

Germany 601  
Assistance to governments

GERMANY 601  
ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS



31 December 1946

*Germany - 601*  
*8-7*

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. A. E. Davidson  
From: J. J. Polak *JJP*  
Subject: Ability to Pay of Germany

The Committee on this subject has been appointed, consisting of representatives of the U. S., the U. K., the U. S. S. R. and France. Brazil should also be a member but they have not yet accepted.

The document on the subject has been distributed to the members of the Committee.

The U. S. (in particular Freu and Glasser) have indicated to me that they see no need for a Committee meeting on this subject as nothing substantial could be achieved. I agree with them in substance. Presumably the Committee could not declare Germany unable to pay but could, at most, note or approve the Administration's action. I have told Freu that I would consult the other members to see if they felt similarly - in which case a meeting would not be necessary. The case for this is perhaps slightly improved now that the Economic Adviser has been abolished.

I have spoken to Mr. Feonov over the telephone a couple of times on this subject. His initial position is that he too feels no meeting is necessary but he wants to check further with his people before giving a final answer, which he promised me he would give to you or Col. Katzin in the near future. Pending the U. S. S. R. opinion I have not yet approached the French and British members who would most likely be agreeable.

The Secretary of the Resolution 23 Committees is now Mr. Kelly in the Bureau of Supply; Miss Palmer in the Secretariat knows everything about the members of the Committee and the procedure heretofore.

JJPolak:amc

cc: Col. Katzin  
Miss Palmer  
Mr. Kelly

14 October 1946

*Germany - 601*  
*827*

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. A. H. Robertson  
From: J. J. Polak *JJ*

Attached is a draft memorandum for the Subcommittee under Resolution 23 regarding the ability to pay of Germany. As you see certain figures are still open but I hoped we could settle on the text of the document while these gaps are being filled. Please let me have your views and clear this document with Mr. Davidson.

JJPolak:umc



2 July 1946

*Germany - 601*  
*km*

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Baster  
From: J. J. Polak *JJP*  
Subject: Ability to Pay of Germany

In order to clarify our position in accordance with Resolution No. 57 I propose that you prepare a document in the course of July and August on the ability to pay of Germany, along the following lines:

- (1) Recital of Resolution 57.
- (2) Reasons why the Administration has not consulted the committee earlier, namely the lack of arrangements so far for Germany to pay.
- (3) Expenditure of the Administration on DP's in Germany.
- (4) Arrangements made with the U.S. and U.K. for transportation services and the failure of arrangements for supplies (with the appropriate letters attached).
- (5) Estimate of amount to be received by the Administration in this way.

After this document has been prepared a meeting of the subcommittee should take place - say early in September - for the purpose of approving the arrangements made by the Administration.

A letter should be written to Ambassador Pearson asking him to appoint a committee, which should, presumably, be the same one as that dealing now with most European countries (U.S., U.K., U.S.S.R., France, Brazil). Mr. Pearson's assistant, who is now Mr. Wright, should get in advance an explanation of what the purpose of this committee is.

cc: Mr. Davidson

JJPolak:amc  
2 July 1946

24 April 1946

Memorandum

To : F. Chait  
From : J. J. Polak, Economic Adviser  
Subject : Ability to Pay of Germany

*Germany's ability to pay*

1. You will recall that it is our intention to submit to a subcommittee on Germany's ability to pay the final arrangements made with the U.K. and U.S. on provision of marks for use in Germany.

2. The arrangement with respect to marks for transportation costs is now finalized.

I understand that the arrangement for marks for the procurement of supplies for Germany is still under discussion. If this is so, no approach to an ability to pay committee should, as yet, be made. However, when these discussions on marks for supplies have come to a conclusion one way or the other, positive or negative, the matter should be put before the ability to pay subcommittee without delay.

