

DG 40,018

UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

Regd. No.

SECRET: TO BE CIRCULATED UNDER COVER

DG 25/17
VOL. II
EXPOSED DEC 1946

Date of Paper	FROM WHOM
Date Registered	SUBJECT
16/1/46	RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS NORWAY

SECRET

NOTE. This file must always be passed on VIA the REGISTRY.

(33527D) Wt P471/23 5m 7/44 HJR & Lpp 8

RECORD

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
Mr W. White P.A.	30/1/46	Mr. Stephens Exec: Reg P.A.	3/4. 22/7. 22/7.		
Mr Forester P.A.	30/1.	Mr. Drought	23/4.		
1) Mr. Ward	2/2/46	Chief Supply	26/7		
2) Mr. W. W. White		Mr. Gandy	31/7.		
Mr. W. Wright P.A.	6/2.	Mr. Drought	21-8.		
Mr. Herbert P.A.	21/3.	Mr. Sedgwick Mr. H. H. H.	22.8. (2 files) 20.5.46		
P.R.D.G.	25/3	Mr. Williams	7/12		
Mr. W. Wright	25/4	Mr. Dudley Ward P.A.	8/1/47 11/1/41 27/4/47		
P.A.	15/5.	H. Ward P.A.	29.1. 29/3		
Mr. W. Wright	28/5/46				
EX-Reg.	14/6				
P.A.	14/6.				

RESTRICTED

NOTE.—Do not retain this File unnecessarily.

FILE CONTENTS LIST

FILE NO.

DG. 25/17x

ORIGI- NATORS DATE	REFE- RENCE	FROM	TO	SYNOPSIS	DOCU- MENT NO.
18.10.46.	Cable 1900. 1548.	Prague.	E.R.O. Wren.	Czechoslovak Government requests immediate accept credit offer of Norwegian Government.	47.
21.10.46.	Cable 1540.	Wren.	E.R.O.	Norwegian Government. decided grant extra 25,000,000 Danish kroner.	48.
23.10.46.	Cable 3425. 2578.	Rome.	E.R.O. Wren.	Re Enc. 41. Re 15 Million kroner credit for Norwegian Government	49.
28.10.46.	" 611. 280.	Oslo.	E.R.O.	Re Enc 41. & Gaumnig telephone call	50.
29.10.46.		H.R. Scott.	P.R.D.G.	Norwegian Government gift contribution 1,000,000. Norwegian kroner for Administrative Costs.	51.
31.10.46.		H.R. Scott.	P.R.D.G.	Re Enc 51. attached translation of letter from Norwegian Ministry of Social Affairs.	52.
28.10.46.	Cable 3765. 2861.	Rome.	E.R.O. Wren.	Ref. Enc. 49.	54.
6.11.46.	Cable 3173.	Vienna.	E.R.O.	Ref. Enc 41.	58.
29.11.46.	Cable 17627.	Wren.	E.R.O.	Re Enc 52. Please keep us informed.	55.
7.12.46.	U/N.	E.R.O.	Rome.	Huscher's summary Oslo. Dec. 9th.	56.
" " "	C.2519.	"	Wren.	Re Enc. 55 & 53.	57.
" " "	U/N.	"	Vienna.	Ref Enc 53.	58.
7.12.46.		Miss R. Miller.	Mr. Hoskins.	Norwegian Credits.	59.
13.12.46.	N.RS./UT.	Mr. Scott.	Mr. Andrud. Norwegian Minister (Copy for P.R.D.G.).	Letter of appreciation.	60.

FILE NO.

DG 25/17A.

FILE CONTENTS LIST

ORIGINATORS DATE	REFERENCE	FROM	TO	SYNOPSIS	DOCUMENT NO.
18.7.46.		Oslo.	E.R.D.	Norwegian contributions of	32.
5.8.46.	Cable 96	W45U	Oslo.	donations. Status proposed kroner credit.	33.
12.8.46.	Cable 100. 1246.	W45U.	Oslo. London.	Re Enc. 33.	34.
14.8.46.	Cable 238. 511.	Oslo.	W45U. London.	Re medical stores.	35.
15.8.46.	" 513. 240.	Oslo.	ERO. W45U.	Ref. Enc. 31.	36.
15.8.46.	Cable 513.	"	"	Commodore 10 Enc 36.	37.
16.8.46.		H.R. Scott.	DG.	Norwegian Gift Contributions, attached. Correspondence.	38.
23.8.46.	Cable 101. 13073.	W45U.	Oslo. ERO.	Medical supplies Re Enc. 35.	39.
23.8.46.	Cable 248. 533.	Oslo.	W45U.	Gift contribution + medical supplies Re Enc 35.	40.
27.8.46.	" 13228. 102.	W45U.	ERO. Oslo.	Norwegian Government's contribution to UNRRA	41.
10.9.46.	RD/2020. Memo.	S.M. Keeny.	ERO.	Norwegian Offer to Extend Credit attached Ltr from Keeny to Hon. Alcide de Gasperi.	42.
16.9.46.	Cable 3273. 0547.	Athens.	ERO. W45U.	Greek Government desires to take advantage of Norwegian Government's 5 year credit.	43.
24.9.46.	" 3902. 14555.	W45U.	Athens. ERO.	Re Enc 43.	44.
15.10.46.		H.R. Scott.	PR DG.	Norwegian Government's Gift Contribution 1,000,000 Norwegian Kroner for Administration Costs	45.
17.10.46.	Cable 106. 135.	Helsinki.	W45U.	Re Enc 41.	46.

FILE NO.

DG 25/17 X

FILE CONTENTS LIST

ORIGINATORS DATE	REFERENCE	FROM	TO	SYNOPSIS	DOCUMENT NO.
23.2.46.	Cable 1318	Wash'ton	E.R.O.	Visit of Norwegian engineers	18.
23.3.46.	" 3629 P.P. 310.	E.R.O.	Washington	Re situation - Norway.	19.
16.4.46.		Norwegian Mission.	E.R.O.	Re devastated area of Linnemark - Norway	20.
24.4.46.	Cable 193	London	Oslo.	Re authorisation of relief contribution by Norwegian Govt.	21.
25.4.46.	" 245.	Oslo	E.R.O.	Reply to 21.	22.
8.5.46.		I. Hirschenko Norwegian Embassy.		Re message that Norwegian Govt. will receive delegation.	23a.
9.5.46.		E.R.O.	Norwegian Mission.	Draft letter in reply to 20.	23.
10.5.46.		"	"	Reply to 20.	24.
24.5.46.	Cable 314	Oslo	E.R.O.	Re Norwegian Govt. contribution	25.
27.5.46.	" 322	"	"	Reply to 24.	26.
8.6.46.	" 354	"	"	Ref. 26.	27.
12.6.46.	Cable	E.R.O.	Oslo.	Reply to 26.	28.
15.6.46.		Oslo	E.R.O.	Reply to 24.	29.
3.7.46.	Cable 85	Wash'ton	Oslo. Rep'd E.R.O. 9432	Re Norwegian Govt. credits to under countries.	30.
8.7.46.	Cable 438.	Oslo	E.R.O.	Norwegian donation medicines	31.

FILE NO.

DG 25/17X

FILE CONTENTS LIST

ORIGINATORS DATE	REFERENCE	FROM	TO	SYNOPSIS	DOCUMENT NO.
7.12.44		Sir F. Keith Ross.	Mr. Trichagen	Query if Mura shall attend to other nationals in Norway	1.
27.12.45.		Mission Off. for Ind. Rehab.	Gov. Lehmann.	Survey of developments of Mission Mission to Norway.	2.
8. 12.45.		Chatigian	"	Encl. Summary report on Norway	3.
12. 3. 45.	Cable.	Washington	E. R. O.	Re D. P's.	4.
14. 3. 45.				Extracts from minutes of 64 th meeting of Admin. Council.	5.
16. 3. 45.		Sir A. Keith Ross.	Mr. Oeding.	Ref. small mission to Norway to investigate supplies.	6.
19. 3. 46.		Mr. Robertson.	Mr. Ward Mr. Herbert Mr. Scott Mr. H. Cohen.	Draft letters to Foreign Ministers re supplies for countries.	7 7a. 7b.
20. 3. 45.		Sir F. Keith Ross.	Trichagen	Re D. P's.	8.
30. 4. 45.		T. Wold.	Sir F. Keith Ross.	Reply to '8'.	9.
12. 5. 45.		Sydneyham	C / F. A.	Notes of staff meetings	10.
12. 5. 45.		White.	Acting C.O.S. " C.R.S.	Ref. General Martin's arrival.	11.
				Personnel of Mission in Norway.	11a).
22.12.45.	Cable 139.	Oslo Rep. 6400 34	E. R. O.	Norwegian Parliament rose for Xmas & New Year.	12.

URGENT

Reference.....

I do not understand 3765 from Rome, Attached. Nor, apparently, Des Washington, although their 17627 attached, is naive since Rome's 3425, also attached, was sent to them.

3765 seems to imply action by ~~HARRA~~ ^{ERO or HQ} which was certainly not implied by 3425.

Can you make out what is to be done? The matter, I suggest, falls primarily on your Dept..

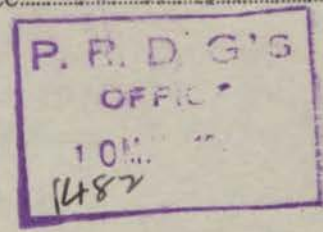
Mr Schaaf.

D.W.
30/11

INDEXED



Reference DG 25/17/X



To: Sir Humphrey Gale
From: J. R. Wraight
Subject: Memorandum from Chief of UNRRA Mission to Norway, dated 16th April (Flag A)

1 encl (20)

With reference to the above letter and Mr. Woodbridge's minute to you dated 27th April (Flag B). I attach a draft letter to Mr. Scott for your signature if you agree.

This has been cleared with General Counsel and the Director of Finance.

Our reply to the Norwegian government in the terms suggested to Mr. Scott may not have a particularly good effect on the supply negotiations UNRRA is to commence shortly in Oslo. Nevertheless, if we second the Norwegian Welfare Officers to their government, there is no way, under the present Resolutions, in which UNRRA could continue to pay their salaries. Norway pays no one per cent contribution, and we are not allowed to set off such a cost as local salaries against the country's administrative contribution to UNRRA.

Typed
10/5.

Wraight

May 10, 1946

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Ref: attached draft reply to OSLO
Cable No. 322.

Director of Finance } to see and
General Counsel } amend as
agreed GW. } necessary.
12/6

Approved
A. L. Hansen
12/6

J. W. Wright
Ex-121. 12/6



INDEXED

Orig S

Copy for DG 25/17

Copy: Mr. Herbert.

8th May, 1946.

To: Mr. Hluschenko

From: Rosemary Miller

Subject: Utilisation of Possible Contribution from Norway

National Income

The Financial Adviser has given the national income of Norway as Norwegian Kroner 6,622,000,000. One per cent of this figure, converted into sterling, amounts to about 3,300,000. This figure coincides with the Norwegians' own estimate of their national income. (At Atlantic City a resolution was passed which permitted countries to determine their own national income.)

Finance

You are already familiar with the exchange of telegrams between London and Washington on:

(1) the initiation of procurement of Norwegian supplies by Washington contrary to the Director-General's instructions of 3rd May, 1945, which provided that it should be the function of E.R.O. to initiate procurement in European countries.

(2) the agreement to pay for certain Norwegian supplies procured by Washington on a basis of 50 per cent dollars and 50 per cent sterling.

On (1) the explanation given by Washington was that the Food Division was unaware of our telegram reminding them of this instruction (and also apparently the existence of the instruction). In vindication of their action, however, they say that (a) they are in constant touch in Washington with representatives of the Fishery Products Committee of the Combined Food Board for the purchase of various types of fish and that it is impossible for E.R.O. to conduct negotiations intelligently for fish procurement in Norway without full information on day-to-day developments which is available to them but not to us; (b) the Norwegian Washington representative is a fellow-member of the Fishery Products Committee of the Combined Food Board and their negotiations with him are founded on work in that Committee.

On (2) above, Washington's explanation was that the Norwegian Government was well off in sterling (valued at £325,000,000) and short of dollars. The preliminary negotiations in Washington with the Norwegian representatives were therefore based on a Norwegian objective of 100 per cent payment in dollars and a Washington objective of 100 per cent payment in sterling. Finally, negotiations were concluded for considerable purchases on a 50:50 basis.

Procurement in Norway.

Attached are schedules showing:-

- (1) Procurement already undertaken in Norway by Washington (Appendix A).
- (2) Procurement under consideration in Norway by Washington (Appendix B).
- (3) Procurement already undertaken in Norway by E.R.O. (Appendix C).
- (4) Procurement which E.R.O. consider may be possible in Norway.
(Appendix D(1) - Agricultural Supplies)
(Appendix D(2) - Industrial Supplies)
- (5) Items which might be included in a free gift from Norway. (Appendix E).

/Barter

Barter and Trade Agreement arrangements.

You will know that Washington sent a telegram (of which a copy was sent to London: 4672 dated 21st April) to all Missions, quoting a resolution adopted by the Central Committee which required Missions to provide Washington with complete data on imports into and exports from countries receiving UNRRA assistance; and accordingly to request the Government to make available to Missions a list of all trade and barter agreements, stating

- (i) all countries with which agreements concluded;
- (ii) all commodities involved;
- (iii) quantities of imports and exports scheduled.

In this connection I suggest that before you leave for Norway you should be provided with this information, particularly as regards Czechoslovakia and Poland, as both these countries are receiving (either by barter or by way of trade) considerable supplies from Norway of commodities which we might consider suitable either as a free gift from Norway or for procurement in that country.

A Trade Agreement between Czechoslovakia and Norway was concluded at the end of last year. It provides for the exchange of various fish products - salted herring etc., pyrites, nitrates and cyanamide - for heavy Czechoslovak products, including iron and steel supplies, iron tubing, steel plates, ship building materials, etc. I have not seen a printed copy of this Agreement and understand from Mr. Jacobsen that though he tried he was unable to procure one when he was in Norway.

Contribution from Norwegian Government.

As a result of a letter to the Norwegian Ambassador in London dated 10th May, 1945, the Norwegian Government made an initial contribution of Kr.40,000 for the expenses of the UNRRA Mission, and has continued to make available the further sums required for this purpose. The total contributed amount to date is Kr.80,000.

The Norwegian Government has also made advances to the Oslo Mission up to a total of Kr.210,000 for the purpose of paying home allotments of Norwegian personnel recruited for D.P. operations against their liability to the Administration to pay in Kroner for emergency supplies.

Shipping.

(Norway's merchant fleet in January 1946 comprised 1,464 sea-going ships of 2,979,853 gross tons. Large orders have been placed for new tonnage.)

Up to the present shipping arrangements from Norway on UNRRA account have been unsatisfactory. The Norwegian Mission has been negotiating for shipping tonnage for Norwegian supplies procured by Washington. This is not in conformity with the arrangement by which all bids for shipping in the Eastern Hemisphere must come before the Review & Co-ordination Committee of the Ministry of Transport. The basic Norwegian shipping programme should therefore be submitted to E.R.O. Shipping Division by the 20th of the second month preceding the month of loading. This applies to charter arrangements for liner parcels items in order for these to be arranged on the spot provided London is kept informed. Emergency shipments can, of course, also be arranged locally, if tonnage is available and provided London is kept informed before final charter terms or freight rates are agreed.

Note: The Royal Norwegian Government's Information Office Survey, dated 6th May, 1946, states that owing to her whale-oil production and her large catches of herring and cod, Norway is in a position to make an important contribution to relieving the food situation in Europe.

APPENDIX A.

PARTICULARS OF PURCHASES ALREADY MADE

WASHINGTON PROCUREMENT

On a basis of 50 per cent dollars, 50 per cent sterling.

		£
Salt bulk codfish	7,050 tons	359,550
Cod fillets	400 tons	31,360
Pickled saltbulk	500 tons	22,100
Pickled tuna fillets	150 tons	22,800
Saltbulk cod	20,000,000 lbs.	472,726
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	£ 908,536
		<hr/> <hr/>

APPENDIX B.

PARTICULARS OF BIDS MADE BY WASHINGTON

On a basis of 50 per cent dollars, 50 per cent sterling.

Salted fat herring	25,000 barrels	approx.	[£] 75,000
Mixed roe and liver paste	20,000 cases		-
Canned cod roe	5 - 10,000 barrels		-

APPENDIX C.

PARTICULARS OF PURCHASES ALREADY MADE BY E.R.O. IN NORWAY

(On a basis of 100 per cent sterling)

		£
Cod Liver oil	1,000 tons	126,350
Fatty acids	200 tons	12,300
Cheese	400 tons	67,200
Fish Hooks	10,000,000	2,400
Seed potatoes	4,200 tons	75,000
Other seeds	120 tons	25,000
Calcium Cyammide	7,000 tons	87,500
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	£395,750
		<hr/>

ITEMS UNDER PROCUREMENT

Pure nitrogen	1,000 - 2,500 tons (equal to about 6,500 - 17,000 tons of product)	Estimated cost from £70,000 - £190,000
Pyrites	15,000 tons	£22,000

APPENDIX D (1)

NORWEGIAN CONTRIBUTION

Possible Agricultural Supplies

		£
A. <u>HORSES:</u>		
10,000 @ £100 per head		1,000,000
B. <u>FISHING SUPPLIES:</u>		
Fish Hooks, 8½ million value	£ 2,500	
Fishing Boats 3	50,000	
Fishing Gear	<u>7,500</u>	
	60,000	60,000
C. <u>SEEDS:</u>		
Seed potatoes: 5,000 tons @ £20.	£100,000	
Best seeds: 100 tons @ £360.	36,000	
Grass seeds: 100 tons @ £100	<u>10,000</u>	
	146,000	146,000
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	<u>£1,206,000</u>
		<hr/> <hr/>

NORWEGIAN CONTRIBUTION
Possible Agricultural Supplies

		£
<u>A. HORSES:</u>		
10,000 @ £100 per head		1,000,000
 <u>B. FISHING SUPPLIES:</u>		
Fish Hooks 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ million value	£2,500	
Fishing Boats 3	50,000	
Fishing Gear	<u>7,500</u>	
	60,000	60,000
 <u>C. SEEDS:</u>		
Seed potatoes: 5,000 tons @ £20.	£100,000	
Beet seeds: 100 tons @ £360.	36,000	
Grass seeds: 100 tons @ £100.	<u>10,000</u>	
	146,000	146,000
		<hr/>
TOTAL.....		<u><u>£1,206,000</u></u>

FURTHER FOOD PROCUREMENT POSSIBILITIES
IN NORWAY

Bids made by Washington on the following commodities:-

1. 20,000 barrels salted fat herring (size 10 to 16) $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.
2. 5,000 " " " " (size 17 to 25) $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.
3. 20,000 cases mixed roe and liver paste 35¢ per lb.
4. 5 to 10,000 barrels canned cod roe and fish cake 15 ¢ per lb.

Bid made with Washington authority by E.R.O. on 50 tons of fish oil at £75 per ton.

Washington has made bid on 50,000 cases kippered herring at same price as agreed with U.K. for new production less a fair reduction for black plate packing.

In a new cable Washington indicates a bid of $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. on 10 to 20,000 barrels of prime selected salted cod roe. How this ties in with the other bid of 35¢ is not clear.

Other fish offers can also be seriously considered.

Whale oil being under allocation from the C.F.B. and UNRRA having an allocation from Norway is out of the question presumably.

100 Tons of Cheese is under consideration.

NUMBER OF NORWEGIAN PERSONNEL
IN E.R.O., THE MISSIONS AND FIELD OFFICERS

31st March, 1946

	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class II</u>
TOTAL	<u>77</u>	<u>4</u>
E.R.O.	1	-
Austria	3	-
Germany	64	2
Greece	4	-
Norway	-	2
Poland	5	-

1st. May, 1946.

Mr Woodbridge -

I hope that the above is what you require.
Sorry that we do not have the details as to how
many in welfare offices, though I suspect that you

ast. the Personnel Division who receive lists
 of personnel in Mexico. I will, also, call the
 reports officers, from Germany and Austria who are
 here, to be asked if they know of bonds.

1/5

St. John

11 22 10

22 22 10

4

11

22 22

-

-

...

-

3

...

2

2

...

1

4

...

2

-

...

1

1

...

11 22 10

22 22 10

... and ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

Reference.....

30th April 1946.

To: Mr. Wasson
From: Miss Monnington

D. Monnington 30/4/46

I am giving here the correct names of the four commodities available from Norway, our maximum demands and the U.K. approximate total price.

a).	1.	<u>Sodium nitrate</u>	<u>metric tons</u>	<u>total estimated cost</u>
			105	£1,680
	2.	<u>Ammonium nitrate</u>		
			1,400	£2,800
	3.	<u>Nitric Acid</u>		
			75	£1,950
	4.	<u>Casein</u>		
			10	\$ 5,740 (U.S. trade price)

b) Chemical Wood pulp }
 Mechanical wood pulp }
 Newsprint }
 Carton paper }
 Wrapping paper }

I can estimate neither the requirement nor the price.

Reference.....

To: Mr. I. Iliuschenko

From: ~~Mr.~~ R. Miller

Subject: Norway.

With reference to your minute of 27th April, I attach a telegram which you may wish to send to Oslo and Washington in connection with the negotiations for a contribution from Norway.

R. M

R. MILLER.

30th April, 1946.

Encl.

PC-16/17

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

OSLO - NORWAY

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

WASHINGTON - U.S.A.

XXXXX

XXXXXX

- 1) GALE ILIUSCHENKO CALLED ON NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR COLBAN 27th APRIL
REGARDING PROPOSED UNRRA MISSION NORWAY.
- 2) COLBAN UNDERTOOK COMMUNICATE WITH HIS GOVERNMENT AND EXPRESSED HOPE
NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD ISSUE INVITATION UNRRA MISSION PROCEED
NORWAY NEGOTIATE CONTRIBUTION.
- 3) HAVE SINCE PROVIDED COLBAN FOR PUBLICITY PURPOSES WITH PARTICULARS
CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO ADMINISTRATION BY COUNTRIES ALREADY RECEIVING
UNRRA ASSISTANCE, E.G. POLAND (IN TONS) 100,000 COAL, 25,000 CEMENT,
YUGOSLAVIA 2,000 CEMENT, ITALY 10,000 SALT, DENMARK KR. 5,000,000
FISH AND 10,000 HEAD HORSES.

SUPPLY

INDEXED

Reference.....

April 27, 1946

TO: Sir Humphrey Gale
FROM: George Woodbridge *fw*
SUBJECT: Devastated Areas in Norway



I think you should instruct Scott to inform the Norwegian Government about as follows:

- (1) We ^{shall} ~~will~~ do everything we can within the powers granted to us to cooperate with and assist the Norwegian Government.
- (2) We most unfortunately cannot place UNRRA employees at the disposal of the Norwegian Government and continue to pay them from UNRRA funds.
- (3) We could, of course, second to the Norwegian Government any Norwegian Welfare Officers now employed by UNRRA. During the period that they work for the Norwegian Government, that Government would have to pay their salaries.
- (4) We cannot, at the present time of UNRRA's existence, guarantee to reemploy such Norwegian Welfare Officers when they have completed their work with the Government, though we should endeavor to reemploy them whenever possible.
- (5) If, under the above circumstances, the Norwegian Government wants us to second our Norwegian Welfare Officers, we shall endeavor to do so. We would assume that since we cannot guarantee to reemploy them, and since the Norwegian Government presumably will not want to employ most of them more than two or three weeks, the Government would not want us to force any Norwegian to give up his present UNRRA job for secondment to his Government unless that individual freely chose to do so.

Orig S
Copy for DG 26/17.

Mr. Iliuschenko
To: Rosemary Miller
Subject: Norway

INDEXED

I attach six copies, in draft form, of the proposed memorandum for submission to the Royal Norwegian Government which is to be discussed in General Gale's office this afternoon.

Mr. Dudley Ward informed me that the physical form in which it shall be delivered, and the form of covering letter, etc. will be for decision later but for the purposes of today's meeting only a draft is required.

I understand you do not wish to discuss today details of quantities, and types of supply we would wish to procure in Norway, or to go into details of currency in which payment should be made. The particulars which are on these subjects at present are in a very preliminary form and will be prepared in a much fuller form before detailed discussion can take place.

The agricultural supplies mentioned include:-

Cattle: 10,000 @ £100 per head.....1,000,000

Fishing supplies

Fish hooks $8\frac{1}{2}$ million value £2,500
Fishing boats 3 £50,000
Fishing gear £7,500

60,000

60,000

Seed potatoes: 5,000 tons @ £20.....£100,000

Beet seeds: 100 tons at £360..... 36,000

Grass seeds: 100 tons at £100..... 10,000

146,000

1,206,000

The industrial supplies mentioned are zinc, cadmium, nickel, ferro and iron ore, but I have no quantities or values.

You may be interested to note that the Czechoslovak and Polish Government programmes, which from a shipping point of view are channelled through us, receive considerable supplies from Norway.

The Polish programme for January included herrings (quantity unspecified), for March some 10,000 tons of iron ore and herrings, and for April 40,000 tons of iron ore.

The Czechoslovak Government programme for February included 3,000 tons of fish oil from Norway and 10,000 tons of salted herrings; for March 1,700 tons of fish and fish oil, and 10,000 tons of pyrites, for May 2,000 tons of fish and 10,000 tons of pyrites.

26th April, 1946.

DRAFT

0625/17.

UNRRA SUPPLY CONTRIBUTION

The Administration has been confronted with a task of relief and rehabilitation of war devastated countries far heavier than was expected when UNRRA was established by Act of the United Nations assembled at Atlantic City in 1943. It was then provided that member countries whose territories had not been occupied by the enemy should make a contribution equal in value to one per cent of the national income. Last year, at the meeting of the Council in London, representatives of the member countries agreed that this should be increased to a value equal to two per cent of the national income. Since that date, unhappily, the position has gravely deteriorated owing to the failure of harvests in the Mediterranean basin and Eastern Europe and in the Far East. The Administration is, therefore, necessarily confronted with the duty to seek contributions of supplies from any member which from its own surpluses may be in a position to help.

Already the Administration has received substantial gifts even from countries whose territories were most sorely devastated. Coal has been given by Poland, sugar by Czechoslovakia, Supplies have also been given by Italy and a substantial contribution has been given by Denmark.

The Director General is anxious to bring to the attention of the Royal Norwegian Government the great need which exists at this time, and to discuss with it the possibility that, from surpluses which may now exist, or can be created in Norway, some contribution may be made to relief. The work of relief calls for supplies of kinds which Norway possesses. The Administration has, of course, already purchased for cash, considerable quantities of fish; it needs more fish and fish products but also such commodities as pyrites and other minerals, horses and other livestock if that is possible, and fishery supplies and needs etc. The need is indeed very wide and very clamorous, and the Director General feels no doubt that the Royal Norwegian Government will wish to give whatever assistance in its power. He hopes, therefore, that his proposal to send a small delegation of senior UNRRA officials to Oslo to discuss these problems will be acceptable to the Royal Norwegian Government.

DG25/17

TO : Monsieur Morhange
FROM : R. Herbert
SUBJECT: NORWAY

See pp 19

INDEXED

I attach a Draft of an urgent cable to the P.R.D.G. and Mr. Iliuschenko in regard to Norway. This deals with both the cash procurement and voluntary contribution angles. You may wish to add something in regard to the Administration's contributions, although it might be preferable to put that in a separate telegram as a continuation of the present one.

I attach also your file F.43/17 and File D.C. 25/17 but I should like to emphasise that our files are not to be relied upon for a full account of the story. The telegrams which are of particular interest so far as supplies are concerned are:-

London to Washington Nos: 4724, 7710 86 and 3081.

The Washington reply of particular interest is No. 8873.

You will also be interested to see the attached temporary file No. S.64/FD/TJ.3. and in particular the letters dated 2nd 5th and 13th February. Incidentally, I should be glad to have your comments on the reference in the letter of the 5th February concerning our readiness to make sterling available for purchases in Newfoundland.

22nd March, 1946.

Copies to Mr. Dudley Ward
Mr. Wraight

✓
Jm 24/3

Mr. Rhatigan to see Mr. Ward's minute overleaf

To:

Mr. Ward

Please file. MD 11/5.

2

Reference A.C.17/11.

TO: Mr. Dudley Ward

FROM: A. H. Robertson.

Ref. Mr 4

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross asked me to consider what action is necessary on the Norwegian reply to our offer about assistance for displaced persons - particularly with supplies. The action required seems to be:-

1. Acknowledgement.
2. Copy to Mr. Herbert for action.
3. Copy to Mr. Scott for action.
4. Original to Mr. Cohen for such distribution of copies as may be necessary.

} Copies sent.

I do not know whether any other replies on the same subject have been received from Belgium, Luxembourg or the Netherlands, but in any event, the above procedure seems necessary.

Drafts herewith.

A.H. Robertson

7th May, 1945.

Please see letter in file with 'Action' tab.

