

Regd. No.

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Date Registered	SUBJECT	
8.12.44.	WELFARE COUNTRY MISSION NORWAY.	

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Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
Miss Mac Donald.	8/12.				
Miss Lock.	8/12.				
Mrs. Peggins.	15/12.				
Mr. G. Reid.	19/12.				
PA Registry PA.					
Miss Ward.	2/1.				
Miss Young husband.	10/4.				
PA.					
Miss Wellwood.	11/4.				
Miss Young husband.	11/4.				
Mr. Van Hagen.	31/8.				
Mrs. Van Hagen.	7/9.				
1) Mrs. Abraham.	15/9.				
2) Miss Grant.					
Miss Abrahams.	18/9.				
Registry.	26/9.				
Miss Burgess.	10/10/44.				
Registry.	17/12.				

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NOTE. - Do not retain this File unnecessarily.

called its workers to labour on a large, and sometimes on a vast, scale, in times of national disaster or special grave need, for the help of this nation. Through no less than five tremendous earthquakes, through all the misery and suffering of the War of 1914-1918 among the men of the Italian Forces and their families (as well as among the great companies of British soldiers and men-of-wars men at that time in Italy), and in other times of crisis the Mission has undertaken, under the guidance, and with the enabling, of God, great tasks of material help and of spiritual ministration and evangelism throughout the whole of Italy.

The Directors and the Council of the Mission appeal—and believe that they will not appeal in vain—for

- the Confidence of God's people—
- their interest and sympathy and
- constant intercession at the throne of grace—
- their generous and regular help for the General MAINTENANCE FUND—
- their response to this present special call for greatly-needed means for REORGANISATION and ADVANCE

The General Director's Message and Invitation after his 52 months of service greatly owned and blessed of God in France under German rule.

AND NOW—?

Reorganisation-Advance

Let us with all our hearts give thought and prayer to the work which God has given us to do in Italy. Very great opportunities lie before us there. For us, our Missionary Commission is for the preaching of the Gospel there, for the winning of that great people for Christ. Though the folly and ambition of unscrupulous men have bewildered and misled her for a while, Italy, of all the nations of Europe, is the one whose love for England is strongest and deepest.

Bitterly repentant and broken, her hands are stretched out to us in her sore need.

Let it be our blessed task to help her up from her darkness, her ruin, to carry to her the healing balm of the Gospel of Him who is able to save to the uttermost.

To cover the costs of the fine work which has been carried on *uninterruptedly* by our dear Italian colleagues through these recent **terrible years** when we could not get money out to them and to enable us to go forward to embrace the exceptional opportunity God is opening for the Mission's **progress and advance** we appeal for

Six Thousand Pounds

H. H. PULLEN

The Spezia Mission For All Italy

Founded 1866

Incorporated 1908

Headquarters: LA SPEZIA, ITALY

Treasurer and Hon. Secretary Mr. THOMAS PRIESTMAN.
 Hon. Auditor - - - - - Mr. ERNEST J. WALDRON.
 Home & Deputation Secretary Mr. RICHARD T. AMOS.
 Field Secretary - - - - - Mr. WILFRED G. INGLE.
 General Director - - - - - Rev. H. H. PULLEN.
 Co-Directress - - - - - Miss MABEL K. COATES.

Correspondence to
 6, WOODFIELD WAY, LONDON, N.11.

The Spezia Mission for All Italy

regards, as its field of labour, this great thickly populated land
BEYOND THE ALPS

It does not believe that there is a more needy field—

It does believe that Jesus Christ, and His glorious Gospel, alone can abundantly satisfy Italy's need

Even leaving out Sicily, Italy is 830 miles long. It covers 114,268 square miles. Her population reaches the great figure of 45,000,000.

A vast majority of her people, though in name Roman Catholics, are in reality entirely without any real heart religion—"without God and without hope in the world."

The Mission is entirely loyal to the inspired Word of God, and its leaders and workers are strongly convinced that, on this extraordinarily difficult field, under the baleful shadow of the Vatican, after the wreck and ruin wrought by Fascism and the War, the Gospel of Christ is the power of God unto Salvation—the only power—dynamic and all-sufficient. The Spezia Mission's every effort, every agency, every worker, are bent on this one thing—bringing Christ to the hearts and lives of Italy and the Italian people—bringing the men and women, the youths and maidens, and the little children,

of this erring, suffering, but great, people to Christ and His Cross.

It is a work of prayer and faith, a labour of love.

It has the sympathy and confidence of all sections of the Church of Christ, of all denominations of His people.

God has marvellously honoured and blessed and prospered its work. It is faced now with very great and most promising opportunities.

Some of the Main Features of its General Missionary Enterprises and Undertakings are:

The Proclamation of the Gospel far and wide in its own Churches, Halls and Rooms—

Pioneer Work in Cities and Villages, and among the Mountains—

Vast systematic diffusion of the Word of God—

Publishing House for Italian Evangelical Literature—

Care for the Blind—printing the Scriptures in Braille for them—

Care for Long-Term Prisoners and for their families—

God has done, and is doing, by it, in Italy, great things

FOR THE CHILDREN

In its ORPHANAGE WORK.

In its SUNDAY SCHOOL,

DAY SCHOOL and

EVENING SCHOOL WORK,

and in other ways.

THE YOUNG MEN AND THE YOUNG WOMEN

—the hope of the future of the land in these critical days—are the objects of the very special care and the untiring efforts of the
SPEZIA MISSION

The Scripture Gift Mission—

The International Scripture Union—

The Pocket Testament League—

have all three entrusted to the Spezia Mission for All Italy their representation and the general superintendence of their activities in Italy.

A very important feature of the Spezia Mission's wonderful story is the way God has

No. 66. JUNE, 1945.

PRICE THREEPENCE.



BEYOND ALPINE SNOWS



ISSUED BY THE SPEZIA
MISSION FOR ITALY

GENERAL DIRECTOR: REV. H. H. PULLEN,
CASA ALBERTO, SPEZIA, ITALY:

Editor

Richard T. Amos

Founded
1866

Incorporated
1908

The Spezia Mission for Italy

Founder :—THE LATE REV. EDWARD CLARKE.

General Director :—REV. CAV. H. H. PULLEN

Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary of the General Council
and Executive Committee :—MR. THOMAS PRIESTMAN, Ruskin
Chambers, Scale Lane, Hull.

Home Secretary and Editor of "BEYOND ALPINE SNOWS" :—
RICHARD T. AMOS, 6, Woodfield Way, London, N.11.

Hon. Legal Adviser	-	MR. THOMAS PRIESTMAN.
Hon. Secretary for Scotland	-	MR. C. FRANKLIN CHAMBERS, 15, Barra Street, Glasgow, N.W.
Hon. Secretary for Ireland	-	MRS. B. GILMORE, Tighneoneen, Rathfarnham, Dublin.
Hon. Secretary for U.S.A. & Canada	-	REV. C. H. C. JACKSON, 5454, 42nd Avenue, S.W. Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
Hon. Auditor	-	MR. ERNEST J. WALDRON, F.S.A.A.

GENERAL COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Members of the General Council who form the Executive Committee
have their names underlined.

MR. A. JOHN BULLOCK.	MR. C. S. FAULKNER HOLE.
MR. C. FRANKLIN CHAMBERS.	MRS. HOWARD HOOKER.
MISS M. K. COATES.	REV. KENNETH H. HOOKER.
MR. W. H. CROOK.	MR. S. F. HURNARD, J.P.
MR. F. W. CLARKE.	MR. DAVID FOOT NASH.
MR. T. DEEPROSE.	MR. THOMAS PRIESTMAN.
MISS R. A. HARRINGTON.	REV. H. H. PULLEN.

DR. W. B. WAMSLEY, M.C.

SEND YOUR HELP FOR THE SPEZIA MISSION FOR ITALY TO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING :—

IN THE HOME LANDS: Mr. RICHARD T. AMOS, 6, Woodfield
Way, LONDON, N.11.

IN AMERICA: Rev. CHAS. H. C. JACKSON, 5454 42nd Avenue,
S.W., SEATTLE, Wash., U.S.A.

Clothing, Materials, Goods for the Orphanages, etc., to
MRS. R. T. AMOS, 6, Woodfield Way, LONDON, N.11.

For business relating to "BEYOND ALPINE SNOWS" or to get a
collecting box, write Mr. Richard T. Amos.

BACK THE ATTACK!

A word from a lawyer member of our Council—and if you pay income tax, you ought to be specially interested.

THINK of it, Italy! Naples, Rome, Florence, and now La Spezia, Genoa, Milan — Italy free. Every town free. Every little village free. Every Italian free. Free with the four freedoms which, said Franklin Roosevelt, are the birthright of every man everywhere. The first of those freedoms—freedom of religion—even the Vatican will not be able to veto, in the land where Fascism has been smashed, the First Freedom for which men have fought and died through six years of world war.

Have you realised what a chance this is going to mean for the Gospel in Italy. The Fifth and Eighth Armies have, perhaps unknowingly, established a bridgehead for Christ in every corner of the land. A great door and effectual has been opened. Through that door must go the munitions of war of the Church Militant and the word of the Living God.

The Spezia Mission for All Italy is ready for this new D day. Mr. Pullen with his incomparable experience is still in charge of operations. We must back the attack. He and his Council are asking for SIX THOUSAND POUNDS to enable them to face immediately the urgent present needs of the mission in the exceptional opportunity God is opening for its progress and advance.

The next seven years will see the new Italy arising. The foundations are already being cleared. The Stone which the builders rejected, the same must now become the Head of the Corner.

Personally, I propose to adopt a seven years plan myself. £10 a year out of my taxed income for seven years. By signing the necessary Income Tax form, I can make that £10 worth £20 to the Spezia Mission without a penny of extra cost to myself. £140 in seven years at an out-of-pocket cost to me of less than £1 per month, and no obligation upon my estate if I happen to die in the meantime. Such are the wonders of modern income tax law!

What can you do?

If you will write to our Home Secretary, Mr. Amos, 6, Woodfield Way, London, N.11, and tell him how much per annum you can contribute, he will do the rest.

And in the great day, Italians whom you have never seen will rise up to call you blessed.

DAVID F. NASH.

12, Sussex Street, Plymouth.
23rd April, 1945.

BEYOND ALPINE SNOWS

No. 66.

JUNE, 1945.

A MESSAGE

FROM
THE HONORARY TREASURER AND
CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL
COUNCIL OF THE SPEZIA MISSION
FOR ALL ITALY.

WE are all delighted that once again we have in our midst our honoured and beloved General Director and his faithful colleague Miss Mabel Coates, and further that their return to England has opened the way for the compilation by them of a new number of "Beyond Alpine Snows"—a number of exceptional importance.



Mr. Thomas Priestman.

Although Mr. Pullen has attained an age at which most men would feel that it was time to retire, he is full of vigour and plans for giving new impetus to the work in Italy at the earliest possible moment. He is promoting an appeal for £6,000 with which to set the work going again under circumstances which

offer exceptional opportunities for evangelical witness.

Extraordinary conditions have supervened since Italy entered the war on the side of Germany, having since broken with that

country and become one of our allies, and there are many wounds to heal and much tact and kindly consideration are needed to heal heart wounds and remove misunderstandings.

Who is better able to do this than Mr. Pullen himself with the help of Miss Coates, who hope before many months are over to return to their beloved Italy and, whilst handing over much of the administrative work to a younger colleague, Mr. Wilfred Ingle, to pave the way for bringing the good news of our blessed Saviour's love and atoning death to those whose outlook and viewpoints they understand so well.

For the few months that he remains in England, Mr. Pullen hopes to address gatherings in some of the larger centres, but the Council of the Spezia Mission for Italy is advising him not to accept more than a much reduced proportion of the invitations which have been pouring in upon him.

I hope that local secretaries will endeavour to stimulate further interest by the distribution of this new number of "Beyond Alpine Snows."

THOS. PRIESTMAN.

* * *

WE SUGGEST TO OUR FRIENDS that they could help us much by getting up a Meeting for Mr. R. T. Amos at which he could come to tell of the wonderful way in which God has used and blessed our Mission in the past, and of the plans and projects which with much prayer—and with most encouraging prospects—we are facing for the future.

Write him early. Plan well ahead. Do your best for the good success of the Meeting. Get all your friends to help you. Pray much about it.

THREE DRAMATIC AND MOMENTOUS INTERVIEWS

I

THE DARK CLOUDS had been for some time gathering thickly in our skies. Marvellously clever, and diabolically well organised, a powerful propaganda had been at work to destroy the warm regard for, and the strong confidence in, England which, for so many years, had been such happy features of the Italian character. Every single one of the very large number of daily newspapers published in Italy had been compelled, for long, to publish daily lying and cruel messages of hate against England. The country was being swept, by a terrible tide, on towards uniting with England's enemies, and into a declaration of war against the country which was her best and most loyal friend in the world.

We fully realised what all this must inevitably mean to God's work in the Spezia Mission for Italy, and we were driven to earnest and insistent prayer for guidance and enabling amid our heavy responsibilities. God kept our hearts free, completely free, from any concern or anxiety about our personal safety, and our own interests, and affairs, but He did lay upon us a serious concern for our beloved work, and its protection and welfare, material and spiritual.

Amid the enormous pressure of work, and claims, which came, at that time, upon us, in correspondence, interviews, travel, and organisation, there stand out to-day in our minds three critical moments.

It was on the 29th May, 1940, that, at the British Embassy at Rome, Sir Noel Charles kindly received, most graciously and cordially, the general director of the Mission. Whether the storm would burst, and, if so, when, none of us knew, but we did know how very dark and threatening was our sky. And we came away from that interview feeling that war between Italy and England was certain.

The protection of all our valuable and extensive buildings, consecrated to the service of God in Italy, the safety of, and provision for, all the dear orphan children, and other young people, under our care, the terribly difficult position in which our dear Italian fellow workers were likely to be placed. These, and so many other vital considerations, were studied and weighed, and we

shall always be deeply grateful to this distinguished representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government, for the care and patience he showed to us, and for the wise and sympathetic way in which he entered into our questions and gave us his valuable counsel.

As far as it was in the power and province of the British authorities to be willing and able to do so, we wanted to ask them to share the grave responsibilities which weighed upon us. The spiritual issues involved were, of course, not so much their concern, but the safety and well being of our people, and the protection (if such protection should be possible) of the Mission's properties—these, we felt, were matters which were not outside their concern.

II

That was on May 29th.

Things moved then rapidly from bad to worse. Some days later another interview took place of historic moment for the Spezia Mission. We were invited to meet the Capo Gabinetto (the head of the Cabinet) at the Royal Prefecture, who directly represented for us the power and supreme authority of the Mussolinian Government.

That was on 7th June, 1940.

It was not the first interview with him. We had had several during the previous days. No possible complaint could be made of any lack of courtesy on his part to the general director of the Mission. He and the director were on cordial terms with each other. He knew a great deal about our work for the Italian people. He had access to the archives of the Royal Prefecture which held records of the extensive and varied activities of the Mission in many times of national disaster and distress, during five great earthquakes, through all the experiences of the war of 1914-1918, and in many another great hour of grave need. He referred, in numerous interviews at this time, to his admiration for the Mission, his regard for, and his confidence in, the director, and even went so far as to express his own personal strong desire that we, who loved Italy so much, and were so very widely held in high esteem by his compatriots, should be allowed to remain in the land whatever happened. But—he was a man under authority. The Supreme Government itself at Rome commanded.

And it became clear, in these days, that the position was a very singular one. In the High Council there were those who very strongly wished that the general director of the Spezia Mission should be allowed to stay in Italy, war or no war. He was known, beloved, and trusted, by those who were well aware that while

English, and loyal to his own land, he had shown, in very long service in Italy, his great love for the land of his adoption. These used their influence that he and his trusted British workers should be allowed to remain in their work, and not be either expelled or interned, whatever might happen.

Among these was the Capo Gabinetto himself.

Others, however, pressed for our expulsion. They were divided in their motives. Some of them wished it out of sincere regard for the directors and their colleagues, for whose safety, in the tremendous upheaval they foresaw, they feared. While others of them took the line that "All the British must go." These latter were mainly at the national political centre of things—at Rome—and so farther removed from our main centres, and, therefore, having a much less intimate knowledge of us, were less likely to be influenced by personal regard for us and our services for Italy.

Feeling was very strong among those in authority. And, as we learned later, there was a lively conflict among them over the leaders of the Mission. What we knew at the time was that the northern powers strongly desired that we should remain among them, respected and trusted, while those of the Fascist centre at Rome were against making so grave an exception to the sweeping orders which had been issued for all Italy. A singular result of all this was that the general director was called several times to the Palace of the Prefecture by the "Capo Gabinetto", first to receive instructions to leave, then to have these instructions rescinded. Three times this took place. Three times we were ordered away, and three times told we might stay.

Then on June 7th, 1940, came the last interview. It was a very dramatic one, fraught with grave issues. The Capo knew, what we did not then know, that four days later Mussolini intended to make his mad plunge and declare war against England. He had again and again shown respect for the general director, and appreciation at least for the humanitarian and philanthropic sides of the Spezia Mission's work. Those in power in the more advanced northern half of Italy, as we have said, knew us far better than did those of Rome. And we have ample evidence that they trusted us personally.

There was fear, too, among the authorities of serious trouble arising among the people, who knew and loved us well, if any hurt or harm were done to us. Many, who were usually very well informed, were convinced that the declaration of war was actually held back for a few days that one widely regarded as a benefactor, who had worked, so long and in such various ways, for the good

of Italy, should be got safely out of reach of the approaching peril in time.

So we stood that day face to face—the powerful representative of the Central Government of the country which, within a few hours, would be at war with our dear land, and the servant of the King of kings, awaiting in entirely peaceful trust in his Lord, the momentous decision which for his beloved work, his dear fellow workers, his orphan children, the churches, and many other sacred activities under his superintendence, and for himself, must mean so much. The long courteous interview came to a close.

The Capo said: "My orders are explicit and imperative. I have done what I could, but I must now give you definite instructions. You and your compatriots must leave Italy."

"But you will give me time to put the affairs of the Mission into some measure of order before we leave. We have a great organisation, many fellow workers, many centres, our activities are not only in the city of La Spezia nor even confined to the province of Spezia. In Liguria, in Tuscany, throughout Italy . . ." The Capo looked troubled but stood firm.

You and your people will be treated with respect. The permits which shall be in your hands will assure you great consideration right to the frontier. But I am powerless to concede you time."