Will you please keep me informed on what goes on on this?

c/c W. Hudson  
D. Weintraub

JJPolak/FIA/lb



FORM AD-87  
(25 FEB 1946)

UNRRA

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE	
16 April 1946	
CROSS INDEX	
<u>Germany- 601</u> 060- Traynor, Philip A.	
TO	
HON. Philip A. Traynor-House of Repre.	
FROM	
F. LaGuardia-	
SUMMARY	
Regarding relief for the German people.....	
RECORD FILED	
060- Lindsay, A.S.	
TYPIST	DATE
A.P.	4/19/46

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87  
(REVISED)  
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE:

6 March 1946

CROSS INDEX:

060- Hart, Thomas C. ( Hon)  
Germany- 601

TO:

HON. Thomas C. Hart - United States Senate

FROM:

H.H. Lehman - D.G.

SUMMARY:

This is in reply to your letter raising the question of  
reestablishing postal relations with Germany and sanctioning  
relief to Germany....Etc

RECORD FILED:

Germany - 211.2

TYPIST:

A.P.

DATE:

3/9/46

UNRRA

OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

*Germany (Ability to Pay)*

NUMBER: 1902  
TO: London  
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 5/3/46 - 3:06 p.m.  
DISPATCHED: 5/3/46 - 4:30 p.m.

Your 2677.

Reference was to negotiations with U.K. Treasury both here and in London concerning German marks to be made available without reimbursement for transportation through Germany and procurement in Germany.

Drafted by:  
JJPolak (FIA)  
5 March 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:db  
tp:mtj  
66c



UNRRA

*Germany - 601 (ability to pay)*  
INCOMING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 2677  
FROM: London  
DATED: 2/3/46  
RECEIVED: 4/3/46 - 9:10 a.m.

Your 1530 not clear.

Cable reference apparently wrong. Please clarify.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:  
\*DIX (G111)

ed: sr 947  
tp: sc 1232  
66c

UNRRA

*Germany - L.S. 1 (ability to pay)*  
OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 1530  
TO: London  
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 27/2/46 - 1:22 p.m.  
DISPATCHED: 27/2/46 - 2:45 p.m.

Re our 9760.

No further developments here as yet. Intend to discuss with Aiken and Copplestone of U.K. Treasury at Council Session.

Drafted by:  
JJPolak (F & A)  
26 February 1946

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

ed:gt  
tp:mtj  
62c



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87  
(REVISED)  
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE:

27 February 1946

GROSS INDEX:

060- Robertson, Chas. R.  
040- Lutheran World Relief Inc.  
Germany 601  
Germany 700 (Relief Supplies)

TO:

HON. Chas. R. Robertson - House of Rep.

FROM:

Herbert H. Lehman ( D.C.)

SUMMARY:

This is in reply to your letter of 14 February , 1946 addressed to Mr. Hendrickson, enclosing for comment a communication received under date of 4 February from the members of a committee of the Augustana and Grace Lutheran Churches of Shenyenne, North Dakota.  
....Etc

RECORD FILED:

040- Church, Augustana and Grace Lutheran, Shenyenne, N.D.

TYPIST:

A.P.

DATE:

3/5/46

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87  
(REVISED)  
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 27 February 1946

CROSS INDEX: 060- Mc Mahon, Brien  
040- Church, Bethesda Lutheran  
Germany 700 ( Relief Supplies)  
Germany-601

TO: HON. Brien McMahon -U.S. Senate

FROM: H.E. Lehman ( D.C.)

SUMMARY: This is in reply to your letter of 9 February, 1946, enclosing letter from Mr. Martin E. Carlson with reference to the shipment of relief supplies to Germany....etc

RECORD FILED: 060- Carlson, Martin E.

TYPIST: A.P.

DATE: 3/5/46



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87

(REVISED)

(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 27 February 1946

CROSS INDEX: 060- McMahon, Brien  
040- Church, Bethesda Lutheran  
Germany 700 (Relief Supplies)  
Germany-601

TO: HON. Brien McMahon -U.S. Senate

FROM: H.E. Lehman ( B.G.)

SUMMARY: This is in reply to your letter of 9 February, 1946, enclosing letter from Mr. Martin E. Carlson with reference to the shipment of relief supplies to Germany....etc

RECORD FILED: 060- Carlson, Martin E.

TYPIST: A.P.

DATE: 3/5/46

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87  
(REVISED)  
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 19 February 1946

CROSS INDEX: 060 Doughton, R.L. (Hon.)  
Germany 601

TO: Hon. R.L. Doughton (House of Representatives)

FROM: Herbert H. Lehman (D.G.)