Subject to your agreement I propose to reply as drafted by Mr Robertson.

D.W.

Mr. R. Higgins. - I agree the Fleeing Column - 7/5
Mr. Herbert. as agreed with Herbert I was + I listen.

Mr. Ward.

I would suggest you see the two mobile equipment
a something like it instead of flying squad. Secondly
I wish we could have these types of things for crisis moments sooner
on.

after they are reviewed. Finally I believe the should
have been sent to Cohen (working on history) & they
then would have performed the function of getting clearance
from Hubert, Scott, et al.

7/5

- 1) See amendments in attached reply, also agreed with Hubert.
- 2) I certainly agree that you Dept. should have got this paper
much earlier.
- 3) I agree that if future such letters should go to Operations for
drafting reply & for getting necessary clearances.

Wm R. Hatt
9.5

WJ
8/5

WJ
14/5

Bring up as soon as reply
received from Mr. Ordley to Sir
F. L. R.'s letter to him of 16/3 (of
which get copy from him
Roussin.

Mr. Dugdale

J. D.
17/3

(1)

Reference

AC14/11

by hand.

INDEXED

TO: Mr. Dudley Ward

FROM: Dr. C.S. Norborg *fu*

SUBJECT: Russian Visa for Brigadier Waddington

Another emergency relief convoy is leaving for devastated Northern Norway. The sailing date is sometime after 28 March.

In as much as UNRRA is contributing 120 tons relief goods to this emergency shipment, the UNRRA leaders have felt it appropriate and necessary that some ranking UNRRA official go into Northern Norway as observer. This procedure is in consonance with established UNRRA policy.

The natural choice of UNRRA observer is, of course, the Chief of the UNRRA liaison mission, Brigadier Waddington who will be ready to leave on the forementioned convoy.

However, in as much as Northern Norway is under the military command of the Soviet Union Army Leader and the jurisdiction of the Narkomindel, it will be necessary to obtain a Russian visa for Brigadier Waddington's forthcoming trip.

In as much as we know that high ranking military observers of the CA of the Norway Scottish Command (SHAEP) were refused to land in Northern Norway, since they had not secured Russian visa, Brigadier Waddington's trip will depend upon our securing for him a Russian visa before 28 March.

We will be looking forward to hearing from you on this matter. My extension is Portland Court, 314.

15th March, 1945.

Reference DG 25/11

To: Mr. Mooney
(Copy to Brigadier Waddington)

From: Dr. Topping

When you talk to Washington next, will you be kind enough to inquire whether:

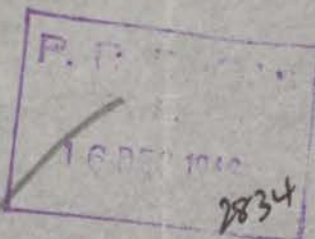
1. Dr. Lund has been definitely appointed as Welfare Officer for the Norwegian Liaison Mission. If not we would appreciate a cable explaining the situation.
2. whether Mr. Slagsvold has been appointed Agricultural Rehabilitation Liaison Officer for this mission. If not, may we have a report on this situation.

16th January, 1945.

Andrew Topping

DC 25/17.

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF MISSION
UNNRA NORWAY



HRS/VT

13th December, 1946.

1. Mr. Iliuschenko To Sir
2. File

Sir,

Mr. I. A. Iliuschenko on his departure from Norway last evening desired me to express to you his high appreciation of the courteous interview given to him, Mr. Stensby and myself, a few days ago, and at the same time, through you, to express to the members of the Foreign Office with whom we had interviews, our grateful thanks for the co-operation and genuine help shown to us.

I avail myself of this opportunity to present to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

R. Andvord, Esq., etc. etc.,
Secretary General to the Royal
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign
Affairs,
OSLO.



Ref

DG 25/17X
FC 16/17

Reference

To: Mr. Hoskins (1)
Mr. C. Hart Schaaf (2)
From: Rosemary Miller
Subject: Norwegian credits

I intended to return these files to you direct, together with the cables which you had asked me to draft to Rome, Oslo and Washington, but within the hour of your asking me to do them, Mr. Iliuschenko asked me to prepare a note for him for his forthcoming visit to Norway, and the question of the Norwegian credits became part of that exercise. I showed him the draft cables I had prepared (which had been approved for despatch by Mr. Herbert) but he said he would prefer to take up the whole question in Oslo, and not meanwhile to send any detailed cables anywhere.

I attach a copy of the note I did for Mr. Iliuschenko on the Norwegian credits, together with copies of the short cables he agreed to send to Vienna, Washington and Rome, together with a copy of a telegram to Oslo which was not sent but which Mr. Iliuschenko has taken with him.

Mr. Iliuschenko's attitude at first was that any credits which Norway wished to give to UNRRA countries were matters for decision between the Norwegian Government and the applicant countries and UNRRA was not closely concerned. I mentioned that as:-

- 1) the credits were a definite outcome of Mr. Hendrickson's Mission, and
- 2) the Norwegian Government had invited the suggestions of UNRRA as to the granting of the credits and UNRRA headquarters had in reply agreed to communicate information in our possession on unfulfilled programmes in response to any application by an applicant Government that we should give such information

UNRRA could not be disinterested.

Mr. Iliuschenko has agreed to speak to Norwegian Government representatives and to get the position clarified with a view to the maximum help possible being given to UNRRA countries under the credits. You will see from the note that various Governments have applied, but that Finland is the only country which has so far collected. The papers do not reveal what supplies Finland has got. Italy want to get all the wheat which is alleged to be offered as part of the supplies included in the credit, but would that be fair on, e.g. Austria, which has also asked to participate.

Washington's 17627 (in DG 25/17 attached) was, as Mr. Dudley Ward pointed out, rather naive, but likewise our London - Washington 12495 (in FC 16/17 attached) regarding Hungary's application, was wrong, so there would appear to be some clarification to be done.

Mr. Iliuschenko has with him copies of all the relevant cables. I would be grateful if you could let me have these papers and files back as Mr. Iliuschenko said we would get the matter straightened out on his return when he will know the position more clearly.

I attach a copy of this note for Mr. Dudley Ward, if you wish to send it to him in this form. A reply is due to his minute of 30th November.

7th December, 1946.

for Dr. Hendrickson
for Norway visit.

Note on 15,000,000 kroner credit

Apart from the supply contribution to UNRRA, approved by Storting as a result of Mr. Hendrickson's Mission in May of this year, Norway agreed to give credits totalling 15,000,000 on the following terms, as set out in Mr. Hendrickson's No. 2 dated 23rd May (a copy of which is at Annexe A). Norway agreed to give, in addition to the contribution "credits totalling 15,000,000 to UNRRA countries as recommended by the Administration. Each credit will be for five years, with no interest or repayment for the first three years." Interest rate for the last two years was not clear, but it would be low. These credits were to be good for the purchase of Norwegian products excepting whaleoil and nitrates.

On 3rd July Washington asked Oslo for full details concerning the loan (Washington - Oslo 85 attached at Annexe E). On 16th August Mr. Scott replied. He had made repeated efforts to get a reply to his letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs written immediately on receipt of Washington's cable, but had had to wait for it for six weeks. A copy is attached at Annexe F.

On receipt of Mr. Scott's letter of 16th August, Washington cabled London (asking London to repeat to all Missions) setting out the conditions on which the loan was granted. Copy of this telegram is at Annexe G.

The response so far has been:-

1. Greece: The Greek Government was interested in receiving the following items: paper pulp, condensed milk, salted codfish, cod liver oil, timber nitrates.

Washington proposed, in a telegram to Athens (Washington - Athens 3902 attached at Annexe H) that the Greek Government should negotiate directly in Oslo for the loan, and suggested that the Greek Mission, in consultation with the Greek Government, should submit relevant UNRRA information to Oslo on programmes and requirements in support of the Greek request for credits.

There is nothing on the files to show how far these negotiations have gone.

Czechoslovakia: The Czechoslovak Government regretted it could not accept the credit offer.

Hungary: Hungary wished to participate, but has no Diplomatic representative in Oslo. Washington instructed London to inform Budapest that negotiations could take place through the Norwegian Embassy, ~~Budapest~~ ^{Washington}, if it was not possible to send a representative to Oslo. There is nothing on the files to show how far this has gone.

Finland: Finland has received an allocation of 4,000,000 kroner from the credit. Finland is to receive certain fish products, industrial oils, aluminium etc.

Italy: The attached cable (Annexe I) No. 3765, has been received from Rome. This is the first detailed list we have received of what the supplies to be included in the credit are.

Austria: See copy of cable Vienna - London 3177 attached. Perhaps you would take the opportunity when in Oslo to ascertain:-

- 1) that the supplies concerned are as set out in cable 3765;
- 2) what negotiations are now in progress over the loan;
- 3) what truth there is in the suggestion, from Rome, that the bulk of the supplies included in the credits have been earmarked for Poland and Italy, as it seems that such earmarkings would be contrary to the understanding on which the credits were based;
- 4) whether Washington have availed themselves of the Norwegian Government's proposal that they should make recommendations and suggestions on the loans.

DG 25/17X

CABLEGRAM* SAVINGRAM* TO

FOR CABLE OFFICE USE ONLY

CABLEGRAM* SAVINGRAM* TO		CABLE No.	GROUPS	ROUTE & No.	DATE-TIME SENT	OPERATOR
ROME		3585				
REPEATED TO SAVINGRAM* CABLEGRAM*						
WASHINGTON		13633				

IN CLEAR*

CODE72

CURRENT

*STRIKE OUT WHICHEVER INAPPLICABLE

Reference your 3765

1. This our first intimation increase credit 15 to 20 million kroner. Washington likewise apparently uninformed.
2. UNRRA function these credits confined informing Norwegian Government on request applicant Government unfulfilled needs recipient countries. We were unaware earmarkings referred to your paragraph 2.
3. Cabling Washington drawing attention your paragraph 3 and suggesting they advise Norwegian Embassy Washington Italian Government's earnest request participation supplies particularly wheat and that they comment in light third paragraph Keeny Gaspari letter PC/400.
4. Asking Washington advise you action taken 3 above enable you inform Italian Government. Also asking Oslo informally to consult Italian Legation to elicit any points which might help Washington.

Not sent
owing to Mr.
Duncker's impending
visit to Oslo.

Distribution:
Supply Distribution
Mr. Dudley Ward.

DIVISION	D/COS	APPROVED BY	DATE-TIME HANDED IN
BRANCH	SECRET		
ORIGINATOR	Rosemary Miller		
DATE	December 4, 1946	DATE	

REGISTRY FILE No.

DG 25/17X

FOR CABLE OFFICE USE ONLY

CABLEGRAM* SAVINGRAM* TO

CABLE No. GROUPS ROUTE & No. DATE-TIME SENT OPERATOR

Washington

13634

REPEATED TO SAVINGRAM* CABLEGRAM*

IN CLEAR*

~~CODE~~~~CIPHER~~

*STRIKE OUT WHICHEVER INAPPLICABLE

Reur 17627

Rome telegram 3765 repeated Washington 2861.

- (1) Unable understand paragraph 2 since Washington 13228 repeated Oslo 102 suggests Administration unable make specific recommendations regarding credits between member Governments. No knowledge here earmarking Poland and Italy. Understand Finnish Government has been granted 4 million kroner from loan Helsinki Washington 106 refers and Hungarian Greek Governments also applied participation see Oslo London 611 repeated Washington 280 and Athens London 3273 repeated Washington 2547.
- (2) Proposal your 13228 was negotiations be through usual diplomatic channels and Administration if requested applicant Government would advise on programme and unfulfilled needs. Suggest therefore you draw attention Norwegian Embassy Washington Italian Government's earnest desire participate 1900 tons wheat and comment to Embassy in light Italian unfulfilled grain requirements. See our Rome 3585 repeated Washington 13633.

and Keeny-Gaspari
correspondence PC/400.D

Not sent
own 15 Mr.
Blumhardt's
Independent with E
Oslo.

Distribution:

Supply Distribution
Mr. Dudley Ward

DIVISION	Supply	APPROVED BY	DATE-TIME HANDED IN
BRANCH	D/COS		
ORIGINATOR	Rosemary Miller		
DATE	4th December, 1946		
		DATE	

DG 25/17X

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

VIENNA

(58)

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

- Enc (53)

Your 3173

Iliuschenko arriving Oslo December 9th and will look into
question Norwegian credits with particular reference Austrian
Government's desire participate.

Department of Supply
D/COS
Rosemary Miller
7th December, 1946.

DG 25/17X

XXXXXXXXXXXX

WASHINGTON

2519

(57)

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

Your 17627

Reference Rome telegram 3675 repeated Washington 2361 Iliuschenko
arriving Oslo 9th December and will enquire position Norwegian credits.
Will keep you informed.

Department of Supply
D/COS
Rosemary Miller
7th December, 1946.

D/COS

Rosemary 25/01/46

7th December, 1946.
XXXXXXXXXXXX

ROME

3634

(36)

XXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXX

XXXXXXX

Enc. 33

Rear 3675

Iliuschenko arriving Oslo December 9th and will look into question
Norwegian credits with particular reference Italian Government's
request participate wheat.

Department of Supply

D/COS

Rosemary Miller

7th December, 1946.

FOR CABLE OFFICE USE ONLY

[illegible]

REPEATED TO SAVINGRAM* CABLEGRAM*

XXODRX

XXXXXXXX

*STRIKE OUT WHICHEVER INAPPLICABLE

1. Rome telegram 3765 repeated Washington 2861 states:
 - (a) Norwegian credit originally established 15 million kroner increased to 20 million.
 - (b) Credit to take form 19,000 tons supplies as follows:
potatoes 6,000, fish 2,900, canned herrings and sardines 830, wheat deposited in Swedish port on Norwegian Government's account 1,900, biscuits 1,070, miscellaneous foods from Norwegian Army stocks 1,950, miscellaneous foods from German stocks 4,500.
 - (c) Donors do not participate distribution which is delegated to UNRRA and the latter has informed that the 19000 tons of Norwegian products above mentioned earmarked major part Poland rest Italy.
 - (d) Italian Government requests information action being taken ensure part supplies allocated Italy specially wheat.
2. Unable understand (c) above since Washington 13228 repeated Oslo 102 suggests Administration unable make specific recommendations regarding credits between member Governments. No knowledge here earmarking Poland and Italy. Understand Finnish Government has been granted 4 million kroner from loan and Greek Hungarian Governments also applied participation.
3. Proposal in cable quoted 2. above was that negotiations should be through usual diplomatic channels and that UNRRA if so requested by applicant Governments would advise on programme and unfulfilled needs. We have asked Headquarters draw attention Norwegian Embassy Washington Italian Government's earnest desire participate 1900 tons wheat and suggesting they comment to Embassy in light Italian unfulfilled grain requirements ~~and Keeney Gaspari letter etcetera.~~

Distribution:
Supply Distribution
Mr. Dudley Ward.

DIVISION	Supply	APPROVED BY	DATE-TIME HANDED IN
BRANCH	D/COS	<i>J. J. [Signature]</i>	
ORIGINATOR	Rosemary Miller		
DATE	December 1, 1946	DATE	

DE 25/17

DESPATCHED FROM SUPPLY SECTION
TIME 4³⁰ HRS.
4/12/46

COPY

2025/17

INCOMING CABLE.

53

S

ACTION: Supply Dept.
C.O.S.
Mr. Hoskins.

WASHINGTON.....TO.....LONDON

NO.17627

(EN CLAIR)

DATED: 29th. November, 1946

REC'D: 23.01 hours.
29th. November, 1946.

53

Re Rome to London 3765 this is new to Us. Please
keep us informed.

DISTRIBUTION: Supply Distribution.
General Counsel.

RN/JT



See Encl 57



ACTION COPY
S

INCOMING CABLE

DISPATCHED FROM EARLY SECTION
TIME 2:31 HRS.
DATE 3/12 1946

ACTION:- Supply Dept.
Proc. 11 Div.
Mr. Gaumnitz.

VIENNA.....TO.....LONDON.

NO. 3173
En Clair.

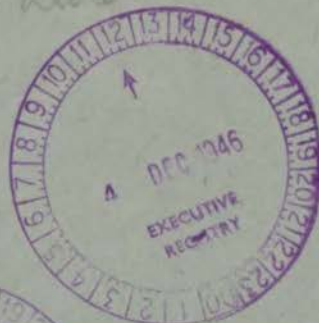
Dated 26th November, 1946
Rec'd 26th November, 1946.
17.05 hours

- ++ *not rec'd Ex. 16/4*
1. Your SVC 163 repeated Vienna SVC 270. Austrian Representative in Washington after repeatedly approaching Norwegian Minister there reports latter wholly uninformed of credit offer.
 2. Austria not diplomatically represented at Oslo.
 3. Government most anxious to obtain credits under Norwegian offer.
- Would appreciate advice concerning best means to negotiate.

+ SVC 163 to Athens.
++ See Washington...To...London 13228

NO DISTRIBUTION

BG/EM



DE 25/14.

AA passed
to Mr. Schaaf
30/11.

DATE 2/12 1946

INCOMING CABLE

DG

ACTION:- Dept. of P.R.D.G.
General Counsel Div.
Mr. Dudley Ward.

ROUT.....TO.....LONDON.

NO. 3765
En Claire

Dated 28th November, 1946.
Rec'd 28th November, 1946.
21.34 hours.

Repeated Washington 2861

Re our 3425 repeated Washington 2578. Subject is 15 million Kroner Credit from Norwegian Government.

1. Italian Legation Oslo informs Ministry for Foreign Affairs that credit originally established at 15 million Kroner has been subsequently raised to 20 million. This donation to take the form of 19,000 tons supplies. Breakdown follows. Potatoes 6,000 tons. Fish 2,900 tons. Canned herrings and sardines 830 tons. Wheat deposited in Swedish Port on Norwegian Government's Account 1,900 tons. Biscuits 1,070 tons. Miscellaneous foods from Norwegian Army Stocks 1,950 tons. Miscellaneous foods from German stocks 4,500 tons.
2. Donors do not participate in distribution which is delegated to UNRRA, and the latter has informed that the 19,000 tons of Norwegian products above mentioned are earmarked for the major part for Poland and the rest for Italy.
3. Italian Government earnestly request information on action being taken on ensure part of the supplies being allocated to Italy with special regard to the 1,900 tons wheat.
4. Please inform soonest status.

DISTRIBUTION

P.R.D.G.
C.F.A.
C.O.S.
D.C.
Mr. Schaaf.
Mr. Herbert.
O.A.D.
Deloitte.
Mr. Cummings.
Mr. King.
Histonian.

BC/EM.

See Encs (57) (56) (55)



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

31st October, 1946.

To: Office of the Personal Representative
of the Director General, E.R.O.

From: H. R. Scott,
Chief UNRRA Representative in Norway.

Subject: Norwegian Government Gift Contribution.
1,000,000 Norwegian Kroner for "Administrative
Costs".

1. I confirm my communication of the 29th October in regard to the above, and I am attaching hereto translation of a letter just received from the Norwegian Ministry of Social Affairs giving copy of the instructions from that department to the Ministry of Finance authorising transfer of the amount 936.013.00 kroner to "UNRRA Welfare Account No. 1628" at Norges Bank.
2. I am informed the money has been transferred today.
3. Please let me know if you have any instructions in respect of dealing with the amount transferred.



Handwritten signature/initials

Copy to: Office of Director General, Washington.
Office of the Financial Advisor, E.R.O.
Mr. R. K. Gaumnitz,
Director Supply Procurement Division 11, E.R.O.

seen by Mr Wand
seen by Mr. Workange on file 79/-/17.

Translation: Letter from the Ministry of Social Affairs to the Ministry of Finance & Customs, dated the 28th October 1946, ref: Jnr. 4739/46 D.

We hereby request that the sum of Kroner 936.013.00 (Nine hundred and thirty-six thousand and thirteen) be transferred as a debit against "Kap.1996", i.e., contribution to purchase foodstuffs for relief purposes in certain central European countries, to "UNRRA Welfare Account No. 1628" at Norges Bank.

Oslo dated the 28th October 1946.

Translated by Mr. H.R.Scott



Translation: Letter from the Ministry of Social Affairs
to Mr. H. R. Scott, UNRRA, Stortingsgarten 28, Oslo.
Ref: Jnr.4739/46D.

We take the liberty of referring to your letter of
the 26th October this year. We beg to attach hereto
copy of letter which this Ministry has today addressed
to the Ministry of Finance.

Oslo 28th October 1946

As per authority
(signed) Rolph Knudsen
Chairman of the Government Committee
dealing with the UNRRA Contribution.

Translated by Mr. H. R. Scott



INDEXED

29th October, 1946.

To: Office of the Personal Representative
of the Director General, E.R.O.

From: H. R. Søtt,
Chief UNRRA Representative in Norway.

Subject: Norwegian Government Gift Contribution.
1,000,000 Norwegian Kroner for
"Administrative Costs".



1. Supplementing my communication to you of the 15th October in respect of the above, and with which I sent along a copy of a communication received from the Norwegian Foreign Office dated the 11th October, and in which letter they embodied the procedure proposed to deal with this item.

The letter from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated the 11th October explains the amount for emergency supplies, and the amount advanced for UNRRA salaries during the period July 1945 to January 1946.

2. I was then able to report that some real progress was now being made, and I am attaching hereto translation of a letter from the Ministry of Social Affairs dated the 24th October, with an attached translation of a communication from the Ministry of Finance and Customs to the Norwegian Foreign Office, as well as a copy of my communication to the Ministry of Social Affairs dated the 26th October acknowledging receipt of these two letters, and requesting them to at once transfer the amount referred to in their letter to UNRRA Welfare Account, No. 1628, at Norges Bank.

I will, of course, advise you by cable immediately the money is placed to Account 1628, and I am verbally informed today that this will be done, so to speak, immediately.

3. I shall be grateful to have any observations you have to make in regard to the method of procedure adopted by the Norwegian Government, as well as in conjunction with the amounts which they have referred to in their communications.

DRR / Cur.

Copy to: Office of Director General, Washington.
Office of the Financial Advisor, E.R.O.
Mr. R. K. Gaumnitz,
Director Supply Procurement Division 11, E.R.O.

*7/11/46 AP.
See Encl 52.*

Seen by K. Dudley Ward 1/11/46

Translation of a letter from the Ministry of Social Affairs dated the 24th October.

Reference: Jnr. 4516/46 D.

UNRRA,
Stortingsgarten 28,
OSLO.

In a letter to us of the 10th October this year, the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has asked this Ministry to arrange the opening of an account for UNRRA in Norges Bank for Kr. 1,000,000, less 63.987.00 kroner, equalling 936.013.00 Kroner.

This amount is to be taken as part of the allocation under "Kap. 1996" (presumably a Parliament recommendation) for the purchase of foodstuffs to alleviate the need in certain central European countries.

The deduction of 63.987.00 Kroner is brought about in the manner which is mentioned in a letter from the Ministry of Finance to the Foreign Office dated the 7th October this year, a copy of which we attach to this communication. In order to proceed with the transfer of the above mentioned amount for UNRRA in Norges Bank, we shall be glad if you will advise us whether you desire a new account opening, or whether one of the accounts already opened can be used. At the same time, we wish to be informed which persons for UNRRA can draw on the account, and we would like to have their signatures on a separate paper.

Dated in Oslo 24 October

In accordance with authority

Signed

Translated by Mr. H.R.Scott



TRANSLATION

A copy of letter from the Royal Norwegian Government,
Finance & Customs Dept. dated 7th October.

Reference: Fd.Jnr.4361/1946 C.

To the Foreign Office:

Payment of Salaries in Norway to Norwegian
Nationals in UNRRA's service.

We would like to refer to the letter from us dated 10th September this year. We would like to inform you that the division, advised to us, of the amounts paid out to UNRRA do not exactly balance.

The amount of Administrative Costs for UNRRA amounts to 120,000 kroner, which coincides with the Dept's statement in their letter of the 23rd September this year.

In this way, the amount which has been used (or transferred) for the payment of wages in Norway to Norwegian nationals in UNRRA's service is 210,000 kroner, instead of the amount which was given as 180,000 kroner. The amount, which the Norwegian State shall have refunded by UNRRA, amounts to 210,000 kroner. On the other hand, there is a portion of UNRRA's debt covered by delivery of goods. These goods were taken over by the Ministry of Supply amounting to Kroner 146.013.00, which has been used to cover the referred to Advance Account; payment of wages in Norway to Norwegian Nationals in UNRRA's service.

The amount, which the State now shall have covered by UNRRA is therefore the difference between 210,000 kroner and 146.013.00 kroner, i.e., 63,987.00 kroner.

In conjunction with the previous agreement, we go out from the fact that this amount can be covered ex the Contribution of UNRRA under "Kap 1996". If the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Social Affairs are agreed in this, the Finance Dept. will debit Kroner 63,987.00, as expenses for "Kap 1996", and to the income of the Advance Account, i.e., Norway Mission of UNRRA, in accordance with authority.

Translated by Mr. H.R.Scott



COPY

HRS/VT.

26th October, 1946.

JNR4516/46D

Royal Norwegian Government Ministry of
Social Affairs (Sosialdepartementet),
Viktoria Terasse 11,
OSLO.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated the 24th October in regard to the transfer to Norges Bank for account of UNRRA the sum of 936.013.00 Norwegian kroner, the contributed item against administrative costs.

I have carefully noted what you write, which, of course, in due course will be passed on to UNRRA Washington and London.

I shall be grateful if you will kindly arrange to transfer the amount under review to "UNRRA Welfare Account No. 1628" at Norges Bank. I would mention for your information that in accordance with my authority all withdrawals against this account are jointly countersigned by myself as Chief UNRRA Representative in Norway, and Mr. H. J. Bronsma, the Accountant attached to this Mission.

I should be grateful if the sum mentioned can be transferred to Norges Bank as quickly as possible now in order to obviate the further transfer of sterling from London to meet the contingencies of salaries, etc., of the Norwegian personnel employed in the various fields.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

H. R. Scott

H. R. Scott
Chief UNRRA Representative
in Norway

ACTION COPY

062517
15
DESPATCHED FROM CABLE SECTION

TIME 8.45 HRS.

DATE 4/11/1946

INCOMING CABLE.

DG

ACTION:- Office of General Counsel.
Mr. Dudley Ward.

OSLO.....TO.....LONDON

NO.611

(FN CLAIR)

DATED:- 28th. October, 1946

Repeated Washington 280

REC'D:- 18.25 hours.
28th. October, 1946.

1. Refer to Gaumnitz telephone call today re request received from Hungarian Government to participate in Norwegian loan contribution of 15 million Kroner.

2. Refer to Washington cable addressed London 13228 repeated Oslo 1023 Hungarian Government has no Diplomatic Representative in Oslo.

No distribution slip received to date 1/11/46.

/JT



ACTION COPY

INCOMING CABLE

0625/11
DESPATCHED FROM CABT
TIME 1030 HRS.
DATE 27/10 1946

D.G.

ACTION : DEPT. OF P.R.D.G.
MR. DUDLEY WARE
enter

ROME.....TO.....LONDON

No. 3425.

Dated : 23 October 1946.

Repeated Washington 2578.

Rec'd : 21.14 hrs. 23 October 1946.

(EN CLAIR)

Re your SVC 200, repeat of Washington to London 13228. Subject is 15 Million Kroner credit from Norwegian Government.

1. Letter from Prime Minister Degasperi states:
 - (A) Italian Government deeply appreciates Norwegian Government's generous offer.
 - (B) Italian Legation Oslo has been instructed to contact Government for preliminary information on Materials which could possibly be supplied against an eventual loan, with special consideration to existing Italo-Norwegian trade agreement.
 - (C) Italian Government will appreciate any assistance given by this Mission to further conclusion of eventual loan. Supplies on this loan should be coordinated with our Program of operations for Italy.
2. This Mission is at Norwegian Government's disposal, through Norwegian Legation Rome, for any assistance or information required.

DISTRIBUTION:

P.R.D.G.	Dr. Welk.
D.D.G.F & A (2)	Deloitte.
C.O.S.	D/Controller.
C.R.C.	D. of Information.
G.C.	Ex. Asst.
Dr. Topping.	Chief Archivist.
Mr. Schaaf.	
Mr. Herbert.	

See Enc 53

25 Oct 1946

0625/17.

(13)



INCOMING CABLE

ACTION: G.C.
O.R.S.

48
enter

5. 43. 12
OCT 23 10 1046

WASHINGTON.....TO.....LONDON

No. 15840

Dated: 21st October 1946

Rec'd: 21st October 1946

23.33 hrs.

(en clair)

Gale from La Guardia.

1. Following cable received from Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs: "I have the honour to inform you that Norwegian Government have decided grant entry permit to 600 Jewish refugees. First 300 of which to be taken from UNRRA camps Germany, Norwegian authorities reserve their right choose those refugees which they find are most easily absorbed by Norwegian labour market and adapted to conditions Norway, each case to be decided separately by authorities.

The matter will be handled by Flyktnings Og Fanged Irektoratet Drammensveien 20 Oslo (Director Sverre E. Potterson).