Our thought was not of any personal interests, of our own home, or of our many private affairs, but of the innumerable and grave interests of the Mission. Time was a necessity.

"At least a fortnight . . . a week . . . ?"

He stood for a moment, and then impulsively extended his hand, and grasping ours warmly, said: "Caro Cavaliere, dear Cavalier Pullen, you must go at once. Within forty-eight hours you must have left, I am personally grieved to have to give these orders but they are imperative.

"But my fervent hope is that, when these dark days which are coming have passed, you will be back again in my fatherland, which you love so well, to carry on still your magnificent work."

III

Then followed an interview of a very different character. Our beloved fellow workers had to be told of the momentous happenings. With a deep sense of responsibility plans had to be made with them—with the British for their urgent departure, with the Italians in the sorrow of separation, for the carrying on of the

work under conditions which could not but mean a tremendous upheaval and involve extraordinary difficulties and suffering for all of us.

The two Ingles must leave at once. Margaret, who had done excellent work in the office, reliable, capable, ever ready and willing to help in any task which the director, or his fellow directress, Miss Coates, might ask of her. Wilfred, her brother, whom we had learnt to look upon as a brother beloved, a willing, steady, efficient worker. Both of them devoted to us, and very faithful to the Mission and to our Lord.

Miss Mabel Coates who, for so many years now, had shared with us the growing weight of the responsibilities of the direction and superintendence of the whole work of the Mission, in its many departments. She would have to leave when we did, and, greatly beloved among our Italian folk, would be sorely missed.

The hearts of those who would be left behind—our Italian fellow workers and colleagues—were heavy indeed. We had good reason to know they loved us, both those who held positions of greater or less responsibility, and those whose tasks were humbler, but whose hearts were no less devoted. Among them were comrades who would gladly and readily have laid down their lives for us.

Eyes were wet, and, despite our faith in God's unchanging faithfulness, we confess that hearts were heavy, as we united in fervent supplication for the guidance and the preserving care of Him in Whom we had learned well to trust. Counsel had to be taken together on so very many matters which needed long months of consideration, but which had to be settled and planned in a few hours. Orders and instructions had to be imparted, with all the delicate and careful thought, and all the far-sighted wisdom which in our hour of sore need we implored our all-sufficient God and Saviour to give to us, who, of ourselves, and in ourselves, knew, and could do, so little.

On the 9th of June, 1940, we left Italy.

Two days earlier we had succeeded in getting Margaret Ingle, travelling with her father (a member of our Central Church at Casa Alberto), off on their journey to England.

Strong efforts were made by the Italian military authorities to retain Wilfred Ingle in the country because he was of military age. This could not possibly be allowed, and, as Italy was not yet definitely in a state of war with England was against international law. Influential pressure was put on strongly in the right quarters, and the ruling was rescinded. A few hours after our own departure he received permission to leave. And, to our great

joy, he was able to catch us up on our journey, and rejoined us at the frontier.

The two directors, accompanied to the station by a large and greatly sorrowing company, heartbroken at the terrible happenings, left the city which for 74 years had been the radiating point of the wonderful work God gave the Mission to do for all Italy.

When should we see it again?

P.

* * *

OUR LORD AND MASTER SAITH:

“YE DID IT UNTO ME.”

In the middle of June, 1940, with profound reluctance, we left Italy. Orders from the supreme powers, were inexorable. The great company, an army indeed, who knew us, and what we were doing for Italy, were deeply grieved. The local authorities, through whom we had to deal with Fascist headquarters at Rome, had to bow to their instructions. But they treated the general director with great courtesy and respect. Papers which served as safe conducts, were consigned to us. His train, the last, or almost the very last, great express allowed to leave Italy before the hour of the declaration of war against England struck, was stopped *for more than an hour* just before crossing the frontier that the general director's papers might be examined! Elaborate and most courteous salutes were exchanged. And so on June 9th, 1940, we left Italy. Miss Coates our fellow directress, Mr. W. Ingle, and the writer.

Now all the friends of the Spezia Mission for all Italy, and all the great company of God's people who are interested in the cause of Christ in that land of a forty-five million population, are eager to know just how things stand.

For the first time since the issue of “Beyond Alpine Snows” of May, 1940, we are able to write with all liberty of the position of things, of what has been happening in Italy, of the Spezia Mission work and workers on the Spezia Mission field, and of plans, projects, programmes, intentions, and prayers, for the days and years ahead.

A word of grateful appreciation should be written of all that has been done at home to sustain interest in the Mission. Mr. R. T. Amos, who now takes the title and the duties of Home and Deputation Secretary, has done valuable service, in untiring deputation work, which, as we are so glad to be able to state, he will continue to do throughout the homeland and in circulating all the news (alas, so very little) which he was able to get. His good wife has devotedly helped him.

The work which has been entrusted to him has not been easy, during these war years, and he has had to carry it on at times under the weight of deep anxiety for Mrs. Amos' health.

They are both needing much the sympathy and prayer of God's people on this account as we write.

Mr. T. Priestman, the treasurer and hon. secretary of the Mission, has laid us under a debt of deep gratitude for the steadfast and able way in which he has stood by the Mission through these stormy and dark days. He so shrinks from public recognition or praise that very few know—but no one so well as the writer—how deeply the Mission is—and for so very many years has been—indebted to him for invaluable, and often costly, services given without fee or reward of any kind.

Grateful mention should be made of Mr. E. J. Waldron our honorary auditor whose services have been through these trying years of very great value to the Spezia Mission.

The general director would like to express his sense of the debt which he and the Mission owe to the members of the Executive Committee, and the General Council, of the Mission, who have well maintained their interest. While we all, who hold any responsible position in the Spezia Mission, are most grateful to the friends and helpers, the honorary secretaries, the subscribers, and contributors, who, through these testing times during which they could get little or no news about us, refused to stop their subscriptions and gifts but stood stoutly, staunchly, prayerfully by us. God bless them for it! God Himself bless all those who through the dark hours resolutely refused to let the Mission and its directors down but stood loyally by us.

Those paragraphs had to be written for they have been burning in our heart these many days. Far more precious than gold to the general director in his darkest days of imprisonment and exile was the thought and consolation of that loyalty.

NOW FOR THE WORK ON THE ITALIAN FIELD

HOW DO WE STAND?

God has been with us.

Some of our buildings have suffered in the bombardments—carried out by our own Allied forces. But the great majority of the beautiful premises He has given to us from time to time on our varied fields, we have reason to believe are safe, or have had little hurt.

Our headquarters as far as we can get presumably accurate information at present, has probably suffered most. That had under its roof the mother church of the Mission, our offices with—of course—the archives and furnishing and the actual home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pullen. It is dangerously near the vast arsenal. We have reason to believe that, neither here nor elsewhere, have the lives of any of our people been lost by bombing. For this with all our hearts we give praise to God. Bricks and stone can be replaced, buildings can be rebuilt—and, by God's blessing, they will be. But for the preservation of our people we bless our Lord.

It will be remembered that, besides a good deal of property the Mission possesses elsewhere, the pile of buildings called the "House of Good Tidings," the spacious Girls' Orphanage, the great new Orphanage for Boys, are all at La Spezia. And the information about these is reassuring. Miss Coates' little villa just outside La Spezia we believe is safe. This will be a cause of immense satisfaction to those who remember how she has constantly, and most generously, used this as a rest home, a convalescent harbour of refuge, a summer house for orphaned children, overworked Christian workers, and invalids recuperating.

Let our friends, therefore, be reassured about the properties of the Mission. The news about them might have been very gravely worse. But, in this world wide cataclysm, so many missionary centres have suffered far more terribly. Of course our hearts are greatly grieved at what we have to report on this score, which must sadden the friends of the Mission. But our motives for thankfulness to God, and for praise for His goodness to us, far, far outweigh our motives for sorrow.

We do not feel that we dare give at any length, in this special issue of "Beyond Alpine Snows," the terrible stories of what the German occupation of our beloved Italy has meant, alas, is meaning. But we must find space here for the bare grim outline of one story, well vouched for, which will emphasize the motives for gratitude which must fill the hearts of all friends of the Spezia Mission as we think of what the mighty hand of God has protected us from. How we wish we could say that it was the only such story we could tell.

The village of St. Anna, quiet and peaceful with its six hundred folk, lay among the mountains. All were engaged, as their fathers had been for centuries, in their peaceful avocations. It was said, though there is not sufficient evidence to establish the fact, that some of the rural population has shown hostility towards some of the German soldiery. The German military authorities, in any case, ordered the village to be evacuated. Its inhabitants loved every field of its pastures, every stone of its simple buildings, and they committed the patriotic folly of resisting. What could they do against the tyrant conquerors might?

The people, men, women and little children, were rounded up, driven like sheep into the piazzetta, the little open common in the centre of the village. Here, deliberately, and without haste, they were mown down with machine guns. Some few, who thought to escape hiding in the houses, were followed, locked and barred in, and then grenades were thrown in at the windows and doors, and the people inside, men, women and children were destroyed. A few, seeking security by flight to the forest, were shot down, one by one, as they ran. And then practically every building in St. Anna was burned down.

The Germans themselves have made no secret of what they have done in this case—as in other cases—and admit the death of 500 persons. One who belonged to the village, and presumably knew (as would be the case in so small a place) everybody there, thinks that 514 were killed. We are not likely ever to know the exact figure. The little church was desecrated, broken pews and bundles of straw were thrown into the building, the dead dragged in and piled up, and the whole set ablaze. The place literally wiped out.

It is the good hand of the God of Grace which, unworthy though we be, has saved us and our dear Italian people of the Spezia Mission from such experiences as that.

But these things, taking place near at hand, have left their mark upon them, and we appeal to those who, in our own homeland love our work and help us as we seek to carry it on, that they will give us their very generous help that we may comfort, and support, and provide for, our pastors and workers of every rank and grade and their folk, who have bravely carried on in an atmosphere, and amid surroundings, in which these things were common happenings.

P.

* * *

"NEVER WITHOUT HOPE ... NEVER LOSING COURAGE"

(2 Cor. IV. French version)

FRIENDS who read, with us, the public press, will understand how the news, appearing in these days, of the conditions of life in Italy tugs at our heart strings. We ourselves also have these writings of the newspaper correspondents supplemented by personal messages, and our prayerful longing to be in Italy again deepens and increases with every reminder of her need.

Some of our sources of information have been most unexpected. We learned that a member of a family that has been long and intimately connected with our Mission work in Italy had been for a year or two, in a camp for Italian prisoners in England. His brother is one of our own pastors, and he eagerly sought news, from us, of his loved ones. We were glad to tell him all we knew, and to hear, in return, from him of his brother's report of his church work, still going well when he wrote.

A friend, serving with our forces in Italy, wrote us of his interest in being able to realise, on the spot, something of what our work has meant in bringing the light of the Gospel into such darkness of ignorance and superstition. He wrote, "I have met many earnest Christians in Italy who remember you, and each and every one are asking of your welfare. I spoke with a Protestant pastor and his wife only last evening, who were overjoyed with the news that I expected you would be safe on English soil at this time . . ."

We have long known that one of our four great buildings in La Spezia has been seriously damaged by our air bombardments. Now we hear similar news of one of our stations in

Tuscany. But our pastors and their families, we rejoice to hear, are safe and sound.

"They want you back in this country, where the need is so great and the labourers so few," wrote a friend of the Mission who was seeing something of the life in liberated Italian territory, and was able to talk with some of those to whom the work of the Spezia Mission stands for so much of all that England means and has so long meant—to loyal Italian hearts, of helpful friendliness and staunch integrity.

The Editor of "Ferme Park Church Magazine" has kindly given us permission to quote from



Miss M. K. Coates.

a letter just received from one of their "boys". It gives a vivid glimpse of some of the problems which we shall have to face in Italy in the immediate future. It should be remembered that the writer's impressions are all from "liberated", that is, Southern Italy, and a very different note may be struck when the Northern Italians are free, and able to raise a voice again in things Italian. There is such a marked difference in the tone, the spirit, the courage, and hopefulness of the northerners from that of the central and southern Italians, and a few of the adjectives our friend uses to describe the folk he is amongst are little likely ever to be

applicable to the people we know so well farther north. That is why our hopes and prayers go out unceasingly for the liberation of Northern Italy, as we pray God, in His mercy, to save them from the terrible and wholesale devastation that their "ally" so revengefully wrought in the south. Here is our friend's letter:—"One of the problems which is going to face the United Nations when the fighting is finished is the resuscitation and reorganisation of Italy. Little did Mussolini and his Fascist followers realise, when they dragged Italy into the war, what a terrible price she was to pay. At that time much of Italy's life blood had already been drained away in two wars, the Abyssinian War and the Spanish War, and her people were already wearied of the slaughter.

But the prospects of an almost bloodless victory proved too much for the overwhelming ambitions of this petty Caesar. This bloodless victory did not materialise, and the cost of defeat, to Italy, has been enormous. Her towns and villages, with few exceptions, have been either totally or partially destroyed, her railways pulled up, her bridges demolished, her roads ruined, her fields and vineyards fought over; from south to north the hand of war has passed, leaving nothing but desolation behind.

"But this is not the only price Italy has paid, for Italy has lost her soul. The people are dispirited, they have no hope in the future, no ambition, no faith. A listless, hopeless, helplessness runs through the land. The Italian people will have to produce great courage and energy if ever they are to pull themselves out of this slough of despond in which they now find themselves, and, without the help of the United Nations, they are facing a hopeless task, and the country will be left open to all the lawless elements within her. If the United Nations are true to the ideals for which they are fighting—then we must help those who cannot help themselves, and give back hope and faith to those who have lost it . . . Italy has lost faith in herself. . . . Apart from moral obligation to help her regain her faith, for that is one of the ideals of freedom for which we are fighting, Italy demands our help because she is now spending her blood in the common cause."

From amongst many letters we received on leaving France two sentences often recur to my mind, written by friends who were gratefully acknowledging the help Mr. Pullen's ministry had been to them: "He kept the flickering flame of my faith alight," wrote one, after the vicissitudes of the terrible German camp at Besançon; "He helped me to find my soul again," wrote another, in a touching note expressing her deep debt of gratitude.

And that is why we so ardently long to see the work of the Spezia Mission in full swing again. We have such a glorious Gospel to proclaim, such a message of hope for the despairing, such a source of strength and power to point out to the despondent and downcast. We want to tell them again of "The Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort," to lead them to the fountain of all solace and joy, even Jesus Christ Himself, who was sent "to preach good tidings . . . to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives," to Him, the true and only Giver of joy and happiness, and peace, to Him, our Lord and Saviour.

M. K. COATES.

WHO IS CARRYING ON IN ITALY ?

WHEN it became inevitable that we, the British workers, were to leave Italy, and that at a few hours' notice, God laid it on our hearts that the best arrangements possible should be made that, above all things, His work should uninterruptedly go on. It might be that the full rhythm and happy discipline of our various activities would have to be slackened. We foresaw possibilities, of the very gravest character, of peril for our orphan children if they were not evacuated. The war would call away many of the young people associated with our various branches. And, in other directions which could be surmised, and which were foreseen, the days were likely to be critical, gravely critical.

But God helping us we decided that the work *must* go on. The Gospel preaching, the care of human souls, the comfort of those likely to be plunged into sorrow and bereavement at whatever cost had to be our care at all the various stations. We foresaw that, if the worst came to the worst, some of our people, some of our fellow workers might even lose their homes and, in material things, their all. (As later indeed our own home has been wrecked.) Some provision in the terribly brief space of time which was conceded to us had to be made that such should have assurance of the Father's love, ay, and of our own loyal faithfulness.

Miss Huber, the faithful fellow worker at the head of the Girls' Orphanage, was not an Italian, so she had to go. And she went, her heart full of a great longing to get back. We have, just as we write this, had word from her from Switzerland, which tells of her hunger for her Italian bairnies to whom she so desires to return.

Our leading men of Italian birth, and, therefore likely to be allowed to remain in the country, the men upon whom it was evidently the will of God that we should rely, if, as we so ardently desired, the work, through all, should go on uninterruptedly, were good men. They were of varied types and abilities. Of some more could be expected than of others. Some would rise to an occasion, and face the strain of a great crisis better than others. But they were the men God had given us. We had more confidence in some than in others. All we felt were "true men." They loved the Lord Jesus. We believed they loved the work,

of the Mission. But the testing was going to be as a trial by fire.

They were four.

The Pastor of the Church at Casa Alberto, Bruno Saccomani, son of one of our own Spezia Mission pastors, himself a pastor of long service and experience. Bruno had been a good man, and had done good work with us. Was he strong enough to stand the strain? La Spezia could not but be a storm centre, for it is one immense fortification, surrounded by fortresses, full of barracks with a huge arsenal.

But Bruno Saccomani comes of a good stock. He is a faithful preacher of the Gospel and has done with true devotion to his Lord very good service in the ranks of the Mission which God has honoured and blessed.

Ippolito Martini, once an Augustinian friar, "Fra Ippolito" had so often said how much he owed to our training and help. Faithful and true he was, but timid and easily depressed. He might not excel in the pulpit, but we had much evidence of his gracious pastoral care among the flock we had entrusted to his charge. Of good, high character, one had sufficient grounds for hoping that, in the company of stronger men, he would stand the test.

Riccardo Werner had been longest with us of all these Italian colleagues. Entirely true and loyal, he had for his record very fine service as *direttore didattico* (headmaster) in all the great day and Sunday School work of the Mission. Not a pastor, no great preacher (though he could, and did frequently, "occupy" one of our pulpits, and that "to edification") he was a good Christian business man, to be well trusted in financial matters. And to have such a man at hand at such a time was reassuring indeed.

And we have left to be named last of this quarternion, Raffaele La Greca.

We built great hopes upon him in that grave moment when the beloved Mission, which to us was dearer than our life, and to which, for so very many years, we had given our best for its development, and superintendence, and blessing, was, by sad compulsion, to be left by us, because of the dread urgency of war. As "Father Raphael" this man had done remarkable service in the Roman Catholic Church. He is an exceptionally able man. He can preach, not only in his beautiful Italian but also in exquisite Latin. A man of wide culture, he had had a powerful and lucrative position under the Pope. This is not the place to tell his remarkable story. God led him out of darkness into His marvellous light, and made the writer to be a great blessing to him spiritually,

indeed he would gladly lay down his very life for his "dear director" at any time. For very many years now we have held him a right hand man. He lost his only son, a child of whom he was passionately fond, and on whom he was building great hopes for Christian service in the Mission in the coming days. The bereavement shook his reason. But the great Comforter brought him through chastened, sweetened, more deeply spiritual, truer than ever to his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

An excellent preacher and Bible teacher, he has long been the superintendent of the Mission's Tuscan fields. His wife, a true helpmate to him in the things of God, and a devoted mother, with his two clever daughters, eager students full of promise, and true Christian girls, are exceptionally fine types of an Italian Protestant family.