SUMMARY: "I very much regret the delay in replying to your letter of 18 January enclosing a letter from Mrs. Wheelwright referring to the relief needs of civilians in Germany....ect."

RECORD FILED: 060 Wheelwright (Mrs.)

TYPIST: LAS

DATE: 2/28/46



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87

(REVISED)

(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 19 February 1946

CROSS INDEX: 060 Cole, William C. (Hon.)  
723  
040 Church, Marvin-McMurry Methodist  
Germany 601  
Japan 601

TO: Hon. William C. Cole (House of Representatives)

FROM: Herbert H. Lehman (D.G.)

SUMMARY: "This is in reply to your letter of 9 February 1946 enclosing a letter from the Marvin-McMurry Methodist Church with reference to the feeding of the population of Germany, Japan and Italy.....ect."

RECORD FILED: 060 Thompson, Joseph W.

TYPIST: LAS

DATE: 2/26/46

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87  
(REVISED)  
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 19 February 1946

CROSS INDEX: 060 McCormack, John W.  
Germany 601

TO: Hon. John W. McCormack (House of Representatives)

FROM: Herbert H. Lehman (D.G.)

SUMMARY: "This is in reply to your letter of 10 February 1946 enclosing a letter from Mr. Kronsbein with reference to the problem of the relief needs of the German population."

RECORD FILED: 060 Kronsbein, Henry

TYPIST: MAS

DATE: 2/26/46



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87  
(REVISED)  
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 4 February 1946

CROSS INDEX: 060 Johnson, Lyndon B. (Hon.)  
Germany 601  
Japan 601

TO: Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson (House of Representatives)

FROM: Herbert H. Lehman (D.G.)

SUMMARY: "This is in reply to your letter of 23rd January forwarding a copy of a letter from Mr. H.M. Ratliff, which discusses relief problems in Germany and Japan."

RECORD FILED: 060 Ratliff, H.M.

TYPIST: LAS

DATE: 2/11/46

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87  
(REVISED)  
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 1 February 1946

CROSS INDEX: 060 Michener, Earle C. (Hon.)  
040 Church, Plymouth Congregational  
Germany 601

TO: Hon. Earle C. Michener (House of Representatives)

FROM: Herbert H. Lehman (D.C.)

SUMMARY: "This is in reply to your letter of 23rd January, which enclosed a copy of a letter you received from the Rev. D.D. Brady of Jackson, Mich."

RECORD FILED: 060 Brady, D.D. (Rev.)

TYPIST: LAS

DATE: 2/15/46



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87  
(REVISED)  
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 31 January 1946

CROSS INDEX: 060 O'Brien, Thomas J.  
Germany 601

TO: Hon. Thomas J. O'Brien (House of Representatives)

FROM: Herbert H. Lehman (D.G.)

SUMMARY: "Your letter of 16 January enclosing letter from one  
of your constituents was duly received....ect."

RECORD FILED: 060 Richmond. (Mrs.)

TYPIST: LAS

DATE: 2/27/46

UNRRA

*Germany - 601 (ability to pay)*  
OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 9760  
TO: London  
REPEATED: Prague 717  
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 15/1/46 - 11:11 a.m.  
DISPATCHED: 15/1/46 - 11:55 p.m.

*Ret. to  
SC  
cable  
file*

Your 7785

1. We are opposed to expenditure of dollars or other foreign exchange for purchases in Germany except as last resort.
2. Our 9015 stated our present approach to problem of financing transport of UNRRA supplies across Germany and we regard this as applicable to purchases of supplies. In addition to salt we are anxious to procure 10,000 tons potash in Germany allocated to us for Czechoslovakia and Poland.
3. Since Resolutions 1 and 57 indicate Council's intent that Germany should if able pay for foreign exchange costs of displaced persons program which we assume exceeds costs of supplies in question we propose to take following action:
  - a. Request Allied Council through member governments to furnish marks for purchases of specific relief supplies within limits set by our foreign exchange expenditures under displaced persons program;
  - b. Request a subcommittee under Resolution 23 to make recommendation on ability of Germany to pay in relief supplies and transportation services for displaced persons program as provided in Resolution 57.