I ask you kindly to instruct UNRRA authorities concerned to contact Flyktnings Og Fanged Irektoratet soonest possible."

2. I have informed Mr. Lange that UNRRA will cooperate in every way possible.

3. Please contact appropriate officials Norwegian Government and take necessary action with UNRRA Germany to implement this proposal.

P.R.D.G. DISTRIBUTION.

PM/ID

ACTION COPY

DESPATCHED FROM CABLE SECTION

TIME 6:45 HRS.

DATE 21/10 1946

INCOMING CABLE.



DG 25/17

DG

INDEXED

ACTION: OFFICE OF D.G.
MR. DUDLEY WARD.

PRAGUE.....TO.....LONDON

No. 1900

En Clair

Repeated Washington No. 1548

Dated: 18th October, 1946.

Rec'd: 18th October, 1946.

2254 hours.

not used.

See 4
DG 25/17

Re your SVC 205; repeat of Washington-London 13228. Due to restrictions in supply Czechoslovak Government regrets cannot accept credit offer of Norwegian Government.

DD/EMK



ACTION COPY

INDEXED

86.25/17.

DESPATCHED FROM CABLE SECTION	
TIME 1230	HRS.
DATE 12/18	1946

INCOMING CABLE.

ATTENTION: GENERAL COUNSEL BRANCH.
MR. DUDLEY WARD.

DG.

HELSINKI.....TO.....WASHINGTON.

NO.106.
EN CLAIR.
Repeated London 135.

Dated 17th October, 1946.
Rec. 17th October. 17.28 hrs.

FOR P.R.D.G. FOR DG.

Re Washington to London 13223 repeated LONDON HELSINKI SVC 15,
Special Norwegian Credit.

Finnish Government advised that Norway has granted Finland credit of 4 million kroner of the total 15 million kroner special credit offered to European countries having UNRRA programmes. Finland will receive certain fish products industrial oils aluminium etc.,

MW/KAW.



INDEXED
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Norway Mission
Stortingsgt. 28, v.301.
Oslo.

Da 26/17

15th October, 1946.

To: Office of the Personal Representative
of the Director General. E.R.O.

From: H.R.Scott,
Chief UNRRA Representative in Norway.

Subject: Norwegian Government Gift Contribution.
1.000.000 Norwegian Kroner for
"Administrative Costs".



1. I wish to refer to your cable 457 in regard to the above, and confirm my cable 589 that further approach had been made to the Government in respect of this item of the Contribution.
2. I am glad to inform you that some real progress has now been made with this item, and I attach hereto copy of a letter from the Norwegian Foreign Office dated the 11th of October embodying the procedure proposed to deal with this item.
3. I have not as yet received advice from Norges Bank of the actual transfer to the suggested account of the sum mentioned, but cable advice will be sent to you when Norges Bank inform me that the transfer has been accomplished.
4. Will you kindly let me have your views and instructions in respect of the letter now received, and when transfer is completed, as to how you desire the sum in question dealt with.
5. I propose for the present only to acknowledge receipt of the letter, and suggest returning to the matter after you have had the opportunity of taking note of the contents.

ES 21 cm

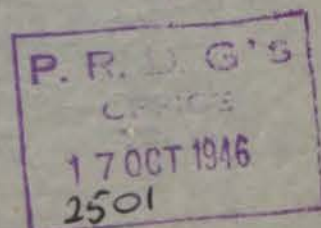
Copy to: Office of Director General, Washington.
Office of the Financial Adviser, E.R.O.
Mr. R.K.Gaumnitz,
Director Supply Procurement Division II, E.R.O.

Seen by: R.D.Ward 19.9.

P.R.D.G. 19.10.

K. Kohnke 18.10.

See Enc (5)



C O P Y

Ministere
des
Affaires Etrangeres

Oslo, 11th October, 1946.

J.nr. 34687/46 I
" " 33974/46 I
" " 30089/46 I
" " 26669/46 I

Dear Mr. Scott,

With reference to your letter of October 4th, addressed to Mr. Oftedal, concerning transferring to UNRRA the 1 million Kroner embodied in the gift contribution to cover "Administrative Costs", I am pleased to inform you that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has asked the Ministry of Social Affairs to open an account for UNRRA with Norges Bank for the amount of kr. 1.000.000.- less kr. 63.987.-, the latter sum being the difference between kr. 210.000.- advanced to UNRRA for salaries during the period July 1945 January 1946 - and the amount of kr. 146.013.- representing UNRRA emergency supplies to Norway in 1945. Consequently, the sum to be placed at the disposal of UNRRA should amount to kr. 936.013.-.

I am,

Yours sincerely

(Signed) A.M.H.Kolstad,

Mr. H.R.Scott,
Chief UNRRA Representative in Norway,
Stortingsgt. 28.,
O s l o.

DG 25/17.

INDEXED

44

FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

INCOMING CABLE.

DG.

Attention: Office of General
Counsel.
Mr. Dudley Ward.

WASHINGTON.....TO.....ATHENS.

3902.

Repeated to:

London 14555.

En clair.

Dated: 24 September, 1946.

Rec'd: 25 September, 1946.

16.55 hrs.

Encl 43

DG 25/17.

Reference Athens London 3273, repeated Washington 2547.

After consultation with Zolotas and Norwegian Embassy here, we
recommend Greek Government negotiate directly in Oslo for loan to
secure quick effective action, Suggest: Mission, in consultation
with Greek Government submit relevant UNRRA information to Oslo
on programs and requirements in support of Greek request for loan.

DLC/IW



CONT GO
MORE YET

1946 SEP 25 PM 4 55

0425/17

Mr. Lubbock
26/9
NY-

GB L LAN 1436

WU/UNRRA 21 WASHINGTON DC 63 24

NLT UNRRA
LONDON



Wash W421
ue

in file
attached

3902 ATHENS RPT LONDON 14555 REFERENCE ATHENS LONDON 3273
REPEATED WASHINGTON 2547 AFTER CONSULTATION WITH ZOLOTAS
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX AND NORWEGIAN EMBASSY HERE WE RECOMMEND GREEK
XXX GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATE DIRECTLY IN OSLO FOR LOAN TO SECURE
QUICK EFFECTIVE ACTION SUGGEST MISSION IN CONSULTATION WITH
GREEK GOVERNMENT SUBMIT RELEVANT UNRRA INFORMATION TO
OSLO ON PROGRAMS AND REQUIREMENTS IN SUPPORT OF GREEK
REQUEST FOR LOAN

LAGUARDIA+

WU TIMED 1652P

THATS ALL

Copy to
PRDG Distn

CABLE No.	14555	FROM	Washington.
DATED	24/9/46	REC'D	25/9/46.
ACTION			
ATTENTION	Mr. Dudley Ward		

D45

DG 25/17.

DESPATCHED FROM CABLE SECTION
TIME 1420 HRS.
DATE 19/9 1946

ACTION COPY

INCOMING CABLE

DG

ACTION: GENERAL COUNSEL
MR. DUMLEY WARD

seen by Mr. Cohen.

ATHENS.....TO.....LONDON

NO. 3273
(EN CLAIR)

Dated: 16th Sept. 1946
Rec'd: 17th Sept. 1946
09.28 Hrs.

REPEATED: WASHINGTON NO. 2547.

CHIEF ECON.

Reference London Athens Svc 163 + *not needed*
Greek Government desires to take advantage if possible of
Norwegian Government offer of 5 year credit with negotiations
to take place through Norwegian Embassy Washington. Following
items would be of interest to Government which might be exported
from Norway Paper Pulp, Condensed Milk, Salted Codfish, Cod
Liver Oil, Timber Nitrates, which are already allocated to Greece
from Norway under UNRRA Programme but which contracts must be
taken over by Greek Government. Reference last item Athon to
Maben 403 Greek Government requests UNRRA make available to
Norwegian Government all information UNRRA Programme figures and
unfulfilled requirements.

JS/SIL.

+ This refers to Washington 13228

1 Encl (41)

See Encl (44)

1946 SEP 17 AM 9 28

Athens

GW 14

292517

V

GB L LAN1486V

TX18 SVL192 ATHINAI 113 16 1700 =

ELT 3273 UNRRA LONDON =

ATHENS SENT LONDON 3273 RPTD WASHINGTON 2547 ~~CHIEFECON~~ CHIEFECON

REFERENCE LONDON ATHENS SVC 163 GREEK GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO

TAKE ADVANTAGE IF POSSIBLE OF NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT OFFER OF

FIVE YEAR CREDIT WITH NEGOTIATIONS TO TAKE PLACE THROUGH

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON FOLLOWING ITEMS WOULD BE OF

INTEREST TO GOVERNMENT

WHICH MIGHT BE EXPORTED FROM NORWAY PAPER PULP PAPER CONDENSED

MILK SALTED CODFISH COD LIVER OIL TIMBER NITRATES WHICH ARE

ALREADY ALLOCATED TO GREECE FROM NORWAY UNDER UNRRA PROGRAMME

BUT WHICH CONTRACTS MUST BE TAKEN OVER BY GREEK GOVERNMENT

REFERENCE LAST ITEM ATHEN TO MABEN 403 GREEK GOVERNMENT REQUESTS

UNRRA

MAKE AVAILABLE TO NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT ALL INFORMATION UNRRA

PROGRAMME FIGURES AND UNFULFILLED REQUIREMENTS ++

FIGS 3213 3213 2547 163 403 +++

SENT JMF 0926/17+++

GB L LAN1486

CABLE No.	3273	FROM	Athens
DATED	16/9	REC'D	17/9
ACTION	MRD <i>Duploy Ward</i>		
ATTENTION			

78

DG 25/17.
JX-4559
42

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
ITALIAN MISSION
Bureau of Requirements & Distribution

MEMORANDUM

Ref NoRD/20.20

10 September 1946

TO : UNRRA EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE ✓
11 Portland Place
London W.1.

UNRRA HEADQUARTERS
1344 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

FROM : Chief of Mission

SUBJECT : Norwegian Offer to Extend Credit

1. Reference cable London to Rome Sec. 200 dated 28 August, 1946, and Washington to London 13228.

2. The offer of the Norwegian Government was notified to the Italian Prime Minister by our letter PC/400.D dated 3 September, 1946, copy attached.

S. M. Keeny
S. M. Keeny
CHIEF OF MISSION

Enclosure

Seen by Mr. Dudley Ward
17/9/46



COPY

/lp

PC/400.D

Hon. Alcide de Gasperi
Palazzo Viminale,
Roma.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have been asked by UNRRA European Regional Office to transmit to you the following message received by them from the Norwegian Government:-

"The Norwegian Government, in addition to making an outright contribution to UNRRA, has decided to extend credits to suffering European countries in the total amount of 15 million Kroner over a period of five years. The credits may be extended to all European countries receiving UNRRA supplies. Such loans will be free of interest for three years, and during that period no payments are required. The credits may be used for all commodities which Norway is in a position to deliver, with the exception of products like whale oil and certain nitrates which are indispensable to the Norwegian economy."

It has been suggested that UNRRA Missions in receiving countries should notify the respective Governments of the Norwegian Government's generous offer with regard to such credits. Moreover, the Norwegian Government suggests that in the event of the Italian Government wishing to avail itself of this opportunity, it should conduct eventual negotiations directly with Norway through the usual diplomatic channels in Oslo, or through the Norwegian Embassy in Washington.

The Norwegian Government has also suggested that recommendations should be obtained from UNRRA in respect of the grant of these credits. While we feel that it is not for UNRRA to make specific recommendations for the granting of credits from one Government to another, however, in order to assist the Norwegian Government in deciding what credits to grant, UNRRA Italian Mission is prepared, on specific request by the Italian Government, to communicate to the Norwegian Government all information in our possession relative to UNRRA programme of operations and the unfulfilled needs of Italy.

It is with great pleasure that I transmit this very generous offer of the Norwegian Government, which the Italian Government will no doubt want to consider, especially in the light of the commercial agreement between Italy and Norway signed in Rome on 20th July, 1940, and which came into effect on 1st August, 1946.

I wish to assure you that we are at the Italian Government's entire disposal in any way in which we can be of assistance in connection with this matter.

Sincerely yours, /S/S.M. Keeny

CHIEF OF MISSION

FACONSOLO/pkc

Distribution:

COM's file Float

R & D Ital. Del. for Relat. with UNRRA

Subject File-Special Asst; to Chief of Mission

Reader File

RECEIVEDS MAIL SECTION
1130
DATE 8/1/46 1946

DG2517
ACTION COPY

INCOMING CABLE

Action: General Counsel
Mr. Dudley Ward.

WASHINGTON .. TO .. LONDON

No. 13228
Repeated to:
Oslo 102.
En clair

Dated: 27th August, 1946
Rec'd: 28th August, 1946
09.22 hrs.



1. Please transmit to UNRRA Missions in Athens, Tirana, Belgrade, Rome, Vienna, Budapest, Prague, Warsaw, Minsk, Kiev, and Helsinki the following message "(1) The Norwegian Government, in addition to making an outright contribution to UNRRA, has decided to extend credits to suffering European countries in the total amount of 15 million kroner over a period of five years, the credits may be extended to all European countries receiving UNRRA supplies. Such loans will be free on interest for three years, and during that period no payments are required. The credits may be used for all commodities which Norway is in a position to deliver, with the exception of products like whale oil and certain nitrates which are indispensable to the Norwegian Economy.
2. Norwegian Government has suggested that UNRRA notify the representatives or receiving countries of the Norwegian Government's offer with regard to the credits.
3. Norwegian Government suggests that actual negotiations between Norway and countries receiving credits should take place through usual diplomatic channels in Oslo, or through Norwegian Embassy in Washington.
4. Please inform the Government to which you are accredited of this Norwegian offer.
5. The Norwegian Government has also suggested that UNRRA's recommendations should be obtained as to granting these credits, we feel that it is not for UNRRA to make specific recommendations for the granting of credits by one member Government to other member Governments. However to assist Norwegian Government in deciding what credits to grant, we prepared on request by applicant Government to communicate information in our possession about UNRRA's program and the unfulfilled needs of various recipient countries

DG/DCJ

See Enc 50-49
47

INDEXED

24 25/14

40

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

INCOMING CABLE.

DG

ATTENTION: OFFICE OF D.G.
MR. WOODBRIDGE
COPY TO MR. GAUNITZ

OSLO.....TO.....WASHINGTON

No. 248

En Clair

Repeated London No. 533

Dated: 23rd August, 1946

Rec'd: 23rd August, 1946

1740 hours

35

not used

not used

Re your 98, repeated London 12386#. Re our 237, 238, repeated London 510xx, 511, regarding gift contribution supplementary stores xx and medical stores. Cable if my letter dispatched airmail 14th August to office Director General, has arrived and when I may expect your decision, also instructions regarding disposal and shipment all commodities offered by Government.

MR/EMK

Attention Mr. Gaunitz
" " " "



INDEXED

DG 25/17.



FOR INFORMATION ONLY

INCOMING CABLE

DG

ATTENTION: DEPT. OFFICE OF DG
MR. WOODBRIDGE

WASHINGTON.....TO.....OSLO

No. 101
(EM CLAIR)

Dated: 23rd AUG. 1946
Rec'd: 24th AUG. 1946
10.25 Hrs.

REPEATED: LONDON No. 13073.



Re: your Washington 238, London 511, regret that, due to mail delay,
Medical Supply List just received Medical Supply Division Headquarters.
Impossible to reply immediately, but will next few days.

DD/



INDEXED

16th August, 1946.



To: The Office of the Director General,
Washington.

From: H. R. Scott,
Chief UNRRA Representative in Norway.

Subject: Norwegian Gift Contribution.

RECORDED
21 AUG 1946
U. N. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

I regret very much the length of time taken to reply to your cable 85, repeated London 9732. From the attached letter dated the 5th July, you will see that the points in your reply were communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs without any delay.

I have repeatedly asked for a reply, and only yesterday, the 15th August, I received the view point of the Foreign Office. Immediately on receipt of your cable 100, repeated London 12406, I again called on the Foreign Office, and confirm to you my cable addressed to Commander Jackson at Geneva No. 1, repeated Washington 242, London 518, giving verbatim an extract of the reply from the Foreign Office in regard to the 15,000,000 kroner credit concerned with the Contribution.

I am attaching hereto a copy of the communication of the 16th Aug. dealing with the whole subject of the Contribution in kind, and the credit Contribution.

Up to the moment, the position of the Contribution is as follows: -

	Kroner
(1) <u>Military Stores</u> ...	5,350,000
(I confirm my cable 240, repeated London 513, giving you the amended value, as I had been informed that the original amount given by the Ministry of Defence of 3,800,000 kroner was a mistake)	
(2) <u>Supplementary Stores</u> , said to be a few thousand tons (No value yet assessed)
(3) <u>Medical Stores & Equipment</u> ...	2,000,000
(4) <u>Fish Products</u> : ...	6,000,000
<u>Supplementary Fish Products</u> i.e., half the value of the Kippers Contract, estimated: ...	
(5) <u>Table Potatoes</u> : estimated: ...	1,250,000
(6) <u>Administrative Costs</u> ...	1,250,000
	1,000,000

Cont'd

In conjunction with Item 4, I repeat that negotiations are at present in progress regarding what the Government might eventually place at our disposal, and when the definite details are to hand, they will be immediately cabled to you. I refer to my previous letters in respect of this.

Concluding, I must hope that early action will be taken in order to inform the Government of the manner in which you decide to allocate the Contribution in kind. This now is very necessary, otherwise I am afraid difficulties and congestion will arise in dealing with, what I consider to be, a fairly large amount in tonnage. The commodities, as you are aware will be handed over to us f.o.b. at the most suitable ports, and we shall have to arrange the distribution, and bear the cost of freight from f.o.b. to the eventual destination.

DDK

✓ Copy for The Office of the Personal Representative
of the Director General, E.R.O.

5th July, 1946.

His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Solplasson 1,
Oslo.

Your Excellency,

I am asked by the Director General, Mr. La Guardia, to approach you for enlightenment on certain aspects and status of the contribution, and the low interest rate loan to UNRRA countries, to be made in conjunction with the contribution.

I believe, for simplicity, it would perhaps be best for me to approach the message from Mr. La Guardia in the shape of a questionnaire, and I hope this step will assist you as well as myself.

The main points are as follows:

1. When is ratification expected?
2. What is the total amount, and what conditions and terms are attached?
3. For what commodities will the loan be usable?
4. Does Norway wish to extend its credits to all countries receiving UNRRA supplies? This would include China, and also countries receiving limited Emergency Programs, such as Hungary and Finland.
5. What is the procedure contemplated by Norway for allocation of loan amongst the several countries concerned?

In connection with this particular point, I am specially asked to convey to you, that we (UNRRA) are glad to furnish technical advice on requirements of countries for supplies from Norway, and for relief in general, but that UNRRA is not authorised to recommend apportionment of loan by Member Governments, and to express to you the view, that such advice and assistance which UNRRA can give on apportionment of loan can most effectively be done through and by Washington Headquarters, where fullest information is available on country programs and requirements. Further, Washington is undeniably the best, and perhaps the most efficient location, for the purpose

of consulting with representatives of receiving Governments. Therefore, the Director General, proposes for your kind consideration and I hope approval calling a meeting of receiving countries involved, together with a Representative of your Government in Washington, to discuss and arrange for apportionment of loan on mutually agreed basis.

I am asked to convey this recommendation to you, and it is hoped it will have your sanction, and in such event, may I ask that your Embassy be asked to co-operate in arranging this suggested plan of mutual assistance, which would surely ensure most rapid utilisation of credits, and form the most effective instrument of working out the loan, to the best interests of Norway and the purpose for which it is intended.

Finally, the Director General would appreciate your notification of the legislative status of the Contribution and the loan when made available for UNRRA use, together with details as to amount when finalised, and the conditions and requests you may wish to make for the best and efficient completion of your generous gesture.

Always at your service, I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

H.R. Scott,

Chief UNRRA Representative
in Norway.

C O P Y

Minister
des
Affaires Etrangères

Oslo, 15 august 1946.

Sir,

The matters raised in your letter of the 5th July 1946 regarding Norway's contribution to UNRRA have been discussed with the government departments concerned. I believe that the following outline of the proposed relief measures contains the information the Director General of UNRRA desires.

On the 21st May 1946 the Storting appropriated 3 million kroner for purchase of food for the relief of devastated European countries.

On the 9th July 1946 the Storting appropriated an additional amount of 8 million kroner. The Ministry of Social Affairs was at the same time authorized to utilize for the same purpose military stores of food-stuffs medical supplies and equipment at the value of 20,8 million kroner. This amount includes 15 million worth of goods from various stores all over the country, which the Ministry has been authorized to dispose of. However, the amount indicated is only a very gross estimate, and the Ministry has at present no exact knowledge as to how much of the stores UNRRA will find suitable for its purposes. Consequently no guarantee can be given that the value of the goods available will, upon further investigation reach the figure of the 15 million kroner. Furthermore the said Ministry was authorized to extend credits to suffering European countries in the amount of 15 million kroner over a

Mr. H.R.Scott,
Chief UNRRA Representative in Norway,
Stortingsgt. 28.,
O s l-o.

period of 5 years. Loans allowed hereunder are free of interest for 3 years, and during that period no payments are required.

The credits may be used in connection with all commodities which Norway is in a position to deliver with the exception of products like whale oil and certain nitrates which are indispensable to the national economy for currency reasons. The credits may be extended to all European countries receiving UNRRA supplies at the initiative of UNRRA, or of a receiving country. In the latter case UNRRA's recommendation would as a rule be solicited.

In view of the fact that the credits are closely connected with the supply possibilities which are rather limited, the Norwegian Government feels that the calling of a meeting of representatives of eligible countries would not have the practical results desired. It is suggested that UNRRA notifies the representatives of receiving countries of the Norwegian Government's offer with regard to the credits. The Norwegian Embassy in Washington will be advised accordingly. Any suggestions or recommendations which the Director General may wish to make, may be transmitted through the Embassy.

It is believed that the actual negotiations between Norway and countries receiving these credits may take place through the usual diplomatic channels, either in Washington through the Norwegian Embassy or in Oslo.

I avail myself of this opportunity to present to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

For the Minister:

Sign.

J. Prebensen.

14th August, 1946.

To: Office of the Director General,
Washington.

From: H. R. Scott,
Chief UNRRA Representative in Norway.

Subject: Norwegian Gift Contribution.

. . . .

I duly received your cable addressed Oslo 98, repeated London 12386, and regret to hear that my letter of the 17th July regarding the Supplementary Military Stocks, also my letter of the 2nd July with the Specification of the Medical Stores, had not reached you.

According to the records in the office here, these letters were duly sent to you on the dates written by airmail.

I confirm my cable 237, repeated London 510, giving you the List as received from the Norwegian Government, of the Supplementary Military Stocks. As mentioned in my cable, I enclose to you herewith copy of my letter of the 17th July, as well as the List, likewise I am sending you a copy of my letter of the 2nd July with the List of Medical Stores. I think you will agree that, as mentioned in my cable, owing to the length of the List and the technical terms, it is practically impossible to cable you the complete details.

I have inferred earlier that the List of the additional Military Stores is rather vague, and this, of course, I have pointed out to the Government, nevertheless in view of the fact that these supplies are spread about various parts of the country, it has been difficult up to now for the Government to obtain definite details as to quantity, but as mentioned the goods will run into some few thousand tons. I am informed that the commodities are in good condition, and should certainly be usable and acceptable for the purpose for which they are intended.

I hope, as requested in my cable, that you will cable me whether the supplementary quantity is acceptable to you, and likewise whether you wish to accept the Medical Stores and Equipment offered.

The Government has explained to me its concern that until it has your decision, it is difficult for them to begin accumulating and packing the goods to assemble same at convenient and suitable shipping ports. I think you will appreciate that altogether the commodities will run into quite an appreciable weight, and consideration must be taken as to the state of the transport here in this country, and the consequent arrangements which will have to be made to get the goods away, or out of the country, as quickly as ever possible.

Please instruct me at your very early convenience.

Handwritten signature

2 nd July, 1946.

To: Office of the Personal Representative
of the Director General,
E.R.O.

From: H. R. Scott,
Chief Representative in Norway.

Subject: Norwegian Government Gift Contribution
to the Value of Norwegian Kroner 10,510,000.

. . .

I wish to refer to paragraph 5 of my communication of the 26th June in regard to the suggestion of contributing a quantity of Medical Stores and Equipment; this of course, to be understood as supplementary to the original proposed contribution.

On Saturday morning last, one of the Representatives from the Army Medical Corps called on me in regard to these medical stores etc. He handed to me the enclosed list giving details of medical stores assessed at the value of 1,261,800 kroner. The Officer in question informed me that they had not as yet completed their survey of what the Norwegian Army might be able to hand over, but this list is to be taken as a preliminary survey. The remaining 738,200 kroner to make up the indicated two million, I understand, will probably be in the form of dental material etc., included in same, a small portion of dental equipment.

The first point to decide is whether the drugs and medicines, as shown on the list, are of interest to WARA, or acceptable, as a supplementary contribution?

I pointed out during the discussion on Saturday morning that obviously a more detailed and clearer specification than the one handed to me would have been more useful, nevertheless, I am sending the list and these details just as they have been given to me, and I shall be grateful if you will cable me as soon as you possibly can your views as to this proposal.

DR 10m

Copy for the Director General's Office.
Washington.

Verdi:

Prontosil, amp. 5,0 ccm	2200	stk.	
" ointment, amp. 5%	1020	"	
"	250	gr.	
" solub, amp 5 ccm. 2.5%	2166	stk.	
" " 5 " 5%	624	"	
" rubr. tabl	1207600	"	
" tabl. 0,5	200590	"	
" " 0,3	2330	"	329.800,-
Sepso-tinctur	778	kg	
" " pakck. 2x4 ccm	2230	stk	
" " " 5x4 "	414	"	
" " flasker 4 ccm	33680	"	
" " " 2x4	358	"	
" " " 5x4	157	"	15.000,-
Sterofundin, amp. 250 ccm.	2658	stk.	
" " 500 ccm.	3330	"	23.000,-
Sulfapyridin, amp.	3450	stk.	
" tabl	331500	"	
" ointment amp. 10%	2200	"	50.000,-
Ungt. Ol. jec. asseli tuber 10	244240	stk.	
do. 30 30%	1200	"	
" 50 30%	71130	"	
" 100	600	"	
" dos	190	"	70.000,-
Vicetratperler	2636970	stk.	50.000,-
Vitamin A vogan, drag	670680	stk.	
" " tabl	155500	"	
" B amp. 1,0 cmm	40200	"	
" " tabl	7383190	"	
" " forte amp	27100	"	
" C " "	46000	"	
" " " 5,5 ccm	40000	"	
" " forte " "	2000	"	
" " tabl.	17104510	"	
" BC traubensueher tabl	421250	"	
" D tabl	181350	"	
" " vigantol drag	58300	"	
" A flasker 5 ccm	200	"	
" " " 30 "	100	"	
" " " 60 "	1	"	
" D. vigantol 81. fl. 50 ccm	15	"	
" bernerva tabl	54000	"	
" B.L. Betabion tabl	452000	"	
" canton tabl	430000	"	
" C cation tabl	155000	"	
" vogan amp	45	"	724.000,-
			1.261.800,-

17th July, 1946.

To: Office of the Personal Representative
of the Director General,
E.R.O.

From: H.R. Scott,
Chief Representative in Norway.

Subject: Norwegian Gift Contribution.

. . .

1. The Chairman of the Government Committee has just informed me that the value of the commodities, given in the list of Fish Products sent along with my letter of yesterday, is 6,000,000 kroner, and not 7,000,000 kroner as valued in the list.

Will you kindly make note of this amendment.

2. I am attaching hereto copy of a further communication just received dated the 12th July suggesting an additional quantity of Food, etc., ex German Army Stores. It is to be regretted that the details are somewhat vague, but as you will see the quantity amounts to some thousand tons. Eventually I hope it will be possible to obtain from them more details as to the quantity of each item, and particularly the assessed value, but, in the meantime, will you kindly let me know your views on this supplementary offer, and whether same are acceptable. This new list of goods is additional to the Military Stores referred to in my communication of the 8th July valued at Kr. 3,800,000.
3. I am most anxious to have your views on the proposals so far put forward, which would, of course facilitate considerably my further discussions with the Committee.

HR Scott

Copy for the Director General's Office,
Washington.

Translation.

The Committee for Arranging
Norway's Help Through UNRRA.

Mr. H.R. Scott,
UNRRA,
O s l o.

Further to the Committee's earlier offer to UNRRA, allow me to tell you that they can also offer as a gift from Norway, a quantity of food from the earlier German stores here in the country. It consists of the following kinds of food:

Corn and Flour; Canned-Meat; (amongst others: Pork; Beef; Mixed Meat and Vegetables); Crisp Bread; Bisquites; Macaroni; and Spaghetti; Meat-Extract; Sardines and Kippers; Fish-Paste; Peas and Beans; Dried Potatoes; Dried Vegetables; Egg-Powder; "Bratling-Powder"; Pudding-Powder; Coffee and Tea Substitutes.