We felt, in our hour of need, we could not do better than entrust to these four men the guidance of the affairs of the Mission during our absence, making Raffaele La Greca general superintendent for the time being.

"If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."

That was the promise. We held on to that. And we believe that our confidence in our God was justified. And we believe, too, the news that, along these lines, the work has gone on uninterrupted, and the blessing of God, amid fiery trials and despite the gravest perils and difficulty.

"Uninterruptedly and in the blessing of God"—that will fill the hearts of all well wishers of the Mission with thankfulness and joy.

Surely those who had fallen out of the ranks of our helpers at home for a while will, in enthusiasm and faith, march on now with us again!

P.

* * *

WHILE THE BRITISH WORKERS of the Mission have been barred by wartime conditions from their Italian field they have eagerly seized every possible opportunity for carrying the Gospel to the Italian prisoners in this Country. And we are thankful that such opportunities have been many and have been greatly blessed.

REAL NEWS OF THE MISSION FIELD

FROM ACTUALLY "OCCUPIED" ITALIAN TERRITORY BEFORE THE LIBERATION

IT HAS BEEN extremely difficult to get any information through, under war conditions, from our Italian field. But it has not been impossible.

Between two countries at war with each other all communication is blocked except the very unsatisfactory so-called Red Cross letters. These are limited to 25 words, which must give *no* information except that which is personal and domestic. Information of places, persons, happenings in the Mission, and of missionary doings and affairs is completely excluded.

But between Italy dominated by the Germans and France dominated, too, by the Germans, though correspondence was difficult, slow, most uncertain of arrival at any destination, and censored with extraordinary rigour, some letters did get through. And by these channels, and by others "underground," we have come into possession of information of our work and workers, during these years of sorrow and strain, which we believe will be of the deepest, and indeed of thrilling and absorbing, interest, to the friends of the Spezia Mission for All Italy.

Certain facts about some of the communications from which we wish to quote will, quite apart from the communications themselves, enhance that interest.

For instance, before the Italian sender could despatch his letter, he had to take it to the town hall of his town or city, and get it stamped, and sealed, and countersigned by the mayor or his representative. Now it needed a great deal of courage to do that. Hate against England had for long been sedulously, and constantly, worked up by fierce, cruel, and insistent propaganda. He who dared actually to own having communication with the British outside Italy was a marked man, and might very seriously suffer for his action, as some of our people have indeed done. Courage, and faith, and a great love, were needed on the part of those who tried to get through, during these recent years, any communication at all to the general director, or to Miss Coates while they were exiles in France.

Then, as we have said, the censorship was extraordinarily rigorous. Some letters reaching us bore the official indications of having passed through the hands of no less than twelve or fourteen censor authorities, who had, all separately, scrutinised them. Hate, suspicion, peril, barred the way systematically, and with Fascist and Nazi thoroughness, to all real intercourse.

The most important of these letters (which, against so many odds and in face sometimes of very grave perils have reached us) are those which the acting Italian superintendent has succeeded in getting through to the man who, in his deep affection and his Italian enthusiasm, he styles in all his epistles "my most illustrious and most well-beloved signor Pullen."

Let us quote some of them :

"I cannot express to you the great, the immense, joy your letter just received has brought me. Our families and our churches have prayed so much for you, and the Lord, as ever, has answered our supplications.

When your letter was read yesterday to the congregation there was a veritable explosion of joy, and many voices were raised in thanksgiving to our God.

Let the strong conviction rest firm and secure in your heart of my faithfulness to my task, my devotion to the Mission, my affection for yourself.

May Jesus, who has guided us hitherto, guide us to the end. In the day when we shall see each other again exultation of joy and high rejoicing shall fill our hearts. God is graciously granting to our work to-day His evident blessings. Notwithstanding these difficult times the membership of the churches of our Mission is growing in numbers, and there is real progress in the Spiritual life of their members. For this let praise and glory be given to the Lord alone."

A good time elapsed before another letter got through. It came, a long time on its journey, taking many months, when normally 48 hours would have sufficed. It is from the same writer reaching the general director in Paris. Here are extracts.

"Your letter from France has been very long on its journey. Our hearts have been filled with great gladness hearing you are well. You know the great esteem and the immense love we have for you.

On getting your letter I sent out separate copies of it to the individual pastors and other leaders of the Mission.

You ask news of my wife and my two daughters. They are in good health. The girls are assiduous in their studies and are winning honours in the higher schools. I am so happy that they all three are deeply interested in, and work hard for, the progress and blessing of Sunday School and Church.

I am quite sure that it will be a great consolation to you to know that both in number and in vigour and intensity of spiritual life our congregations are growing. And notwithstanding the extreme difficulty of life here the brethren are making very real and indeed great sacrifices that the work of God shall not be blocked or hindered."

Six months passed ere another letter got through from Italy, though we believe others were despatched by La Greca. After warm and touching expressions of devotion and of joy at hearing from us, and assurances of fervent prayer that "the precious life of the beloved director" might be guarded, he writes:

"Let us go forward, ever forward, we who love our Italy, to bring her to Him who is the Beautiful, the True, the Good! This is our supreme aim and prayer. Do not let your heart be in anxiety for us here. The fields are whitening. God is working, and though the leader of the workers for the harvest, to our sorrow, is not here with us, the fields give good promise.

I met our other colleagues two months ago, and had a season of prayer and counsel with them. And I have just returned from an important visit made with one of them to Rome on the business of the Mission. I may not write details.

Your last letter has been read in our churches and centres. It is not possible to write you the names of all the many who wish to be named as sending you loyal messages of Christian love."

In another letter he tells of "the affection, the gratitude, and the veneration of all for their beloved director," and reports good congregations and of a deepening of the steady spiritual life of our people. He tells of the good success of the elder daughter in her studies. "Mary has the highest marks of any of the teachers who presented themselves for examination, though the youngest of them all. She has taken her diploma with honours."

She herself writes in a letter which is of much interest considering the circumstances of the young writer, and the extraordinary difficulty of the life of an eager, clever Italian girl living amid the fiery and dangerous enthusiasms of young Fascists of her own age. Let us quote a few sentences from Mary La Greca's letter.

"I am thankful God has helped me. I have my diploma. My longing, as you know, is to go on to the university and to take my degree in Literature and Philosophy. But you will understand that that scheme is impossible. I must help my father, for these are times of extraordinary difficulty for us all. So, to help in this season of grave trial, I have taken a situation, to be able to pay back something of all that, so lovingly, has been done for me. I am only 17. Perhaps my dream may yet be realised.

I know that you will be glad to know that God is helping me. I am living for Him, and seek to lose no opportunity to give my testimony for Christ, and to seek to lead others to know and love my Saviour.

In my little spare time I am doing all I can to help my father in his pastoral work, and in so many duties—I have learned to play the harmonium for our own church.

My sister is now superintendent of our Sunday School, and carries out her work with zeal and ability.

When shall we see you again? That will be the most beautiful day of our lives."

We think that letter of Mary La Greca is one of the finest we have ever received. She is "only seventeen," has her diploma, and is full of a noble ambition to forge ahead with her studies which, with her exceptional abilities, promise well. She is a very loyal young Christian. Some years back the writer had the joy of baptising her, and receiving her as a member of Christ's Church. She is in a town completely controlled by the Germans and the fanatical and unscrupulous Italian Fascists. Under all those conditions her loyalty to her father, to her Church, to the Mission, to the general director, and, above all, to her Lord, is an inspiration to us all. And it is surely a powerful call to the friends and supporters of the Spezia Mission for Italy to generously help the work which by God's blessing is training young Italy thus.

P.

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WINNING THROUGH

JUNE, 1940, and I was engaged in deputation work in Kent. I remember so clearly sitting writing at a window in a typically English village, looking out upon a peaceful scene of picturesque fields with rabbits frolicking in the grass, completely ignorant of the mighty problems and dangers which we mortals were facing—and the news came through of Italy's declaration

of war against Britain. Scores of difficulties and problems for the future of the work of the Mission flashed into my mind. I need not go into the details of these mixed thoughts and feelings; but one of the first things I felt I had to do was to get back to my office as soon as possible to prepare for certain possible events—not least of which was the expected arrival of our General Director and other workers.

Upon arrival home, my joy was great to find awaiting me a cablegram from Mr. Pullen saying that he was leaving Italy with Miss Coates and Mr. Ingle. My joy, of course, was in the assurance I felt I had had of their safe departure. But days



Mr. Richard T. Amos.

of waiting for their arrival went into weeks, and weeks into months, and months into years. This however, is a story which has been told elsewhere. Truly they had left Italy safely, but had been trapped by the invading German armies marching across France, and were about to begin a great trial of faith—and they *Won Through*.

To me also there was opening up a period of real test and trial, with a corresponding challenge, which by the Grace of God I accepted—in His strength I am *Winning Through*. My main task as decided by our Council was to hold the work of the Mission together here in the British Isles. That is to say to en-

deavour to sustain sufficient interest in the Mission to enable us to “hold on” through the war years, during part of which time Italy was an “enemy” country! This was indeed a challenging commission, for friends of the work varied greatly in their attitude, not only to the Mission but to Italy: some would subscribe again, after the war; some would give, but less frequently; some would never give again! Others have kept up their normal gifts in the belief that after the war Italy would more than ever before need the Spezia Mission.

Deputation work greatly decreased, and this not only because of mixed feelings about Italy, but because of those terrible air

raids, when night and day the sirens were screeching their warning. Deputation work, always a difficult task, now became immeasurably more difficult. The car had to be "laid up," and to arrive in a strange district with heavy cases in a black-out was an eerie experience, and to proceed on a country bus to an out-of-the-way village into a blacker black-out was a nightmare. Many times I have stumbled up a winding pathway, to try to find a door and to grope for a knocker, just to ask someone to tell me the way—which they willingly did, by pointing back into that inky blackness—"See, that is the way!"

Then many of you will remember the various circulars and pamphlets I sent out, exhorting you to help us to *Win Through*. My mind goes back to the many times when I wrote saying that God was blessing our efforts. To encourage your faith and support I sent out the messages received from our General Director, in which he so magnificently showed himself undaunted. His faith was an example to us all, and encouraged me constantly to emphasize that I believed he would *Win Through* to lead us on in the future work of the Spezia Mission. God in a wonderful way has answered our faith and prayers and honoured our humble efforts. Then in the midst of many trials, Mrs. Amos—always such a willing and able helper to me in my work—was taken seriously ill, and from time to time since then—I regret to say to the present time of going to press—has been laid aside in sickness. These and many other struggles not mentioned meant real anxiety, but the mist is clearing, and through all the testing we are *Winning Through* victoriously to a brighter day—a day of greater freedom and therefore greater opportunity to fulfil God's commission to us—to proclaim the Gospel message to needy millions Beyond Alpine Snows.

R. T. AMOS.

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Our dear colleague, Mr. R. T. Amos has practised what he preaches. He had to keep up the interest of friends and sympathisers, of subscribers and donors while able to get but very little fresh news for them wherewith to do it. He had a difficult task, and relying upon the help of his God he has won through. The general director feels sure that all who have any part in the affairs of the Mission, whether on the home or the foreign field, and all the friends of the Mission will wish to express to him their warm appreciation.

P.

PAST AND PRESENT AND FUTURE

IT IS now five months (Oct., 1944) since Mr. Pullen, Miss Coates and I returned to England from France after an eventful four years and a half spent under Nazi occupation, following our departure from Italy in the dark days of 1940. They have been a happy five months for me. They have meant



Mr. Wilfred G. Ingle.

reunion with loved ones after a separation of nearly five years. They have meant renewing acquaintance with my own country after an unbroken absence of twenty-five years. Last, but far from least, they have meant meeting for the first time a large number of good friends of the Spezia Mission. It has been my privilege to address meetings in various parts of Great Britain, from the badly blitzed London suburb where I am living to as far afield as Aberdeen, and everywhere I have met them, these friends and supporters of our work in Italy. One of them laid claim to a faithful interest in our Mission for over seventy years. Others were hearing about it for the first time and expressed a keen desire to know

more than it had been possible to tell in the course of a single meeting. I was specially glad to tell the story to the children and young people, whose interest, as a new chapter in our Mission's history is about to begin, we are so keen to arouse. War conditions have made things hard for everybody, but the brotherly kindness and hospitality met with on every hand have been most inspiring.

I am looking forward to accompanying Mr. Pullen and Miss Coates back to Italy as soon as the way opens. Widespread ruin in cities and towns will meet our eyes; lack of transport, crippled

communications and short supplies of even the bare necessities of life will make our task of building up and carrying forward the work a hard one. The privations, humiliations and horrors of the past five years have brought bitterness and disillusionment to many hearts. Familiar faces will be missing. Even as I write news reaches me of the death on the battlefield of two promising members of our young men's association at La Spezia. The desperate plight of many thousands of Italy's children, as a direct outcome of the war, weighs heavily on our hearts.

This is the dark side of the picture; we thank God that there is also a bright side to it. During our exile and internment in France, Mr. Pullen, Miss Coates, and I had the joy of receiving occasional news from the pastors and some of the members of our Spezia Mission churches. Amidst difficulty and danger the preaching of God's Word has gone on faithfully, and we are assured that the churches have been built up and strengthened through tribulation. In spite of the fact that we were "enemies," and that their letters were censored, these friends openly expressed their affection and esteem for us, and told us they were looking forward to our return in happier days. It is our confident hope that those days are rapidly approaching. As representatives of many hundreds of friends of the Italians, we are eager to show to those we were forced to leave five years ago the reality of our love for them in the hour of their great need, and our readiness to hold out a helping hand in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. "A great door and effectual is opened up unto us" to continue our blessed task of preaching and teaching our Saviour's glorious Gospel: that is how we look upon our coming opportunity. The "many adversaries" only make us throw our weight more fully upon God, and look more expectantly to Him to supply the strength and means to carry out the task He has given us.

WILFRED G. INGLE.

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Mr. Wilfred G. Ingle left Italy with the directors. He did excellent service for God while held under German rule in France, at first with the Salvation Army workers in Paris, and, after his arrest, in the Internment Camp at St. Denis. With the former he had difficult, often uninteresting, often very fatiguing, but always important work to do. And he did it faithfully and well, cheerfully facing his task, and winning warm commendation from those under whom he laboured.

In the St. Denis Camp he made his influence tell for Christ. In that camp of men were a goodly number of Christians. These

worked well for God, none doing their part with a finer devotion, or a greater spiritual efficiency, in an extremely difficult environment, than our beloved colleague Wilfred Ingle. He frequently preached the Gospel among the imprisoned Britishers, and, in so many other ways, did his utmost for the help and blessing of those about him. We have had from Christian men, and from those who most emphatically have no right to that name, some fine testimony to the work he did and to the life he lived under most testing conditions. We thank God for his influence at St. Denis.

We are glad to have this article from his pen.

P.

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CAMPS—

ITALIAN AND BRITISH

IT IS difficult for one, who has the name of Italy engraven on his heart, and is, for a while, exiled from the land where he has lived to win the people to Christ, not to long to be of help to the people of his adopted land when they are exiles here in England.

It is not easy to get into an Italian Prisoners of War Camp in this land. Red tape and, it must be said, Rome, block the way.

"You need a very special permit. Who are you?"

"If you are a Protestant what do you want? All these men are Roman Catholics. At least 99 per cent. of them, and, in most camps, every man has registered as a "Catholic." And the priests strongly object . . ."

Prayer, tact, patience, perseverance, and the love of God are a mighty combination.

After very considerable difficulty at one after another of the barriers which at various places blocked our way we have got right inside some of the camps. But when coldness and refusal had, by God's grace, been changed into courtesy and cordiality we realised that we were in a most interesting environment. The camp was divided into two great sections. There were those who now are with the Allies in spirit and in sympathy. They ask nothing better than to be sent back to Italy to throw in their lot, heart and soul, with the British and Americans on the battlefield, and they chafe at being prisoners here. Many of them were compelled by stern military law to fight against us and would have been promptly shot if they had refused to do so. They are

thankful, though prisoners, to be free now of that odious task. Others, who were Fascists, have had time to think things out, and, with sincere conviction, have now thrown in all their sympathies with their conquerors.

The other section has not so committed itself. They are not called the "Fascist section." But that is just the magnanimous courtesy of the British conqueror perhaps. They are spoken of as those who have *not* yet committed themselves.

We could not see in the matters of food or dormitories, or hospital care, or indeed in any direction, that any difference was made in the treatment of the two sections. The men themselves spoke warmly of the way they were treated—both sections spoke of strict discipline, the necessity of prompt obedience to orders, but of kindness, fairness, and thoughtful consideration on the part of their captors.

We spoke of some of the reports which have appeared in certain newspapers of Italian misconduct on the part of some prisoners. Those in charge here gave the highest testimony to the excellent character and conduct of all those under their charge. Which we need hardly say was a great satisfaction to us.

We asked and obtained permission to talk freely with the men. It was not in any case possible to have meetings or a meeting with them at some places, though it was at others. It was not in any case wise to, nor had we any desire to, bring up with them the questions of Roman Catholicism or Protestantism. Whoever and whatever any man may be, British or Italian, he needs Jesus Christ, the personal Saviour, and whether he might be British or Italian, Catholic or Protestant or Atheist, and in whatever language we spoke, we wanted to tell him of the one blessed, all-sufficient Saviour, and win him for Him.

In some places we neither had, nor sought, with the imprisoned men, any formal meetings. But group after group, knot after knot, we got hold of these men. We talked to them of the towns and villages from which they came, and which in most cases, of course, we knew. We chatted sympathetically with them of wives and sweethearts, sons and daughters, grown up, and little children, in the dear land "beyond the Alps." Not a few of them knew well, or knew of, Casa Alberto and "Pullen of Spezia." Soon with fixed eyes and eager attention they were listening to

"—the old old story
Of Jesus and His love."