4. Rear paragraph 4 we are not clear whether 40,000 tons salt is all for Czechs but would approve requirement of 10,000 tons per month.

5. Please notify Czechs that regardless of method of financing, the cost of supplies procured for them in Germany by UNRRA will be charged against their budget. Czechs should therefore be encouraged to make barter or other arrangements for procurement directly. In this connection we have noted minutes of Subcommittee on Enemy Exports of EECF indicating Allied Council may accept principle of permitting European countries to make barter deals with Germany thus avoiding dollar payment. Please inform us any final decisions by EECF or Allied Council on this and related points.

Drafted by:  
WACHudson (Supply)  
10 January 1946

Cleared by:  
Weintraub  
Cairns  
Hendrickson  
Polak  
Davidson  
Jackson

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87  
(REVISED)  
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 24 December 1945

Incoming Telegram

CROSS INDEX: Germany - 723.7 (salt)  
" - 601

TO:

FROM: London 7785

SUMMARY: Subject is Relief and Rehabilitation supplies from Germany.

EECE have allocated 40,000 tons salt for 4 months ending December 1945 from stocks in British occupied zone in Germany...Etc.

RECORD FILED: Czech- 723.7 (salt)

TYPIST: A.P.

DATE: 7/1/46



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FORM AD-87  
(REVISED)  
(7 MAR 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 21 December 1945

CROSS INDEX: Germany 601

TO: Walter C. Ploeser, House of Representatives, Wash., DC

FROM: George Xanthaky, Office of Country Mission Affairs.

SUMMARY: "Your two notes of December 15 to which the two letters I am returning herewith were attached were referred to me for reply. Both letters deal with the possibility of increasing Allied assistance to the German people. etc.."

RECORD FILED: 060 Ploeser, Walter C.

TYPIST: mal

DATE: 7 Feb 46

Form  
(Revised)  
(7 Mar 45)

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 13 October 1945

CROSS INDEX: Germany 601

TO: Hon. Brien McMahon (U.S.Senate)

FROM: A.H. Feller  
(General Counsel)

SUMMARY: Regarding ability of UNRRA to bring food, clothing and relief into Germany for both the civilians and prison camps.

RECORD FILED: 060 McMahon, Brien (Senator)

TYPIST: LAS

DATE: 10/23/45



Form

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

(Revised)

(7 Mar 45)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE: 11 October 1945

CROSS INDEX: Germany 601

TO: Abe Feller

FROM: Fred Hoehler

SUMMARY: Regarding letter from Senator Brien McMahon asking for information relative to the ability of UNRRA to bring food, clothing and relief into Germany for both civilians and prison camps.

RECORD FILED: 060 McMahon, Brien (Senator)

TYPIST: LAS

DATE: 10/24/45

*Germany 601*

2 May 1945

TO: Corrington Gill

FROM: M. Sokolowski *MS*

SUBJECT: Determination of Ability to Pay of Germany

1. We are already operating in Germany under the provisions of Resolution 57. This means that, to a certain extent, we are expending foreign exchange for such operations, primarily for the portion of the salaries of our personnel in Germany which is paid in foreign exchange.

2. Under Resolution 57 the Administration is authorized to use its general resources for such expenses as have to be paid in foreign exchange, but the Director General is required to "consult from time to time with a committee established under Resolution 23 as to the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in these operations and as to the ability of the countries involved to pay."

3. It is my understanding that this provision does not oblige the Administration to seek the advice of the Subcommittee prior to operating in Germany. It would appear to me that it is impracticable to consult the Committee at the present time.

4. The ability to pay of Germany is only to a very limited extent susceptible of being treated by a committee of experts on a basis of statistics. It is obvious from such scanty information as we have, mainly from newspaper correspondents, that Germany has a certain amount of foreign exchange. Whether that will enable her to pay the Administration depends exclusively on the priority that will be accorded to the claim of the Administration as compared to the claims that will be put in by the Allied countries on account of operations, clearing balances, etc. etc. The members of the Committee on Ability to Pay would, to a large extent, be the same countries which are represented on the Reparations Commissions in Moscow. It is quite clear from our experience in the case of Italy, however, that the persons sitting on our Committee on Ability to Pay could not commit their governments with regard to the action to be taken by them on the Reparations Commission. For that reason, it would be useless to discuss Germany's ability to pay with our Committee without first having approached the Reparations Commission or perhaps the Allied Control Commission.