We have as yet not got a clear picture as to how large the quantity, is of each individual item which it will be possible to donate, but we estimate that altogether it will amount to a few thousand tons. The Committee would like to know if UNRRA is interested to receive these foods.

We shall be glad to have a reply as soon as possible.

Oslo, 12th July, 1946.

Yours faithfully

Signed.

Rolf Knudsen,

The Chairman of the Committee.

DG 25/17

37

CORRECTION SLIP

DATE 21.8

INCOMING CABLE

OS.

ACTION: DEPT. SUPPLY.
DIV: PROC. II.
BRANCH. J.
MISS BOWLE.

OSLO.....TO.....LONDON.

NO. ENJOY 513.

Repeated to Washington No. 240.

Dated 15th August, 1946.
Rec. 15th August, 1946.
15.51 hrs.

This cable should read: ..

DG.

ACTION: OFFICE OF D.G.
MR. WOODBRIDGE.

OSLO.....TO.....LONDON.

NO. ENJOY. 513.

Repeated Washington No. 240.

Dated 15th August, 1946.
Rec. 15th August, 1946.
15.51 hrs.

DD/KAW

Please amend your copies accordingly.



INDEXED

OG 25/17.

INCOMING CABLE

CS.

ACTION: DEPT. SUPPLY
DIV. PROC. II
BRANCH: J.
MESS BOWIE.

36

OSLO.....TO.....LONDON

No. ENJOY 513
(EN CLAIR)

Dated: 15th AUG. 1946
Rec'd: 15th AUG. 1946
15.51 Hrs.

REPEATED: WASHINGTON No. 240.

3

Re: our 257, repeated London 510. Military Stocks. Paragraph 2,
my 202, repeated London 438, ⁺ Norwegian Government assess value
5,330,000 Norwegian Kroner, not 3,800,000 Kroner erroneously
given previously by Ministry Defence. Please note.

+ P.R.D.G. DIST.

DD/SH.



35

pc. 16
CS

FOR INFORMATION ONLY
INCOMING CABLE

ATTENTION: S. Department
Proc. Div. II
Branch J
Miss Dowie
Copy to Mr. Gaumnitz

OSLO.....TO.....WASHINGTON

No. 238

D. 14th August, 1946.

R. 20.09 hrs. 14th August, 1946.

(En Clair)

Repeated London 511

=====

not Rec'd
by Reg.

not Rec'd
by Reg.

Re our 237 repeated London 510. Re your 98 repeated London 12386 paragraph 2. Letter 2nd July duly posted to Director General's Office with specification medical stores valued 1,251,800 kroner, together with additional equipment making total value two million kroner; posting copy airmail. Regret owing technical terms and length cannot itemise by cable. Please cable soonest possible if these medical stores are acceptable as Norwegian Government desire your decision.

JS/IM

INDEXED

DG 25/17

(2)

34

Ja 20/8

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

INCOMING CABLE.

DG

ATTENTION: OFFICE OF P.R.D.G.
MR. WRIGHT

WASHINGTON.....TO.....OSLO

No. 100

En Clair

Repeated London No. 12406

Dated: 2th August, 1946

Rec'd: 13th August, 1946

9.38 hours

Enc 53
DG 25/17

Re our 96# please inform Commander Jackson Geneva immediately
status Norwegian loan repeating here.

Repeated London No. 11963

VB/EMK



OG 25/14.

(33)

INDEXED

INCOMING CABLE

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

ATTENTION: C.O.S.

WASHINGTON..... TO..... OSLO

No. 96
En Clair
Repeated London 11963

D. 5th August 1946
R. 6th August 1946
14.34 hrs

Re your 198 and 206 repeated London 431 and 443 please advise status of proposed 15 million kroner credit, in light of questions raised by our 85 repeated London 9732XX

X Adv. copy sent to Mr. Wraight
XX Assigned Mr. Wraight.

Dist. P.R.D.G.
DDG F & A
" Supply
" RS
Mr. Woodbridge
Mr. Wraight
Mr. Herbert
Mr. Schaaf
General Counsel
Dr. Welk
D/Controller
Mr. Cummings
Dr. Topping
Mr. Adair
Ex Registry
Deloitte Plender & Co.



B/IF

INDEXED

18th July, 1946,

To: Office of the Personal Representative
of the Director General,
E. R. O.

From: H. A. Scott
Chief Representative in Norway.

Subject: Contracts for 50,000 barrels of Spring
Herrings and 5,000,000 tins of Kipperd
Herrings still pending.
(Norwegian Government Gift Contribution)

RECEIVED
22 JUL 1946
U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL

I wish to confirm my communication to you of
yesterday, the 17th inst., in regard to the above
two Contracts, and I would like to refer to my
later conversation with Mr. Gaumnitz.

I have had further discussions with the Foreign
Office here, and as cabled you today, my Enjoy 459
repeated Washington 215, the Foreign Office would
agree to accept half the value of the Kippers Con-
tract to be included in the Gift Contribution, the
remaining half, payment as per contract basis either
in sterling or dollars, but in making this proposal
they must insist on shipment of the whole quantity
being made immediately. I need hardly again repeat
the feeling felt particularly by the Sellers as to
withholding the contract and shipment, and I can
only here repeat a strong recommendation that this
proposal regarding the kippers be agreed to.

As mentioned in my above cited cable, the Foreign
Office are very amenable to my approach to them to
assist us in respect of the contract for Spring Herrings.
The people concerned are presently investigating the
possibilities of selling the 50,000 barrels elsewhere,
and have promised to revert to this particular matter
as soon as they possibly can. They express the hope
that they might be able to revert within the course
of a day or so.

I repeat the view expressed in my cable, and which
I think you will fully appreciate, that if the proposal
made as to dealing with the Kipper Contract is agreeable
to you, that this will undoubtedly have its influence
in dealing with the discussions etc. regarding the
Spring Herrings.

I refer to my other letter of to-day in respect of
the request made to me by the Chairman of the Government
Committee, and I hope soon to have your instructions.

Copy for the Director General's Office,
Washington.



ACTION
READ.

DRR km

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

18th July, 1946.

any necessary action

Cop
To see Y
July

To: Office of the Personal Representative
of the Director General,
E. R. O.

From: H. R. Scott,
Chief Representative in Norway.

Subject: Norwegian Gift Contribution

. . .

The Chairman of the Government Committee dealing with the above, and which Committee I have previously referred to in my various communications, informs me today that the Government is very desirous that a Committee Meeting shall be held as soon as possible now, in order to deal with the commodities etc., which have been proposed to me as part fulfilment of the Contribution. This gentleman asked whether it would be possible for me to let him have acceptance, or otherwise, of the commodities suggested during the course of next week, preferably as soon as possible in the week.

Action

Rego

I shall be glad, therefore, if this matter could have your early consideration, as I am somewhat handicapped in my further talks with them until I know how you feel regarding the proposals already submitted.

DR. Kn

Copy for the Director General's Office,
Washington.

4-4-Stephens 32A

DG 25/17

12th July, 1946.

H. R. Scott, Esq.,
Chief of Mission,
UNRRA Liaison Mission to Norway.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. S. Jorgensen to the Director General on 14th June and forwarded to ERO by Washington H.Q. As you will see, the problem raised by Mr. Jorgensen is quite beyond UNRRA's scope and is a question for the Norwegian and Netherlands Governments.

I have enclosed also a draft of a reply which it is suggested you send to Mr. Jorgensen over your signature.

Yours sincerely,

K. A. AICKIN
Legal Adviser

Encs:

LCS/ebt

32B

(12.7.1946)

Draft letter to Mr.S.Jorgensen
From Chief of UNRRA Liaison Mission to Norway.

Dear Mr. Jorgensen,

I have been asked to reply to the letter which you addressed to the Director General on 14th June, concerning certain problems in the whaling industry.

I regret that UNRRA is unable to be of any assistance in this matter. The problem you raise is not a matter which falls within the scope of UNRRA's relief and rehabilitation functions, but is one for settlement between the two Governments concerned.

I must inform you accordingly that UNRRA is unable to deal with this question.

Yours sincerely,

Copy.

32c
Sandefjord, the 14th of June 1946

General manager La Guardia,
c/o UNRRA,
Head Quarter, Gupoint, Cyrene Building,
Washington 25 D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

As UNRRA is the organization which has seen it to be its duty to save the world from the dreadful approaching famine, and this is especially the case with the middle of Europe, I herewith beg to adduce the following.

Owing to the war Norway has lost nearly the whole of her whaling fleet. Due to this a great many of those who were occupied with whaling, have now been out of work. In the meantime there have been built some boileries, but not nearly enough, so that all can get appointment.

Holland, where the want of fat is quite critical, was last autumn admitted to the whaling conference in London. The Dutch built a boilerie and bought eight catching boats which went under the flag of Panama, but they were carried on from an office in Sandefjord. The Dutch who are not whale-men, depended upon their getting Norwegian whale-men, of which there are a great many out of work for the time being, so that they would get their expedition fully occupied. But what happens? The Norwegian government makes a statute which forbids Norwegian citizens to take part in Dutch whaling. "The Norwegian who directly or indirectly makes something which can help Holland to procure the necessary for its expedition, may it be crew or material, will be punished with attachment of his property - up to one million in penalty and a long penalty of imprisonment." Has the Norwegian government really a moral right to refuse our allies a helping hand in itself. Of 217 marksmen are only 70 on service. The rest has nothing to do, besides all the other unoccupied crews. The matter is of vital importance. It concerns the starving population of Europe. Can the Norwegian whale-men who want to help Holland to procure fat to her country by some means or other attain the protection of UNRRA against this very uncongenial statute, which has been issued by the Norwegian government? America is in the market for whale-oil herself. And one expedition more will give a very good plus for the coming season. As this business requires dispatch, I would be very glad to hear the opinion of UNRRA on this matter as soon as possible.

In the meantime I remain, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,

Hemangaten 1, Sandefjord.
S. JØRGENSEN.

P.S. I herewith beg to suggest to UNRRA not to publish my name, because I

thereby run a very great risk, But we are a great many who want
to go into the service of UNRRA.

Executive RG

0625/14.

INCOMING CABLE

ACTION: C.O.S.

LED
(31)

OSLO. TO. LONDON No.438 ENJOY
WASHINGTON" 202
PERSONAL PRESIDING.

(EN CLAIR)

Dated: 8th July 1946
Rec'd: 9th July 1946
10.20 Hrs.

Norway Contribution

- (1) Refer my letter 2nd July proposal Norwegian Supplementary Donation Medicines valued 2 Million Kroner.
- (2) Subject: Approval Parliament following Military Stores are suggested handed over comprising 36,700 boxes mixed meat and vegetables, 313.380 cartons vacuum dried meat and vegetables, 1,044 tons English biscuits, 175 tons crisp bread, 75 tons grated dried potatoes, 7 tons coffee substitute, 1,400 boxes herring cakes, 25,000 one day ration packs, 61 tons dried vegetables, 483 tons canned vegetables, 535 tons canned potatoes, 257 tons dried potatoes, 6,000 cases brisling sardines. Value assessed 3,800.000 kroner, which figure will absorb the 1 Million originally indicated on 23rd May as Military stocks.
- (3) Authorities here ask for cable answer willingness UNRRA acceptance if agreed by Parliament.
- (4) In effect this will bring total contribution to 15,310.000 kroner.

PRDG DIST.

C/SH.



0625/17.

(30)

INDEXED

INCOMING CABLE

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

ATTENTION: MR. WRIGHT

WASHINGTON.....TO.....OSLO

No. 85

Dated: 3rd July 1946

Rec'd: 3rd July 1946

20.05 hrs.

(on clair)

Repeated London 9732

1. Roy Hendrickson reported here Norwegian Government undertook to provide in addition to its contribution to UNRRA, up to 15 million kroner credits to UNRRA countries, he reported it understood by Norwegian Foreign Office UNRRA would not be party to these agreements but credits would be granted on advice or recommendation of UNRRA. We have sought clarification of this credit proposal at Norwegian Embassy Washington but Embassy officials here have no information and do not wish to serve as channel of communications with Government on this matter, preferring we deal directly with Government in Oslo, therefore please cable following information soonest possible repeating London:

1. Has Parliament ratified credit proposal? If not when is ratification expected?

2. What is total amount and what conditions and terms are attached?

3. For what commodities will loan be usable?

4. Does Norway wish to extend its credits to all countries receiving UNRRA supplies? This would include China and also countries receiving limited emergency programmes such as Hungary and Finland.

5. What is procedure contemplated for allocation of loan among the several countries concerned?

6. In connection with last question, important you convey to Government UNRRA's position, which is that we are glad to furnish technical advice and information on requirements of countries for Norwegian supplies and for relief in general, but we are not, repeat not, authorised to recommend apportionment of loan by member government. Our view that such advice and assistance as UNRRA can give on apportionment of loan can most effectively be done through Headquarters Washington, where fullest information is available on country programmes and requirements and which is also most efficient location for consultation with representatives of receiving governments. We propose UNRRA call meeting of receiving countries involved, together with representative of Norwegian Government in Washington and arrange for apportionment of loan on mutually agreed basis.

/Please convey



Please convey this recommendation to proper officials and inform us their views soonest. You should know that financial counsellor of Norwegian Embassy in Washington Mr. Colbjornsen does not welcome proposal for meeting in Washington involving participation by Norwegian Embassy Washington but feels whole matter should be settled in Oslo on basis of information submitted by UNRRA there, we do not feel this would be as effective as proposed handling through UNRRA Headquarters but of course wish only to accommodate Norwegian Government and ensure most rapid utilization of credits.

Also appreciate advice of legislative status of Norwegian contribution as we have not received formal notification from Government. Please request Norwegian Government to advise us when contribution made available for UNRRA, use full details on amount and any conditions.

DISTRIBUTION: P.R.D.G.
& D. OF F.

EG/ID

TR51 435 SHR UNRRA WTEY 1230P

1946 JUL 3 PM 8 05

06 25/17

85 OSLO RPT LONDON 9732

1 ROY HENDRICKSON REPORTED HERE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT UNDERTOOK TO PROVIDE IN ADDITION TO ITS CONTRIBUTION TO UNRRA UP TO 15 MILLION KRONER CREDIT TO UNRRA COUNTRIES HE REPORTED IT UNDERSTOOD BY NORWEGIAN FOREIGN OFFICE UNRRA WOULD NOT BE PARTY TO THESE AGREEMENTS BUT CREDITS WOULD BE GRANTED ON ADVICE OR RECOMMENDATION OF UNRRA WE HAVE SOUGHT CLARIFICATION OF THIS CREDIT PROPOSAL AT NORWEGIAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON BUT EMBASSY OFFICIALS HERE HAVE NO INFORMATION AND DO NOT WISH TO SERVE AS CHANNEL OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT ON THIS MATTER PREFERRING WE DEAL DIRECTLY WITH GOVERNMENT IN OSLO. THEREFORE PLEASE CABLE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SOONEST POSSIBLE REPEATING LONDON

1 HAS PARLIAMENT RATIFIED CREDIT PROPOSAL IF NOT WHEN IS RATIFICATION EXPECTED

2 WHAT IS TOTAL AMOUNT AND WHAT CONDITIONS AND TERMS ARE ATTACHED

3 FOR WHAT COMMODITIES WILL LOAN BE USABLE

4 DOES NORWAY WISH TO EXTEND ITS CREDITS TO ALL COUNTRIES RECEIVING UNRRA SUPPLIES THIS WOULD INCLUDE CHINA AND ALSO COUNTRIES RECEIVING LIMITED EMERGENCY PROGRAMS SUCH AS HUNGARY AND FINLAND

5 WHAT IS PROCEDURE CONTEMPLATED FOR ALLOCATION OF LOAN AMONG THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES CONCERNED

2 IN CONNECTION WITH LAST QUESTION IMPORTANT YOU CONVEY TO GOVERNMENT UNRRAS POSITION WHICH IS THAT WE ARE GLAD TO FURNISH TECHNICAL ADVICE AND INFORMATION ON REQUIREMENTS OF COUNTRIES FOR NORWEGIAN SUPPLIES AND FOR RELIEF IN GENERAL BUT WE ARE NOT REPEAT NOT AUTHORIZED TO COMMITMENT OF LOAN BY MEMBER GOVERNMENT CAN



INDEXED

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

NORWAY MISSION



Telephone: 10234-5

Reference

Your ref.

STORTINGSGATEN 28, v. 301

OSLO

15th June, 1946.



Dear Sir Humfrey,

Your letter dated the 10th May duly reached me suggesting the reply to be given to Mr. Sven Oftedal, the Minister of Social Affairs, on the subject of possible UNRRA assistance of Welfare Officers to work in Finland.

In consequence of the recent agreement of the Norwegian Government to contribute One million kroner to cover the expenses of recruited personnel and Mission expenses, I ventured to ask you by cable whether, in view of this development, you desired to modify the suggested reply to the Minister. I am today in receipt of your Cable 304 reading as follows: -

"Regret unable modify last paragraph letter. Under Resolution 14 Section 7 contributions by member government whose home territory occupied by enemy are for relief and rehabilitation outside repeat outside its own territory. If salaries paid from one million kroner contribution this would mean in effect that for this amount Norwegian Government would not be making contribution to UNRRA but to its own relief needs. In any case if UNRRA paid Norwegian Welfare Officers to work in Norway from funds however obtained it would be undertaking a relief program in that country which it is not authorized to do. However if One million kroner were maximum availability and not fixed sum, question would be simpler as UNRRA's claim on kroner would be reduced by amount of salaries paid to Welfare Officers if these were seconded Norwegian Government."

I have, therefore, addressed a communication to Mr. Oftedal, a copy of which I attach, and I will acquaint you should anything further develop in connection with the matter under review.

Yours sincerely,

H. R. Scott

H. R. Scott
Chief Representative in Norway

Lt. Gen. Sir Humfrey Gale,
K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
U.N.R.R.A., London, W.1.

15th June, 1946.

Dear Stateraad Oftedal,

I very much regret that I have been unable to reply to your letter of the 8th April until today in respect of possible UNRRA assistance of a team of Welfare Officers to help you in Finnmark.


Your letter was placed before Sir Humphrey Gale, and he now asks me to convey to you his personal thanks for your letter, and wishes me to express on his behalf, the view that, the Administration would like to call to the attention of the Norwegian Government that its officials in Germany, where most of the Norwegian Welfare Officers are working, report that these officers are the best in the service of the Administration. The Administration would, therefore, quite frankly be reluctant to release them at the present crucial moment in the Displaced Persons operation.

If, taking into consideration the international importance of this operation, the Government still feels that it must have the services of these Welfare Officers and if they wish to work with their own Government, the Administration will naturally co-operate in every way possible. Following the precedents set in similar situations, they would be prepared to second to the Norwegian Government those Norwegian Welfare Officers which the Government wishes to use. However, the Administration regrets that, during the period while these Officers would be seconded to the Government, it would not be possible for UNRRA to continue to pay their salaries, as the basic agreement and resolutions of the Administration do not permit the refunding of a national currency for operations carried out within that country.

I am always at your service, and remain,

Yours sincerely,

Herr Stateraad Sven
Oftedal,
Ministry of Social
Affairs,
OSLO.


H. R. Scott
Chief UNRRA Representative in Norway



INDEXED

28

OUTGOING CABLE

DG 25/17/X

ORIGINATED BY:
P.R.D.G.S OFFICE
MR. WRAIGHT

LONDON.....TO.....OELO

No. 304

D. 11.41 hrs. 14th June, 1946.

(En Clair)

Your enjoy 322. *— end (26)*

Regret unable modify last paragraph letter. Under Resolution 14 section 7 contributions by member government whose home territory occupied by enemy are for relief and rehabilitation outside repeat outside its own territory. If salaries paid from one million kroner contribution this would mean in effect that for this amount Norwegian government would not be making contribution to UNRRA but to its own relief needs. In any case if UNRRA paid Norwegian Welfare Officers to work in Norway from funds however obtained it would be undertaking a relief program in that country which it is not authorized to do. However if one million kroner were maximum availability and not fixed sum, question would be simpler as UNRRA's claim on kroner would be reduced by amount of salaries paid to Welfare Officers if these were seconded Norwegian Government.

P.R.D.G. DISTRIBUTION

MW/PM



DG 25/17/X

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OSLO

28



XXXXX

XXXXXXX

26

Your enjoy 322

Regret unable modify last paragraph letter Stop Under Resolution 14 section 7 contributions by member government whose home territory occupied by enemy are for relief and rehabilitation outside repeat outside its own territory Stop If salaries paid from one million kroner contribution this would mean in effect that for this amount Norwegian government would not be making contribution to UNRRA but to its own relief needs Stop In any case if UNRRA paid Norwegian welfare officers to work in Norway from funds however obtained it would be undertaking a relief program in that country which it is not authorized to do Stop However if one million kroner were maximum availability and not fixed sum Comma question would be simpler as UNRRA's claim on kroner would be reduced by amount of salaries paid to welfare officers if these were seconded Norwegian government

PRDG
Dist

PRDG'S OFFICE

J. R. Wraight

June 12, 1946

12/6/46

ACTION COPY

04 25/17

RECEIVED FROM CABLE SECTION

TIME 9-130 HRB.

DATE 17/6 1946

(27)

INCOMING CABLE.

INDEXED

Action:- Mr. Wraight.

OSLO.....TO.....LONDON.

No. 354 (ENJOY)

Dated:- 8th June 1946

(EN CLAIR)

Rec'd:- 8th June 1946
1605 Hours.

PERSONAL PRESIDING.

Re my cable 322. Anxious to have your cable views.



P.R.D.G. LIMITED DISTRIBUTION.

Attached

encl (26)

M/CG.

GB L LAN4116

URGENT & IMPORTANT

ADVANCE ACTION COPY - UNCHECKED

(27)

GB L LAN4116 CR OSLO L20 19 8 1310 ETAT

UNRRA LONDON =

ENJOY 354 PERSONAL PRESIDING RE MY CABLE

ENJOY 322 ANXIOUS TO HAVE YOUR CABLE VIEWS =

UNRRA NORWAY +

FIGS 354 322 +

(26)

CABLE No. 354 FROM OSLO
DATED 8 June REC'D 1605/8
ACTION
ATTENTION.

14 JUN 1946
EXECUTIVE
REGISTRY

NG 25/14

ACTION COPY

DESPATCHED FROM CABLE SECTION
TIME 9^{Am}. HRS.
DATE 3/6/ 1946

26

INDEXED

INCOMING CABLE

ACTION: General Counsel

OSLO.....TO.....LONDON

No. 322 Enjoy

D. 27th May, 1946.

R. 16.55 hrs, 27th May, 1946.

(En Clair)

24

Re Sir Humphrey Gales letter 10th May last paragraph.
In consequence Norwegian Governments contribution of 1,000,000
kroners to cover expenses mission and recruited personnel,
do you desire modify letter to be addressed Minister of
Social Affairs?

MW/PM

DISTRIBUTION : LTD. P.R.D.G.



Section 7 Rev 14

27 MAY 1946

GB L LAN 4116

OSLO . P. 6
1655/AC

GB L LAN 4116

C CR OSLO L32 43 27 1430 =

UNRRA LONDON =

ENJOY 322] RE SIR HUMPHREY GALES LETTER 10 MAY
LAST PARAGRAPH IN CONSEQUENCE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENTS
CONTRIBUTION OF ONE MILLION KRONERS TO COVER
EXPENSES MISSION AND RECRUITED PERSONNEL DO YOU
DESIRE MODIFY LETTER TO BE ADDRESSED MINISTER OF
SOCIAL AFFAIRS = UNRRA NORWAY +

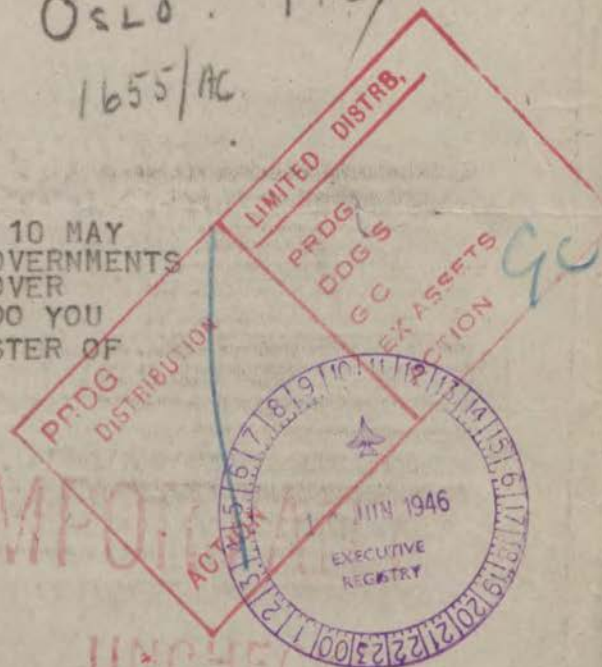
GB L LAN 4116

URGENT &

ADVANCE ACTION COPY

IMPOTENTIAL

UNCHECKED



INDEXED

INCOMING CABLE

0625/14.

25

ACTION : C.O.S.

OSLO.....TO.....LONDON

No. 314.
Repeated Washington 140.

Dated : 24 May 1946.

Rec'd : 15.35 hrs. 24 May 1946.

(ENJOY)

HENDRICKSON No.2.

1. Norwegian Government after many Cabinet discussions notified me today it will ask Storting to approve contribution of Kroner 10,510,000 and Kroner 15,000,000 special low interest credit to UNRRA Countries.
2. The contribution of Kroner 10,510,000 will consist of (A) Military Food Stocks in good condition, chiefly canned Meat, Kroner 1,000,000. (B) Approximately 5,000 tons of table Potatoes valued at Kroner 1,000,000. (C) All Administrative expenses which can be paid in Kroner up to Kroner 1,000,000 which appears adequate to meet our Home Allotment needs for about one hundred Norwegians employed in UNRRA Countries and Office expenses here. (D) Codliver Oil and other Fish products with a value of Kroner 6,110,000. (E) Whalefat packed in barrels from Whales caught off Norway's coast, valued at Kroner 1,400,000.
3. In addition Norway will give credits totalling Kroner 15,000,000 to UNRRA Countries as recommended by the Administration. Each credit will be for five years with no interest or repayment during the first three years interest rate last two years not clear yet but will be low. These credits will be good for the purchase of Norwegian products excepting Whale Oil and Nitrates.
4. I believe that the credits can be apportioned by UNRRA in some fair fashion and could have the same effect in UNRRA Programme as contribution as far as obtaining supplies is concerned. When certain Fish products are included in the requirements of a Country the requesting Country could safely be referred to Norway to obtain an amount of stated Kroner value by this Loan arrangement and the Norwegian Government notified simultaneously and UNRRA will not need to procure or pay for the requested item.
5. In addition to above contribution to UNRRA Norway will continue without outside aid to finance a vast relief rehabilitation Programme in Finmark which is proving very costly.
6. I am convinced that while conditions are quite good here the availabilities for purchase are limited and that Norway's contribution under the conditions is therefore liberal and that a prospect exists for credits to be increased later. This will depend to a large extent upon what is contributed by other Western European Countries. Just now the annual budget is being voted and will result in a substantial deficit and strong movements for increasing both wages and Foreign prices have the Labour Government's leaderships greatly concerned.

7. Norway /



7. Norway under barter trade agreement has advanced supplies to liberated Countries to the extent of Kroner 80,000,000 for which it has not received Goods in return and few Goods in prospect during next twelve months.
8. We have not contracted specifically to buy anything beyond offers which have originated in Washington and I am happy that the contribution and loan has been made without any strings on our purchases. With the Government's decision now stated we will determine in the next 24 hours more precisely the availabilities for purchase and will bring them to E.R.O. and Washington without further action.
9. Peterson and I go by train to Copenhagen late Friday and to London Tuesday. We have decided on recommendation of Dutch Mission not to go to Holland now as prospects poor there. I plan to leave London for Washington next Wednesday.
10. The time of the Government's Public announcement of this contribution has not been settled and I would appreciate no premature publicity either at Washington or London. I will try to arrange for a simultaneous announcement Oslo, London, Washington but may not succeed as Government may decide to make its announcement in the Storting.
11. We propose to try to arrange for immediate release and movement to Poland of Potatoes which are in good condition but will not be very long.
12. For a time we were hopeful of getting up to 8,000 surplus Horses which are eating a lot of Feed but Cabinet overruled Agriculture Ministry and want to reserve them for human food in case of crisis. Prices estimated are about equal to 400 Dollars each and I would not recommend buying as price is excessive for light weight Animals.

DISTRIBUTION:

P.R.D.G. Distribution.
+ Capt Campbell.

P/CC.

OUT FILE

DG. 25/17/X.

24

10 May, 1946.

20

I have received your memorandum DG/25/1725X of 16th April on the subject of Devastated Areas in Norway, together with the enclosed copy of the letter of 8th April, addressed to you by Mr. Sven Oftedal, Norwegian Minister of Social Affairs.