In a hospital we obtained the high privilege of a personal, separate, word with every man—at the bedside with those confined to bed, and at some retired spots with the rest. Sympathy, the

love of Christ, a little fervent prayer, a message from the heart, a warm wring of the hand and perhaps a tear brushed shamefacedly from the eye . . .

And what shall the harvest be?

We should need far more space than we have to spare to tell the whole story, or other like stories. But these men far from their own homes, held captive (as doubtless they well deserve) in a, to them, strange land by those of whose speech they understand but a very few words, what such a visit means to them only the Day will reveal.

At one vast British camp we have just had by special invitation a great meeting of officers and troops of both sexes—who all came voluntarily. It was a splendid and unforgettable opportunity.

In another town we were able to get the Italians to a large service advertised for Britishers. But they came eagerly and we spoke throughout the meeting alternately in English and Italian. God's power was mightily present.

P.

* * *

THE REAL ITALY

WITH WHICH WE HAVE TO DEAL

TWO SIGNIFICANT pieces of information, which will have important bearings upon our missionary work in Italy, were given to the world through the public press on the 26th and 27th of February of this year (1945).

Mr. Harold Macmillan, President of the Allied Commission, made known that important concessions were from the 25th February made to the Italian Government of unfettered authority over its own external relations, and the spheres of its internal affairs hitherto controlled by the Allied Commission.

Mr. Macmillan informed the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Bonomi, that we knew that the Italians had been dragged into the war by a cruel dictatorship, against their true interests and long standing traditions. He made it publicly known that "the Italian Army had re-entered the combat line on our side"—and officially declared that "since the armistice the most valuable help has been given by all Italian forces to the common war effort."

This amply confirms what we have always insisted on—that the heart of Italy is loyal to England and, more than that, holds a deep-rooted love for us and our people. Indeed, there is no

country on the Continent of Europe which has for us the warm regard which Italy, freed from the baleful and cruel influence of the latest phases of Fascism, is prepared in all sincerity to manifest.

Unarmed, impotent to resist, the great mass of the Italian nation found itself in a terrible position when Fascism, at first so full of promise of national uplifting helpfulness, ultimately degenerated into a strong, unscrupulous and cruel tyranny, thoroughly disciplined and armed to the teeth.

We felt that the great declaration which Mr. Harold Macmillan has been authorised to make will, from the Spezia Mission's point of view, be of the greatest helpfulness to us in carrying on, and intensifying our own activities. Sheer necessity has compelled a slackening, though, thank God, not a cessation, of the work in Italy, of our Mission under war conditions. The state of things indicated by this declaration, is likely, now it has been publicly made, to greatly and rapidly improve, and be increasingly favourable for the carrying on of the work so dear to our hearts of winning Italy for the Lord Jesus Christ.

The second piece of information to which we refer, as having been given to the world at the end of February, is very eloquent in the strength of its confirmation of the feelings, and intense convictions, of the new Italy now rising out of the ashes of the old.

The same day on which Mr. Harold Macmillan, as spokesman for the Allied Commission, made his declaration, the Italian Embassy, officially re-established in London, made an official announcement by which Italy, now definitely ranges herself with the Allied nations, and so with England. The cruelty of the German occupation of Italy, still, as we write, holding so much of the Italy we love in an iron and iniquitous grip, has largely inspired this step. There are sentences in the announcement which make terrible reading.

"There have been many cases of civilians tortured, or murdered, by the Germans, solely because they remained loyal to their country. In Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetia, up to a few months ago, 1,625 men, 385 women and more than 50 children were killed, and 4,550 men were deported to Germany. In retaliation for resistance, villages were burned after the population had been machine-gunned."

That, we say, is terrible reading, and, from our own personal knowledge, we can state that it is a calm understatement. The full facts cannot be printed for public reading.

But the conduct of our own British people towards Italy at this time is stern, just and resolute, but, at the same time, so

singularly helpful, and generous, and magnanimous. In the face of the shameful cruelties of the enemy, with whom Fascism and its leaders are allied, it has bound Italy—ruined, suffering, humiliated, misled, bitterly repentant—to us with bonds of steel, and will link her to us in deepest gratitude.

Shall not we, of the Spezia Mission for All Italy, use to the full the wonderful opportunity which lies before us?

Will not our friends generously enable us to go forward?
P.

* * *

“**T**HEN with a rush the intolerable craving
Shivers through me like a trumpet call—
O to save these, to perish in their saving
Die for their life, be offered for the all.”

OF ONE THING we workers of the Spezia Mission for All Italy are resolutely determined—Council and Committee, and other workers on the home field, as well as those of us who have the high privilege of a place in the forefront of the Mission's service for God on the Italian field itself.

We are truly one in heart that in the power and enabling of the Living God, the work shall go on.

Our prayer, through all these war years with their hardships and exile and manifold trials and perils, has been that God would bring our Mission through all the stern testings of the war, out into a large place of richer blessing, and larger and wider usefulness, than it has ever known before in all its long history. And we are convinced He will do that. May He fit and endue the workers for their task. May He make us holier, deepen our consecration, keep us true to His Word, increase the strength of our passion for the salvation and eternal blessing of this great people.

We believe He will send the means which will be needed—large means, of necessity, they must be—for the reorganisation of the work and for the resumption of those of our activities which the war has blocked, and for the maintenance and, greatly needed development, of others, for the steady continuance of which we are grateful to our Lord and to our faithful and courageous Italian colleagues.

Italy is a very great field. Even apart from Sicily it is 830 miles long, and covers 114,268 square miles, thickly populated by some 45,000,000 people. The overwhelming majority of this mass of people, though in name Roman Catholic, are entirely without

any real heart religion, any knowledge of Jesus Christ as the one Saviour, any acquaintance whatever with the pure Word of God. Those who hold the Truth, the Protestant community, even if we generously include in the figures those utterly unconverted, who, for reasons of association or heredity, may be counted in, are a very small minority indeed of that 45,000,000. If missionary work has for its aim and object the winning of the people to accept Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour, to see them won by the Gospel through the power of the Holy Ghost to real conversion, to the acceptance of His abundant Salvation, then we say unhesitatingly there is no field in the world which makes to us a more pathetic or a more urgent call.

* * *

AN IMPERATIVE CALL

MAY we lay before our readers our present needs?

We feel very sure that we shall have their sympathetic interest, and we believe that God will lay it upon their hearts to supply that need as God enables them. Some will give generously for His work in Italy as a thank offering that despite all the sorrow and anxiety which the war has brought to them here at home, our own dear land has been spared the heartbreaking misery and agony which have rent and crushed Italy—that Italy in which our faithful Italian workers have steadily carried on the Lord's work with splendid courage and a fine faith right through.

When, as we tell elsewhere in this issue of "Beyond Alpine Snows," the directors of the Mission were compelled, at a few hours' notice, to leave the field, very little indeed was in the coffers in Italy to meet the needs of those they would be compelled to leave behind to carry on the work of God. It has not been deemed wise to keep much money in Italy. And we feared that, if the crash of an Italian declaration of war should come, it might be very long ere we should be able to send supplies out there.

Both fears were amply realized—war was declared as soon as the authorities had got us across the frontier into France. The passage of money to our workers became at once impossible.

What could be done to leave provision for the minimum of the imperative needs of at least a bare maintenance for the Italian Mission workers and their families?

What the two directors did they are more than ever convinced was done under the guidance and by the enabling of God, and they are equally convinced that the great company of the friends and supporters of the Spezia Mission for All Italy, when they are in possession of the facts, will generously enable them to meet the calls and claims which are involved.

Very gladly and willingly they personally sacrificed *everything*—realised all that could possibly be realised, and put *all* into the charge of a Swiss bank, with which the Mission has dealt for very many years, the principal of which is a man of the highest integrity. Instructions were given to him to pay over month by month a sum the general director fixed to the Italian Committee of superintendence left in charge. These would make—on lines of sufficiency but of the strictest economy—the necessary payments. The scheme was to cover three years. One could not foresee the length of the war. The greatest effort then possible could not make larger provision. And it is more than five years since Italy came into the war.

The workers and their families will have lived on the extremely modest provision we left for them, as long as that provision lasted. And since —— ? They have lived on the guarantee of the general directors that the minimum expenses should be met.

That is how matters stand as to the sustaining of the Mission's valuable work during the period of the enforced absence of the British superintendents of the Mission, that is, since the middle of June, 1940. *That guarantee must be honoured.*

Then the moment we can get back to the field we shall be faced with very considerable outlay in connection with the necessary reorganisation of the Mission's activities, the giving of new and vigorous impulse to what has, with no little difficulty, under extremely hard conditions, been faithfully carried on all the time, uninterruptedly. The resumption of most important work, which it has been absolutely necessary to hold back till our return, will have to be undertaken without delay.

And there are sure to be new claims of great urgency, new and splendid opportunities of which we must be in a position to take advantage.

We make an appeal for Six Thousand Pounds as a special fund to meet the need which we, on these two great lines, thus lay before the friends of the Mission.

Let the giving for this

£6,000 REORGANISATION FUND

be generous and prompt.

We shall be grateful for the smallest gift. The largest will be welcome indeed. The giving to this Fund should not be allowed to hurt the Mission's General Fund, the need of which will still be great.

Send to the TREASURER, Mr. Thomas Priestman, Ruskin Chambers, Scale Lane, Hull; or to the GENERAL DIRECTOR, Rev. H. H. Pullen; or to the HOME AND DEPUTATION SECRETARY, Mr. R. T. Amos, addressing either of the latter at 6 Woodfield Way, London, N.11. Say whether the money is for the GENERAL FUND (the steady maintenance of the work) or the REORGANISATION FUND (the great special need).

P.

A STRENGTHENING OF THE RANKS

WE ARE VERY PLEASED to report the strengthening of the General Council of the Spezia Mission for All Italy by the addition to its members of Mr. A. John Bullock, of Colchester, the Rev. Kenneth R. Hooker, of St. Matthew's, Fulham, and Mr. C. S. Faulkner Hole, of Guildford, who have accepted our invitation to "come over and help us" on the Council. Mr. Bullock's father was, for many years, a good friend. His uncle, Mr. Parker, was the Hon. Secretary of the Mission till his death. Mr. Parker's widow, since her girlhood, has been our Hon. Secretary for Colchester, and will now, we are happy to say, have the assistance of the wife of Mr. A. J. Bullock.

The Rev. K. R. Hooker is in a very honorable line of loyal friends and helpers. His grandparents, the late Mr. Reader Harris, K.C., and Mrs. Reader Harris, and his father the late Mr. Hooker, were all for a very long time a comfort and a strength to the general director in his work. And we rejoice to have in his mother, Mrs. Howard Hooker, a valued member of the Council.

Mr. C. S. F. Hole is the son-in-law of a very loyal friend of the Mission, who stood by us with generous support and with counsel at the building of our Boys' Orphanage. Mr. Hole and his gracious wife are well known for their fine Christian character and their deep sympathy with the work God has entrusted to our care.

P.

WAR SERVICE

IN CAMP AND CITY UNDER GERMAN RULE

THE PAGES of this exceptionally important issue of "Beyond Alpine Snows" are so full of matter relating to the work of the Spezia Mission for All Italy, that is, of our own work among the Italian people, that little can be said of 52 months lived in France, spent by the directors and Mr. Ingle.

A pamphlet dealing with this period has been published, and any readers who have not seen it, or, having received it, desire more copies, will, please, make application to Mr. R. T. Amos.

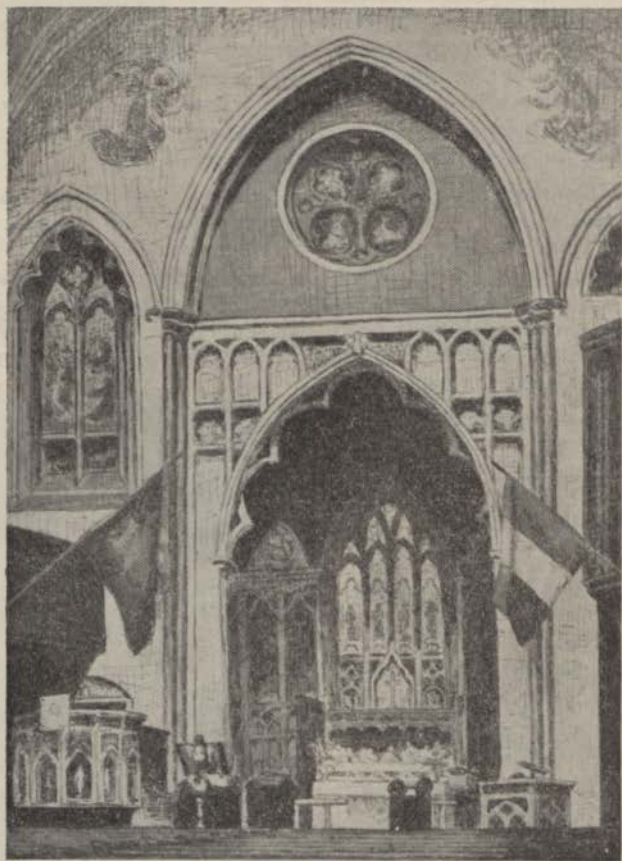
In briefest summary the main facts of those months of exile and imprisonment are given below.

The directors and Mr. W. G. Ingle left Italy on the 9th June, 1940, and were blocked and trapped by the Germans in Paris on their way to England.

On the invitation of the Rev. A. Cotter, acting Chaplain, at the time, at the Church of the British Embassy in France, Mr. Pullen, as an honorary worker, took his first public engagement there on the 21st June, having already started, on getting to Paris, a small daily evening service of worship at the Anglo-American Y.W.C.A., which very graciously gave the little company hospitality for a while. On October 17th, Mr. Cotter was arrested, and sent to St. Denis Internment Camp, just outside Paris, to which Mr. Ingle was sent later. Then the Church warmly invited Mr. Pullen to carry on, and take all the services and hon. pastoral charge. This he did till himself arrested, with Miss Coates, on 5th December. Both were taken to Besançon Camp, where, under atrocious conditions, they did their utmost for the vast community crowded in there.

On December 8th the British Committee enthusiastically invited Mr. Pullen to act as Chaplain General. Services, meetings, etc., were organised, and carried on, by him with Miss Coates' indefatigable help. He was the only Protestant pastor or leader, till the Rev. Caradoc Jones, coming later to the camp, became his loyal and faithful assistant. From the first, in his own great dormitory, Mr. Pullen held a daily service of Bible reading and prayer for all who would come.

April 3rd, 1941, saw both Mr. Pullen and Miss Coates, nearing a breakdown under the stress of work, sent by the German doctors into Besançon town itself (in a "prison van"), to hospital. Here the opportunities were so great that they could not be good "patients," but at once asked and obtained permission to hold



Interior of British Embassy Church, Paris.

regular services for the sick patients, and visited those who could not attend at their bedsides.

On May 9, both were sent to Paris under strict parole, where amid stern regulations, constant peril from American and British bombing, and food conditions approaching famine, God gave them a very great task in looking after the whole of the British popula-

tion in this vast city. As the only English Protestant minister there Mr. Pullen had enough to do. Apart from spiritual ministration, he and Miss Coates had to face the fact that food was terribly scarce, and sold at famine prices. Practically all the British on parole in Paris were old or sick.

With much prayer for guidance and enabling for the great undertaking, these two set themselves to finding supplies of first quality, nourishing food, and of carefully and systematically and regularly distributing this to all who needed it. With the help of a committee of voluntary workers whom they invited to help them, they had the joy of distributing, without any charge, tons of food to the needy Britishers in every part of Paris.

On September 10th, 1944, amid the joy and thankfulness of the British people in Paris, Mr. Pullen was able to reopen the Embassy Church, closed since his arrest on 5th December, 1940.

On the 8th October, 1944, by the courtesy and kindness of the British authorities, with His Excellency the British Ambassador, Mr. Duff Cooper, at their head, Mr. Pullen was able to return to England in an Army plane, bringing his two colleagues with him.

For the fuller story see "WAR SERVICE IN CAMP AND CITY", for which send stamp to Mr. Amos.

P.

STOP PRESS !

AS WE GO TO PRESS the great news comes of the complete liberation of Italy from German occupation. This has filled us with profound thankfulness to Almighty God and with high hopes for the future.

A few hours after the Wirelèss gave us these tidings we got, without any delay, into touch with "the powers that be" about our return to Italy. And we can assure our friends that we are eagerly counting the days—aye the hours—which still separate us from our loved fields of labour, where we are so much needed.

The conditions of things in Italy with which the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles (who is so warmly disposed toward our general director), Field-Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, and the Foreign Office, have to deal is difficult and delicate, and we must have a little patience. Let our friends be assured that delay will not be on our part, and remember that the work *is still going on*, and that—therefore—we beg them to send in at once and generously their help.

P.

WILL YOU RESPOND ?

□ □ □

YOU can help us in our great task—

1. By your prayers, private and public.
2. By your practical and regular support.
3. By taking a collecting box.
4. By forming a Spezia Mission working party.
5. By maintaining one of our orphans or Evangelists.
6. By inviting Mr. Amos to address a meeting at Church, Mission, Society, Sunday School or specially convened public gathering, etc.

Write to Mr. Amos to-day

□ □ □

FORM OF BEQUEST

TO THE SPEZIA MISSION FOR ALL ITALY
[INCORPORATED]

[N.B.—This form is not for signature, but indicates the words which should be inserted in any will or codicil by friends desiring to benefit the work.]

I give and bequeath unto "The Spezia Mission Incorporated" the sum of.....pounds, free of all duties ; to be paid with all convenient speed after my decease, and I declare that the Receipt of the General Director or the Treasurer for the time being of the said Mission, or other person properly authorised to give receipts, shall be a sufficient discharge of the said legacy, and effectually exonerate my Executor or Trustee seeing to the application thereof.

The Spezia Mission

THIS REMARKABLE MISSION FOUNDED SEVENTY
YEARS AGO IS DOING WONDERFUL THINGS TO-DAY

AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF ITALY

IN THE
SPECIAL ORPHANAGE WORK—SUNDAY
SCHOOLS, JUNIOR & SENIOR BRANCHES
OF ITS OWN Y.M.C.A.'S and Y.W.C.A.'S, etc.

ALL INTERESTED IN CHILDREN
SHOULD GENEROUSLY SUPPORT
THIS GREAT WORK.