5. It would be suitable to approach the Allied Control Commission as soon as it is sufficiently organized to handle this type of matter. It is, of course, unlikely that they would be prepared to reimburse USMRA from the relatively limited foreign exchange assets which Germany will have. It will be possible,



however, to make a strong case for delivery to UNRRA (in addition, of course, to the local German currency required by the Administration for its operation) of:

- a) such supplies as are available locally and can be used for the Administration's Displaced Persons operations in Germany.
- b) such other supplies as are relatively abundant and can be used for relief operations in other European countries.

6. I would suggest that the Committee on Ability to Pay of Germany make a determination on this subject only after these various possibilities have been explored with the Allied Control Commission or the Reparations Commission. The Committee might, however, be convoked earlier in order:

- a) to inform it of "the financial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying out operations in Germany."
- b) to solicit its approval on the postponement of the decision of Germany's ability to pay. A meeting for this purpose could be held as soon as the Administration's program for Displaced Persons operations in Germany has been more clearly developed and the size of the Administration's commitments can be visualized.

FIA:JJPolak:JE:I

CC: Kenneth Dayton  
David Weintraub

*Germany-601*

31 March 1945

TO:       Michail Menshikov  
          David Weintraub  
          Fred Hoehler  
          W. A. Sawyer  
          Mary C. McGeachy

FROM:     Corrington Gill

SEE:      Confidential File  
          Germany - 601



X 122 - Central Committee ✓  
X 220 - Yalta Conference

Germany 601

24 February 1945

To: Herbert H. Lehman  
From: Francis B. Sayre  
Subject: UNRRA's position with regard to former Axis  
satellite states.

The Yalta statement, 12 February 1945, of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin, referred to the sovereign rights and self-government to be restored to peoples deprived of them by the aggressor nations and then included the following paragraph:

"To foster the conditions in which the liberated peoples may exercise these rights, the three Governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where in their judgment conditions require (A) to establish conditions of internal peace; (B) to carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed peoples; (C) to form interim governmental authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people; and (D) to facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections."

This statement seems to place the peoples of former Axis satellites in the same category as the peoples of liberated states insofar as the provision of emergency relief is concerned. In practice there might be some distinction between different states or areas since the provision of emergency relief and certain other assistance is dependent upon the judgment of the three great powers that conditions exist requiring such assistance. However, it seems apparent that the three powers have reached a decision to bring emergency relief to the peoples of the ex-satellite states.



If the three great powers intend jointly to bring relief to these peoples of Europe it would seem appropriate for them to use the one agency already established by the United Nations for the purpose of providing joint relief and rehabilitation assistance. However, the Council has limited the scope of UNRRA in such a way as to preclude the same assistance to destitute peoples in ex-enemy countries as to those in "liberated countries." If the big powers and other United Nations are now to extend emergency relief to the ex-satellite countries through UNRRA, new action by the Council or Central Committee is required.

It may be that the Council will be prepared to reconsider this matter at its next Session if a proposal is placed before it. The initiative in making such a proposal would seem to rest with the big powers for it is unlikely that the small European powers would care to take such initiative. Likewise, any action to be taken by the Central Committee prior to the meeting of the Council would require the initiative of the big powers.

It may be desirable for officials of the Administration to ascertain from representatives of the three big powers the desires and intentions of their governments with respect to this matter. If it be their desire to utilize UNRRA for this purpose, presumably the possibility should be explored of modifying the scope of UNRRA's activities so as to make it available as the agency through which joint relief measures may be taken for the ex-satellite countries as well as for the liberated areas. Such exploration should be quite informal at this stage. If it proves desirable to proceed further with such inquiries, a suitable opportunity might be provided if the Director General should invite the Council members for the United States, U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, to meet with him to discuss the results of the Yalta Conference, especially in relation to UNRRA's work. It might be useful, in addition, to invite a few individuals who actually took part in the Yalta Conference, for instance Mr. Klentsov might bring Ambassador Gromyko along and Mr. Acheson might care to bring Mr. Matthews and Mr. Bohlen to take part.

