acting as agent for the United Nations. UNRRA is a coordinating agency for the pool of materials and services. UNRRA is run by a council composed of the member-nations, which appoints a Director-General who exercises executive and administrative authority and presides over the Central Committee which acts for the Council when it is not in session.

Personnel of UNRRA is as international as its membership. Experts on Supply, Distribution, Transport, Public Health, Welfare, Displaced Persons, Camp Management, Agricultural and Industrial Rehabilitation. Headquarters is in Washington and the European Regional Office is in London. There are other offices in Chungking, Sydney and Cairo.

Field Missions are set up in countries receiving aid from UNRRA. These are the operating points for UNRRA in Europe. There are such missions in Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy and Poland and Yugoslavia. Full-scale operations in Austria and Italy were authorized at the last Council meeting in London, and a full mission is now at work in Italy. UNRRA aid has been requested by

the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics, which were added to the list of member countries of UNRRA in August, along with Denmark, making the total 47.

The UNRRA Mission to Prague is composed of American, English, Russian, Canadian, French officers with a clerical staff mainly Czechoslovak.

There are two categories of UNRRA countries in Europe - the supplying and the receiving countries. Liberated nations which cannot supply their own needs in the world markets, by means of foreign exchange and funds, apply for help from UNRRA. These are called "receiving countries". Czechoslovakia is a receiving country and the UNRRA supplies now coming here are furnished by supplying member-countries without cost to Czechoslovakia. These supplies when they reach Czechoslovakia are sold in shops to those who can buy or given to those who are destitute. The money received from such supplies goes back into a fund which the Government can use for purchase of more supplies or for extending relief and rehabilitation services of its own to its needy people.

Those member-countries which have not been invaded - such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Latin America and others contribute to the operating costs of UNRRA - that is to the pool of supplies and services. Contributions by the uninvaded nations are determined by their own constitutional bodies, but it is recommended by the Council that they be approximately 1 per cent of the national income in the year ended 30 June 1943, and that one-tenth of this contribution should be in foreign exchange and the remainder in supplies. The Congress of the United States is at this time determining further contributions from the Treasury. Since the United States is the largest contributor to UNRRA funds, as well as the chief source of UNRRA supplies, this decision is being awaited with interest since it is obvious that without United States funds UNRRA cannot continue to assist with the relief and rehabilitation of the liberated nations.

UNRRA is empowered to deliver the following to Czechoslovakia to the degree determined by the UNRRA Mission:

1. Food and clothing where needed;
2. Services in care and repatriation of displaced persons;
3. Health and medical services;
4. Repair and rehabilitation of essential industries;
5. Aids to restore farm production.

It should be pointed out that UNRRA does not itself distribute supplies in most liberated territories. It obtains supplies and shipping through the Combined Boards in Washington, as quickly as possible, according to the approved requirements of the country and within the limits of its resources provided by the contributing nations. The Director-General has said: "We are completely dependent on the the willingness of the United Nations themselves to allocate a sufficient proportion of their own resources: UNRRA cannot commandeer these needed supplies." As shipping is made available to UNRRA, supplies are transported to the country with all possible speed. When these supplies reach the country they are turned over to approved governmental agencies for distribution. As to distribution, UNRRA is mainly concerned with its well known principles of non-discrimination as to race, creed or political beliefs. Briefly, then: the UNRRA Mission within the receiving country retermines the needs of the country on the basis of information furnished by the governmental ministries. UNRRA then obtains the supplies when possible, ships them to the nearest or best qualified port, receipts for the shipments and then turns the supplies over to the receiving Government for distribution within the country.

One of the crucial problems in Czechoslovakia has been transport. An appeal was made to UNRRA for motorized vehicles to break the nation-wide bottleneck of transportation and permit a freer flow of goods and materials to all parts of the country. The UNRRA Mission through the London office and the Washington Headquarters obtained 1250 3-ton 4x4 trucks, or lorries, which were driven from Holland to Czechoslovakia. As these trucks arrived at the assembly center near Pilsen they were checked in and receipted for by UNRRA Mission and then turned over to the Czechoslovak Government whose representatives in turn receipted for these vehicles to the UNRRA Mission. This ends UNRRA's responsibility as the Czechoslovak Government takes over distribution of trucks where most needed to lessen the transport bottleneck in various sections of the country. Early betterment in the transport problem is expected as more vehicles are on the way and it is hoped they will come soon through western ports.