SOME MAIN FEATURES OF OUR GENERAL MISSIONARY WORK—

- * Preaching the Gospel Far and Wide.
- * Pioneer Work in Cities and Villages and among the Mountains.
- * Vast Systematic Diffusion of the Holy Scriptures.
- * Publishing House for Italian Evangelical Literature.
- * Care for the Blind—Printing the Scriptures in Braille for them.
- * Care for the Long Term Prisoners, and for their Distressed Families.
- * Headquarters for Italy of the Scripture Gift Mission, The International Scripture Union and the Pocket Testament League.

General Director : H. H. PULLEN, La Spezia, Italy.
Home and Deputation Secretary : RICHARD T. AMOS,
6, Woodfield Way, London, N.11.

to either of whom all communications should be addressed.

WE4/7 12.10.215.
To: Gen Martin.
Chief of UNRRA Mission to Norway.

From: Welfare Division, E.R.O.

For the attention of Mr. H. Lund.

In response to informal suggestions from Welfare and other UNRRA personnel working in Displaced Persons Camps, Miss Abrahams, the Nutritionist Consultant attached to the Welfare Division at the European Regional Office, has prepared two memoranda, in consultation with Health Division Officers. Copies are attached.

"Relief Feeding" presents a few of the basic principles to be observed by persons supervising mass feeding operations and is indicated for the use of home economists, nutritionists and supervisory Welfare Officers on the area and zone levels. Accompanying the memorandum is a schedule which such Officers may wish to use in reviewing the feeding operations in the groups under their supervision.

"Calories" is the second memorandum and presents some of the practical considerations in estimating calorie values of different food items.

We should like to suggest that these two memoranda be tested by appropriate personnel in your Mission, preliminary to possible more extended use. If the tests demonstrate that this material is useful, we can make available to you copies for such distribution as you may require.

8th November, 1945.

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10/11

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

A4713

~~AX~~ - WE 4/17.

INDEXED

Mr. Conrad Van Hyning
UNRRA
11 Portland Place
London W-1, England

1 SEP 1945

Dear Mr. Van Hyning:

WE 4/17.

As requested in your cable of 11 August 1945 we are sending direct to the Mission to Norway, attention Harold Lund, pamphlets and other documents on Labour Management Production committees. A list of the material sent is attached.

You will note that the greater part of the material sent to Norway was obtained from the War Production Board. We communicated with both the Department of Labor, and the C.I.O. in an effort to obtain additional material but were told the War Production Board had produced the best material in this field.

We obtained a number of pamphlets and other printed documents relative to the development of Health and Nutrition programs in industrial plants from the Production and Management Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A small amount of this material is included in that sent to Norway, and a wider selection can be forwarded if the Norwegian Government is interested in having it. We have also obtained a list of U.S. Government publications on Industrial Hygiene, and we can procure material on this subject for Norway if Mr. Lund feels it would be useful. We mention the availability of material relative to Health and Nutrition and Industrial Hygiene because we are advised that Labour Management Production committees in the U.S. have been very much interested in these two subjects.

We hope the material we have sent to Norway will be helpful to the Government.

Sincerely yours,

Gay Shepperson
Gay Shepperson

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
WELFARE DIVISION

AIR MAIL

✓
Enclosure

*Miss
Abraham
to see.
return to
Miss Gaud
for indexing
RL*

MATERIAL ON LABOUR MANAGEMENT PRODUCTION COMMITTEES

- ✓ The Foreman's Guide to Labor Relations, Division of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 66, 1944.
- ✓ Fight Outback Jitters with Facts, Committee Standards Branch, War Production Drive Headquarters, War Production Board.
- ✓ Health, Labor and Management News, No. 14, August 19, 1944.
- ✓ Check Your Program, Labor and Management News, No. 7, May 27, 1944.
- ✓ Joint Safety Committees at Work, A Report of Union Participation, Division of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 61, August 15, 1943.
- ✓ L-M Suggestion Systems, Labor and Management News, No. 18, Committee of Standards Branch, War Production Drive Headquarters, War Production Board, February 10, 1945.
- ✓ Operating a Labor-Management Production Committee, Labor and Management News, No. 19, War Production Drive Headquarters, War Production Board, April 21, 1945.
- ✓ Organized Labor and Management, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, No. 5.
- ✓ Plant Efficiency, Ideas and Suggestions on Increasing Efficiency in Smaller Plants, Division of Information, War Production Board, Third Printing.
- ✓ Production Guide for Labor-Management Committees, Ways of Handling Production Problems, War Production Drive Headquarters, War Production Board.
- ✓ Safety, Suggestions for Improving it, Labor and Management News, No. 6, War Production Drive Headquarters, War Production Board, May 20, 1944.
- ✓ Wake Up, America! as debated by James B. Carey, Secretary, C.I.O., Whiting Williams, Consultant and Author, release week of August 3.
- ✓ War Winning Suggestions in the War Production Drive, War Production Drive H Headquarters, War Production Board, Informative Technical Bulletin, No. 5, August 1943.
- ✓ Suggested Articles of Operation of a Labor-Management Production Committee.
- ✓ Importance of Joint and Equal Representation in the Operation of Employee Suggestions Systems, War Production Drive Division, War Production Board.

✓ War Production Drive, Progress Report No. 2, War Production Board

✓ Good Food, A Wartime Necessity, Labor and Management News, Reprint No. 8, May 27, 1944.

✓ The Food and Nutrition of Industrial Workers in Wartime, First Report of the Committee on Nutrition in Industry, National Research Council, No. 110, April, 1942.

✓ Industrial Feeding Management, War Food Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, April 1945.

✓ The War-Time Nutrition Programs for Workers in the United States and Canada? by Robert S. Goodhart, M. D. and L. B. Pett, Ph.D., M. D., reprinted from the Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, Vol. XXIII, No. 2, April 1945.

✓ Industrial Feeding Facilities, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration.

WE 4/17

Des No 135.

OUT FILE

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

4/10.

Sep. 29th, 1945.

To: Head of UNRRA Mission to Norway

(For the attention of Welfare Liaison Officer)

From: Programmes Co-ordination Branch, Welfare Division, E.R.O.

POLISH CHILDREN'S BOOKLET

Enclosed is a copy of a booklet of Polish children's stories and poems. Quantities of this booklet are being supplied for appropriate Assembly Centres in Germany and Austria. The content of the booklet has been approved by the London representative of the new Polish Government.

You may wish to show the booklet to the appropriate Norwegian Ministry, with a view to the reproduction of copies for use in centres containing Polish children.

WE 14/17

Des 20112.

OUT FILE

To: Head of UNRRA Mission to Norway

(For the attention of Welfare Liaison Officer)

From: Programmes Co-ordination Branch, Welfare Division, E.R.O.

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22/9

We think that you will be interested in the attached document which describes the Polish Children's Camp at Pakiatua, New Zealand. It is thought that much of the material would be useful to Welfare Officers in the field.

A copy of Notes for the week ending Sep. 15th, No. 72, is also attached.

Sep. 21st, 1945.

WE 4/17 ✓

WE 80/9/6

WE 84/3

To: Mr. Berger

From: Margaret A. Valk.

OUT FILE

Subject: Norway: Material on Social Work.

Sometime ago (September 3rd), you asked Miss Aves if she thought it would be useful if the publications despatched by the Washington Office to Oslo were ^{made} available in the Library at the E.R.O. I have discussed this with Miss Aves who would be glad if you ^{could} approach Miss Shepperson to have the material made available here.

It would also be of interest to know if similar material has been made available from Washington to any of the other Country Missions?

Looking through the papers left by Miss Branscombe, I find that about a dozen of the publications in the Washington Norway list are on file here - I attach a list of what there is in Miss Aves' office for future reference.

19th September, 1945.

OUT FILE

17th September, 1945.

Des. No. 41.

Ref: WE 4/23/1

Copy for WE 4/17 ✓

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

To: Mr. John C.L. Andreasson
UNHRA, Stockholm.

- Des. No 104

From: E.R.O. Welfare Division,
Programmes Co-ordination Branch

Swedish-Norwegian Relief

We wish to thank you for your letter of 31st August in which you give an account of the "Liberty Gift for Norway" Campaign.

A copy of your letter has been dispatched to Mr. Harold Lund, Welfare Liaison Officer on the Norwegian Mission.

17th September, 1945.

Ref: WE 4/23/4

To: Mr. John C.L. Andersson,
UNRRA, Stockholm.

From: E.R.O. Welfare Division,
Programmes Co-ordination Branch

Training of German Refugees in Sweden

We have received your letter of 30th August and have been interested to hear of the training scheme for German refugees. Your letter is being circulated to those in the E.R.O. likely to be interested.

DESPATCHED BY

REGISTRY

FILE 100

Res: 20-103

17th September, 1945.

Ref: WE 4/17

To: The Head of UNRRA Mission to Norway
For the attention of Mr. Harold Lund

From: E.R.O. Welfare Division
Programmes Co-ordination Branch

Some time ago Mr. Lund requested that literature on Labour Management Production Committees should be supplied for the information of specialists in Norway. We have communicated with the Welfare Division in Washington who now inform us that they are sending forward a quantity of material on these topics. They state that a number of pamphlets have been obtained from the Production and Management Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and that a small selection of this material is being sent forward now. A wider selection can be sent if the Norwegian Government is interested in having it.

Informational material on Industrial Hygiene can also be procured if Mr. Lund feels it would be useful. Material on Health and Nutrition and Industrial Hygiene is included in so far as our Welfare Division in Washington is informed that Production Committees in the United States have been much interested in these two topics.

R. BERGER.

Copy to Mr. Lund Copenhagen.

Reference WE 4/17

WE 80/9/6
WEPI/3

To: Miss Aves

From: Mr. Berger

INDEXED

Some time ago Mr. Lund received a request from a group of Norwegian social workers that UNRRA should supply material on social work developments in Britain and America during the war years, in view of the fact that the Norwegian Welfare workers had been very much cut off from developments outside. You will be interested to see a list of publications, most of them emanating from the U.S. Children's Bureau, which have been despatched by the Washington office to Oslo. We shall be keeping a record here of these publications against future demands by Country Missions for similar material. It may be, however, that you would wish to have some of this material available in the Library at the E.R.O., in which case we could approach Miss Gay Shepperson and ask her to send copies across.

Sept. 3rd, 1945.

R. J. J.

x on file WE 4/17

Registry
No.

WE ~~4/17~~ 4/17

Draft.

Telegram.

To: UNRRA OSLO

Attention LUND

Initiating Officer:

R. BERGER

ENJOY

No.

47

Original
+ ~~John~~
Berger
3.9.45 C. Moore

R. Berger

Clarence H. Moore
for Mary L. Gibson

Despatched

M.

OU FILE

Washington state supply Welfare documents despatched
Oslo 20th August.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

1945

SEP 1945

WE/4/17

EN CLAIR.

ORIGINATOR: MR. R. BERGER.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM: U.N.R.R.A. LONDON. TO: U.N.R.R.A. OSLO.

No. 47

D. 1605 hours. 3rd September. 1945.

Attention: Lund.

Washington state supply Welfare documents despatched
Oslo 20th August.

IS

WE 4/17

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

OUT FILE

Sep. 3rd, 1945.

Miss Gay Shepperson,
Deputy Director, Welfare Division,
Washington.

Dear Miss Shepperson,

Very many thanks for your letter of August 20th, with which you enclose a list of the technical Welfare documents despatched to the Norwegian Mission. I am sure this literature will be of the greatest use to the Norwegian social workers. We are asking Mr. Lund to inform us of any additional material which he thinks would be of value.

Yours sincerely

R. BERGER

Acting Director,
Welfare Division, E.R.O.

OUT FILE

WE 80/9/6

WE 4/17/✓

Des. No. 75.

To: Head of UNRRA Mission to Norway

REGISTER
DESPATCHED BY

(For the attention of Mr. Harald Lund)

From: Programme Co-ordination Branch, Welfare Division, E.R.O.

We have already cabled you to the effect that a small supply of technical Welfare documents have been despatched to Oslo from the Washington office. A substantial part of this supply relates to Child Care services and services for handicapped children. In a covering letter, the Washington office offers to send forward additional material if we can inform them of the topics which the Norwegian social workers are particularly interested in. If, therefore, after receiving this first consignment, you will let us know of additional material which you think would be of value, we will arrange with Washington for its despatch.

Sep. 3rd, 1945.

OUT FILE

ORIGINATOR: R. BERGER.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

WE 4/7

WE 4/17

WE 6/1/7

/ EN CLAIR

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON) TO U.N.R.R.A. COPENHAGEN,

No. 7.

D. 7.30 p.m., 28th August, 1945.

Lund authorised to recruit Welfare Officers in Denmark.
Leaving London Tuesday for Oslo. Will leave Oslo for Copenhagen
Monday 3rd. Personnel forms being despatched E.R.O. to Copenhagen
today.

C.C.

WE 4/17

INDEXED

To: General Martin

From: Mr. Berger, Programmes Co-ordination Officer, Welfare Division

UNRRA MISSION TO NORWAY

I believe that Mr. Lund has already discussed with you his programme in the next few weeks. We have agreed with Mr. Lund that he should proceed as soon as possible (probably on Thursday of this week) to Oslo, where he will complete any Welfare matters needing immediate attention. He will then go on to Copenhagen on September 3rd, where he will begin the recruitment of Welfare Officers for the German and Austrian operations and for Greece. It is likely that this recruitment work will last for 6-8 weeks, but we have agreed that, as he is able, Mr. Lund will return to Norway to continue with any Welfare matters which need attention. I gather that this programme is one which is acceptable to you.

August 28th, 1945.

WE *4/17* *A4569*
UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

INDEXED

AUG 20 1945

Mr. Conrad Van Hyning, Director
Welfare Division, E. R. O., UNRRA
11-A Portland Place
London, W. 1.

Dear Mr. Van Hyning:

In response to the cabled request from E.R.O., we are forwarding direct to the Mission to Norway, Attention of Mr. Harold Lund, a small supply of technical welfare documents.

The material sent consists largely of publications of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, and of reprints of articles pertaining to child welfare which have appeared in leading welfare journals. A few documents issued by the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, and one or two publications obtained from other sources are included. A list of the material forwarded is enclosed.

We hope the documents we have forwarded will be useful to Mr. Lund. If you will let us know what additional material he believes would be helpful to him we shall endeavor to obtain it for him.

Sincerely yours,

Gay B. Shepperson
Gay B. Shepperson
Deputy Director
Welfare Division

AIR MAIL

✓ Attachment (1)

RECEIVED

27 AUG 1945

UNRRA. (REG.)

13 August 1945

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS SENT TO MR. LUND IN NORWAY

INDEXED

U.S. Children's Bureau Publications

- * Selected List of Publications of the Children's Bureau, October 1943
- Handbook for Recreation Leaders, Publication No. 231
- Standards & Recommendations for Hospital Care of Newborn Infants, Pub. No. 292
- Standards of Prenatal Care, Publication No. 153
- The Appraisal of the Newborn Infant, Pub. No. 242
- Home Play and Play Equipment for the Preschool Child, Pub. No. 238
- Recording Child-Welfare Services, Pub. No. 269
- The Child-Health Conference, Pub. No. 261
- The Law of Guardian and Ward with Special Reference to the Children of Veterans, Reprinted from Social Service Review, Vol. XVII, No. 3
- The Public Child Welfare Program in the District of Columbia, Pub. No. 240
- Child Welfare Work in Rural Communities, Reprint from The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science, November 1940
- Supervised Homemaker Service, A Method of Child Care, Pub. No. 296
- Standards for Day Care of Children of Working Mothers, Pub. No. 284
- The Selection and Training of Volunteers in Child Care, Pub. No. 299
- Juvenile Court Standards, Pub. No. 121
- Standards of Child Health, Education and Social Welfare, Pub. No. 287
- Goals for Children and Youth in the Transition from War to Peace,
Adopted by the Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime-March 1944
- The Meaning of State Supervision in the Social Protection of Children, Pub.#252
- Our Concern - Every Child, State and Community Planning for Wartime and Post-War Security of Children, Publication No. 303
- Adoption Procedure and the Community, Reproduced by Children's Bureau, with permission of Mental Hygiene, Vol. XXV, No. 2
- Placing the Child for Adoption, Mental Hygiene, Vol. XXVI, No. 2
- Problems of Illegitimacy as they concern the worker in the field of Adoption. Mental Hyging, Vol. XXV, No. 4
- Problems in Safeguarding Adoptions, Reprinted for Children's Bureau from The Journal of Pediatrics, Vol. 23, No. 3.
- Understanding Juvenile Delinquency, Pub. No. 300
- Controlling Juvenile Delinquency, Pub. No. 301
- Children in a Democracy, General Report Adopted by the White House Conference January 19, 1940, Washington, D.C.
- Building The Future - Next Steps Proposed by the National Commission on Children in Wartime, April 1945
- How Does Group Living in the Institution Prepare the Child for Outside Life? by Susanne Schulze, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve Univ.
- The Children's Institution in the Child Welfare Program, Reproduced by Children's Bureau, with permission of Public Welfare, Vol. 2, No. 8, August 1944
- Leisure Time Activities for Children & Youth, Reprinted from The Child, Dec. 1944
- A Typical Teen-Age Center under Community Auspices, Reprint from The Child, February 1944
- Teen-Age Recreation Programs, from report of Subcommittee on Teen-Age Programs by Dr. Friz Redl.
- Juvenile Courts, Detention, and Police, Reprint from The Child, Vol.9, pp.22-26

RECEIVED

27 AUG 1945

U.N.R.R.A.