I suggest that your reply should be:

"The Administration would like to call to the attention of the Norwegian Government that its officials in Germany, where most of the Norwegian Welfare Officers are working, report that these officers are the best in the service of the Administration. The Administration would, therefore, quite frankly be reluctant to release them at the present crucial moment in the Displaced Persons operation.

If, taking into consideration the international importance of this operation, the Government still feels that it must have the services of these Welfare Officers and if they wish to work with their own Government, the Administration will naturally cooperate in every way possible. Following the precedents set in similar situations, they would be prepared to second to the Norwegian Government those Norwegian Welfare Officers which the Government wishes to use. However, the Administration regrets that, during the period while these Officers would be seconded to the Government, it would not be possible for UNRRA to continue to pay their salaries, as the basic agreement and resolutions of the Administration do not permit the refunding of a national currency for operations carried out within that country."

(Signed) H. M. GALT

Mr. H.R. Scott,
Chief of UNRRA Mission to Norway,
Oslo, NORWAY.



Registry
No.

23

Despatched

M.

Draft.

Letter

Mr. H. R. Scott
Chief of UNRRA Norwegian Mission

encl (20)

Telegram.

from
Si Humphrey folk.

I have received your memorandum, DG/25/1725X
of 16 April on the subject of Devastated Areas
in Norway, together with the enclosed copy of
letter of 8 April, addressed to you by ^{Mr} Swen
Ofstedal, Norwegian Minister of Social Affairs.
I suggest that your reply should be

"The Administration would like to call
to the attention of the Norwegian
Government that its officials in
Germany, where most of the Norwegian
Welfare Officers are working, report
that these officers are the best in the
service of the Administration. The
Administration would, therefore, quite
frankly be reluctant to release them at
the present crucial moment in the Dis-
placed Persons operation.

If, taking into consideration
the international importance of this
operation, the Government still feels
that it must have the services of these
Welfare Officers and if they wish to
work with their own Government, the
Administration will naturally cooperate
in every way possible. Following the

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Seen by
a) Finance Council
c) Director, Finance.

Jacobsen
9/5.

Registry
No.

Draft.

Telegram.

Despatched

M.

precedents set in similar situations, they would be prepared to second to the Norwegian Government those Norwegian Welfare Officers which the Government wishes to use. However, the Administration regret that, during the period while these Officers would be seconded to the Government, it would not be possible for UNRRA to continue to pay their salaries, as the basic agreement and resolutions of the Administration do not permit the refunding of a national currency for operations carried out within that country."

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

OUT FILE

Da 78/17/1

copy 8x

Da 25/17

8th May, 1946.

23a

I was indeed happy to receive your message to the effect that the Norwegian Government will welcome a small delegation in Oslo to discuss the question of Norwegian contributions to U.N.R.R.A.

Mr. Hendrickson is expected in London tonight and we plan to leave for Oslo almost immediately.

The Director General would, I know, wish to be associated with us in the European Regional Office in thanking Your Excellency for your sympathetic help in the promotion of this mission.

(Sgd) I. ILIUSCHENKO

His Excellency Dr. Colban,
Royal Norwegian Embassy,
10, Palace Green,
W.8.

C O P Y

Orig S
Copy for DG 25/17
170a, Great Portland Street,

29th April, 1946.

On Saturday morning, when Sir Humphrey Gale and I had the honour of being received by your Excellency, you agreed to my suggestion that we should let you have particulars of contributions which have been made to the work of the Administration by countries whose position is similar to that of Norway, that is to say, by countries whose territories and resources were ravaged by the enemy.

Up to the present the Administration has received gifts from four countries coming within this category - from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Denmark - and also from Italy. Poland has given 100,000 tons of coal and 25,000 tons of cement Czechoslovakia, 2,000 tons of sugar, Yugoslavia 2,000 tons of cement, Denmark 10,000 horses and Kr. 5 million worth of fresh and salted fish, and Italy 10,000 tons of salt. Of these supplies some have already been shipped to their destinations, some are en route, while for some transport arrangements have yet to be completed.

Some of these gifts have been unconditional gifts to the Administration to use at their discretion within the framework of the programme of the recipient countries: this applies to the gift of horses and fish from Denmark, to the sugar from Czechoslovakia and the coal from Poland. The cement from Yugoslavia, however, and the Italian salt were expressly sought by the Administration for the purpose of supplying a particular country, in these cases Albania and Yugoslavia respectively.

We have no reason to believe that the gifts we have received so far exhaust the help which we may hope to receive from war-shattered countries whose own resources have been disastrously depleted. Indeed, we are confident that the knowledge of increasing need in many countries will result in a growing desire that all available resources should be applied to mitigate the distress which now exists.

May I, in conclusion, thank your Excellency for the kind reception you accorded to Sir Humphrey Gale and myself, and for the further evidence you gave of your sympathy with the task of this Administration.

His Excellency,

Monsieur E.A. Colban,
10, Palace Green,
W.S.

ACTION COPY

INCOMING CABLE

DESPATCHED FROM CABLE SECTION

TIME 9/19/47 HRS.

DATE 30/4 1948

DC 25/17

ACTION: OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
MR. DUDLEY WARD

OSLO.....TO.....LONDON

No. 245 enjoy

Dated: 25th April 1946

Rec'd: 26th April 1946

11.04 hrs.

(En Clair

Re. your 193. DC encl 21

Please see comments in my monthly report for March. Suggested gift nature proposal to Cabinet but so far no Bill passed or further announcement made. Amount indicated as 3,000,000 kroner to be spent on fish products various kinds and cod liver oil, but no indication in published reports whether this relief intended for UNRRR. or direct to Receiving Countries, but simply states "To help relief of distress in certain Central European Countries such as Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Hungary." Your last paragraph noted.

MW/ID



GB L LAN 4116

hon Dudley Ward
Sir H. Gale

P.O. 3
04 25/17

Oslo.

1104/26

C CR OSLO L 28/25 101 25 1630 ETAT

UNRRA LONDON =

ENJOY NO 245 RE YOUR 193 PLEASE SEE COMMENTS

attached.

IN MY MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH STOP SUGGESTED

GIFT NATURE PROPOSAL TO CABINET BUT SO FAR

NO BILL PASSED OR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT MADE STOP

AMOUNT INDICATED AS THREE MILLION KRONERS TO BE

SPENT ON FISH PRODUCTS VARIOUS KINDS AND

COD LIVER OIL BUT NO INDICATION IN PUBLISHED

REPORTS WHETHER THIS RELIEF INTENDED FOR

UNRRA OR DIRECT TO RECEIVING COUNTRIES BUT SIMPLY

STATES QUOTE TO HELP RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN

CERTAIN CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES SUCH SXXX AS

AUSTRIA CZECHOSLOVAKIA POLAND YUGOSLAVIA AND

HUNGARY UNQUOTE STOP YOUR LAST PARAGRAPH NOTED =

SCOTT UNRRA NORWAY +

RPTN OF FIGS. 245 193 +

GB L LAN 4116V



ADVANCE

ATTENTION

ACTION

COPY -

UNCHECKED

URGENT & IMPORTANT

M. W.

DG 25/17
Copy to 7.

(21)

OUT FILE
✓

OUTGOING CABLE

DG

ORIGINATED BY: OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL
MR. DUDLEY WARD.

LONDON TO OSLO.

No. 193.

DATED. 24th April 1946
D. 14.40 hours.

(EN CLAIR)

Personal for Scott.

We have heard that Norwegian Parliament is passing or has passed bill authorising relief contribution. Please cable immediately information on this in particular amount, conditions and whether such relief contribution is to UNRRA or direct to receiving countries. Do not discuss this matter with Norwegian authorities pending further instructions.

LS/BKQ



Reference DG 25/17/X (20)

TO: Office of the P.R.D.G. Lt. Gen. Sir Humphrey Gale, K.B.E.,
C.B., C.V.O.

FROM: H. R. Scott, Chief of UNRRA Mission, Norway.

SUBJECT: Devastated Area in Norway, i.e. FINNMARK.

1. I am transmitting to you, together with translation of same, a letter dated 8 April 1946 from Mr. Sven Oftedal, the Minister of Social Affairs, Royal Norwegian Government, in respect of a request made to me for possible UNRRA assistance of a team of Welfare Officers to help in the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the part of Norway now under review.
2. The main points of the request are the questions as to the payment of the possible allocation of UNRRA personnel with UNRRA funds, and whether UNRRA can, at this stage, release from the field operations the number of personnel desired.
3. I could only intimate to the Minister that the letter, and questions involved, would be placed before you for your considered opinion, and that every consideration would be given within the framework of UNRRA's resolutions and General Council's decisions.
4. I await with interest your views at your early convenience.

Copy to Office of the Director General, Washington.



16th April, 1946.



TRANSLATION.

THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF
SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

Oslo, 8 April 1946.

Mr. H.R.Scott,
U.N.R.R.A.
Stortingsgaten 28, Oslo.

Dear Mr. Scott,

As you are no doubt aware, during the withdrawal of the German Troops from the North of Norway, about 40,000 sq. kilometers of our country was completely devastated. Out of about 71,000 inhabitants about 50,000 were forced to evacuate to the South. They lost their homes, their work and their means of livelihood. The reconstruction work in these devastated areas will, during the course of the next 2 - 3 months, be at its height. About 60,000 of those who were forced to evacuate, are expected to be repatriated to these areas during these months. In addition, about 6,000 builders from other parts of the country will take part in the reconstruction. In order to take care of the welfare work in the first period of reconstruction, a special Administration has been set up. However, it seems to be difficult to obtain suitable personnel who have the necessary experience and training for the principal posts in this special kind of work.

You are, of course, aware that a number of Norwegians have been recruited for work with UNRRA during the past year. It would be of invaluable help to us if some of these welfare officers could possibly be placed at the disposal of The Norwegian Authorities for corresponding work in the reconstruction of North Norway. We need about 20 - 25 Welfare Officers to cover our needs, and they would have to be at our disposal during the four months June - September.

In the event that this matter can be agreed in principle, we hope that UNRRA will continue to be willing to pay these Officers, but that they may be placed at the disposal of the Norwegian Authorities responsible for the reconstruction work.

We shall be very grateful for a quick decision as to whether this help can, in principle, be given, as we must otherwise try to solve the problem in another way.

Yours faithfully,

/signed/ Sven Oftedal
Minister.



8 April 1946

SOSIAL-DEPARTEMENTET
STATSRÅDEN

OSLO, 8. april 1946.

Mr. H. R. Scott,
UNNRA,
Norway Mission,
Stortingsgata 28, v. 301,
O s l o.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Det vil være Dem bekjent at under de tyske troppers tilbaketrekning fra det nordlige Norge ble ca. 40.000 km² av vårt land totalt lagt øde. Ca 50.000 av de ca. 71.000 innbyggerne ble tvangsevakuert sydover, mistet sine hjem, sitt arbeid og sine eksistensmuligheter. Gjenoppbyggingen av disse ødelagte områder vil i løpet av de nærmeste 2-3 måneder være i full gang. Ca. 60.000 av de tvangsevakuerte forutsettes ført tilbake til de ødelagte området i løpet av disse måneder. Dessuten vil ca. 6.000 bygningsarbeidere fra andre deler av landet delta i gjenoppbyggingen. For å vareta velferdsarbeidet i den første gjenoppbyggings-tiden har man bygget ut et særlig organisasjonsapparat. Det viser seg imidlertid at det er vanskelig å skaffe personale til lederstillingene som har de nødvendige erfaringer og den nødvendige utdannelse for dette spesielle arbeid.

Det tør være Dem bekjent at en del nordmenn er rekruttert til UNNRA's arbeid i løpet av det siste år. Det ville være oss til

uvurderlig nytte om det lot seg gjøre at en del av disse velferds-offiserene ble stilt til disposisjon for tilsvarende arbeid under gjenoppbyggingen i Nord-Norge. Vi trenger 20-25 velferds-offiserer til å dekke vårt behov, og disse måtte da være til vår disposisjon i de fire månedene juni - september.

I tilfelle av at saken prinsipielt lar seg løse, håper vi at UNNRA fortsatt vil kunne lønne disse offiserer, men at de blir stilt til disposisjon for de norske myndigheter som leder gjenoppbyggingsarbeidet.

Vi ville være meget takknemlig for en hurtig avgjørelse av det rent prinsipielle spørsmål om hjelp overhodet kan ytes, fordi vi i tilfelle av at det nødvendige mannskap ikke kan stilles til disposisjon, må søke å ordne oss på annen måte.

Deres ærbødige

Snar O. Stedje



Executive Reg
INDEXED

INCOMING CABLE

DG. 25/14/X.

ACTION : SUPPLY DEPT.
MR. HERTERT.

WASHINGTON.....TO.....LONDON

No. 3824.

Repeated Oslo 45.

Dated : 8 April 1946.

Rec'd : 21.52 hrs. 8 April 1946.

HERBERT FROM CAIRNS.

- 25/14/X*
1. Re your 3629 # and 3748. These fully discussed in Washington between Iliuschenko and Weintraub.
 2. Following comments re your 3629 for your information pending Iliuschenko arrival.
 - (A) Para 1 fully appreciate dangers confusion resulting from crossed wires but confident these no longer present.
 - (B) Para 2 regret to inform you that first knowledge Food Division had of your 4714 was reference to it in your 3629.
 - (C) Para 3 we sent to ERO and Oslo on 5 March finished contract, except Section on payment, together with letter instructing Oslo Mission to arrange for signature and its implementation.
 - (D) Para 4 we informed you substance our negotiations with Norwegian Representatives Washington and implications affecting Sayres Mission to Denmark. See copy Food Division memorandum dated 31 January taken by Willson to Copenhagen and my 10 to Willson changing ratio dollars to sterling, mentioned that memorandum, from 75:25 to 50:50. Moreover Sayres instructions from Director General authorized him if necessary to conclude arrangements with Denmark for payment 50 percent sterling and 50 percent dollars. Our negotiations in Washington with Norwegian Representatives made it clear from start that Norwegian objective was 100 percent payment in dollars whereas our objective was 100 percent payment in sterling. As we attach much more importance to getting Food than to prolonged arguments on form payment we agreed on 50:50 basis. Prior receipt information your 3081 we unaware UK has payment agreements with both Norway and Iceland as well as with Denmark and Sweden. However doubt this information would have in any way affected outcome our negotiations with Norway as they have £325,000,000 sterling credit balance and facing utmost difficulties getting supplies from dollar areas. Therefore rather than sell Fish to UNRRA for sterling they would have used it as they are in fact using all their Whale Oil for barter transactions including arrangements with neutrals. Unable appreciate significance your reference to Newfoundland. Kukz did best persuade Newfoundland accept sterling, but Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board rejected this on grounds it mere device to get extra Canadian dollars, because that Board under its arrangements with Newfoundland obligated convert Newfoundland sterling receipts from sales into Newfoundland local tender, namely, Canadian dollars (E) para.5 (A) we have agreed with Washington Norwegian Representatives following transactions all basis 50% payment sterling and 50% dollars.

/(1) 6750 tons

- (1) 6750 tons Saltbulk Codfish 700 tons Cod Fillets 500 tons Pickled Saltbulk 150 tons Pickled Tuna Fillets.
- (2) 20,000,000 pounds heavily Salted Saltbulk Codfish 1946 production.
- (3) 50,000 Barrels Spring Herring.

In addition we have made following offers to Norwegian Representatives Washington also basis 50:50 payment except Kipperd Herring which payment exclusively sterling.

- (1) 1,000 tons Codliver Oil.
- (2) 20,000 Barrels Salt Fat Herring large size.
- (3) 5,000 Barrels Salt Fat Herring small size.
- (4) 20,000 Cases mixed Roe and Liver Paste.
- (5) 50,000 Cases Kipperd Herring.

Finally we have informed Fjelstad, Agricultural Attache Norwegian Embassy, Washington that while UNRRA not prepared procure 2,000 tons Carrots we would gladly accept these as free contribution for shipment to Poland. Our reasons for conducting negotiations Washington and feeling strongly desirability continue conduct negotiations here are

(1) Constant negotiations here with Representatives Fishery Products Committee CFB for purchase various types of fish from United States several South American Countries Canada Newfoundland and Iceland; it impossible you intelligently conduct Fish negotiations Norway if you not fully informed other day-to-day developments.

(2) Norwegian Washington Representatives is fellow Member Fishery Products Committee Combined Food Board and most our negotiations with him have their genesis in that Committee.

(3) Cabled Greece and Rome 5 February recommending they authorize us procure Codfish for delivery last half 1946 to circumvent Norways and Iceland's manoeuvres get out from under CFB allocations and thereby break CFB price control and sell to highest bidders.

(4) For additional reasons see my letter 12 February to Gaumnitz. While we feel foregoing reasons have lost none their force we entirely agree we should have kept more fully informed and apologize and promise to do our best in future to cable resume each our Meetings with Norwegian Authorities so you informed in advance of commitments

(F) Para 5 (B) Answered Para 2 (D) above

(G) Para 6 (A) Hope Mission to Oslo re contribution can be organized soon.

(H) Para 6 (B) No comment.

(1) Para 7 See recommendation Para 2(g) above 3 part substance paragraphs 1 and 2 above given Gaumnitz in 2 April Telephone conversation.

DISTRIBUTION.

P. R. D. G.

M. MORHANGE.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No.

Draft.

Telegram.

WASHINGTON

NO

DATE

EN CLAIR

R. L. Lewis
DISTRIBUTION

PRAG. dist
H. Morhange

26 MAR 1946

OUT FILE

26 MAR 1946

Despatched

2017/24/M.

Further to Personal Presiding 310.

See Washington cables to Oslo 35 repeated London 2843 and 36 repeated London 2868 for recent examples violation principle that procurement in Europe is ERO function. Note particularly that these cables are addressed to Oslo not to London.

Originator: R. Herbert.



9.
P
S
OUTGOING CABLE

Originated by: Supply Dept.
Mr. R. Herbert.

LONDONTO.....WASHINGTON

No. 3748

Dated: 26th March, 1946
D. 20.19 hrs.

en clair

Further to Personal Presiding 310.

See Washington cables to Oslo 35 repeated London 2843 and 36 repeated London 2868 for recent examples violation principle that procurement in Europe is ERO function. Note particularly that these cables are addressed to Oslo not to London.

Distribution: P.R.D.G.
Monsieur Morhange.

AM/BCJ

0625/17X

PERSONAL PRESIDING

19

OUTGOING CABLE

ORIGINATED BY: MR. R. HERBERT.

LONDON.....TO.....WASHINGTON

No. 3629, Personal Presiding 310,

Dated : 23 March 1946.

D : 15.00 hrs.

..

For Jackson For Gale and Iliuschenko.

NORWAY There is considerable confusion here regarding cash procurement in Norway and also present position any negotiations for Norwegian Supply Contribution. As regards former Headquarters have negotiated contract with Norway to supply fish against payment half dollars and half sterling. At the same time, we are procuring and shipping seed potatoes and investigating procurement of horses.

2. This procurement in Europe by Headquarters is contrary to Director General's instruction dated 3rd May. We did not hear of negotiations until they were already well under way and in our No. 86 we agreed to stand off in view of stage then reached. As long ago as last October, however, we tried to ensure more orderly arrangements (see our No. 4714) and to prevent danger of crossing wires due to negotiating procurement on narrow commodity lines and by Headquarters and ERO in same markets.

3. Since then, Headquarters have sent draft contract to Oslo with instructions to implement and to ship.

4. We must emphasise (a) procurement in Europe is our concern and this precedent should not be repeated even on food.

(b) that negotiations should not even begin in Washington nor promises be made as to currencies. Had this offer of dollars been known in Denmark for example it is unlikely we could have got agreement to all sterling in their case. Furthermore, no offer of sterling should be made to any seller without giving us chance to clear with Treasury. This was done in case of Newfoundland and codfish despite our agreement of January 1945 that procurement in Newfoundland should be met from dollar funds and expenses in Egypt from sterling.

5. NORWAY

We suggest (a) that if Heads of contract have now been agreed, as seems likely from our end, all further action should be taken by ERO with Oslo, that copies of all documents be sent to us and we instructed to conclude and to ship in accordance allocation instructions from Headquarters. (b) we be informed what special reasons existed for agreeing half dollars on Norwegian Suplus fish so that we may be armed against repercussions elsewhere when this deal becomes known. We fully appreciate reasons for offering dollars for whale oil.

6. Voluntary Contributions /

1 copy only sent Ex Regy.

6. Voluntary Contributions

(a) You will recall Herbert's suggestion that this problem which has been informally discussed at various levels and times, would best be handled by Special Delegation to Oslo. In this connection Scott Oslo Mission has reported copy to Washington dated 25th February that Trygvie Lie of UNO has told him that he had himself brought this matter strongly to attention of Cabinet urging it was not sufficient for Ambassador Colban to say nice things about UNRRA but that they must also help suffering people Greece Czechoslovakia etc. Lie also urged Scott himself to speak Cabinet Ministers and to quote his words.

(b) There is also question of local currency contribution. Norway has hitherto contributed only Mission expenses but has not provided funds for home allotments Norwegian UNRRA employees working D.P. Greece Poland etc. Expenses 1945 have been met from kroner paid for Emergency Supplies but this source now exhausted. Estimated expenditure 1946 is 900,000 kroner plus 100,000 kroner for Mission making total requirements one million kroner.

7. Time, therefore, seems ripe now to make formal representations and unless there are already developments at Atlantic City of which we are unaware perhaps Director General would wish to sound Norwegian delegates.

DISTRIBUTION

P.R.D.C.

Mr. Morhange.

UB/CC

DRAFT PRESIDING FOR JACKSON FOR GALE AND ILIUSCHENKO

NORWAY There is considerable confusion here regarding cash procurement in Norway and also present position any negotiations for Norwegian Supply Contribution. As regards former Headquarters have negotiated contract with Norway to supply fish against payment half dollars and half sterling. At the same time, we are procuring and shipping seed potatoes and investigating procurement of horses.

- (2) This procurement by Headquarters in Europe is contrary to Director General's instruction dated 3rd May. We did not hear of negotiations until they were already well under way and in our No. 86 we agreed to stand off in view of stage then reached. As long ago as last October, however, we tried to ensure more orderly arrangements (see our No. 4714) and to prevent danger of crossing wires due to negotiating procurement on narrow commodity lines and by Headquarters and E.R.O. in same markets.

have

- (3) Since then, Headquarters ~~have~~ sent draft contract to Oslo with instructions to implement and to ship.

- (4) We must emphasise (a) procurement in Europe is our concern and this precedent should not be repeated even on food.

(b) that negotiations should not even begin in Washington nor promises ^{be} made as to currencies. Had this offer of dollars been known in Denmark for example it is not unlikely we could have got agreement to all sterling in their case. Furthermore, no offer of sterling should be made to any seller as has been done in the case of Newfoundland without giving us chance to clear with Treasury.

codfish

DRAFT PRESIDING FOR JACKSON FOR GALE AND ILIUSCHENKO

(5) NORWAY

We suggest

- (a) that if Heads of contract have now been agreed, as seems likely from our end, all further action should be taken by E.R.O. with Oslo, that copies of all documents be sent us and we instructed to conclude and to ship in accordance allocation instructions from Headquarters.
- (b) we be informed what special reasons existed for agreeing half dollars on Norwegian Surplus fish ~~so that we may be~~ armed against repercussions elsewhere when this deal becomes known. We fully appreciate reasons for offering dollars for whale oil.

(6) Voluntary Contributions

You will recall Herbert's suggestion that this problem which has been informally discussed at various levels and times, would best be handled by Special Mission to Oslo. In this connection Scott Oslo Mission has reported copy to Washington dated 25th February that Trygve Lie of UNO ~~has~~ had told him that he had himself brought this matter strongly to attention of Cabinet urging it was not ~~necessary~~ sufficient for Ambassador Colban to say nice things about UNRRA but that they must also help suffering people Greece Czechoslovakia etc. Lie also urged Scott himself to speak Cabinet Ministers and to quote his words.

- (7) Time, therefore, seems ripe now to make formal representations and unless there are already developments at Atlantic City ~~of~~ which we are unaware perhaps Director General would wish to sound Norwegian delegates.

18

DG 26/17

Copy for DG 25/17

INCOMING CABLE.

ACTION: OFFICE OF P.R.D.G.
Mr. Wyndham White.

WASHINGTON.....TO.....LONDON

No. 1318.
en clair
repeated to:
Oslo 27

Dated: 23rd. Feb. 1946.
Rec'd: 17.30. hrs.
23rd. Feb. 1946.

Your Presiding 794 repeated Oslo 28.

1. Requests for information re visits Norwegian Engineers and Technicians answered in very general terms via London on October 25th and in some greater detail our 5 to Oslo repeated London 6556(=). These communications stated UNRRA policy to authorise expenditure funds for I.R. services only for countries requiring UNRRA's financial assistance and referred to report of Director General to Third Council Session PP39-42 and Administrative Order 66. Also requested details of proposal. Regret subsequent delay occasioned by difficulties clearing details.
2. Specific reply regarding proposed visit of engineers contained our 14 to Oslo repeated London 9759(=).
3. Initiative in creation International Engineering Organisation beyond UNRRA scope and more properly in province of U.N.O. and International Engineering Congresses now being reconstituted. However, policy to utilise technical personnel of all member nations in I.R. services and I.R. Division contemplated compiling lists of engineers, nationals of all member nations who could serve as I.R. Specialists in assisted countries.
4. I.R. Division now supplying assisted countries technical information in conjunction with kind and type of equipment and supplies programmed for each country. Includes manuals, catalogues, films training personnel. This type service available paying Governments upon request but expenditure UNRRA funds not contemplated. Service not extended automatically to member nations not requiring financial assistance since these have purchasing missions and regular representatives presumably performing such services.

Division
I.R./intention to make available to all member Governments upon request reports and findings resulting from extension technical services in essential rehabilitation fields in assisted countries. This does not constitute a 'clearing house' for all kinds technological information.

- (H) Action Mr. Drury Baker.
- (HH) Action Mr. Drury Baker.

AM/IH

Copy to Mr. Drury Baker.

(18A) **Drashy.** *Encl* *①* *Copies for file (D92)*

TO: Personal Representative to the Director General.
FROM: Maj.-Gen. K.J. Martin, Chief of UNRRA Mission Norway.
SUBJECT: U.N.R.R.A. Liaison Mission to Norway. *Jan 12/2*

.....

Reference Sir Humphrey Gale's letter to me of 11th January, 1946,
I attach a copy of the reply from the Secretary General to the
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated 31st January, 1946.

Mr. Prebensen has also verbally agreed in the name of the
Norwegian Government to accepting Mr. H.R. Scott as the U.N.R.R.A.
Representative to remain in Norway. The conditions under which
I recommend that this U.N.R.R.A. Representative Liaison Mission
should remain in Norway are as stated in my letter addressed to
you of 15th January, 1946.

[Signature]
6th February, 1946.

C O P Y.

MINISTÈRE ROYAL DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DE NORVÈGE

Oslo, the 31st January, 1946.

Dear General Martin,

In the absence of Mr. Lie, the Foreign Minister, I have been asked to acknowledge the receipt of your communication to him of the 15th of this month, enclosing copy of a letter dated the 11th January from Sir Humfrey Gale, the personal representative of the director general of U.N.R.R.A.

I am directed to inform you that the Norwegian Government will raise no objection to continue, for a limited period, to receive and extend facilities to the small liaison staff which the Administration feel it would be desirable to maintain in Norway in order to carry out the duties enumerated by Sir Humfrey. It is therefore proposed to review the position of the reduced Mission in a few months time.

Yours sincerely,

Signed: A. PREBENSEN

Secretary General.

Major-General K.J. Martin, D.S.O.,
U.N.R.R.A. Mission Norway,
Stortingsgaten 28,
OSLO.

COPY.

Stortingsgaten 28, V. 301.
OSLO.

15th January, 1946.

His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Utenriksdepartementet,
Solplassen 1,
OSLO.

Your Excellency,

I duly communicated the contents of your letter to me of 13 December, 1945, to the Administration of the European Regional Office of U.N.R.R.A. in London.

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 11 January, 1946, which I have now received from Lieut.-General Sir Humphrey Gale, Personal Representative of the Director General of U.N.R.R.A.

You will observe that I am instructed in Sir Humphrey Gale's letter to inform you that whereas the Administration had noted that the Norwegian Government consider that there is no further need for U.N.R.R.A. representation in Oslo from the Norwegian standpoint, the Administration nevertheless feel that it is very desirable for its operations to maintain representation there, and hope that the Norwegian Government will continue to receive and extend facilities to the Mission.

In order therefore to meet the wishes of the Norwegian Government, and at the same time to maintain U.N.R.R.A. representation in Norway, I am to suggest to you that my present Mission in Oslo should be reduced to a small liaison staff consisting of Mr. H.R. Scott with an Administrative Assistant and a Secretary to carry out the duties enumerated in Sir Humphrey's letter.