It is interesting to recall that Czechoslovakia was the first country to arrange with UNRRA for postwar aid, the original agreement being signed at London by Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk with UNRRA officials, 26 February 1945.

Military priorities combined with transport breakdowns and shortages of supplies have delayed the receipt of needed relief in Czechoslovakia. First relief supplies were sent only through Black Sea ports and that slowed down deliveries. Even now many trains of UNRRA goods are stalled in transit, the Czechoslovak Government being unable to arrange sufficient locomotives to move them into this country. Western European ports are now being made available for shipping and as fast as railroads are prepared in Europe, supplies should reach Czechoslovakia promptly. The first supplies for Czechoslovakia from Hamburg and Bremen are now beginning to arrive.

But it need not be expected that everybody's desires - or even every man's critical needs - can be met in quick order. It takes time to organize such an undertaking, more time to get the supplies, and to ship the goods, and then more time to distribute. The people of Czechoslovakia have been patient realising that their problem is not unique but general as to most of Europe. There are even parts of the continent that have suffered more than Czechoslovakia where the need is greater than here.

The UNRRA Mission to Czechoslovakia which arrived in Prague in July is doing its utmost to meet the needs in Czechoslovakia and will continue its efforts. This Mission is international in character. It has a Russian Chief, an American senior Deputy Chief, and its various sections are in charge of American, British, French, Canadian and other United Nations personnel, and on its staff are men and women of Czechoslovak extraction and speaking the language. The Mission has its offices in Praha X at Královská 1, and it is expected to remain until it has accomplished its purpose of helping the people of Czechoslovakia to help themselves to relieve their suffering and rehabilitate their economy. UNRRA is finally concerned with assistance in establishing permanent self-help, as well as with emergency relief. Its purpose is humanitarian but practical, since there can be no real peace until the ravages of war have been to some degree eliminated and until destitution and devastation and displacement have been met, and mankind is again on his way back toward normal living.

The special problem for relief in Czechoslovakia is caused by the distance of the country from any ports where supplies can be delivered and the lack of transportation facilities within the country. The first shiploads for Czechoslovakia were routed to Constanza where cargoes arrived in August 1945. When UNRRA supplies threatened to exceed port capacity, the Soviet authorities offered additional Black Sea ports for UNRRA's use. New arrangements for shipments to

Czechoslovakia to be discharged at Hamburg and Bremerhaven are now operating, from which ports supplies are being brought overland by every available means.

Summing up -

1. UNRRA is a cooperative service agency of 47 United Nations.
2. UNRRA is non-political, non-discriminatory.
3. UNRRA is temporary; it ends with the solving of relief and rehabilitation problems in liberated areas.
4. UNRRA's aid is based on the principle, "helping people to help themselves". Rehabilitation is as important as relief.
5. UNRRA assists liberated lands unable to pay for their own relief and rehabilitation. In addition, it gives supplementary, immediate assistance to particularly devastated areas in any liberated country, whether its government can pay or not.
6. UNRRA's aid comes chiefly in the form of food, clothing, medical supplies, agricultural and industrial assistance, and repatriation of displaced persons.
7. UNRRA receives relief supplies and services from uninvaded member countries which make contributions in keeping with the recommendation of one per cent of each country's national income for June 30, 1943.
8. UNRRA works at all times in cooperation with military and responsible governmental authorities.
9. UNRRA also acts, when requested, as adviser upon and expeditor of orders of relief supplies by member nations that can afford to pay.
10. UNRRA represents
 - an expression of gratitude by the uninvaded nations to those which bore the brunt of enemy terror.

Mr. Brown:

Here is the text of the broadcast in its final version. The Czech translation is being made now in the office. I have given a copy in English to Jerry Kralick, who will do the actual broadcast in Czech, if you approve. I am to send the copy of the talk to the Czechoslovak Broadcasting as soon as it is completed.

ebh

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