Children's Bureau Publications (continued)

Preliminary Draft of Essentials of Adoption Law and Procedures, Dec. 1944
Some Parental Attitudes Toward Handicapped Children, by Ellen Whelan Coughlin
Case Work with Crippled Children, Reproduced from The Family, April 1939
Medical Social Needs of the Crippled by Georgia Ball, Reprint from Public Health Nursing, December 1940
Preparing the Crippled Child for His Future, by Mary Wysor Keefer
Clinic Service for Crippled Children, The Child, Vol. 4, Numbers 11 and 12
The Role of Medical-Social Service in the Public Health Program, Reprint from The Child, February 1945 (Vol. 9, pp. 127-130)
Facts About Crippled Children, Pub. 293
Care of Crippled Children under Social Security Program by Dr. Betty Huse
State Services for Crippled Children Under the Provisions of the SSA by A.L. Van Horn, M.D.
Maintaining State Services for Crippled Children During the Present Emergency A.L. Van Horn, M.D.
Organizing a Health Program in a Rural School, Reprint from The Child, August 1943
Mental Hygiene in the Child-Health Conference, by Dr. Martha W. MacDonald
The Health of the Young Child in Group Care, by Dr. Barbara Hewell
Hospital and Home Care of Premature Infants: A Plan for Coordination, Folder 33
Incubators for Premature Infants
Suspect-Nurseries, Reprinted from The Modern Hospital, January 1945
Standard Plans for Nurseries for Newborn, Reprinted from The Hospitals, April '42
Rehabilitating the Hard-of-Hearing Child, Reprint from The Child, Oct. 1944
Services to Unmarried Mothers-Reproduced from The Florence Crittenton Bulletin, Vol. XIX, No. 3, August 1944
Birth out of Wedlock, May 1945
Children Born out of Wedlock to Married Women, by Freda Ring Lyman
Factors Affecting the Decision of the Unmarried Mother To Give up or Keep her Child, by Mrs. Abigail Bosworth
Shall I Keep My Baby?, by Maud Morlock
Problems Associated with Birth Out of Wedlock, July 1943
Unmarried Mothers in Wartime by Maud Morlock
Meeting The Challenge of Today's Needs in Working with Unmarried Mothers, Through the Use of the Institution by Ethel Verry, June 1943
Responsibility of the Hospital to the Unmarried Mother and her Child, by Marian E. Russell, August 1938 Issue of Hospitals
Report of the White House Conference as it Relates to the Delinquency Field by Alice Scott Nutt, Reprint from The Child - Vol. 5, No. 7
Following Up the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, Reprint from The Child, Vol. 5, No. 7
White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, Reprint from The Child-Vol. 4, Number 9
Guardianship and the State by Mary Stanton, American Public Welfare Assn.
Child Welfare by Katharine F. Lenroot
Development of Local Resources to Meet Existing Child Welfare Needs by M. Arnold

Miscellaneous Publications

- Some Problems Involved in Selecting & Rearing Adopted Children, Bulletin of The Menninger Clinic, Vol. 5, Number 3
- Four Milestones of Progress, Homer Folks, Reprinted from The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Nov. 1940
- Emergency Welfare Services, UNRRA, December 1944
- Standards of Foster Care for Children in Institutions, Child Welfare League of America, Inc.
- Money Payments to Recipients of Old-Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to the Blind, Bureau of Public Assistance Circular No. 17 Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, March 1944
- Sheltered Care and Home Services for Public Assistance Recipients, Federal Security Agency, SSB, Bureau of Public Assistance Report No. 5
- Health Care for Children and Parents in the Aid to Dependent Children Program, Bureau Circular No. 10 (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Bd

WE 4/17

INDEXED

To: M. Dallenbourg

From: Mr. Berger, P.C.O., Welfare Division

NON-NORWEGIAN DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORWAY

Attached is a memorandum from Mr. Lund on the subject of broadcasting programmes from D.P. Centres in Norway which we discussed yesterday. Clearly the proposal has much in its favour in helping to establish bonds between displaced persons awaiting repatriation and their relatives and friends in their homelands.

To be effective, the broadcasts from Norway would have to be relayed from stations at Hamburg, Luxembourg, etc., and it would be necessary to give publicity in the home country and in D.P. centres in Germany to times of programmes, etc.

Perhaps you would kindly consider the matter and discuss it with Miss Gibbons if necessary. We shall await your reply before taking any further action.

August 17th, 1945.

WE 4/17/1
COUNCIL OF BRITISH SOCIETIES
FOR RELIEF ABROAD

Chairman: Sir WILLIAM GOODE, K.B.E.

Deputy Chairman: Viscountess FALMOUTH

Hon. Treasurer: MARTIN D. V. HOLT

Secretary: W. D. HOGARTH, O.B.E.

Assistant Secretary: Lady IRIS CAPELL

75 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

Telephone: ABBEY 2761-2

INDEXED

August 7th, 1945.

Dear Sir Michael,

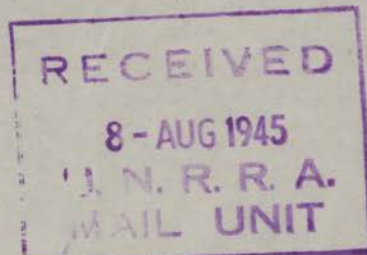
Thank you for your letter of August 3rd about CBSRA and Norway. None of our Societies, so far as I know, is planning anything considerable for Norway at present. Certain Societies, e.g. Salvation Army, Scouts, Guides, are interested in Norway because they have sister-organisations there; and they would probably wish to respond to any call for help from these sister organisations. So far as I know, no urgent calls have been received yet.

Apart from this, CBSRA Societies would take no action to start work in Norway unless either the Norwegian Government or UNRRA or both asked them to do something. We have always been given to understand that the Norwegians were quite able to fend for themselves in personnel, and would only want supplies from abroad.

Yours sincerely,

W. Hogarth

Sir Michael Creagh K.B.E.,
UNRRA E.R.O.,
11 Portland Place W.1.



COUNCIL OF BRITISH SOCIETIES
FOR BETTER AIRPORTS

THE SECRETARY, COUNCIL OF BRITISH SOCIETIES
FOR BETTER AIRPORTS, 10, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

21.10.1931

London, 21st Oct, 1931.

Dear Sir,

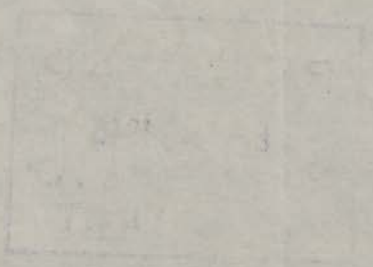
I thank you for your letter of 18th inst. in regard to the proposed new airport at Heathrow. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at present. The Council is at present considering the various proposals for the new airport, and I am sure that you will understand the necessity for this. I am sure that the Council will be able to give you a definite answer in the near future.

I am sure that the Council will be able to give you a definite answer in the near future. I am sure that the Council will be able to give you a definite answer in the near future. I am sure that the Council will be able to give you a definite answer in the near future.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. G. G.

W. G. G. G.
11, Bedford Square, W.C.1.



Registry
No.

W.E 4/17

R 1145
D 1150 7/8
Despatched M.

Draft.

W.V.

WE 4/17

Telegram.

To: WELFARE DIVISION
WASHINGTON

ENJOY

No.

2678

Initiating Officer:

R. Berger

Conrad Van Hyning

17 AUG 1945

TO UNRRA WASHINGTON

No.

FOR WELFARE

DIVISION

OUT FILE

Lund Norway requests small supply
welfare journals and technical books.
Lund has been asked for further
details. Meanwhile would you despatch
direct any material of obvious use.

Andrew Topping

WE DIVISION + Topping
Van Hyning

LER

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

ORIGINATOR: R. BERGER.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

W.E.
/ EN CLAIR /

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON)

No. 2678.

D. 11.50 a.m., 7th August, 1945.

Lund Norway requests small supply welfare journals and technical books. Lund has been asked for further details. Meanwhile would you despatch direct any material of obvious use.

C.C.

OUT FILE

Des. No. 24

WE 6/4/47
WE 4/17
AC 7/1

REGISTRY
DESPATCHED BY

To: Head of UNRRA Mission to Norway
(For the attention of Mr. Harold Lund)
From: Mr. Berger, Programmes Co-ordination Branch, Welfare Division,
E.R.O.

WELFARE PUBLICATIONS

We are drawing together a list of social work text books, journals and other literature, and we are hoping to get Budget authority here in order that we may send you a small supply. In the meantime, perhaps you would be good enough to let us know whether there are any special aspects of the welfare services on which literature is particularly required. For instance, the Greek Mission has recently been asking for informational material on rehabilitation and resettlement services and we have been able to furnish them with a number of British publications on the subject. Two of these, the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons and "A Statement of the Problems of Mobilisation and Reconversion in the United States" are being sent to you within the next few days.

DENMARK

Dr. Norborg in June visited Denmark to make an exploratory survey of conditions there. As a result, it is likely that Denmark will be applying for UNRRA membership at the Council Session. The attached copy of the digest of Dr. Norborg's report gives very briefly the high lights of his survey. We are again discussing here the question of Danish recruitment for Welfare Officers, and although it is not likely that additional welfare personnel will be required for the German or Austrian operations, it may be that we shall wish to provide personnel for Welfare Service to Allied Displaced Persons, of whom there are many thousands in Denmark. We will keep you informed on developments.

Aug. 3rd, 1945.

WE/6/1/17
WE /4/17✓

INDEXED

To: Mr. Hunt, Finance Division
From: Mr. Berger, Welfare Division

UNRRA Mission to Norway, Recruitment of Welfare Personnel

Mr. Lund, the Welfare Liaison Officer on the Norwegian Mission, was authorised before he left London to recruit Principal and Assistant Welfare Officers for the Displaced Persons Operation. In a letter of 24th June he raises a number of questions which have arisen in connection with this recruitment, among them being a matter which concerns your Division. Mr. Lund states:

"That portion of the salary which the appointee wishes to leave in Norway will be paid by the Mission Finance Officer in kroner to the local bank. Incidental expenses of recruitment, advances for travel and so forth will be paid in the same way from the Mission funds. It is understood that the Mission funds will be reimbursed in London to cover such expenses."

Perhaps you will be good enough to let me have the necessary information which will enable me to reply to Mr. Lund's question.

July 10th, 1945.

Reference WE.4/101
4/17 ✓

INDEXED

To: Mr. R.P. Abigail, Department of Operations
From: Sir George Reid, Director of Welfare Division

Directive for Welfare Liaison Officer,
Norway

Attached is a copy of the Directive
I am proposing to issue to the Welfare Liaison Officer on
the UNRRA Mission to Norway.

RB/MJB
5.6.45

Att.

U. N. R. R. A. MISSION TO NORWAY

Functions of the Welfare Liaison Officer

I. Survey

To ascertain and report on the conditions and immediate needs of the Norwegian people, through consultation with governmental and voluntary welfare agencies.

Note should be made particular of :

1. Feeding, clothing, and housing of homeless and internally displaced persons and others in acute need.
2. Welfare services for non-Norwegian displaced persons waiting repatriation.
3. Needs of children, expectant and nursing mothers, physically handicapped, youth, mentally ill, aged, and unemployed.
4. Functioning of public and voluntary welfare agencies and services.

II. Consultation and Advice

To confer with welfare agencies - governmental and voluntary - wherever this may seem feasible and desirable, in regard to :

1. Emergency welfare problems
2. Longer range planning of welfare services.

In relation to emergency problems, the Welfare Officer should serve as liaison between the welfare agencies and the Mission

He should participate, if this is acceptable to the government, in conferences or councils which are set up to co-ordinate information and resources for meeting emergency needs.

He should assist in translating welfare needs into terms of supplies which UNRRA might be able to procure or help to procure for purchase by the Norwegian Government.

In relation to longer range developments of welfare services, the Welfare Officer should assist where possible through consultation with the appropriate authorities. He should be able to refer Norwegian authorities to experts and sources of information on recent developments in the various aspects of welfare services.

III. Foreign Voluntary Agencies

To assist the government in further fostering and integrating the interest of foreign voluntary agencies in providing material aid or special services for Norway.

IV. Training, Recruitment and Supervision of Welfare Personnel

To assist through consultation in the development of facilities for training of welfare workers in Norway, and to organize recruitment of welfare workers for UNRRA work in Germany or elsewhere if this is approved by the Government.

Any UNRRA personnel loaned to the Norwegian Government for the operation emergency feeding columns will work under the general direction of the Welfare Officer, who will act, for this purpose, for the Head of Mission.

V. Lines of Responsibility

The Welfare Officer is directly responsible to the Chief of Mission. He will work closely with other members of the Mission in activities for which he is primarily responsible as well as in activities for which other members of the Mission are primarily responsible.

The Welfare Officer will submit periodical reports as required to the Chief of Mission with a view to their being forwarded through the Deputy Director General, Operations for the information of the Welfare Division of the E.R.O.

5th June, 1945.

Request

Copy ² WE. 4/101
4/171

To: Sir George Reid

INDEXED

From: Mr. R. Berger

Mission to Norway

Functions of Welfare Liaison Officer

Mr. Lund has, after consultation with me, prepared a directive for the Welfare Liaison Officer on the Norwegian Mission. A copy is attached. Will you please approve?

RB/LJB

26.5.45.

4/101
4/17.

U.N.R.R.A. MISSION TO NORWAY

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I. Survey

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The Welfare Officer is directly responsible to the Chief of Mission. He will work closely with other members of the Mission in activities for which

is primarily responsible as well as in activities for which other members of the Mission are primarily responsible.

The Welfare Officer will forward periodical reports as required and agreed to the Welfare Division of the E.R.O. through the Chief of Mission and the Deputy Director General, Operations.

26.5.45

464/17

25th May, 1945

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MISSION REPORTS TO E.R.O.
FROM COUNTRIES NOT REQUIRING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

France Luxembourg Norway
The Netherlands Belgium

I. A narrative report shall be submitted by the Chief of Mission monthly. For purposes of this directive the title "Chief of Mission" shall include the chief UNRRA officer on duty in any country not requiring financial assistance in which UNRRA has undertaken responsibility for the operation of any program, or for the guidance or assistance to a government or military authority for the operation of a program with UNRRA resources.

II. The report shall be a concise summary of the mission's operations and shall emphasise problems, developments and trends during the period covered and targets for the following period. All irrelevant material should be omitted. Specifically it shall include the following:

1. Summary of:

- (a) Relations with the Government of the country and/or military authorities and description of UNRRA responsibilities in the country.
- (b) Problems raised by instructions received.
- (c) Progress and problems of general significance reported to the Chief of Mission by members of the Mission staff.
- (d) Administrative problems of mission office, such as personnel, budget, office supplies, equipment, space, visitors, if such problems require action by the E.R.O.

2. Statement of action requested of the office to which the mission is responsible (list specifically).

3. Attachments (if these fall due in this period)

- (a) Statistical report in accordance with forthcoming instructions.
- (b) Financial report in accordance with forthcoming instructions.
- (c) Financial budget covering personal services and supplies.
- (d) Copies of reports submitted by staff members to Chief of Mission.
- (e) Minutes of conferences between the mission and outside authorities significant for determination of UNRRA policies and copies of important agreements with governmental or military authorities. Minutes of conferences internal to a mission are not required.

III. The summary report shall be prepared on thin paper, if possible, and five copies shall be despatched to the E.R.O. by the fastest available means of communication. Three copies of each attachment shall be submitted if possible.

Unc-837

IV. This periodic report is not intended to replace correspondence on specific issues or the submission of individual documents that may be necessary for day to day operations, but if the submission of such material becomes periodic the request for it will be integrated with and included in the prescribed statistical or narrative reports.

V. All previous requests for periodic reports from staff members of missions are hereby cancelled.

WE 4/17

Sir George Reid.

and floor.

10th May, 1945.

Brigadier T.T. Waddington, C.B.E., M.C.
Chief of the Norway Mission,
U.N.R.R.A.

INDEXED

Dear Brigadier Waddington,

This letter of authority is my formal notification to you that you have been appointed Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Norway. In this capacity you will be senior UNRRA official to Norway.

The objective of this Mission is to maintain liaison with the Norwegian Government in order to provide such assistance as may be requested by the Government, consistent with your instructions, for the relief of victims of war in Norway.

In carrying out the responsibilities of this Mission, you will be subject to the policies, resolutions and administrative regulations of UNRRA and to such agreements and understandings as may be reached from time to time, with the Norwegian Government and other authorities concerned. Subject to these, and as UNRRA's senior representative, you will have complete authority in Norway to carry out the objective above stated.

Your duties will include, but are not limited to, the following:-

1. Insofar as requested by the Norwegian Government and authorised by the Resolutions of the Council and subject to the instructions of the D.D.G. for Operations, to establish programmes, provide essential services, and discharge UNRRA responsibilities for supervising or conducting operations in the fields of relief and rehabilitation, health, welfare, displaced persons, and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation.
2. To maintain liaison with the appropriate civil authorities, governmental and intergovernmental agencies and military authorities in Norway (including the SHAEF Mission to the Norwegian Government) and to negotiate with any of these authorities such agreements as may, in your judgment, prove necessary. Such agreements must receive the prior approval of the Deputy Director General for Operations of the European Regional Office before they become effective.
3. To negotiate, conclude, and execute on behalf of the Administration all other contracts necessary for the prosecution of the Mission's activities in Norway.
4. To receive any supplies that the Administration may be able to furnish to the Norwegian Government, to arrange for their transport to the Government, to observe and report on their distribution and to direct the use of the supply resources of the Mission in such manner as will result in their most effective use.
5. To receive local currency made available to the Administration by the Government for its expenses in Norway.
6. Subject to the rules and regulations established by the Director of Finance in the European Regional Office, you are hereby authorised to open, operate and manage in the name of the Mission such accounts in banks or other credit institutions as you deem necessary.

Sincerely yours,

E.E. RHATIGAN
Deputy Director General,
Department of Operations.

WE 4/17.

Brigadier T.T. Waddington, C.B.E., M.C.
Chief of the Norway Mission,
U.N.R.R.A.

10th May, 1945.

Dear Brigadier Waddington,

As Chief of Mission to the Norwegian Government your duties will be:-

1. To determine the location of the headquarters of the Mission, and to establish and maintain such district offices as appear necessary for the efficient administration of the Mission.
2. To exercise control and supervision of the administration of the Mission, be responsible for all UNRRA operations in Norway and to co-ordinate the activities of all divisions and offices of the Mission in Norway.
3. To direct the activities of all UNRRA personnel in Norway and to determine their work assignments and headquarters.
4. To appoint personnel in the field, whether of Norwegian or non-Norwegian nationality and residence, within the budgetary limitations approved by headquarters, and, in the case of Norwegian subjects, after receiving the consent of the Norwegian Government. Such appointments of personnel shall require the approval of the ERO only when the annual salary amounts to the equivalent of £800 or more. All local personnel, whether appointed to specific budget lines or against a lump sum for local personnel, shall be paid in local currency, at compensation commensurate with the scale prevailing in the country.
5. To keep in touch with such foreign voluntary relief agencies as may be authorised to assist in the relief and rehabilitation of distressed people in the liberated areas.
6. To act as the sole channel of communication between all members of the Mission and UNRRA headquarters in London. Communications may be addressed to the DDC, or Divisional Director concerned, but, if so, they will be transmitted to you under flying seal in order to give you an opportunity to make such comments upon them as you consider desirable for the information of the DDC with whom you yourself will communicate.
7. To submit at regular intervals, of not less than a fortnight, comprehensive reports setting out progress achieved. All controversial matter should be excluded from these reports and anything requiring instructions from the ERO should be the subject of a separate reference. The reports should be in quadruplicate. Secret and confidential matter will not be included, but must form the subject of separate communications which must be marked 'secret' or 'confidential' as the case may be.
8. To impress on all members of the Mission that they must observe censorship and such security measures as may be prescribed.
9. To furnish such statistical reports as may from time to time be required.
10. To see that interviews with the Press are normally confined to yourself and the Public Relations Officer of the Mission.