This proposal will involve my own departure, as well as that of Miss I. Sviggum, from the Mission. A reduction in the expense of the Mission could also be effected by some reduction in the office accommodation now in use. These changes could be carried out on 31 January, 1946.

I trust that, for the reasons stated in Sir Humphrey Gale's letter, the Norwegian Government will agree to continue to receive and extend facilities to the reduced U.N.R.R.A. representation in Norway as suggested above.

May I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking His Excellency Herr Trygve Lie for the kind remarks he made in his letter of 13 December with regard to my personal contribution towards the rehabilitation of Norway. I hope I shall in the future always be available to help the interests of Norway and the Norwegian people in every way in my power.

Yours sincerely,
K.M. Martin, Maj.-General,
Chief of UNRRA Mission - Norway

Startingsgaten 28, v. 301,
Oslo,
NORWAY.

15th January, 1946.

TO: Personal Representative to the Director General.

FROM: Maj. -Gen. K.J. Martin, Chief of UNRRA Mission Norway.

SUBJECT: U.N.R.R.A. Liaison Mission to Norway.

In anticipation of the Norwegian Government's agreement to the continuation of U.N.R.R.A. representation in Norway as stated in Sir Humphrey Gale's letter of 11 January, 1946, addressed to me, I submit the following:-

1. To carry out the duties of representation in Norway the following U.N.R.R.A. staff will be required:-

Class I

Chief UNRRA representative: Grade 12/13 @ £1,500 p.a.....	1.
Administrative Officer: Grade 8 @ £700 p.a.....	1.
Secretary: Grade 5 @ £400 p.a.....	1.

Class II

Locally enlisted translator-Secretary @ Kr. 500 per month.....	1.
(Grade 6)	
" " secretary-telephonist @ Kr. 400 per month.....	1.
(Grade 7)	

2. I recommend that Mr. H.R. Scott, at present Liaison Officer for Supply on my Mission, should remain in Oslo as Chief U.N.R.R.A. Representative in Norway. I am asking the Norwegian Government to agree to this appointment.

3. I attach a copy of a note from Mr. H.R. Scott addressed to me on 14 January 1946 stating the conditions under which he is prepared to accept the appointment of Chief U.N.R.R.A. Representative in Norway. I consider that these conditions are fair and reasonable, and are essential to enable him efficiently to carry out his duties.

I request that acceptance of Mr. Scott's nomination be cabled immediately in order to enable him to make his domestic arrangements accordingly.

4. Miss G.L. Ward is agreeable to remaining as Administrative Officer in Oslo on the conditions stated above.

5. Miss P. Permain, I strongly recommend for promotion to Administrative Officer, Grade 6. In both mine and Mr. Scott's opinion she is fully qualified by her personality, her capacity and her experience in U.N.R.R.A. in which she has now served since 19 June, 1944, for that advancement. If the promotion is approved, she would like to avail herself of the conditions made in Sir Humphrey Gale's letter of 20 December '45, Ref: P.215/2 (404), and be transferred to the UNRRA Mission in Italy.

6. Should Miss Permain be promoted as recommended above, a really good secretary will be required to replace her as stated in Mr. Scott's attached note.

7. The changes in the constitution of the U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Norway will release me and Miss I. Sviggum for disposal elsewhere.

I have booked a passage for myself on a ship leaving Bergen on 2 February and due at Newcastle on 4 February. I shall report at E.R.O. On 5 February.

8. Miss Sviggum may have to remain at Oslo, with the consent of the Norwegian Government, up to the middle of February to complete the recruitment programme on which she is now engaged. She was recruited in Washington in July, 1944; but will report to E.R.O. for reassignment.

9. The justification of the scales of living allowance quoted in Mr. Scott's note will be the subject of a separate letter.

(Intld.) K.J.M.

In anticipation of the Norwegian Government's agreement to the continuation of U.N.R.R.A. representation in Norway as stated in the Secretary's letter of 11 January, 1945, attached to me, I submit the following:-

1. To carry out the duties of representation in Norway the following U.N.R.R.A. staff will be required:-

Class I
Chief U.N.R.R.A. representative: Grade 12/13 \$ 24,300 p.a.
Administrative Officer: Grade 8 \$ 12,700 p.a.
Secretary: Grade 5 \$ 6,400 p.a.

Class II
Locally engaged translator-secretary \$ 12,300 per month (Grade 6)
Secretary-jointly \$ 12,400 per month (Grade 7)

2. I recommend that Mr. E.H. Scott, at present Liaison Officer for Supply on my mission, should remain in Oslo as Chief U.N.R.R.A. Representative in Norway. I am asking the Norwegian Government to agree to this appointment.

3. I attach a copy of a note from Mr. E.H. Scott addressed to me on 14 January 1945 stating the conditions which he is prepared to accept for the appointment of Chief U.N.R.R.A. Representative in Norway. I consider that these conditions are fair and reasonable, and are essential to enable him effectively to carry out his duties.

I request that acceptance of Mr. Scott's nomination be expedited immediately in order to enable him to make his domestic arrangements promptly.

4. Miss G.L. Ward is prepared to undertake an Administrative Officer in Oslo on the conditions stated above.

5. Miss E. Bennett, I strongly recommend for promotion to Administrative Officer, Grade 6. In both cases Mr. Scott's opinion should be fully considered by her superiors, her age and her experience in U.N.R.R.A. in which she has now served since 19 June, 1944, for that appointment. If the promotion is approved, she would like to avail herself of the opportunity made in Mr. Secretary's letter of 20 December, 1944, for a transfer to the U.N.R.R.A. in Italy.

6. Miss Bennett should be promoted as recommended above, a really good secretary will be required to replace her as stated in Mr. Scott's attached note.

7. The change in the composition of the U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Norway will release me and Miss I. Briggs for disposal elsewhere.

COPY.

Stortingsgaten 28, V. 301.
OSLO.

15th January, 1946.

His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Utenriksdepartementet,
Solplassen 1,
OSLO.

Your Excellency,

I duly communicated the contents of your letter to me of 13 December, 1945, to the Administration of the European Regional Office of U.N.R.R.A. in London.

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 11 January, 1946, which I have now received from Lieut.-General Sir Humphrey Gale, Personal Representative of the Director General of U.N.R.R.A.

You will observe that I am instructed in Sir Humphrey Gale's letter to inform you that whereas the Administration had noted that the Norwegian Government consider that there is no further need for U.N.R.R.A. representation in Oslo from the Norwegian standpoint, the Administration nevertheless feel that it is very desirable for its operations to maintain representation there, and hope that the Norwegian Government will continue to receive and extend facilities to the Mission.

In order therefore to meet the wishes of the Norwegian Government, and at the same time to maintain U.N.R.R.A. representation in Norway, I am to suggest to you that my present Mission in Oslo should be reduced to a small liaison staff consisting of Mr. H.R. Scott with an Administrative Assistant and a Secretary to carry out the duties enumerated in Sir Humphrey's letter.

This proposal will involve my own departure, as well as that of Miss I. Sviggum, from the Mission. A reduction in the expense of the Mission could also be effected by some reduction in the office accommodation now in use. These changes could be carried out on 31 January, 1946.

I trust that, for the reasons stated in Sir Humphrey Gale's letter, the Norwegian Government will agree to continue to receive and extend facilities to the reduced U.N.R.R.A. representation in Norway as suggested above.

May I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking His Excellency Herr Trygve Lie for the kind remarks he made in his letter of 13 December with regard to my personal contribution towards the rehabilitation of Norway. I hope I shall in the future always be available to help the interests of Norway and the Norwegian people in every way in my power.

Yours sincerely,
K.M. Martin, Maj.-General,
Chief of UNRRA Mission - Norway

Stortingsgaten 28, v.301,
Oslo,
NORWAY.

15th January, 1946.

TO: Personal Representative to the Director General.

FROM: Maj. -Gen. K.J.Martin, Chief of UNRRA Mission Norway.

SUBJECT: U.N.R.R.A. Liaison Mission to Norway.

In anticipation of the Norwegian Government's agreement to the continuation of U.N.R.R.A. representation in Norway as stated in Sir Humphrey Gale's letter of 11 January, 1946, addressed to me, I submit the following:-

1. To carry out the duties of representation in Norway the following U.N.R.R.A. staff will be required:-

Class I

Chief UNRRA representative: Grade 12/13 @ £1,500 p.a. 1.
Administrative Officer: Grade 8 @ £700 p.a. 1.
Secretary: Grade 5 @ £400 p.a. 1.

Class II

Locally enlisted translator-Secretary @ Kr.500 per month. 1.
(Grade 6)
" " secretary-telephonist @ Kr.400 per month. 1.
(Grade 7)

2. I recommend that Mr. H.R.Scott, at present Liaison Officer for Supply on my Mission, should remain in Oslo as Chief U.N.R.R.A. Representative in Norway. I am asking the Norwegian Government to agree to this appointment.

3. I attach a copy of a note from Mr. H.R.Scott addressed to me on 14 January 1946 stating the conditions under which he is prepared to accept the appointment of Chief U.N.R.R.A. Representative in Norway. I consider that these conditions are fair and reasonable, and are essential to enable him efficiently to carry out his duties.

I request that acceptance of Mr. Scott's nomination be cabled immediately in order to enable him to make his domestic arrangements accordingly.

4. Miss G.L. Ward is agreeable to remaining as Administrative Officer in Oslo on the conditions stated above.

5. Miss P. Permain, I strongly recommend for promotion to Administrative Officer, Grade 6. In both mine and Mr. Scott's opinion she is fully qualified by her personality, her capacity and her experience in U.N.R.R.A. in which she has now served since 19 June, 1944, for that advancement. If the promotion is approved, she would like to avail herself of the conditions made in Sir Humphrey Gale's letter of 20 December '45, Ref: P.215/2 (404), and be transferred to the UNRRA Mission in Italy.

6. Should Miss Permain be promoted as recommended above, a really good secretary will be required to replace her as stated in Mr. Scott's attached note.

7. The changes in the constitution of the U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Norway will release me and Miss I. Sviggum for disposal elsewhere.

I have booked a passage for myself on a ship leaving Bergen on 2 February and due at Newcastle on 4 February. I shall report at E.R.O. on 5 February.

8. Miss Sviggum may have to remain at Oslo, with the consent of the Norwegian Government, up to the middle of February to complete the recruitment programme on which she is now engaged. She was recruited in Washington in July, 1944; but will report to E.R.O. for reassignment.

9. The justification of the scales of living allowance quoted in Mr. Scott's note will be the subject of a separate letter.

(Intld.) K.J.M.

In anticipation of the Norwegian Government's agreement to the continuation of U.S.N.R.A. representation in Norway as stated in the Embassy Oslo's letter of 11 January, 1945, addressed to me, I submit the following:-

1. To carry out the duties of representation in Norway the following U.S.N.R.A. staff will be required:-

Class I

Chief U.S.N.R.A. representative: Grade 12/13 @ \$21,300 per month.
Administrative Officer: Grade 8 @ \$7,000 per month.
Secretary: Grade 7 @ \$6,000 per month.

Class II

Locally enlisted translator-janitor @ \$1,200 per month.
(Grade 0)
Secretary-receptionist @ \$1,400 per month.
(Grade 1)

2. I recommend that Mr. H. H. Scott, at present Liaison Officer for Supply on my Mission, should remain in Oslo as Chief U.S.N.R.A. Representative in Norway. I am asking the Norwegian Government to agree to this appointment.

3. I attach a copy of a note from Mr. H. H. Scott addressed to me on 14 January 1945 stating the conditions under which he is prepared to accept the appointment of Chief U.S.N.R.A. Representative in Norway. I consider that these conditions are fair and reasonable, and are essential to enable him effectively to carry out his duties.

I request that recognition of Mr. Scott's nomination be expedited immediately in order to enable him to take his domestic arrangements accordingly.

4. Miss G. L. Ford is prepared to remain as Administrative Officer in Oslo on the conditions stated above.

5. Miss F. L. Johnson, I strongly recommend for promotion to Administrative Officer, Grade 8. In both cases Mr. Scott's opinion she is fully qualified by her personality, her capacity and her experience in U.S.N.R.A. in which she has now served since 19 July, 1944, for that advancement. If the promotion is approved, she would like to avail herself of the conditions made in the Embassy Oslo's letter of 20 December, 1944, and be transferred to the U.S.N.R.A. Mission in Tokyo.

6. Should Miss Johnson be promoted as recommended above, a really good secretary will be required to replace her as stated in Mr. Scott's attached note.

7. The changes in the composition of the U.S.N.R.A. Mission in Norway will release me and Miss I. Sviggum for physical clearance.

Reference.....

N.1.
DG 35/17
185

TO: . Mr. D.H. Adair

FROM: Captain Kenderdine

You will remember at the January C.C.E. Meeting, some implied criticism of the distribution of UNRRA supplies in Norway was received rather resentfully by the Norwegian delegate.

Our conversation with General Martin today made it clear that although the criticism made was well founded, he did not feel that it was desirable to quote any specific instances where bad administrative control and bureaucracy had caused unnecessary delay. General Martin made it quite clear that he did not feel particularly critical towards the Norwegian Government as a Government, and thought that they were honestly doing their best to overcome the teething troubles through which any new administration has to go, - difficulties are inevitable in the creation of an initial provisional Government in which administrative personnel from both within and without the country have to be integrated as a fresh team.

General Martin also made it clear that he thought as the new administration in that country got into its stride, delays and difficulties would disappear reasonably quickly.

A. Kenderdine

5th February, 1946.

Capt Kenderdine .

I have shown this to PRDG and explained what Gen. Martin said. As arranged, I hope you will prepare a brief to be read out to the Meeting if they return to the attack.

M
7/2

Reference.....

TO: Division of Operational Analysis, E.R.O.
(Attention of Mr. D.H.Adair).

FROM: Maj.-Gen. K.J.Martin, Chief of UNRRA Mission Norway.

SUBJECT: Ref. Your Cable No. 41 in Code.

It would unfairly pillory individuals concerned if specific cases were reported of instances where administrative control has caused delays. This was the reason most generally and readily given for the fact that UNRRA clothing, footwear and emergency supplies had not reached the people most in need of them in devastated Fimmark, both by local officials and by responsible individuals seen there.

It is unfortunate that such administrative difficulties should have been cited in a general European review as existing in Norway. Similar difficulties must be prevalent in varying degrees in all liberated countries. They fundamentally arise from the necessity after liberation for the dismissal from existing administrative staffs of all those suspected of collaboration, and for their replacement in many cases by individuals not familiar with the operation of central and local administration. In addition, difficulties are inevitable in the creation of an initial provisional Government after liberation in which administrative personnel from both within and without the country have to be integrated as a fresh team.

I am quite confident that Norway will be the first of the liberated countries to overcome these difficulties, as stated above, and set a high standard of effective local administration, which will ensure speedy distribution of future supplies.



29th January, 1946.

INDEXED

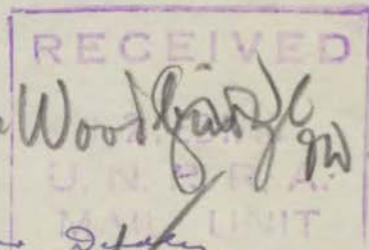
DG 25/17



A

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.I.

1st February, 1946.



(17)

4/2

Dear Dudley,

I enclose a copy of a despatch dated 11th January from our Ambassador in Oslo about the situation in north Norway which may be of interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

John Wraith.

Dudley Ward, Esq.,
U.N.R.R.A.

No. 9
(72/1/46)

BRITISH EMBASSY,

OSLO.

January 11th, 1946.

Sir,

In my despatch No. 114 (227/4/45) of October 23rd last, I reported that dissatisfaction was felt here with the situation in North Norway; and I now have the honour to report that discussion of that situation has been revived by the publication of an account by General K.G. Martin, the head of the U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Norway, on a visit which he paid to the devastated regions of the North in November last.

2. General Martin had nothing but praise for the inhabitants' own efforts to reconstruct their country and for the progress made in supplying them with temporary accommodation. He was less satisfied, however, with the situation as regards supplies of food and clothing. He found the distribution uneven: in some districts there was a severe shortage of flour and margarine: gifts of clothing and shoes from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and U.N.R.R.A. were not reaching those areas where they were most needed; and the name of Nasjonalhjelpen (the Norwegian National Aid Organization) was totally unknown to the people whom it was supposed to be assisting. A good deal of blame must be pinned on the authorities at Tromsø, whose "bureaucratic control" had turned that port into a "bad bottleneck".

3. In an interview with Verdens Gang (Independent), the head of the Directorate of Reconstruction has replied at some length to these criticisms. It was his impression that General Martin had spent too short a time in the districts concerned to have gained an adequate understanding of the conditions there. Nasjonalhjelpen was working in close cooperation with the Directorate, and the fact that its name was unknown in the Far North must be attributed rather to local ignorance of its position than to any failure on its own part to carry out its duties efficiently. No complaints had been received of alleged "bureaucracy" at Tromsø; but it was true that certain inevitable delays had taken place there as a result of the necessity for transshipping all goods consigned to more northerly destinations. At the same time the head of the Rationing Directorate replied to the allegation that foodstuffs were unevenly distributed. He stated that rations in Finnmark were in some particulars more generous than elsewhere in the country, the object being to counteract the effects of the disorganized transport situation. Supply authorities had been set up all over the district and it was their duty to report any shortages. As no complaints on this score had been received for a long time, it was assumed that the lack of flour and margarine, to which General Martin had referred, was of a purely temporary character.

4. Verdens Gang devotes a short and soothing leading article to the subject, in which it pays tribute to U.N.R.R.A. but also quotes (with a hint of agreement) the Norwegian authorities' allegation that General Martin was not sufficiently acquainted with conditions in the Far North. The paper goes on to refute the suggestion, which has been heard in some circles, that the General's report might have the effect of discouraging people in the South from

continuing/

The Right Honourable
Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.,
Foreign Office.

continuing their help to the devastated areas: on the contrary, it should inspire them to greater efforts than ever. The public must have full confidence in the competent authorities.

5. It is notorious, however, that the public has not full confidence in the authorities and does not regard them as competent; and I have been privately assured by a Norwegian friend of high standing that, according to his information, General Martin's criticisms are substantially justified, though there may have been some improvement since the date of his visit.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,
Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Sgd.) L. Collier.

OUT FILE

16

DG 26/17

Copy for DG 25/17

OUTGOING CABLE

Originated by:-
Office of P.R.D.G.
Mr. Wyndham White.

LONDON.....TO.....WASHINGTON

No. 794
repeated to
Oslo 28

D. 21st. January, 1946
14.12 hrs

PRESIDING.

We have decided to reduce the size and status of the Mission to Norway to a liaison staff. We have so instructed Martin who has returned to Oslo to make the necessary arrangements and to take leave of the Norwegian Government.

2. In discussions with Martin here he brought forward various reasons for the present not very satisfactory relations of the Administration with Norway amongst which he included the failure to inform him of the reopening of negotiations with Norway early in November and to the lack of any replies from you on the subject of

- a) Visits of Norwegian engineers and technicians to the U.S.A., Canada, and the U.K. to study latest progress in industrial development.
- b) The creation of a United Nations Engineers Organisation.
- c) The supply of standardised plans and specifications prepared by you for the supply of non-paying countries but which might also be of assistance to the paying countries.

3. Martin states that he raised these three matters with the Norwegians on the instruction given to him personally by Gold, and the Norwegian Government enthusiastically accepted offers of assistance in these directions. Martin adds that in spite of repeated reminders to you no reply or acknowledgment has been received by him.

4. In order to assist Martin in tidying up before he leaves Norway, I suggest that you cable him the present status of these matters together with any appropriate explanations which can be offered to the Norwegian Government.

ES/NE

Reference

*File (16a)
Emergency
Supplies*

17th January, 1946.

I

TO: M. Morhange.
FROM: E. Wyndham White.

DG 25/17

One of the matters which General Martin cited among the reasons for dissatisfaction of the Norwegian Government with UNRRA was the delay in presenting the bill for emergency supplies.

As a result of minutes 4092 and 4413 of the Administrative Council, and subsequent opinion of the General Counsel, it seems to me that the way is now clear to settle this complaint. I take it that you will draft a suitable instruction to Oslo in the near future.

II

17/1.

To: Mr. Wyndham White
From: A. Morhange

I understand from Accounts & Audit that the invoices for the payment of these emergency supplies will be ready next Monday.

A. Morhange

A. MORHANGE
18th January, 1946.

III

Mrs. Morhange

*Thank you. Perhaps you would like to tell
Gen Martin. He will be relieved.*

*Gunn
19/1.*

*Return to Executive Registry
for Norway DG File. -DG 25/17*

Rec'd Ex: Regy-26-2-46

Walt B. Martin

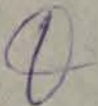
F/43

16b

Minute No. 15 on File F 33/8
Minute No. 58 on File EM 24

1. Spoke Mr. Cochran acting for Mr. Lisner.
2. Supply will now provide the provisional invoices and the Administration will invite payment based on them as a provisional "on account" transaction subject to revision in either direction when firm prices are available.
3. Director of Finance and Chief of Supply will please take action accordingly.
4. General Counsel has agreed.

98 January, 1946.
E.R.O.


R.G. LEWIS,
Deputy Director General and Chief of
Finance and Administration.

cc. Director of Finance ✓
Chief of Supply
Director of Accounts and Audit
Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.

16c

14th January, 1946.

To : Chief, F. & A.
From : Director of Finance
Subject : Payment for Emergency Supplies

With reference to the Deputy Chief of Supply's minute of 8th January, in my view it would be preferable to send out invoices to the N.W. European countries for Emergency Supplies based on provisional prices rather than waiting an indefinite time for the Government Departments to determine the final price. I understand from the Deputy Chief of Supply that the provisional prices are not likely to be substantially, if at all, lower than the final prices, and I think our need of the currencies in which these accounts will be settled would amply justify such a step.

Before the Department of Supply send out the invoices they would however like your written approval that they should proceed in this way and, if you agree, I should be grateful if such an authorisation might be given to the Deputy Chief of Supply.

cc: Mr. Herbert
F Registry (2)
Miss Evans (2)
Miss Sumner
IMP:bs

ACTION COPY

7/11/17

DG 25/17

~~DG~~

INCOMING CABLE.

ACTION: OFFICE OF P.R.D.G.
General Lewis.

15

OSLO.....TO.....LONDON.

No. 139.
repeated to:
Washington 34.

Dated: 22nd. Dec. 1945.
Rec'd: 17.35.hrs.
22nd. Dec., 1945.

Attention D.D.G.

Norwegian Parliamaent yesterday rose for Christmas
and New Year holidays and will meet again on January 11th.

YH/IH.

MINUTE REFERENCES FOR FILE DG 25/14

Original Minutes Filed DG 26/14.

15a

Date.	From.	To.	Subject.
11.10.46.	Gen. Martin.	Senior D.D.G.	Visa Mission to Norway.
14.11.46.	H. R. Lott.	Wyndham White.	Letter being passed to Norwegian Govt. re information given in extract from letter of Sec. General E.E.C.F. to E.R.O.
14.12.46.	R. Herbert.	Wyndham White.	Future of Norwegian Mission - Procedure for fish.

LETTER REFERENCES FOR FILE DG 25/17.

Orig letters filed DG 26/17.

(15b)

Date.	From.	To.	Subject.
22.10.46.	R.R.D.G.	Gen. Martin.	Continuation of Norwegian Mission.
23.10.46.	Wyndham-White	Harris.	Norwegian request for floating dock - Marra relations with E.E.C.E Exports Sub-Committee.
30.10.46.	Gen. Martin.	E. Lloyd.	Industrial Rehabilitation - Norway.
31.10.46.	Gen. Martin	Wyndham - White.	Marra Mission - Norway. Contribution by Norway. Norwegian Export Surpluses.
2.11.46.	?	Gen. Martin.	Questions raised with Secretary General E.E.C.E. re Norwegian claim to a floating dock.
12.11.46.	Wyndham White.	A. Harris.	Norwegian request for floating dock to restart whaling fleet.
12.12.46.	Taqqvickie	Gen. Martin.	Re Norwegian contribution to Marra.
13.12.46.	"	"	Termination Norwegian Mission - no further assistance needed by Norwegian government.

Orig: DG 26/17
Copy for DG 25/17

Oslo, the 13th December 1945.

Dear General Martin,

As I told you yesterday when you kindly called on me, the Norwegian Government feel that no further assistance should be required from the U.N.R.R.A. Mission and that, consequently, the time has now come for the mission to bring its affairs in Norway to an end.

The Government have requested me to convey to you the expression of their gratitude for the work which has been done both by the Organisation as such, and by the Mission which has lately been under your direction.

Your personal contribution to the rehabilitation of our country in this difficult period of transition has been particularly appreciated. It is felt that you have shown a high degree of impartiality and understanding in your approach to our problems, and that your interest is based on friendship, a keen sense of duty and a warm desire to afford relief where relief is needed.

It will probably take you some time to settle outstanding ~~the~~ matters before the departure, and it is therefore suggested that official termination of the Mission is announced as from the 31st of January next year.

Yours sincerely,

Major-General K.J. Martin, D.S.O.,

U.N.R.R.A. Mission Norway,

Stortingsgt. 28,

O S L O .

(13)

Orig DG26/17
Copy for DG25/17

MINISTÈRE des AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

OSLO, the 12yh December 1945.

Dear General Martin,

During our conversation today you asked me whether I thought the Norwegian Government would be willing to grant a contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

This question has not yet been considered by the authorities concerned who will, of course, take their decision with a view to our financial position and to the help such a contribution may afford other countries in distress.

In this circumstances it is difficult for me to give you an answer right away, but, as I promised, I shall submit your enquiry to my colleagues in the Government at the earliest possible moment.

Yours sincerely,

Major-General K.J. Martin, D.S.O.,
U.N.R.R.A. Mission Norway,
Stortingsgt. 28,
O S L O .

Copy for DG 25/17.

Copy on DG 26/17

File

12th December, 1945.

TO: C. F. A.
Acting C.O.S.
" C.R.S.

FROM: E. Wyndham White.

DG 26/17

(12)

As reported to the Administrative Council, item 3261, I have received a letter from General Martin that he will be reporting at E.R.O. on December 18th to discuss the future of the UNRRA Mission to Norway.

It was agreed during General Martin's last visit to E.R.O. that the future of the Mission would be reviewed during the course of December, and in the meantime that the Mission should continue on its present basis until the end of the year.

I think it would be desirable for the Departments concerned to formulate their views in advance of General Martin's arrival. General Martin's own recommendation is that "as things stand at present, it looks as if to serve Norway my Mission will be required to continue here, as at present constituted, to cover the next critical period until 31st March, 1946. But on this I shall be able to give you the definite wishes of the Norwegian Government when I report at E.R.O. on 18th December".

The Departments of P. & A. and Supply are particularly concerned, but I am sending a copy of this memo. also to the Department of Relief Services.

For convenience of reference I attach a copy of the present composition of the Mission.

E. WYNDHAM WHITE

MISSION TO NORWAY.

(12) 7

General K.J. Martin

Chief of Mission.

Miss Swijum

D.P. Officer

H. R. Scott

Supply Officer

Miss Permain

Secretary

Mrs. Ward

Administrative Assistant.

INDEXED

Orig I R

Copy for ~~MA~~

DG 26/17

Copy 25/17.

(126)

151

IR

DG

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

INCOMING CABLE

Attention: P.R.D.G. Office
Mr. Wyndham-White

OSLO TO WASHINGTON

No. 24
repeated to:
London 112

Dated: 6th Dec., 1945.

Rec'd: 6th Dec., 1945.

IR

Industrial Rehabilitation Division reference my letter 29 October
subject creation International Organisation interchange technical
engineering experience ideas statistical data. Norwegian Government
likewise myself anxious have your views on suggested plan at earliest
possible moment.

Copy to: Mr. Schaaf.

YH/IC

11

DG 26/17
Copy for DG 25/17.

TO: Office of the Director-General, UNRRA Washington.

FROM: H.R.Scott, Acting Chief of UNRRA Mission Norway
in the absence of Maj.-Gen.K.J.Martin.

This is to serve as an introduction to you of
3 members of the Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelfstofaktieselskab,
Oslo, i.e.:

Mr. Mikal Fjellanger,
Mr. Olaf Jensen,
Mr. Brandtzaeg,

who are visiting the U.S.A. at the sole expense of the
Company they represent, to investigate conditions, the
probable procurement of specialised machinery, and new
processes of special importance for Norway concerned with
the development of Norwegian hydro-electric power.

It is clearly understood by these three gentlemen and
the Company they represent that no expense whatsoever will
be called for or expected from UNRRA funds in connection
with this private visit.

You will no doubt grant them whatever facilities you
can to make their visit pleasant, and give to them all the
assistance within your power.

14th November, 1945.

Norway
DG23/17

To: Commander Jackson
Mr. Herbert
Mr. Dudley Ward
Mr. Mooney ✓
From: E.E. Hiatigan

7

I attach herewith a report on Liberated Norway prepared
by Dr. Norborg.