If it does not seem desirable to bring together such a group for this purpose then the Director General, the Diplomatic Adviser, or some other officer of the Administration might explore the possibilities with the representatives of each country separately.



CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

*Germany - 6001*  
27 November, 1944

TO: A.H. Feller

FROM: M. Sokolowski *MS*

x SUBJECT: Financing of Displaced Persons' Operations  
in Germany

x With respect to the paraphrase of a message from SHAEF,  
I have the following comments:

1. I understand that the arrangement, as far as the military are concerned, refers to the period during which the military bear responsibility for operations of displaced persons in Germany, prior to the taking over of such operations by UNRRA.
2. The distinction between displaced persons who are in Germany of their own choice and others who are there against their will ignores completely the processes by which foreign workers have been brought into Germany. The great majority of these can nominally be considered as voluntary workers, although they were brought into Germany under duress. It would no doubt be completely impracticable to distinguish in Germany between voluntary and involuntary displaced persons. The only small groups of voluntary displaced persons one could think of would be political refugees (quislings). Although the treatment of these small groups will be quite different from that of the other displaced persons, it is not clear why the costs to be made on their behalf --if any--should not be borne by the German Government.
3. x It is my understanding that the payments and funds referred to in II, III, and IV concern payments in German local currency. It should be made clear that the German Government has to provide not only marks but also such supplies as are locally available.
4. I understand III, IV and especially V imply that the military will make available such supplies as are required for displaced persons and can not be obtained

CONFIDENTIAL

A.H. Feller

- 2 -

27 November, 1944

in Germany, such supplies to be charged against Germany in the same way as civilian supplies issued to German authorities; i.e., in form of a foreign currency debt to be repaid in some, probably distant, future.

5. In the case of displaced persons not in camps and, perhaps, in the place of displaced persons in small camps, it will be necessary for the German Government to make available not only the necessary local currency but also ration coupons to enable them to acquire the relief scale to which they are entitled.

FIA:JJPolak:pgh



17 October 1944

TO: Mr. Roy F. Hendrickson  
FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II  
RE: Supplies for Displaced Persons - Meeting of 10 October

We were glad of the opportunity to discuss with you the problem of supplies for Allied Nationals in Germany during the military period. Since then we have also received a copy of the memorandum of 28 September from Mr. Herbert to Mr. Hoehler, summarizing the status of discussions in London. Apparently there are still a lot of open ends.

1. As you will recall, our own discussion on 10 October was almost entirely on feedstuffs. Your advice that we forget about calories and talk to military people in the field in terms of so-many-meals-for-so-many-people makes a lot of sense. However, the Army seems to have accumulated its own stocks by assuming a 2,000 caloric standard for civilians, estimating the number of civilians to be fed, and converting the product into appropriate tonnages of different feedstuffs. Since the military (CCAC) estimate of the number of civilians to be fed in Germany is far too low, aren't we being a little too naive or complacent if we assume that, by agreement with Quartermaster personnel in the field, we can exhaust food stocks at a much faster rate per person than contemplated by the CCAC, and still have sufficient supplies to feed a lot more people than the CCAC expects us to? If so, aren't there any steps we can take in Washington to forestall disorder in the field? Is it necessary, for example, to get any policy clarification regarding the requisitioning of food supplies from Germany to support displaced Allied Nationals found in Germany?

2. Recommendations have repeatedly been made that canteen-stores be set up in connection with Assembly Centers for Displaced Persons. At such canteens tobacco, toothbrushes, stationery, stamps, razor-blades and other welfare and morale items ought to be sold. Assuming that the Army is willing to provide transportation for such items, but not to supply them out of its own stocks, what can UNRRA do about the matter?

3. Coffee is almost an essential and apparently is not expected to be supplied to civilians by the Army. If they provide transportation, can UNRRA supply the coffee?

4. The London discussions on clothing indicate that our people are not

✓ - Germany - 640

dissatisfied with the level programmed by the Army and, consequently, we are not raising the clothing question at this time.