/over

Brigadier T.F. Waddington, C.B.E., M.C.

(2)

11. To see that indiscriminate travelling on the part of members of the Mission is avoided.
12. To welcome visits from the outside officials who have definite assignments.
13. To undertake primary responsibility for the finances of the Mission and for the maintenance of records in accordance with the Manual "Accounting Procedure including General Instructions as to Budgets and Finance for a Resident Mission or Office".

You are authorised to receive and expend funds; open, operate and manage bank accounts; prepare budgets in accordance with the prescribed Procedural Instructions; within the limits of budget allotments and available funds incur indebtedness and obligate and expend the funds for the purpose of UNRRA operations in Norway; fix the rate of living and quarters allowance of UNRRA personnel working in Norway in accordance with the provisions of Washington Order No. 36 (revised); with the approval of ERO make arrangements with the Norwegian Government with regard to the Mission's requirements of local currency.

14. To supervise the proper use of the ten mobile Feeding Units loaned to the Norwegian Government by UNRRA.

Sincerely yours,

E.E. BLATIGAN
Deputy Director General
Department of Operations.

WEH/17.

C O P Y.

To: Brigadier P.H.Hansen, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., 52 Dick Place,
Edinburgh.

From: Brigadier T.T.Waddington.

Dated: 9th May, 1945.

U.N.R.R.A. MISSION TO NORWAY

This is to confirm our conversation of this morning when it was tentatively agreed between yourself, Mr. Ordning of the Norwegian Government and myself :

1. U.N.R.R.A. shall be represented in Norway as soon as possible.
2. The initial party of U.N.R.R.A. shall consist of Chief of Mission, 1 Supply Officer, 1 Displaced Persons Liaison Officer, 1 Secretary.
3. The balance of the full Mission, as shown on the attached list, shall be called forward when agreed upon between SHAEF, the Norwegian Government and U.N.R.R.A.
4. The probable time of arrival of the initial party is 3 weeks from now.
5. SHAEF will arrange (a) transport facilities to Norway, (b) accommodation in Norway, (c) rationing, (d) PX or NAAFI facilities, (e) personal and official correspondence, communications.

I shall be glad if you would confirm these points, and as you will presumably be in Norway yourself I will keep in touch with your representative, whom I believe to be Lt.-Col. Wagner.

Copies to: Mr. Rhatigan.
Mr. Myer Cohen.
Dr. Norberg.
Dr. Topping.
Sir Geo. Reid.
Mr. T.T.Scott.
Mr. Morhange.
Mr. O'Halloran

WE 4/19
INDEXED

TO : M. Morhange
Dr. Topping
Mr. Herbert
Mr. Scott
Mr. Calkin
Mr. Clasen
Sir George Reid

FROM : R.P. Abigail (Department of Operations)

SUBJECT : Directives for Liaison Officers.

Would you be good enough to let me have at your earliest convenience a copy of the general directive you would be issuing to an officer of your Department proceeding with or joining a Mission in the Field, vide my minute of the 20th March, 1945.

12th April, 1945.

C O P Y

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

(CODE U)

FROM UNRRA (LONDON) TO UNRRA (WASHINGTON)

NO. 552

21st March, 1945

Your 504

Letter sent to Belgian, Netherlands and Norwegian Governments. Luxembourg had already been approached on 16th February. But procedure of making offer first through Embassies at Washington and then via E.R.O. seems likely to cause confusion.

62 4/17
INDEXED

COPY

AC 17/11

20th March, 1945.

Your Excellency,

You will no doubt recall that on the 2nd June, 1944, I addressed to your Government a formal enquiry asking whether it desired to receive from U.N.R.R.A. assistance in dealing with certain problems, including the care and repatriation of displaced persons found in the liberated areas of your country.

Mr. Frihagen's reply of the 4th July stated that the Norwegian Government would be glad in principle to have assistance from U.N.R.R.A. in regard to health, welfare and displaced persons, insofar as it might not be able to deal with those problems itself, and on the understanding that any activities by U.N.R.R.A. would be subject to detailed agreements between the Norwegian Government and U.N.R.R.A.

Since this correspondence took place, discussions have taken place between the appropriate officials of the Administration and of the various Allied Governments concerned about the principles to be followed in the solution of this problem, but no arrangements have been concluded with your Government for specific assistance to be rendered by the Administration for displaced persons in Norway.

In the meantime, as the result of discussions with the French Provisional Government, and in view of the extent of the displaced persons problem in France, the Administration has formally offered to do everything in its power to assist the French Provisional Government in this respect.

You will appreciate that the Administration has no wish to intervene in responsibilities which have been, or will be, assumed by your Government unless your Government so desires. Nevertheless, the character and magnitude of the problem may be such as to cause your Government to desire to utilise U.N.R.R.A.'s services, and the Administration is ready, without prejudice to questions of principles, to give any assistance it can. Accordingly, this is to enquire whether your Government desires the assistance of U.N.R.R.A. in dealing with this problem, and, if so, what procedure it would wish followed. I should like to assure you of the readiness of U.N.R.R.A. to do everything within its power to assist your Government with supplies that require importation, and with such expert welfare, medical and other personnel as are needed or desired.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Signed: F. W. LEITH-ROSS.

His Excellency Mr. T. Lie.

WE 4/17

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

(CODE U)

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL)

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON)

No.552.

D.11.30 hours 21st March,1945.

Your 504

Letter sent to Belgian, Netherlands and Norwegian Governments.
Luxembourg had already been approached on the 16th February. But
procedure of making offer first through Embassies at Washington and
then via E.R.O. seems likely to cause confusion.

C 612

INDEXED WE 4/14 ✓

DP.

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL).

ACTION : Sir Frederick Leith-Ross

U.N.R.R.A. Washingtonto.....U.N.R.R.A. London.

No 504

Dated: 12th March, 1945.

Rec'd: 15th March, 1945.

ooo

1. Letter is being transmitted to Belgian, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norwegian representatives here, on lines of note to French regarding care of Displaced Persons of United Nations nationality or stateless.

2. After statement of proposal made to French, of which Director General has already notified these representatives, letter continues:

"You will appreciate that the Administration has no wish to intervene in responsibilities which have been, or will be, assumed by your Government unless your Government so desires. Nevertheless, the character and magnitude of the problem may be such as to cause your Government to desire to utilize UNRRA's services, and the Administration is ready, without prejudice to questions of principles, to give any assistance it can. Accordingly, this is to enquire whether your Government desires the assistance of UNRRA in dealing with this problem, and, if so, what procedure it would wish followed. I should like to assure you of the readiness of UNRRA to do everything within its power to assist your Government with supplies that require importation, and with such expert welfare, medical and other personnel as are needed or desired. I am informing the European Regional Office of the terms of this proposal for transmission to the appropriate Minister of your Government."

3. Please take steps necessary to implement last paragraph, and inform us.

WE 4/17

OUT FILE

January 23rd, 1945.

Dear Mr. Oekenes,

After the last meeting of the Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Welfare, you spoke to me on a matter regarding furnishing of supplies to Norway and referred to an interview which had taken place between Dr. Evang, Dr. Caspersen and Dr. Topping on the 223rd October last.

I now have a note from Dr. Topping regarding the matter discussed and I should be very glad to talk over the point you raised with me, if you could find it convenient to look in and see me at some time, or if you prefer it, I would, of course, gladly call on you.

If in the meantime you could let me have something in writing on the subject, I think it would make your interview more profitable.

Yours sincerely,

Director of Welfare,
European Regional Office.

H. J. Oekenes, Esq.,
Norwegian Ministry of Social Welfare,
Kingston House,
Princes Gate, S. W. 7.

Sir George Reid

The delegate for Norway who attended
the last two meetings of the Welfare

Sub-Committee is Mr. H. J. Oakesnes,

Norwegian Ministry of Social
Welfare,

Kensington House,

Princes Gate.

S.W.7.

Kensington 6311.

Emwellwood.

23.1.45.

Reference... WE 4/17.

TO: Sir George Reid.

FROM: Dr. Topping.

INDEXED

At the interview which I had with Dr. Evang and Dr. Caspersen on October 23rd plans for Norway were discussed, and particularly the question of sending in medical supplies. It was considered that Norway would be in a somewhat favoured position because it is able to transfer supplies from the U.K. to Norway in the smaller vessels of its own without relation to the over-all allocation of larger shipping for the longer runs. The matter was to be further explored. The concern was doubt of the availability of sufficient material at the beginning of the non-military period.

Dr. Johnstone will be very pleased to come and discuss with you the question of medical supplies which, as far as I am concerned, was the only matter under discussion on October 23rd.

Andrus Topping

12th January, 1945.

AGENDA

There will be a meeting in Mr. E. E. Rhatigan's office at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 9th December, 1944 for the purpose of reconciling component parts of recruitment plans.

- I. Immediate steps - E.R.O. and assignment of responsibility for action on:
 - (a) Submission of revised budget to Committee on Budget Control.
 - (b) Allocation of positions to U.S., U.K., and other member Governments, and absorption into revised budget of all personnel presently recruited and/or employed from the U.S. and U.K. for field work in Displaced Persons, Health, Welfare Divisions.
 - (c) Cablegram to Washington requesting certain numbers available personnel be sent over immediately, and subsequent schedule for sending Washington personnel.
- II. Relationship of contemplated program to Country Missions in connection with negotiations with member Governments
 - (a) Method of utilizing Chiefs of Missions
 - (b) Assignment of personnel officers to Country Missions
- III. Relationship of E.R.O. Division Directors to the program and to the Mission Chiefs
- IV. Relationship to E.R.O. Forward Office, and Utilization of Mr. Kettle, Chief Liaison Officer with SHAEF
- V. Method of controlling recruitment, and reporting on progress

To; Mr. T. T. Scott
Dr. A. Topping
Sir George Reid
Mr. Fletcher C. Kettle
Sir Hubert Young
Mr. O'Halloran
Mr. M. Cohen

Country: *How on - Norway*

WE 4/17

FROM UNRRA (LONDON) TO UNRRA (WASHINGTON)

No. 1176

27 November 1944

Status report concerning European Recruitment Schedules and allocations. Final decisions on other points will be reported promptly when reached.

1. Agreed upon following positions in minimum schedule:-

France	17
Belgium	13
Luxembourg	12
Holland	13
Czechoslovakia	16
Poland	16
Norway	16
Denmark	13

These represent highest proposed in ERO or Washington Schedules. In addition, medical personnel listed Dearing memorandum to Corson 13 November being included wither in appropriate country schedules or official European reserve.

2. Individuals converted in Washington to lines in country schedules still under consideration here.

3. Agreed upon allocation for secretaries as shown in 3rd November schedule, bro by Corson. Other proposed allocations for Washington under review and decision will be cabled promptly

4. Agreed upon principle that total cash available to any staff member in field mission will not exceed purchasing power available to Officials of the Government of the particular country. Differential will be paid into account of employee at home station.

5. Displaced Persons Recruitment Schedule for enemy country agreed upon at approximately 1200 positions, including Administrative positions and previously discussed 20 flying squads. Agreed Washington to recruit 500 to 600 but types of positions and rates of compensation now being worked out. Specific allocation for further recruitment will be cabled within the next several days.

FROM UNRRA (LONDON) TO UNRRA (WASHINGTON)

No. 1177

27 November 1944

Discussions here regarding allowances for field personnel indicate Administrative Order developed there somewhat unrealistic. Conditions in liberated areas re living costs and value of currency make simple application of U.S. Budget Bureau rates questionable at least during the first few months. Anticipate agreement will be reached here soon on different allowance system, providing for payment during intial period in the field of actual living expenses. Will cable plan when agree upon

copy to WLE4/17

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH ALLIED GOVERNMENTS AND WITH S.C.A.E.F. ABOUT
DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS

11

1. Allied Displaced Persons in Enemy Territory.

Telegram No. 721, from Washington instructed the European Regional Office to ask the Allied Governments for formal statements that they agreed that UNRRA should assist the military in the care and repatriation of their nationals and former settled residents displaced in enemy or co-enemy territory. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross addressed letters in this sense to the European Allied Governments on the 12th. October.

All the replies except that of Czechoslovakia have now been received. Certain Governments, particularly the Greek, Yugoslav and Netherlands, have made reservations about the readmission of former settled residents who are not nationals of their respective countries.

In view of the receipt of Washington telegram No. 821 which emphasises that the statement required from the Allied Governments does not permit them to the readmission of anyone to their countries, the Governments which have made reservations are being asked to withdraw them.

2. Friendly Enemy and Stateless Displaced Persons in Enemy Territory.

As the result of an enquiry from Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Brigadier Price-Williams in a letter of 2nd. October, has suggested that an addition should be made to the principal S.C.A.E.F./U.N.R.R.A. Agreement to cover friendly enemy and stateless displaced persons found in enemy or co-enemy territory (Resolution 57) after the Agreement has been approved by C.E.C. This has been reported by telegram to Washington.

3. Friendly Enemy and Stateless Displaced Persons in Liberated Territory.

Brigadier Price-Williams in the same letter stated that no addition to the Agreement would be required to cover friendly enemy and stateless displaced persons in liberated areas (Resolution 60) and suggested that we should take up direct with the Allied Governments concerned the question whether they wish to have such assistance. Letters to cover this point are being despatched.

SUMMARY OF CONTACTS WITH ALLIED GOVERNMENTS ABOUT U.N.R.R.A. MISSION

On 15th September, as the result of an exchange of telegrams with Washington, a letter was addressed to the French Provisional Government enquiring whether it would welcome a general representative of U.N.R.R.A. to be sent to France in addition to the technical liaison officers for health, welfare and displaced persons whose appointment was already agreed. The general representative would be expected to co-ordinate the work of the technical personnel, to discuss matters of general policy, and to act as a channel of communication with the Administration.

Later in the same month letters in the same sense were addressed to the Governments of Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway. The following is a summary of the replies received:-

1. The Luxembourg Government had already agreed to accept liaison officers for supply and industrial rehabilitation as well as for health, welfare and displaced persons. It has now agreed to accept a general representative as well.
2. The Belgian Government had already agreed to accept liaison officers for health, welfare and displaced persons. It has now agreed to liaison officers for supply, agricultural rehabilitation and industrial rehabilitation and to a general representative as well.
3. The Netherlands Government had already agreed to accept liaison officers for health, welfare and displaced persons. It has now agreed to accept a general representative "in case U.N.R.R.A. should operate on Netherlands territory in Europe", but has reserved its attitude to liaison officers for supply, agricultural rehabilitation and industrial rehabilitation pending further information on conditions in the Netherlands after liberation.
4. The Norwegian Government had already agreed to accept an U.N.R.R.A. Mission. It has now agreed that the Mission should consist of a Head of Mission and liaison officers for health, welfare and displaced persons, agricultural rehabilitation, industrial rehabilitation and supply.

No reply has yet been received from the French Provisional Government on the question of the appointment of a general U.N.R.R.A. representative in France. However another letter was addressed to the French Ambassador on the 18th October, asking him to confirm that the French Government would have no objection to the opening of an U.N.R.R.A. forward office in Paris to coordinate the U.N.R.R.A. liaison officers with S.H.A.R.P. and the liaison officers with the French Government Departments. This was followed by a further letter on 21st October amplifying the functions which the forward office in Paris would fulfil and expressing the hope that France would now be able to provide us more liberally than has been possible in the past with the names of French candidates suitable for service with U.N.R.R.A. No reply to these letters has yet been received.

Copy to WE4/17

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

(CODE R)

U.N.R.R.A (GENERAL)

FROM U.N.R.R.A LONDON TO U.N.R.R.A WASHINGTON

No 1030 Enjoy
3rd. November, 1944

D. 3.0 a.m. 4th November, 1944

() () () ()

IMPORTANT

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

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

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

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

5. When UNRRA comes to operation it would be useful if we could offer help to meet certain limited emergency needs, for example, clothing, shelter and welfare supplies generally for refugees and homeless persons without the delays involved in making advance arrangements for payment. Indeed it would be preferable if we could offer such supplies free, as suggested in Leith-Ross's letter to Jackson of 2nd. August last, within a limit of say \$ 10 million or \$ 20 million for any one country. Could we not undertake, as in the case of Italy, some marginal tasks for special sections of the population without requiring payment,

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

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

WE 4/17
3 November 1944

STATUS OF PLANNING FOR MISSIONS - NORWAY

1. Background Study.

First draft received at Headquarters from European Regional Office.

2. Program Planning.

The Norwegian Country Committee of the ERO met on 25 August 1944 and 8 September 1944 to discuss plans for Norway in anticipation of formal request for an UNRRA Mission by that Government.

Royal Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote the European Regional Office on 12 October 1944 that the Norwegian Government was prepared to receive a Mission. Mission was to include one representative of the Welfare Division.

3. Personnel Recruitment.

WE 4/17
Mr. Harold Lund of Washington has been asked to join the staff as Country Director of Welfare for Norway. Mr. Lund has not yet definitely accepted this position.

No further recruitment for Norway has been undertaken at this time other than persons already available from the European Reserve. (See separate recruitment schedule for European Reserve)

4. Present Status of Mission Plans.

Further planning awaits meeting to be called by the Northern and Western European Division of the Bureau of Areas at Headquarters.

See memo
from Jan. H.
to the Secretary
dated Nov. 11/44

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH ALLIED GOVERNMENTS ABOUT U.N.R.R.A. MISSIONS

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/forward/

Sir George Reid

copy in WE 4/17

INDEXED

A.47/17

COPY FOR INFORMATION
General Telegram Distribution

ROYAL NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND RECONSTRUCTION

Kingston House,
Princes Gate,
London, S.W.7.

31st October, 1944.
Jo.No.4621

Dear Sir Frederick,

I received your letter of the 12th inst. As I have already mentioned to you the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Social Welfare has established a separate office for refugees and displaced persons which will deal with those those questions which are mentioned in your letter.