15th May, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONS

AREAS OPERATIONS DIVISION

NORTHERN EUROPEAN REGIONAL SECTION.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON LIBERATED NORWAY AND UN.R.R.A.

From a series of confidential conferences with Norwegian Government officials the following facts may be released as to the situation in liberated Norway and the relations between the Norwegian Government and UNRRA.

1. General Conditions after the Liberation.

The liberation of Norway was received by the population in a spirit of relieved and sober enthusiasm. The nation was particularly happy about the non-violent ending of the war for Norway.

The discipline of the population and its home forces is exemplary. A few minor incidents are of no importance. Peace and order rules throughout the land.

The German terrorists, Messrs. Terboven and Rediess have committed suicide. Mr. Quisling and his Cabinet have given themselves up to the Norwegian Police. The two Quisling police chiefs are expected to commit suicide.

The Norwegian Police troops are expected to cross the Swedish border at any moment to assist in the disarming of German troops and the surveillance of German civilians.

2. Norwegian Government Administration leaving for Oslo.

On May 10th, Norwegian Government Administrative Council is leaving London by plane for Oslo to establish a temporary Government administration in liberated Norway. Among the members of this Government Administration may be mentioned:

T. Wold,	Acting Chief, Minister of Justice
S. Stastad,	Minister of Affairs.
P. Hartmann,	Minister of Finance
A. Hindahl,	Minister of Labour
A. Ording	Under Secretary, Supply Dept.
Professor Vogt	

It is expected that the full Cabinet will return in the near future to Oslo. The date has not as yet been fixed.

3. Industry, Transport, Agriculture, etc.

Preliminary reports indicate that the whole Norwegian industrial plant has been delivered intact, even though somewhat run-down from five years of occupation.

The railroad net of the country is likewise intact and in operation. The various acts of sabotage committed by the Underground Forces during the last months, under supervision of the Norwegian High Command in London, are of such a nature that repairs may be expected presently.

Railroad Rolling stock is very badly worn but the locomotive situation is not too bad, inasmuch as the German Wehrmacht is reported to have brought in 60 extra locomotives during 1943/44. The Norwegian Government also expects some pre-arranged assistance in this matter from the Swedish authorities.

/The telephone

The telephone communication net throughout the country was saved from sabotage and destruction by the Home front Underground Forces. The same is true about all the radio stations which are reported to be in at least as good condition as in 1940. Free Norwegian Radio programmes were started under Norwegian leadership on May 9th.

The Norwegian Fishing fleet is badly worn but the general picture is better than expected. There are naturally some differences as to the condition of this fleet varying according to different coastal districts.

The latest report concerning the cattle herds of the country indicate that the picture is better than expected from earlier reports, inasmuch as it seems that 90% of the herd is safe. With a forced programme of extra feeding it is expected that the milk production will rise considerably during the summer months.

The Spring seeding is satisfactory in spots, but the total harvest of the present year will probably be adversely affected by a severe fertilizer shortage.

4. The Food Situation.

The population is under-nourished. The statistical curves of the medical reports on diseases indicate bitter after-effects of a long drawn period of under-nourishment in cases of certain diseases like T.B., the picture is alarming.

If the food supply shipping programmes of SHAEF C.A. and the Norwegian Government can be started immediately from U.K., Sweden, Canada, U.S.A. and South America, the food situation - with summer coming - should be alleviated in a very beneficiary manner at short notice.

The huge spring season catch of herring is still in the country. The latest report indicates that it is properly stored and safeguarded. It may become an item of export for less fortunate nations.

5. Calling Forward of the SHAEF C.A. Supplies.

A meeting of the Four Party Committee on 9th May decided to call forward the C.A. supplies for Norway at the earliest possible date according to the programme laid down.

6. Release of Ships for Immediate Relief.

The difficulty envisaged by the Four Party Meeting on May 9th was that of sufficient shipping for the calling forward of the C.A. Supplies.

This difficulty was settled by immediate action of the War Transport Ministry on 10th May through an action which released six steamers of 4,000 tons each for the immediate shipping of these supplies to Norway. The ships are available for loading this week.

In this manner relief ships should be able to land the first supplies in Norway within 10 days of liberation, thus establishing a new record in inter-allied co-operation.

The Norwegian Government is now applying for immediate release of ships to bring relief supplies from Canada, U.S.A. and South America.

7. Acceptance of UNRRA Mission

The Norwegian Government is accepting the eleven members of the UNRRA Liaison Mission which UNRRA has presented for approval.

/ 8. Calling forward

8. Calling Forward of the UNRRA Mission Members.

At such a date as clearance for travel can be obtained from SHAEP the Norwegian Government will welcome the arrival in Oslo of an initial Mission from UNRRA consisting of:

Brigadier Waddington,	Chief
Miss Sviggum,	D.P.
Miss Permain,	Secretary.

Liaison Officer for Supply.

9. Sweden Offers to Repatriate all D.P. in Norway.

Latest reports are to the effect that the Swedish authorities have offered to relieve Norway of all D.P. in Norway.

10th May, 1945.

Miss Wallace.

This should go on

a Register File.

ACM/11

INDEXED
NORWEGIAN MISSION

~~H. Scott~~
~~H. Straube~~
Miss Sviggum
Brig. Waddington
5.

Notes on Staff Meeting held Saturday, 12th May 1945.

Present: Brigadier T.T. Waddington.
Mr. H. R. Scott.
Mr. W. Straube.
Miss I. Sviggum.
Dr. Norborg.

(10)

Brigadier Waddington reported the latest developments with the Norwegian Government and SHAEF and read out copy of a memorandum sent by him to Brigadier Hansen on May 9 summarising the decisions reached. These were: that UNRRA should be represented in Norway as soon as possible; that an initial party consisting of Chief of Mission, one Supply Officer, one Displaced Persons Officer and 1 Secretary was timed to arrive in Norway in 3 weeks, the balance of the full Mission being called forward when agreed upon between SHAEF, the Norwegian Government and UNRRA; that SHAEF will arrange (a) transport facilities to Norway, (b) accommodation in Norway, (c) rationing, (d) PX or NAAFI facilities, (e) personal and official correspondence and communications.

End (9)

A letter from Mr. Terje Wold dated April 1945 was read, and Dr. Norborg agreed to enquire about the question of detailed agreements between the Norwegian Government and UNRRA.

The question of uniform was discussed and Dr. Norborg agreed to see the Field Services Section and get some decision regarding allowances and coupons for members of the Mission.

Copy to Dr. Norborg.

Reference

DC25/17

TO : Mr. E.E. Rhatigan
FROM : Myer Cohen *(P)*
SUBJECT : Report on Liberated Norway.

The attached report, prepared by Dr. Norborg,
is really sensational in terms of its good news about conditions
in Norway.

11th May, 1945.

200	}	115	52
200		420	152
200		210	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
100 - 600		505	

CC -

*Garhan
Herbert
Lund
Murray*

*From 2000
+ working*

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONS

AREAS OPERATIONS DIVISION

NORTHERN EUROPEAN REGIONAL SECTION.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON LIBERATED NORWAY AND U.N.R.R.A.

From a series of confidential conferences with Norwegian Government officials the following facts may be released as to the situation in liberated Norway and the relations between the Norwegian Government and UNRRA.

1. General Conditions after the Liberation.

The liberation of Norway was received by the population in a spirit of relieved and sober enthusiasm. The nation was particularly happy about the non-violent ending of the war for Norway.

The discipline of the population and its home forces is exemplary. A few minor incidents are of no importance. Peace and order rules throughout the land.

The German terrorists, Messrs. Terboven and Rediess have committed suicide. Mr. Quisling and his Cabinet have given themselves up to the Norwegian Police. The two Quisling police chiefs are expected to commit suicide.

The Norwegian Police troops are expected to cross the Swedish border at any moment to assist in the disarming of German troops and the surveillance of German civilians.

2. Norwegian Government Administration leaving for Oslo.

On May 10th, Norwegian Government Administrative Council is leaving London by plane for Oslo to establish a temporary Government administration in liberated Norway. Among the members of this Government Administration may be mentioned:

T. Wold,	Acting Chief, Minister of Justice
S. Stastad,	Minister of Affairs,
P. Hartmann,	Minister of Finance
A. Hindahl,	Minister of Labour
A. Ording,	Under Secretary, Supply Dept.
Professor Vogt	

It is expected that the full Cabinet will return in the near future to Oslo. The date has not as yet been fixed.

3. Industry, Transport, Agriculture, etc.

Preliminary reports indicate that the whole Norwegian industrial plant has been delivered intact, even though somewhat run-down from five years of occupation.

The rail-road net of the country is likewise intact and in operation. The various acts of sabotage committed by the Underground Forces during the last months, under supervision of the Norwegian High Command in London, are of such a nature that repairs may be expected presently.

Railroad Rolling stock is very badly worn but the locomotive situation is not too bad, inasmuch as the German Wehremacht is reported to have brought in 60 extra locomotives during 1943/44. The Norwegian Government also expects some pre-arranged assistance in this matter from the Swedish authorities.

/over

The telephone communication net throughout the country was saved from sabotage and destruction by the Home front Underground Forces. The same is true about all the radio stations which are reported to be in at least as good condition as in 1940. Free Norwegian Radio programmes were started under Norwegian leadership on May 9th.

The Norwegian Fishing fleet is badly worn but the general picture is better than expected. There are naturally some differences as to the condition of this fleet varying according to different coastal districts.

The latest report concerning the cattle herds of the country indicate that the picture is better than expected from earlier reports, inasmuch as it seems that 90% of the herd is safe. With a forced programme of extra feeding it is expected that the milk production will rise considerably during the summer months.

The Spring seeding is satisfactory in spots, but the total harvest of the present year will probably be adversely affected by a severe fertilizer shortage.

4. The Food Situation.

The population is under-nourished. The statistical curves of the medical reports on diseases indicate bitter after-effects of a long drawn period of under-nourishment in cases of certain diseases like T.B., the picture is alarming.

If the food supply shipping programmes of SHAEF C.A. and the Norwegian Government can be started immediately from U.K., Sweden, Canada, U.S.A. and South America, the food situation - with summer coming - should be alleviated in a very beneficiary manner at short notice.

The huge spring season catch of herring is still in the country. The latest report indicates that it is properly stored and safeguarded. It may become an item of export for less fortunate nations.

5. Calling Forward of the SHAEF C.A. Supplies.

A meeting of the Four Party Committee on 9th May decided to call forward the C.A. supplies for Norway at the earliest possible date according to the programme laid down.

6. Release of Ships for Immediate Relief.

The difficulty envisaged by the Four Party Meeting on May 9th was that of sufficient shipping for the calling forward of the C.A. supplies.

This difficulty was settled by immediate action of the War Transport Ministry on 10th May through an action which released six steamers of 44000 tons each for the immediate shipping of these supplies to Norway. The ships are available for loading this week.

In this manner relief ships should be able to land the first supplies in Norway within 10 days of liberation, thus establishing a new record in inter-allied co-operation.

The Norwegian Government is now applying for immediate release of ships to bring relief supplies from Canada, U.S.A. and South America.

7. Acceptance of UNRRA Mission.

The Norwegian Government is accepting the eleven members of the UNRRA Liaison Mission which UNRRA has presented for approval.

/over

8. Calling Forward of the UNRRA Mission Members.

At such a date as clearance for travel can be obtained from SHAEF the Norwegian Government will welcome the arrival in Oslo of an initial Mission from UNRRA consisting of:

Brigadier Waddington,	Chief
Miss Sviggum,	D.P.
Miss Permain,	Secretary

Liaison Officer for Supply.

9. Sweden Offers to Repatriate all D.P. in Norway.

Latest reports are to the effect that the Swedish authorities have offered to relieve Norway of all D.P. in Norway.

10th May, 1945.

Reference A.C.17/11.

D425/17.

TO: Mr. T. T. Scott

FROM: Dudley Ward.

Don't acknowledge

I attach a copy of the Norwegian reply to our offer of assistance for displaced persons, particularly with supplies.

May I leave it to you to take the matter up with the Norwegian Ministry of Social Welfare?

DW.

8th May, 1945.

Miss Saggum is I think dealing with this - see find out from her.

ED 5

Mr. Morin

*What is going on about this?
You should be in some
expeditions. I would like to
see you about this.*

*P.A.S.
18/5/45*

Royal Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

Kingston House,
Prince's Gate,
London, S.W.7.

April, 1945.

Sir,

In the absence of M. Lie, I have the honour to reply to your letter of the 20th March last regarding the question of assistance from U.N.R.R.A. in dealing with certain problems, including the care and repatriation of displaced persons.

The Royal Norwegian Government, as you are aware, has already through M. Frihagen, in his letter to you of the 4th July, 1944, asked for U.N.R.R.A.'s assistance in regard to health, welfare and displaced persons, insofar as it might not itself be able to deal with these problems, and on the understanding that any assistance given by U.N.R.R.A. would be subject to detailed agreements between the Norwegian Government and U.N.R.R.A.

In the light of later developments, I am now able to inform you that my Government would be glad to receive such assistance, especially as regards (a) repatriation processes, (b) supplies to be provided for displaced persons and refugees in cases of emergency, and (c) the provision of a certain number of Flying Squads to take care of displaced persons and refugees.

I am aware that many questions of detail will have to be settled as to the nature and extent of such assistance, and I would propose that those questions be considered in direct consultation between the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Social Welfare and your representatives.

In questions relating to supplies the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Supply and Reconstruction should also be approached.

If necessary formal letters regarding the agreements reached may, of course, be exchanged between the Norwegian Foreign Ministry and U.N.R.R.A.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(sd.) JERJE WOLD.

AC17/11

8th May, 1945.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 30th April addressed to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross stating that the Royal Norwegian Government would be glad to receive assistance from UNRRA in the matters of repatriation processes, supplies for displaced persons and the provision of mobile equipment to take care of displaced persons and refugees. I am arranging that these questions should be taken up directly by the competent Divisions of UNRRA with the Norwegian Government Departments concerned.

I understand that semi-official discussions are already taking place on the subject of emergency supplies and of mobile equipment.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Acting Deputy Director-
General for Administration.

r. Terje Wold,
Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Lingston House,
Princes Gate, S.W. 7.

*Copy for Mr Scott
sent Mr Herbert } for action*

AC17/11


8th May, 1945.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 30th April addressed to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross stating that the Royal Norwegian Government would be glad to receive assistance from UNRRA in the matters of repatriation processes, supplies for displaced persons and the provision of mobile equipment to take care of displaced persons and refugees. I am arranging that these questions should be taken up directly by the competent Divisions of UNRRA with the Norwegian Government Departments concerned.

I understand that semi-official discussions are already taking place on the subject of emergency supplies and of mobile equipment.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

 WARD

Acting Deputy Director-
General for Administration.

Mr. Terje Vold,
Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Kingston House,
Princes Gate, S.W.7.

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. Norborg.
Dr. Topping.
Sir Geo. Reid.
Mr. T.T.Scott.
Mr. Morhange.
Mr. O'Halloran

Royal Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

KINGSTON HOUSE,
PRINCE'S GATE,
LONDON, S.W.7.

W. Robertson

M. Consider what action is

required in this, besides an
ack. & consultation to Dept. of Washington
21/5 30 April, 1945.

INDEXED

Encl. ⑨

Sir,

In the absence of M. Lie, I have the honour to
reply to your letter of the 20th March last regarding
the question of assistance from UNRRA in dealing with
certain problems, including the care and repatriation
of displaced persons.

The Royal Norwegian Government, as you are aware,
has already through M. Frihagen, in his letter to you
of the 4th July, 1944, asked for UNRRA's assistance in
regard to health, welfare and displaced persons, in so
far as it might not itself be able to deal with these
problems, and on the understanding that any assistance
given by UNRRA would be subject to detailed agreements
between the Norwegian Government and UNRRA.

In the light of later developments, I am now able
to inform you that my Government would be glad to receive
such assistance, especially as regards (a) repatriation
processes, (b) supplies to be provided for displaced
persons and refugees in cases of emergency, and (c) the
provision of a certain number of Flying Squads to take
care of displaced persons and refugees.

I am aware that many questions of detail will have
to be settled as to the nature and extent of such
assistance, and I would propose that those questions be
considered in direct consultations between the Royal

Norwegian

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,

UNRRA,
11, Portland Place, W.1.

RECEIVED

1 MAY 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

Norwegian Ministry of Social Welfare and your representatives.

In questions relating to supplies the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Supply and Reconstruction should also be approached.

If necessary, formal letters regarding the agreements reached may, of course, be exchanged between the Norwegian Foreign Ministry and UNRRA.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Trye Wald

ACM/11

Similar letters sent to:

Mr. Lamping
Mr. Frihagen

(8)

20th March, 1945.

Dear ^{FRIHAGEN} Obert,

The Director General has requested me to send an inquiry to your Foreign Minister, relative to assistance by U.N.R.R.A. in dealing with the problem of Displaced Persons in ^{Norway.} Belgium. I enclose a letter herewith and I should be grateful if you would see that it receives attention. I understand that a similar communication has been sent by the Director General to your Ambassador at Washington.

Yours sincerely,

~~Vicomte Obert de Thieusies.~~

HE MR A. FRIHAGEN.

Reference

ACH/11
AC16/11
AC14/11
AC14/11

TO: Mr. Dudley Ward

COPIES TO: Mr. Herbert
Mr. Scott
Mr. Myer Cohen.

I attach draft letters to the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway on the question of assistance with supplies for displaced persons in accordance with Washington telegram no. 504. I have not drafted a letter to the Luxembourg Government as we have already made a formal offer to Luxembourg on 16th February (copy attached) and there seems no point in repeating it.

In the draft letters I have referred to the general correspondence which took place last summer on the question of U.N.R.R.A. assistance for health, welfare and displaced persons as (a) this is relevant to the question we are now asking, and (b) we ought not to appear to have forgotten that we asked a very similar question nine months ago.

Signed: A. H. Robertson
19th March, 1945.

Sir F. Leith-Ross

Herewith draft letters to Foreign Ministers, with addition of reference to offer to France. Also your draft for the covering letters, and telegram to Washington. In the telegram I have ~~mark~~ inserted the date of the offer made to the Luxembourg Government. I sent a copy of this to Washington on Feb. 19th.

Signed: A. H. Robertson
20/3

AC17/11

MAR 20th, 1945.

OUT FILE

70a

DRAFT

To Foreign Minister of Norway.

Your Excellency,

You will no doubt recall that on 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 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.

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~~ Norway.

* →

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 ~~partially only in the matter of supplies~~ 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,

76

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 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.

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

His Excellency Mr. T. Lie.

/problem

65

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

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,

(Sd.) F. W. LEITH ROSS.

ACM/11
I understand that no reply has come from Mr. Ordning with ref. to Brig Waddington's proposed visit to N. Norway.

OUT FILE

I mentioned this to day to Mr. Forlanger who said that they were having difficulties but that we should eventually have a reply.

16th March, 1945.

D.W.
29/4

My dear Mr. Ordning,

I am happy to learn that approximately 110 tons of clothing is shortly to be made available to the liberated people of Norway. As I understand it, this consignment will consist of some 40 tons procured by the Norwegian authorities themselves, partly with the assistance of U.N.R.R.A.; and 70 tons which U.N.R.R.A. has obtained as a gift from the Women's Voluntary Services and the Canadian Red Cross for this purpose. I further gather that 30 tons of footwear and footwear repair materials, procured by you with U.N.R.R.A. assistance, are also to be sent.

In this connexion it has been suggested that U.N.R.R.A. should send a small mission, consisting of one or possibly two men, to Northern Norway.

As I see it, two objectives would be accomplished by such a mission.

In the first place, the presence of an U.N.R.R.A.

Mr. A. Ordning.

/representative

OUT FILE

1. The Canadian Red Cross is a part of the International
Federation of Red Cross Societies which has been established
in 1919. It is a non-profit making organization which
operates on a voluntary basis.
C. G. P.
1948

representative, or representatives, in Northern Norway would permit us to learn at first hand a great deal about practical relief operations in an area of great need; we are already acquainted with your plans to use your Ministry of Social Welfare and four principal voluntary societies in organising and distributing relief, but we feel that, if we were afforded an opportunity to see this machinery in operation, we would learn much that would be of great value in relief work elsewhere.

In the second place, I feel that our counsel to the Women's Voluntary Services and the Canadian Red Cross concerning further dispositions by them of relief stores in their possession will have much greater weight if such counsel is supported by our own first-hand reports of the use made of their goods in Finnmark. As both U.N.R.R.A. and the Royal Norwegian Government know so well, the present supply situation is one of cruel and almost universal shortage. Our efforts to assist in the

/tremendous

tremendous task of post-war relief must inevitably include, as in the present efforts to obtain supplies for Finnmark, the presentation of requirements by us to persons and organisations in possession of relief goods, and we will be in a better position to serve effectively the needs of the liberated peoples of Europe - and, as I see it, this may well include further needs of Norway - if we are able to observe the methods of distributing the goods which have been contributed by the Women's Voluntary Services and Canadian Red Cross in the present instance.

In my view such work on the part of an U.E.R.R.A. representative in Norway is particularly to be desired in view of the fact that the 110 tons of clothing in question would be relatively a very large amount if distributed among the 40,000 persons already liberated, the more so since, as I understand it, 70 tons have already been sent into the area.

I shall be very happy to learn the view which your Government take of this proposal. Should your Government

/view

view it with favour, we would nominate our chief representative Brigadier T.T. Waddington, whom, as you know, your Government has already approved as chief of whatever U.N.R.R.A. mission it might be agreed to send to Norway, and we should be grateful if you could arrange to notify the Soviet authorities concerned that your Government would welcome his visit to Finnmark as proposed.

I should be grateful if you could give me an answer as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) F. W. LEITH-ROSS

INDEXED

U.N.R.R.A.

File No.....

European Regional Office

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Extract from Minutes of the ^{6th} Meeting
held on Wednesday 14th March 1945

Item 7. Convoy to Norway

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross reported that arrangements had been made for 120 tons of clothing to be shipped in a forthcoming convoy to Kirkenes and it had been suggested that the Norwegian Government should be asked to agree that an UNRRA representative might accompany this shipment and report on the situation.

It was agreed that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross should write to Mr. Ording suggesting that Brig. Waddington should undertake this assignment.

(ACTION - SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS)

A.E.L. PARRIS

AC 14/11

AC 14/11

AC 16/11

AC 17/11

INDEXED

(4)

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL)ACTION: Sir Frederick Leith-Ross

U.N.R.R.A. Washington to U.N.R.R.A. London

DATED: 12th March, 1945

REC'D: 13th March, 1945

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 France, 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 Administration 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.

ACIY/11
OUT FILE

2207 9/2
SPW.

(3)

8th February, 1945

Dear Governor Lehman,

I send you herewith the Summary Report on Norway
as requested by you when you were in London.

Sincerely yours,

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

The Hon. H. Lehman,
Director General,
U.N.R.R.A.
Dupont Circle Buildings,
Washington, D.C.

To Sir Frdk. Leith-Ross
Mr. Dudley Ward

From: George S. Mooney

I attach hereto a confidential report prepared by Dr. Norborg on the Norwegian situation.

There are four copies of this report in existence. Each will be given a very restricted circulation. The four copies are being circulated as follows:-

- ✓ 1. Washington, Bureau of Areas
2. Sir Frdk. Leith-Ross, Mr. Dudley Ward, Mr. George S. Mooney ✓
3. Mr. E. E. Rhatigan, Brig. Waddington, Mr. Myer Cohen
4. Retained by Dr. Norborg.

I have read through Dr. Norborg's report; it is a very interesting and informative statement, and brings out rather dramatically the general political, social and economic background which confronts UNRRA in any activity or services contemplated insofar as Norway is concerned.

(George S. Mooney)
Executive Secretary

7th February, 1945.

*An interesting & comprehensive
report of the Norwegian situation
& UNRRA.*

*W.S. 17. All
Homan*

*Returned by
Mr. Ward.*

Telephone:
LANGham 3090

Feb. 6 1945
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE,
11, PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON, W.1.

RESTRICTED

COPY no. 2.

SUMMARY REPORT on UNRRA and
the NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this survey, prepared by the Northern European Regional Desk, Department of Operations, E.R.O., UNRRA, is to set forth in a systematic form such facts, observations, difficulties and evaluations as have relation to the present and future successful relationship and collaboration between UNRRA and the member government of Norway.

CONTENTS:

1. Political significance of Relief measures.
2. The Norwegian Foreign Minister on UNRRA.
3. Norwegian relief and rehabilitation purchases.
4. The emergency situation in Finmark.
5. Rethinking "The Military Period"
6. Norwegian views on Shipping space for Relief.
7. Towards a change in supply policy?
8. Political stability in the Liberation period.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION:

In as much as this report naturally contains confidential material which is governed by military security regulations, the report will get a very restricted controlled distribution. The report exists in a total of four copies only.

262

RESTRICTED

UNRRA and the NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT

1. Political Significance of Relief Measures: It is symptomatic that the Norwegian Premier, Mr. NYGAARDEVOLD, when he on 26th December, 1944 broadcast a Christmas message to Occupied Norway, should address himself almost exclusively to the two fundamental problems facing the Norwegian people and its Cabinet, viz: (1) the Relief measures, and, (2) the Constitutional reconstruction of the Norwegian Government immediately upon the Liberation of the country. The Norwegians have taken to heart the staggering evidence from European liberated countries which shows how political instability very often is aggravated by food scarcity and absence of relief deliveries.

The Premier spoke in very blunt terms of the Norwegian insistence upon prompt and sufficient allied assistance in the gathering and the delivery of relief supplies to Norway. His words took on the character of a challenge to the Allied powers when he said, in part:-

"The difficulties entailed in the Government's task when it comes to supply what is necessary for the life and rehabilitation of our people are there only to be conquered. Your Government will leave no possibility untried, and it does not intend to step aside for any kind of inconvenience or obstacle when it is the question of securing assistance to those sections of our land which the Germans have scorched."

The thinly veiled moral indignation behind the Premier's words should not for a single moment be interpreted as merely "good radio Propaganda" for a suffering country. In a private interview a few days earlier the Prime Minister had told me in the strongest, almost bitter language, that he was disgusted with all the red tape and lack of urgency which they were encountering on many sides in their frantic efforts to save the population in Finnmark from starvation. "These gentlemen behind the paper stacks have never starved. No wonder they are not in any hurry to move." - He also expressed his grave doubts as to whether the British or the Americans fully realized the dire situation on the Continent and its grave political possibilities. In this connection he told how he personally had been on the verge of going in a dramatic way to 10, Downing Street to press for speed and co-operation, but how he had been restrained by his colleagues in the cabinet to let the matter be handled through what he, half ironically, called "diplomatic channels."

RESTRICTED

As to shipping space he had this to add: "It is just too fantastic to think that we have 500 Norwegian ships and should have any difficulties in getting shipping facilities for our own starving people. Why could we not take a few of them out of the pool, place them on relief shipments to Northern Norway and let them sail coastwise on the British Isles for such periods as they may not be employed in relief shipping?"

Throughout our whole conversation I gained the impression from the Prime Minister's exposition, that he looks upon the relief problem and its successful solution as the shibboleth upon which his Cabinet will stand or fall in the meeting with his liberated nation. If the London cabinet fails to achieve quick and substantial results on this vital point, nothing of what the Cabinet otherwise may have achieved during these five long years will seem significant. It may thus be said that the relief problems both from a humanitarian as well as from a political angle prove to be the overwhelming question of the day to the Norwegian people and its Government.

I may add that the Prime Minister apparently was so preoccupied with the thoughts for the immediate future that he did not seem to interest himself in the problem of how UNRRA may fit into the overall relief and rehabilitation programme for Norway. He is not alone in Norwegian Government circles in this rather myopic outlook on UNRRA and its future possibilities with particular reference to the post-liberation relief and rehabilitation period in Norway.

2. The Norwegian Foreign Minister on UNRRA: On 22nd December I was received by Mr. T. Lie for an informal conversation on relief problems in general and on UNRRA in particular. I found the Foreign Minister excellent company. He is a man of wide knowledge, a very keen memory and great willingness to express himself on the problems of the international present and future. He gave a resume of his discussions with Mr. Stalin and Mr. Molotov during the recent visit to Moscow of a Norwegian delegation. He expressed the same optimism of a good working relationship between the U.S.S.R. and Norway as I have heard from Dr. K. Evang and the Minister of Justice, Mr. Terje Wold, the other members of the mission to Moscow. It has occurred to this observer that the top political leaders of the Norwegian London Government have readjusted their fundamental attitude towards Russia's dominating power in postwar Europe very much along the lines of policy followed by Messrs. Benes and Masaryk. Since the Norwegians keenly appreciate the great sacrifices made by the broad masses

RESTRICTED

they have not entertained the idea that the U.S.S.R. should or could be expected to take care of the civilian needs of the liberated Norwegian populace in Russian held Norway. All Norwegian officials seem to hold the position that relief supplies even during a military period is the primary responsibility of the Norwegian Government itself and that these relief supplies must come from the West. On this question Mr. Lie's convictions coincided with the views expressed by the Premier in his above mentioned Christmas message in which he summarized the supply situation during the emergency in Finmark, as follows:-

"But help from the outside is needed. The populace which remained in Finmark lacks housing, clothing, food, medicines as well as the necessary tools to make a first feeble start at primitive rehabilitation efforts."