5. Since we are acting as agents of the Army during the military period, we are assuming that they will provide us with the trucks, ambulances, administrative supplies, etc. necessary to do the job. Discussions on the details are going forward in London.

RE Asher/vgk

Mc  
*[Signature]*



x deg. 4-6 CCAC

Germany - 601

5 October 1944

TO: Mr. Roy F. Hendrickson

FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II

x SUBJECT: Supplies for Displaced Persons in Germany

Mr. Scott, of our London office, will be in Washington next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. In view of the fact that there are still a number of unsolved questions regarding the handling of supplies for displaced persons during the military period, I wonder whether you could arrange a small meeting for sometime Tuesday, October 10, to discuss the matter with the appropriate War Department personnel. Bob Asher and Alexander Daderkin of this division and Norman Gold of the Bureau of Supply are familiar with the problem. Probably someone like Colonel Davis would be the best person to get hold of at the War Department. Briefly, the background is as follows:

The heart of the displaced persons problem in Europe is in Germany where millions of Allied nationals will be found at the time of occupation. UNRRA personnel will enter Germany very early in the game to act as agents of the Army and participate in the repatriation job. The supply responsibility during the early months rests with the military. Discussions in London indicate that the Army plans to discharge this responsibility by providing food supplies on the basis of 2000 calories per head per day. Because of special circumstances described later in this memo, the 2000 calorie basis for this particular group is believed to be dangerously inadequate and UNRRA would be glad to bear the cost of raising it to the level of, say, 2,650 calories per head per day. In this connection, however, we ought to discuss the following questions with the Army:

- (1) Is SHAEF under any directive from Washington which would deter them from providing more than 2000 calories per day to displaced Allied nationals in Germany?
- (2) If so, would the CCAC modify this directive if (a) UNRRA financed the cost of an increase and (b) SHAEF were willing to provide the transportation?

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- (3) Does the directive, if it exists, deal only with imports or would it also affect the quantities requisitioned within Germany?
- (4) Assuming that the Army were agreeable to an increased level, would the Army provide from its stocks the quantities necessary to assure 2,650 calories and settle with UNRRA for the difference between 2000 and 2,650, or would the Army prefer that UNRRA import food supplies of its own?
- (5) Cigarettes and tobacco are believed to be essential for morale purposes and are probably not included in the Army supply program. Assuming again that SHAEF is agreeable, can UNRRA bring in a modest quantity for distribution during the military period?
- (6) The military will have several hundred thousand motor vehicles on the continent when resistance ceases and will doubtless allocate the number necessary to expedite the repatriation of displaced persons. Would the military object to an UNRRA identification for trucks used in operations directed by UNRRA personnel? Would the military object to the importation of trucks contributed to UNRRA by British War Relief Societies or others for use on the continent?

Some of the reasons for questioning the wisdom of a 2000 calorie per day level of food supplies are:

- (1) Many of the displaced persons will have been accustomed during the war to living on a higher scale under the German rationing system, and would find it difficult to understand why the end of the war and the arrival of their liberators should coincide with a drastic reduction in their rations.
- (2) Still more of the displaced persons will have been less fortunate and will have been living on inferior rationing scales. These people will not only expect an improvement in their feeding standard, but large numbers of them will be suffering from malnutrition and deficiency diseases and will desperately need the 2650 calories.



- (3) The displaced persons are comprised overwhelmingly of adult males with correspondingly higher food requirements than the normal population of men, women and children.
- (4) Generally speaking, the displaced persons in Germany, unlike Allied nationals displaced in Allied territory, will lack the facilities for supplementing the official rations which are normally available from friends and neighbors in a friendly country.
- (5) The job of maintaining peace in Germany will be immensely complicated as long as there are millions of displaced Frenchmen, Poles, Belgians, etc. wandering homeward through Germany. The job of collecting these people at appropriate spots and sending them off in an orderly manner will be greatly facilitated if food rations at the centers are not allowed to become a source of discontent.
- (6) The transportation required for the difference between 2000 and 2650 calories for the limited period during which outside supplies will be needed is small compared to the advantages of the more generous ration.

*RH*  
Basher/mce  
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