Having consulted the said Ministry I am able to inform you that the Royal Norwegian Government agrees that during the period of military responsibility in enemy or ex-enemy territory, U.N.R.R.A. may at the request of the military authorities, co-operate with, assist or act as agent for those authorities in caring for and arranging the repatriation or return to their former homes in Norwegian territory of any displaced persons of Norwegian nationality or other former settled residents in Norwegian territory, who have been displaced therefrom as a result of the war. This caring for, repatriation or return during the period of military responsibility will be carried out in the conditions laid down by the military authorities and insofar as U.N.R.R.A.'s participation in this work is concerned in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the U.N.R.R.A. Council. Furthermore it is presumed that U.N.R.R.A. in these matters as far as Norway is concerned will consult and keep in contact with the said office for Refugees and Displaced Persons under the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Social Welfare.

Yours sincerely,

(sd.) ANDERS FRITHAGEN.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
11, Portland Place, W.1.

WE4/17

16th October 1944

To: Sir Hubert Young
From: Brigadier Waddington

On Saturday 14th October I presented Sir Frederick Leith-Ross' letter of 12th October to Mr. Frihagen of the Norwegian Government.

Mr. Frihagen read it, and said that he would request his Government to answer as soon as possible.

COPY

CO 4440 WE 417

CODE R

UNRRA (RESTRICTED)

FROM UNRRA LONDON TO UNRRA WASHINGTON

NO. 930 ENJOY

17th October 1944.

D. 7.55 p.m. 17th October 1944.

IMMEDIATE

Norwegian Foreign Minister has replied to our letter of 27th September that Norwegian Government would be glad to accept appointment of suggested mission, it being understood that task of mission will be as outlined in Frihagen's letter of 4th July. As regards facilities and immunities Norwegian Government is yet unable to take any decision but representatives will be granted facilities necessary for fulfillment of their task.

It has now become urgently necessary to form mission and appoint its chief who we strongly recommend should be Waddington. Grateful for immediate authority to do so.

Similar letters sent to:

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

His Excellency Monsieur R. Massigli
The French Provisional Government.

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

His Excellency Dr. J. Kwapinski
The Government of Poland.

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

His Excellency Mr. S. W. Kosanovich
The Royal Yugoslav Government.

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

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

COPY

FOR INFORMATION

Am 7/17

12th October, 1944.

Dear Mr. Frihagen,

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,
For the Director General

(sd.) F. W. LEITH-ROSS

Deputy Director General

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

General Distribution:

Mr. Adair
Mr. Cohen
Mr. O'Halloran

U.N.c.271

San George Road
COPY

Copy to NE 4/17
FOR INFORMATION

ROYAL NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

12th October, 1944.

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

(sd.) TRYGVE LIE

Dudley Ward, Esq.,

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

General Distribution

Mr. Adair
Mr. Cohen
Mr. O'Malloran

U.N.c.270

(Merits of the National Socialist economic system based not on gold but work).

Narrator: "The fallows of November, 1918, were transformed into fields pregnant with fertility. But our island foe would not have us prosper, and flung the firebrand of war into the Reich. Now we have become a front-line people.

A worker's voice says he was happy in the Third Reich until he was told he was reserved and could not volunteer for the front. "But then the greatest day of my life came when the Fuehrer visited the works and came right to my lathe. Then I realised that we all have become soldiers, each in our way, and that we are ennobled by the same duty. Comrades at the front - we shall finish the job!"

Narrator: For the 12th time we shall celebrate the day of the advent to power tomorrow. That 30th January, 1933, came to the Fuehrer's collaborators when no one any longer believed that the great work could ever be accomplished. The goal was close at hand, but nobody knew. The fulfilment of a road of struggle beset with sacrifices came like a dream. Thus it is today in the great struggle for the Reich. Faith must inspire us. Hold on, take courage into both hands - victory will be ours!

(Poem: "From community only can redemption come; Where one man walks his steps are lost, Where thousands go they step with mighty force, Therefore we have united in a sworn community, Accepting order, plan and discipline." Orchestral fantasia on "Deutschland ueber Alles".)

Copy to WE4/17

x Aug/17

27th September, 1944.

Dear Mr. Frihagen,

I enclose (in original) a letter addressed to Mr. Trygve Lie, and should be very grateful if you would pass this to him as soon as possible.

I also attach a copy of the letter for your information.

Yours Sincerely,

D. WARD

Acting Chairman of the
Administrative Council.

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

27th September, 1944.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to letters from the Minister for Supply and Reconstruction to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross dated the 4th July, 1944 (Ref. 2462) and to the Executive Secretary in August (Ref. Jo.No. 3501), stating that the Government of Norway would welcome arrangements by which U.N.R.R.A. was associated with the planning of relief and rehabilitation operations in Norway; that they would be prepared for U.N.R.R.A. to appoint liaison officers as soon as convenient with the appropriate organisations of the Government in order to follow developments; and that they would be glad, provided that the military authorities agreed, to have an U.N.R.R.A. mission accredited to them as soon as the country had been liberated.

2. In the course of a conversation with Mr. Frihagen on the 15th September Brigadier T.T. Waddington of the European Regional office of this Administration, understood that it would be agreeable to the Norwegian Government that an U.N.R.R.A. Mission should be appointed forthwith, and that this Mission should consist of a Head of Mission and a representative of each of the Divisions of Displaced Persons, Welfare, Health, and three representatives of the Department of Supply, including Agricultural Rehabilitation and Industrial Rehabilitation.

3. I have now formally to enquire whether the immediate appointment of such a mission would be acceptable to your Government. If so, I shall have the honour in due course to communicate, for Your Excellency's consideration, the names of the officers suggested for these posts. In this connexion the name of Dr. W. C. V. Brothwood has already been communicated informally to Dr. Casperson by the Acting Director of the Health Division by letter dated the 25th September, 1944, for consideration as Chief Medical Liaison Officer.

4. I presume that these U.N.R.R.A. representatives would be afforded the appropriate facilities and immunities as provided for in Resolutions 32, 34 and 36 of the Council of U.N.R.R.A. at its first Session at Atlantic City in November, 1943.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. Ward

Acting Chairman of the Administrative Council.

U.N.c. 206.

Norway Country Mission

WE 4/7

COPY

Governor Lehman, Washington to Sir W. Matthews, Cairo.

Dated 17th September 1944

Received 18th September, 1944

Clear

Reported to European Regional Office No. 629

Agree all points, one through five, your 456. This includes maintenance costs only insofar as present outstanding commitments are concerned. As to maintenance commitments beyond present, we expect to inform you following Montreal Conference.

Item 6. POLAND: desires UNHRA aid for Polish Nationals and residents found in enemy and other territory. CZECHOSLOVAKIA and Yugoslavia same for displaced Nationals only. UNHRA requested handle Netherlands Nationals in enemy territory and help when needed for Nationals and residents in other territory. Norway will plan with UNHRA, for repatriation of Nationals from Germany, Greece desires UNHRA aid for Nationals displaced outside Greece, for former residents subject to Greek examination. Russia will notify later regarding Russians displaced elsewhere, needs no aid in Soviet and Soviet controlled areas. UNHRA AID FOR HANDLING INTRUDED PRISONERS IS DESIRED BY POLAND, GREECE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA (INTRUDED ALLIES ONLY) Netherlands and Poland (when needed) MATERIAL AID IS REQUESTED BY FRANCE AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. PERSONNEL DESIRED BY FRANCE, not by Czechoslovakia and Norway. Poland, France Belgium Norway and Yugoslavia will welcome aid, details to be agreed later with UNHRA. We are not endeavouring to secure more definitive statements from Governments.

MVA/ESJ/10

WE4/17.
5 September, 1944

FROM: MR. M. V. AMBROS
M.V.

RE MISSION TO NORWAY

Brigadier Waddington (Rm. 536, 170A, Gt. Portland Street, Tel. Museum 6898 - Ext. 128) as Head of the Mission to Norway started with the Norwegian Government and with respective Divisions of U.N.R.R.A. discussions on various problems affecting Norway.

Before a Welfare member of the country mission is appointed it will be appreciated, however, if Brigadier Waddington will be informed about any Welfare work relating or affecting Norway; it will also be very desirable to invite him in to any meeting which might directly or indirectly affect Norway.

TO :

M. V. AMBROS

Mr. Marsh
✓ Miss Branscombe (E.C.III)
Mrs. Leith-Ross
Miss Bradford
Miss Wood (Sec. E.C.I.)
Miss Murdoch (Sec. E.C.II & IV)
Mrs. Wellwood (Sec. E.C.V)
Copy for Brigadier Waddington.

A47/17.

Colbyth

WE4/17

(9)

Reply of Monsieur Frihagen, Norwegian Minister of Supply and
Reconstruction and Representative on the Committee of the
Council for Europe

Kingston House,
Princes Gate,
London, S.W.7.

4th July, 1944.

Dear Sir Frederick,

In reply to your letter of the 2nd June, the Norwegian Government would be glad in principle to have assistance from U.N.R.R.A. in regard to health, welfare and displaced persons, insofar as it may not be able to deal with these problems itself, and on the understanding that any activities by U.N.R.R.A. would be subject to detailed agreements between the Norwegian Government and U.N.R.R.A.

So far as can be foreseen, the assistance that may be required would be as follows:

As regards health and welfare, the Norwegian Government would look to U.N.R.R.A. for assistance mainly in regard to supplies and hopes to have adequate personnel available from its own people.

As far as displaced persons are concerned, the Norwegian Government will try to make all necessary arrangements for the maintenance and repatriation of Norwegian nationals in Germany as part of the general plan for such repatriation. The Norwegian Government will, however, see to it that these arrangements are made in consultation and co-operation with U.N.R.R.A.

In regard to arranging repatriation of displaced persons of other nationalities who may be found in Norway, the Norwegian Government will also try to make the necessary arrangements. They would, however, for this purpose especially welcome the assistance of U.N.R.R.A. to the extent which such repatriation should not be taken care of by the Allied Military Authorities.

In order that U.N.R.R.A. may be in a position to assist within such limits as now are indicated, the Norwegian Government will welcome arrangements by which U.N.R.R.A. is associated with the planning of relief and rehabilitation operations in Norway, even during the military period. They do not think that any U.N.R.R.A. staff for executive work in Norway will be needed, but they would be prepared for U.N.R.R.A. to appoint liaison officers as soon as convenient with the appropriate organisations of the Norwegian Government in order to follow the developments, and they would be glad to have an U.N.R.R.A. Mission, corresponding to the said limited task, accredited to the Norwegian Government as soon as the country has been liberated.

Yours sincerely,

(sd.) ANDERS FRIHAGEN.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

447/17

INDEXED

Copy to Wk 4/17

similar letters

sent to:

Monsieur Neco
Dr. Varvaressos
Monsieur Lamping
Monsieur Kwapinski
Monsieur Grisogone
Monsieur Richard
Monsieur Rauzan
Monsieur D. pong
Monsieur Prihagen
Monsieur Illuschenko

Czechoslovak Government
Greek Government
Netherlands Government
Polish Government

Belgian Government
French Provisional Government
Luxembourg Government
Norwegian Government
U.S.S.R. Government

2 June 1944

As you are aware, Section 1, Resolution 1, of the First Session of the Council lays down that UNRRA shall operate in any area only after consultation with, and with the consent of the government or authority which exercises Administrative authority within that area.

In accordance with the above Resolution, the Director General will not be in a position to discuss plans with the military authorities regarding any activities of the Administration in any country, unless he receives a specific indication from the Allied Government concerned that it desires to have assistance from UNRRA as and when UNRRA is authorized by the military command to undertake activities.

Occasion for such assistance may arise in the near future in connection with the problems of health, welfare and displaced persons in Europe. Accordingly, the Administration would be glad to have as soon as possible an expression of view from each of the European member Governments on the following questions of principle:-

- (a) Is it the desire of your Government that UNRRA should co-operate in dealing with the problems of health and welfare which may arise in the liberated areas of its country?
- (b) Is it the desire of your Government that UNRRA should assist in the care and repatriation of displaced persons found in the liberated areas of its country?
- (c) Is it the desire of your Government that UNRRA should organize and carry forward, in co-operation with the Allied Military Authorities and Allied Governments concerned, the care and repatriation of displaced persons, nationals of its country or formerly resident therein, found in enemy territories or elsewhere?

The exact scope and nature of such assistance by the Administration during the period following Allied military control, will of course, be subject to detailed arrangements to be agreed in due course between the Government concerned and the Administration.

In the meantime, I should be grateful if I may be informed, at as early a date as possible, of the answer of your Government to the questions of principle raised in the third paragraph of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) F. W. Laith-Ross

WE 4/17

REPLIES OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS'
LETTER OF 2nd JUNE, 1944

On 2nd June, (in pursuance of Washington telegram No. 235) Sir Frederick Leith-Ross addressed identical letters to the representatives on the Committee of the Council for Europe of the European Allied Governments enquiring whether these Governments wished that UNRRA should, as and when authorised by the military command in each area:-

- (a) Co-operate in dealing with the problem of health and welfare that might arise in the liberated areas of their respective countries
- (b) Assist in the care and repatriation of displaced persons found in the liberated areas of their respective countries;
- (c) Organise and carry forward, in co-operation with the Allied Military Authorities and Allied Governments concerned, the care and repatriation of displaced persons, nationals of their respective countries or formerly resident therein, found in enemy territory or elsewhere.

The letter added that the exact scope and nature of such assistance by the Administration during the period following Allied military control would, of course, be subject to detailed arrangements to be agreed in the course between the Governments concerned and the Administration. (This is, of course, provided for in Resolution 1 of the Atlantic City Resolutions)

Attached are copies of this letter and of the replies received from the following Governments

Luxembourg	The Netherlands
Poland	Czechoslovakia
Yugoslavia	USSR
French Committee of National Liberation	Norway

Summary of Replies The following analysis of the replies excludes the USSR whose situation differs from that of the other member Governments

For health and welfare all the Governments want the assistance of UNRRA though the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Norway expect that the assistance required will be in supplies rather than personnel.

For displaced persons found in their own territory, all the Governments want the assistance of UNRRA, though the Netherlands and Czechoslovak Governments expect assistance to be needed with supplies rather than personnel. Further, the Czechoslovak Government assumes that the question does not apply to enemy nationals.

For displaced persons found in enemy territory or elsewhere Luxembourg, Poland and France want the assistance of UNRRA in dealing generally with their nationals or former residents, in co-operation with the Allied Military Authorities and Allied Governments concerned. The Yugoslav and Czechoslovak Governments want the assistance of UNRRA in the same way for their nationals in enemy territory or elsewhere. The Netherlands Government wants such assistance for their nationals in enemy territory; the Norwegian Government will consult with UNRRA in this respect, though they expect to undertake the task themselves. As regards non-nationals formerly resident in their respective territories, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Norway give varying answers, both Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia indicating that they do not want UNRRA to undertake the repatriation of Axis national formerly resident in their countries, at least until special agreements should be concluded.

All refer to the statement in Sir Frederick Leith-Ross' letter that the exact scope and nature of UNRRA's assistance in the post-military period should be the subject of detailed arrangements to be agreed between UNRRA and the Government concerned. The majority ask or prior consultation also for the military period

The Norwegian Government ask for the early appointment of UNRRA liaison officers and would welcome an UNRRA mission after liberation. The French Government also request the appointment of liaison officers to deal with repatriation and public health.

Questions for Decision

The following questions are for decision:-

(a) Whether any distinction should be drawn as regards consultation between UNRRA and the Allied Governments in regard to the military period as compared to the post-military period.

(b) What arrangements should be made for the appointment of liaison officers with member Governments, with particular reference to:-

(i) The suggestion of the French representative that liaison officers should be appointed at once for public health and repatriation, and, at the appropriate time, to the French Committee for the co-ordination of voluntary welfare work;

(ii) The suggestion of the Norwegian representative that liaison officers should be appointed as soon as convenient, with the appropriate organisations of the Norwegian Government

(iii) The extension of similar arrangements to other Governments

(c) Whether the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad should be informed of the views expressed by the various Governments, as to the need for assistance in personnel.

(d) Whether the views of the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Governments on the exclusion of enemy nationals formerly resident in their countries should be communicated to the Inter-Governmental Committee (as suggested in the case of Czechoslovakia in Sir Frederick Leith-Ross' letter to the Director-General of 21st June), and whether, as a matter of general principle, enemy nationals formerly resident in other countries should be included in UNRRA plans for displaced persons

(e) Whether the Netherlands Government should be asked to define their attitude to the repatriation of non-Dutch nationals formerly resident in the Netherlands and now displaced in enemy or neutral territory

(f) Whether enquiries should be addressed to the Allied Governments as to whether they wish assistance from UNRRA on other subjects, e.g., supply arrangements (as suggested in Sir Frederick Leith-Ross' letter to the Director General of 12th June).

July 14, 1944

TO: Mr. Fulton
Dr. Topping
Mr. Scott.

FROM: E.E. Rhatigan

The Administrative Council considered the replies of the Allied Governments to Leith-Ross' letter of June 2, 1944, and particularly reviewed the questions for decision outlined in the brief of those replies circulated to you on July 8, 1944 in which the following questions were raised for decision:

"(a) Is it the desire of your Government that UNRRA should cooperate in dealing with the problems of health and welfare which may arise in the liberated areas of its country?"

"(b) Is it the desire of your Governments that UNRRA should assist in the care and repatriation of displaced persons found in the liberated areas of its country?"

The Council agreed that no distinction should be drawn between the military period and the post-military period in this respect.

The Council suggested that each Division Director carry on discussions with the national governments with a view to implementing the general principles stated in the replies and securing precise arrangements in their particular functional fields. In considering this question the point was made that any arrangements which might be made with the national governments affecting other divisions or departments should be cleared with appropriate officials of the European Regional Office. The Council agreed that the Division Directors are to inform the Areas Division of any arrangements concluded by them with the national governments so that Areas may be kept fully informed. The Divisions should look to the Areas Division as the responsible division in the European Regional Office for liaison work of a general nature to the national governments and therefore should bring to the attention of the Areas Division problems of a general nature.

You will note that the French and Norwegian governments have suggested that liaison officers be appointed to work with them in various functional fields. The Administrative Council felt that before coming to a final decision in this matter the division directors would wish to explore further the precise terms on which their services would be used before appointing liaison officers, it being understood that the general liaison officer to the governments would be the country desk official of the Areas Division

CC Miss McGeachy
Dr. Sawyer
Mr. Hoehler.