The "help from the outside" is to come from the West channelized through the Norwegian Cabinet in London. Mr. Lie did in this connection express his Government's gratitude for the co-operation given by the C.A.B. (Scottish Command) as well as by the British Ministry of Production. He was also grateful for the continuous assistance from U.S. Military authorities on air transport, making special mention of ten Dakota planes which are performing yeoman service on the route Stockholm-Kirkenes. He stated that the Russian Liberation forces had kindly complied with a Norwegian S.O.S. request to "tide the civilians over to such a time as the relief ship would arrive from Great Britain." Russian military stores had been released to meet this emergency, until such time as the ship's arrival would make repayment in goods possible to said Russian stores.

While much of what the Foreign Minister said was a repetition of what I had already gathered from previous discussions with Messrs. Frihagen, Evang, Ording, etc., Mr. Lie did make some very definite and interesting observations on problems connected with UNRRA and its future operations:-

a. Referring back to the enthusiastic speech he had made over B.B.C. at the very inception of UNRRA, Mr. Lie reiterated his belief in UNRRA as a necessary, truly international and potentially very significant organization at the cessation of hostilities in Europe. "There is no reason to become despondent over UNRRA's mission or its future. The events will force it upon us."

b. He proceeded to suggest that the Military Civil Affairs apparatus would very quickly break down and tire of civilian problems when the war was over. The whole military apparatus was too overgrown, bureaucratic and uneconomical to be able to function quickly and efficiently enough to meet the pending civilian crisis in Europe. He said, "When that happens it will be up to a neater, smaller and more economical civilian apparatus to take over the reins. There is where UNRRA comes in."

RESTRICTED

c. As he continued his discussion of UNRRA's future it was interesting to this observer to notice that the Foreign Minister singled out the problems of Displaced Person's work as the one field in which an international organization, like UNRRA, would particularly shine. "When the war is over there will be rebellions, tumult, epidemics and great mass movements throughout the length and width of Europe with all the preventive medical care and huge feeding problems which these conditions will entail. To meet this there shall have to be multi-lateral agreements and UNRRA co-operation." - That will come in 1946 and 1947."

d. When I directed his attention to the problems of supplies and shipping, Mr. Lie expressed the hope that the Norwegians might be able in the near future to supplement their relief shipments from Great Britain to Northern Norway with a couple of ship loadings from the Western Hemisphere. - "If only we can get shipping space released enough to carry the purchases we have already made we will not have done too badly." He indicated that the Norwegian Government would press for such an arrangement. It appeared, at least by inference, that Mr. Lie was more or less satisfied that the Norwegians would be able to bring in sufficient supplies during the so-called "military period" (which they do not take very seriously any more) to get his country started on the long and hard road back to nutritional, industrial, social and economic recovery at the earliest possible date.

Since the overwhelming Russian winter offensives had not yet got under way when I talked to Mr. Lie, one should perhaps not attach too much significance to his dating of UNRRA's important work at as late a date as 1946-1947. It may be of interest to note, however, that one of the Norwegian relief experts who is an enthusiastic believer in UNRRA, interpreted the Foreign Minister's allusion to 1946-1947 as a diplomatic way of expressing a hope that Norway would not have to take into account the UNRRA operations until a date so late that normal trade and shipping conditions will free Norway's rehabilitation programme from any external supervision or coordinations.

3. Norwegian Relief and Rehabilitation Purchases: For four years now the Norwegian Government in exile has been actively engaged in relief and rehabilitation planning for its people under occupation. A whole staff of highly qualified experts are today devoting their full time to the complex and overwhelming question of getting Norway speedily back on the road of recovery both as to nutrition, clothing, rehabilitation and constructive work. The diversified requests for allotments and purchases which the Norwegian Ministry of Supply and Reconstruction continuously is submitting through UNRRA to the Combined Boards clearly indicate that the Norwegians take an over-all and long-range view of the organic connection between immediate relief and abiding rehabilitation. This is the philosophy of national economic welfare which came to expression in the UNRRA Montreal Council resolution No. 61, and which

RESTRICTED

is in line with the long established, advanced social planning of the Norwegian public tradition. That it aims at getting away from relief (in the narrower sense) at the earliest possible moment is in keeping with President Roosevelt's ideas of UNRRA as being an organisation to "help the peoples help themselves" - Being a paying country with a constitutional government Norway takes pride in laying her own plans for relief and rehabilitation, while, on the other hand, because of the shortages in the supplies available, she is willing to participate in such international coordination as is defined and governed by the UNRRA agreement. From innumerable discussions with the Norwegian authorities it is clear that the Norwegians, with the outlook of a great shipping and trade nation, do hope for the lifting of limiting and coordinating international control agencies at the earliest possible date. (See, the further discussion, section 7)

An examination of the intense and expertly handled relief and rehabilitation efforts of the Norwegian government shows that this work falls into the following categories, here listed in terms of pressing urgency:-

- a) Emergency relief Measures for the catastrophe in Finmark: Here the Norwegians have been calling upon British, Swedish, American and Russian assistance. (For further details see next paragraph)
- b) Emergency relief to be sent through the blockade into Norway before the Liberation: Since the Norwegian people now are fighting through their fifth and worst winter of German occupation, the Norwegian government is prepared to argue that the blockade must be lifted to a great enough extent to permit the sending into suffering Norway, via Sweden, sufficient minimum shipments of food, medical supplies, seed, etc. This policy is in full conformity with the ideas and demands of the Norwegian Home Front leaders and is, naturally, meeting with the active co-operation of the Swedish people its government and its private relief organisations. It was, in fact, revealing that King Haakon in his Christmas broadcast to his people singled out Sweden for some warm words of gratitude for all she has done and was doing for the Norwegian people.

RESTRICTED

That this relief shipments through the war time blockade does not include food only may be seen from the fact that the Norwegian Health authorities are now, with the assistance of the ARC, purchasing a N. Kroner 5,000,000 medical supply programme in the U.S.A. - It might also be mentioned that the Norwegian Agricultural Department has contracted with Sweden for a spring 1945 shipment of 70 railroad cars of seeds (barley, wheat, vegetables, etc.) to go into Norway for the spring season.

c) Building of Stocks ready for immediate delivery at the time of

Liberation: In the fortunate possession of sufficient free foreign currency resources Norway - like Belgium the Netherlands, etc.) has contracted for stocks of many kinds to be ready for immediate shipment to Norway the moment the German enemy is driven out of the country. Such purchases have been made in Argentina, U.S.A., Canada and U.K. Even here it is more than likely that the earliest deliveries will reach Norway from neighbouring Sweden, which, as is well known, has granted Norway a long range credit of two hundred million Swedish crowns for such and other purposes. It is not clear to the E.R.O. whether these Norwegian purchasing plans in Sweden have passed through or have been presented to UNRRA or the Combined Boards. It is known that these purchases cover relief food shipments as well as agricultural rehabilitation (livestock, machinery, etc.)

d) Purchases through UNRRA and the Combined Boards: Important as the items discussed above may be from the point of view of immediate relief, it is obvious that the great and really important relief and rehabilitation purchases must all clear through the international machinery of UNRRA and the Combined Boards. The requirements, schedules, allocations and purchasing requests of Norway are all registered with these co-ordinating and releasing authorities. And it may here be added that we have heard no word of dissatisfaction or criticism by Norwegian authorities as to the UNRRA handling and approval of the Norwegian requests for purchases submitted to these final Allied authorities.

On one occasion the Norwegian Minister of Supply did suggest that it would have seemed a more just and fair treatment of paying countries, if UNRRA could have set up a machinery whereby ten per cent or so of the production facilities for the bulk orders could have been released to the

RESTRICTED

paying countries, which in turn then could have ordered production on specified and specific lines, suitable for the respective country's individual needs and patterns.

On the whole it is noticeable, however, that the Norwegian experts in London are so pressed with the relief and supply issues closer at hand that they show but scant inclination to engage in discussion of the more distant problems of UNRRA operations. It may, therefore, be said that the London Times in its editorial of 28th December, 1944, discussing "the distant attitude" of the Western European governments' towards UNRRA (at present) did characterize the attitude of the majority of the Norwegian officials in the most admirable way, when it stated about the Western Europeans:-

"Having their own supplies and their own administration these countries feel no need to call upon UNRRA at all, except as a secondary agency."

4. The Present Emergency Situation in Finmark: In as much as the Russian liberation of Finmark and the relief efforts attempted by the Norwegian Government in co-operation with SHAEF are of a strictly military nature and lie completely outside the present UNRRA sphere of influence, there is no reason here to go into all the details of this situation. Suffice it to notice that the Russian action in the strategic Kirkenes area with the ensuing German devastation of Finmark and Arctic Norwegian cities and villages created a pressing, huge and complex relief problem for all parties involved. In fact, it was most fascinating in this concrete incident to study the whole dynamics of the international relief machinery during a sudden military period. One finds here the most interesting variety of agencies at work. The Russian area commander, the Russian Foreign Office, SHAEF, Paris, 10, Downing Street, SHAEF (Scottish command) SLAO, the Norwegian Government, UNRRA (E.R.O. and C.C.S. Washington. In the following section we will have occasion to show that the Finmark incident did, in fact, touch off a discussion of some very fundamental issues of authority, responsibility and Inter-Allied co-operation.

RESTRICTED

Since approximately 23,000 Norwegians in the military area involved chose rather to face the incredible hardships of an Arctic winter (without shelters) than to obey the Nazi enemy's evacuation orders to new slavery, the Norwegian Government suddenly found itself face to face with a relief problem of the most profound humanitarian and political implications.

The official Norwegian attitude to the Russian allies is expressed in the following report of December 1944 from the Norwegian correspondent in liberated Finmark:-

"As far as military matters are concerned the co-operation with the Russians is proceeding in the most excellent manner. From the beginning our Allies have insisted that the Norwegian volunteers should get such additional training and weapons as are necessary for this terrain. Great results are in the making.

"In all quarters a feeling of genuine goodwill is expressed towards the Russians. It is evident that they are being met with the gratefulness of a calm and thinking population, who appreciate that the Russians - and they alone - started the liberation of our country."

Before D-day 1944 Norway had signed a Civil Affairs treaty with the U.S.S.R. parallel to the ones she had made at an earlier date with Great Britain and with U.S.A. The relation between the Russian military authorities and the Norwegian Civil authorities in liberated Norway has been governed by the regulations laid down in this treaty, supplemented with the further understanding and additional agreements worked out between Mr. Molotov and Mr. Lie during the latter's visit to Moscow.

Norwegian officials proceeding to liberated Norway are given Russian visas in London. The Russians are leaving the Civil administration of the liberated area in the hands of the Norwegian Civil Affairs' officials assigned to their national expeditionary forces from Great Britain and Sweden. The Russians have released sufficient emergency supplies from their military stores to tide the civilian population over until such time as the relief shipments could arrive from Great Britain. At New Year 1945 an estimated 2,500 tons of emergency supplies had left Scotland in a convoy, and news has just arrived that these goods are now (February 1945) being unloaded at Kirkenes.

RESTRICTED

The Foreign Minister expressed the hope that in the very near future it might be possible to add to this shipment a couple of relief ship loads from a port in the Western Hemisphere.

According to our best information the Norwegian Government has, to date, been able to secure and clear approximately 6,000 tons of relief and rehabilitation goods for devastated Finnmark. One of their leading experts confided in us that the Norwegians had now satisfied themselves that the situation was well in hand with sufficient relief delivered to see the Finnmark population through until early summer 1945. He added that, naturally enough, the Norwegians are not making any public admission of this satisfactory arrangement with SHAEF and SLA0, since one must always be prepared to see the enemy start anew on his systematic destruction policy of scorched earth, as he withdraws to the south. "We are very grateful so far" he concluded, "but we are keeping our fingers crossed."

The fact that the Laplanders were able to save their reindeer herds from the Nazis has been of great help to the relief food programme for Finnmark. A supervised slaughter programme is now in operation which will furnish 150,000 Kilos of reindeer meat for the remainder of this winter. The Government is also bending every effort to equip enough fishing boats to permit the early resumption of deep sea fishing for the immediate needs of the Finnmark population.

When it comes to the greater strategic issue of how the Germans can be prevented from continuing their depopulation and scorched earth plans for Northern Norway (or the whole of Norway) the official Norwegian view was expressed in a letter to the London Times (12.12.44) written by Mr. Terje Wold, the Norwegian Minister of Justice, who had just returned from a visit to Finnmark via Moscow. Mr. Wold said in part:-

"The number of German troops still left north of Narvik is difficult to estimate, but it is a very considerable number, I think in the neighbourhood of 100,000 men. What will happen when the Germans try to evacuate this part north of Narvik, destroying everything behind them as they have done in Finnmark, I do not dare to imagine. Everybody I spoke to during my visit to North Norway had but one question to ask: "Can anything be done to stop this?" The Russians have done their best to help, but distances are very great, and, in my opinion, the only possible method is to cut off the German troops from the sea and thus prevent them from continuing their reckless

RESTRICTED

policy of annihilation.

"I do not doubt for a moment that the situation in Norway is being most closely and carefully watched and it is the fervent hope not only of myself, but of every Norwegian, that the prosecution of this war to a successful conclusion will not exclude the rescue of my country from the total destruction which will be her fate if the Germans succeed in evacuating, in accordance with their criminal and wanton plans."

What, if anything, will come of this Norwegian hope for some kind of military intervention against the Nazis in Norway no one knows. As late as February 1st, 1945, however, Mr. Nygaardsvold publicly advocated that the Allies give the Norwegian Homefront the weapons to finish the Germans off in Norway. The Prime Minister pointedly repeated Mr. Churchill's own words on a similar occasion:-

"Give us the weapons and we will finish the job."

We have included these martial matters in our report only to put in relief the fundamental uncertainties hovering about the actual relief and rehabilitation situation as it may shape up in Norway of summer or autumn of 1945.

Even if we are aware of the fact that the Norwegian Homefront's MILORG and SOE experts are extremely well equipped and organised for a countersabotage drive against the last days of the German Wehrmacht in Norway, no one can at this junction guarantee that the Germans will leave Norway's industries and power plants in such a fairly good shape as is visualised/by the Norwegian Government's relief and rehabilitation programmes.

The emergency period in Finmark does, therefore, to a certain degree remind the Norwegians of the tragic possibilities ahead and consequently also warning them that their country may have to depend upon UNRRA to a degree far beyond what any of us can see today.

5. Rethinking the "Military Period" The vexatious problems created by the splitting up of a country's relief work in two periods (the first the "military period", the second the UNRRA period) are too well known now from Italy, Greece, Belgium, France, etc. to merit any long exposition. Since the military period is covered by Article 5 in the UNRRA agreement, and since we still remember the strong statements

RESTRICTED

made by the visiting generals in the Montreal Council Meeting 1944, it is of interest to notice that the Norwegians follow the other Western European powers in their hopes that Norway may have as brief as possible a military period. Some of the Norwegian officials believe, as we have seen, that civilian relief problems will be handled more efficiently by the civilian experts of the national government who possess long experience in the handling of such matters and a thorough knowledge of the country's national, economic, historical and psychological peculiarities. This superiority feeling of self sufficiency does characterize the attitude of certain top Norwegians to a prospective UNRRA mission to Norway as well.

On this whole matter of the necessity and authority of the Allied Military Mission to liberated countries, one finds, that the London Norwegians show the same reserve and possibly even resentment against "The Military Period" that is well known from other Western European nations. The psychological reasons for this attitude are apparently many, and may, perhaps, be explained as the expression of an ever growing tiredness of military restrictions, military uniforms, military interference in Civil Affairs, and all this magnified by the stubborn will to exercise the sovereign rights of a free democratic government, nationally, economically and in social improvements. They want no "Bell for Adano!"

Some of the more irrational nationalists among the Norwegians would probably subscribe to the emotions expressed in this matter by a Belgian newspaper (La Metropole, Antwerp, 16.12.44) which puts the "argument" this way:-

"The lightning spread of liberation destroyed in one week the Civil Affairs Mission which served no real purpose and annulled the military period. The present mistake of the Belgian Government and of our allies is a lack of elasticity in bringing about the immediate transition to phase No. 2 (UNRRA period) from the moment phase No. 1 (military Civil Affairs) had become obsolete in the course of events."

RESTRICTED

This impatient and somewhat irrational attitude from Belgian quarters towards the Military Civil Affairs is difficult to understand as long as a great war is going on right in the Belgian "backyard" along the Siegfried line. Neither is it possible here to ponder whether it would have been a wiser procedure on behalf of the western powers to have let UNRRA get at the job of civilian supplies at an earlier date. It is, however, of great interest to UNRRA officials to know that one finds many responsible Norwegians thinking along the same lines in respect to the "Military Period" planned for Norway. Some of the objections raised are the following:-

1. The record of the Civil Affairs work in liberated countries is a dark page of insufficient planning, supply and transportation.
2. Military minds have proved, once more, completely incapable for thinking, planning or acting on a civilian, social level. There is no reason to hope they will be any better in Norway than in Belgium or Italy.
3. Military Civil Affairs officials are by tradition and psychological habit, incapable of relinquishing enough power and authority to establish themselves as the servants of the civilian population and its chosen leaders.
4. The "invading" Military Mission to postwar Norway will be met with a chilly welcome, since the Norwegian people are asking why the mighty Western Allies did not come - like the Russians - to drive the Germans out.
5. Whether the negative attitude described under (4) be right or wrong, fair or unfair, the Norwegians will point to Russian non-interference in Civil Affairs in Finmark, as an example to be followed in letting the Norwegians alone in their handling of relief and rehabilitation supply programmes and other Civil Affairs.
6. The Norwegians violently object to the idea of having their country looked upon as a meeting place between a supposedly Atlantic and supposedly Russian "sphere of influence" and they will, therefore, expect the Allied Civil Affairs Mission to leave their country as soon as it has taken care of the shipping home of Nazi soldiers and civilians, a task which, in the Norwegian view, would take but a short time.

Since these and similar negative reactions to "The Military Period" naturally are raised only in unofficial and private conversations, they should be valued only as what they are, namely emotional outbursts of civilian authorities who are tired of the war and the military control. It should, however, not be overlooked that the broad masses of Norway are even more tired of the war, that they never had any interest in martial affairs, nor did they ever think too highly of the ability of

RESTRICTED

military man to grasp or guide a national life in social, economic or political matters. Also, that the overwhelming majority of the Norwegian middle class and intelligentsia even long before the war had made common cause with the labour class in the building up of a socialist, liberal democracy. We have telling evidence from the Norwegian underground to show that five years of occupation have consolidated these groups into a stern and strong phalanx of freedom and justice for the common people.

In the light of the foregoing facts it would seem possible to predict:-

1. that the Norwegian Government will insist that the national relief and rehabilitation supplies already purchased be brought into Norway at earliest possible date during the military period.
2. that the military task before the Western powers be limited as much as possible to the handling of Nazi soldiers, deserters and civilians found in Norway on liberation day, while the civil administration of the country, including the internal policing, be left in the hands of the National Government.
3. that the Norwegians would like to see UNRRA participate as observers on the Four Party Committee for Norway, in order that UNRRA may, at all times, have complete information of plans and problems discussed between the Norwegian Government and the Allied Military authorities.
4. that the UNRRA may be invited to proceed to Norway at an early date during the military period, and that it may even be asked to commence its liaison with the Norwegian government on requirements and allocations.

6. Norwegian Views on Shippings Space for Relief: No Norwegian official can be found, who would be prepared to argue that relief shipment to Allied nations will have to wait for the final victory over the German and Japanese enemies. An irritated impatience colours their discussion whenever they touch upon the unavailability of ships for relief deliveries to Norway once hostilities come to an end in Europe. The Norwegians have signed the United Maritime Authority of August 5th, 1944 and are prepared to do their part in furnishing ships in the common battle against the Japanese. It would be a bit of unrealistic thinking to assume, however, that the Norwegian people for a moment would interpret its signature to the UMA agreement as an act of signing away its right to insist on such shipping space as it finds necessary to the

RESTRICTED

welfare of its nation's life (relief and rehabilitation) within the framework of the common Allied will to conquer Japan at the earliest possible moment. Like other shipping nations (Greece, Netherlands, Poland, Belgium) within the UMA which are facing starvation and desolation in their countries, one must assume that Norway will let her voice be heard in the SEPC (of the UMA) in defence of sufficient and speedy shipments allotted to "the supply of all liberated areas." The Norwegians have, therefore, followed with the greatest interest both Mr. Richard Law's mission to Washington and the United States' announcement of a forty per cent increase in shipbuilding over the earlier estimates for 1945. Since the Soviet Union is not a member of UMA, it is taken for granted that the United States and U.K. together with the Western European Shipping nations will bend every effort to insure sufficient Allied shipping space to take care of such relief and rehabilitation shipments which are necessary even from a political point of view in Europe's immediate post-war period.

It may be of interest to quote a few sentences from a militant article written by the President of the Norwegian Shipments Association on this question of relief shipping, since his words echo the indignation found among the 25,000 Norwegian sailors who for almost six years now have sailed in the battle of the Atlantic. He writes:-

"The worst wall of resistance, to a swift solution of relief shipments to Norway, seems to be the fact that a great number of our compatriots are going around in an almost hysterical panic of laying themselves open to a suspicion of not being Pro-British or Pro-American enough and therefore ban any idea which is not approved beforehand in London or Washington. Yes, so excessive this tendency has become with many of our otherwise excellent compatriots that they seem completely to have forgotten to be Norwegians.

"If our authorities cannot get the dominating Allied governments to permit some emergency relief action, under one form or another, for our suffering countrymen, then, we seamen better begin to think out a method by which we may get a hearing.

"Common sense would seem to indicate that it is in the interest not only of every Norwegian but also the Allied governments as well that the most emphatic work be done to prevent starvation in the occupied countries in order that the Norwegians of which we expect so much can have some life and strength left when the Great Day dawns."

Otherwise, one may expect to see this whole problem of relief shipping space solved by the high policy decisions of the "Big Three" meeting.

RESTRICTED

7. Towards a Change in Postwar Supply Policy? Since Norway is a paying country, it is intensely interested in any change which may be in the offing as to American or British supply policy immediately after the war. The Norwegian experts are increasingly turning to the conviction that there will be no disastrous deficiency in supply, but in many articles and materials quite the opposite. Having signed the UNRRA agreement as a means of guaranteeing an equitable distribution of supplies on an international basis, the Norwegians now begin to feel that the feared shortage of goods does not appear likely to come about, once the war is over. They are, therefore, of the opinion that UNRRA's work as an over-all controlling agency in a scarce supply situation is about to disappear, except in a very nominal way. They believe, for instance, that a huge hidden supply of leather lies stock-piled in certain South American countries, and that the speculators in these countries will very soon be forced to bring this stock out into the world market. As to fat, they contend that the Norwegian nation will find substitute means to survive another few months of low fat rations until such a time as indigenous pork production, milk production and cattle production will begin to furnish the natural means of the nation's fat needs. In this connection they mention that the world surplus of grain which will permit a temporary, forced livestock feeding.

They are well aware of the difficulties connected with the national scheme of relatively short rations of fats, leather, and other articles where scarcity may prevail. They insist, however, that five years of incredible hardship under the Nazi tyranny have produced a national philosophy which will

1. be content, for a limited period, with a standard of living far below the usual pre-war level provided the essentials of life are being met: A "Give us this day our daily bread" philosophy. The trimmings and luxuries can wait.

2. be eager to limit foreign purchases to an absolute minimum for a short transition period and to see to it that such foreign currency as may become available be used, as much as possible for the purchasing of goods, raw materials, machinery etc., which will rehabilitate the nation's agricultural and industrial life at the earliest possible moment.

RESTRICTED

3. be anxious to rebuild a foreign trade export and foreign shipping trade, and, therefore, hope for as quick a return to international trade as normal as possible.

In the light of this approach the Norwegians welcomed the formal invitation of the United States Government and of the British Government respectively to enter into discussions with said governments on the problem of supply with the purpose of making the Norwegian government take over, at an earlier date than previously contemplated, the responsibility for its nation's supplies. We have had opportunity to read these diplomatic notes and to hear Norwegian officials give an interpretation of them. They seem to think that this new approach on supply on behalf of the Americans and the British expresses 1) a common and mutual consent that post war supplies will be present in abundance, and 2) that, therefore, the producing great powers wish to do away with as many restrictions as possible and this particularly so because 3) both the U.S.A. and the U.K. shall have to double or triple their exports in order to avoid unemployment, economic depression or killing overproduction.

To support this view the Norwegians point to President Roosevelt's message to the U.S. Congress on the state of the Union, with its statements on France as well as its general outline of post war American trade aims. Neither has it escaped the Norwegians that the British, to an even higher degree than the Americans shall need to increase their export to a very considerable degree after the war. And since there is likely to be a race for markets the Norwegians hope and foresee, with their traditional interests in world trade shipping along Western European lines of thinking, that it is in the common interest of all free nations that the U.K. and the U.S.A. abolish, as much as possible, the war restrictions on both trade supplies and shipping.

It would seem that this Norwegian optimism as to the availability and abundance of goods and supplies is slightly out of touch with established facts. President Roosevelt's announcement of the continuance of the Combined Production and Resources Board, the Combined Raw Materials and the Combined Food Boards until the end of the Japanese war took, as is well known, another stand on this vital problem:-

RESTRICTED

"The boards are dealing now with serious shortages in such commodities as tyres and trucks, coal, textile, footwear, animal protein foods and fats and oils. In each of these items the shortage is big enough to affect military requirements, civilian needs and relief activities in all areas."

Finally, the Norwegians contend that free supplies offered in a practically free market will prove a stabilising and cementing factor in post war global geopolitics. It is in similar light that the Norwegians interpret the comments and action of C.C.S. on SHAEF's handling of the present emergency deliveries to Finmark (compare Wash. Cable 1161)

8. Political Stability in the Liberation Period: During his recent speech in Parliament on the Greek situation Mr. Anthony Eden went out of his way to praise Norway and the Netherlands as the two European nations which had shown a politically unified front during this war. In regard to the Norwegians it must be said that, individualists though they be, they have shown a most admirable self-control in keeping their political differences to themselves. Divergent opinions and political cross-currents do naturally exist among them, but no conflict has been permitted to reach the public eye. This has been so because of two political factors which have exercised a healthy, stabilising influence, namely:-

1. the fact, that the constitutionality of the London Norwegian Cabinet is indisputable and formally correct to a far more fundamental degree than is the case with the Free French, the Yugoslavs, the Belgians, the Poles and even the Dutch.
2. the fact, that the very personality of King Haakon has come to mean a living bridge between the Home Front and the Outside Norwegians, between the Past and the Future. In this respect the Norwegian cause stands stronger than that of any other European nation.

When the Nygaardsvold cabinet left Norway on June 7th, 1940, it had a unanimous mandate from the Norwegian Parliament to continue the war outside the national borders. No one did, at that time, however,

RESTRICTED

dream of a five year war with the ensuing five year absence of the King and his Cabinet. It may, therefore, be said that as the Norwegian people stood up against the Nazi exploitation of their country, the Home Front little by little came to feel itself somewhat independent of, and at length superior to, the London Cabinet. It means something to a Norwegian of today to have stayed in the fight within Norway's own borders. It is fairly obvious that the Home Front leaders now call the time and mark the tempo of Norwegian affairs, at home and abroad.

On the other hand, it is more than likely that the picture of International Affairs, which the Norwegian Home Front has, is out of focus. Neither should it be forgotten that no one in London, or in Oslo, can, with any degree of certainty, today predict the political drift of things on the day of liberation. It is perhaps not so much a question of a nation going Rightist or Leftist, as it is a case of a people bewildered, uncertain but cocksure, suspicious and scared of any foreign "interference." Above all, it is a people which, because it has been out of normal touch with international thinking, is possessed of a fanatic belief in its right to govern itself. With their century long tradition of self-government the Norwegians will, with one accord, reject any suggestion or trace of anarchy, while, on the other hand, they will reserve their right to judge the exile government on the merits of its actions. It might, perhaps, be added here, that the Norwegian Home Front would never tolerate from its London government an overbearing, schoolmasterish attitude similar to that which the Dutch exile government permits to find expression in the Dutch language periodicals, printed in London.

On countless occasions our discussions with Norwegian government officials in London and Washington have unearthed a healthy, if slightly servile, attitude on the side of the exiled Norwegians to the real or imagined demands of their compatriots on the Home Front. Five years of governmental exile have made them not only tired but also somewhat

RESTRICTED

politically uncertain. This is the political and psychological background for that part of Mr. Nygaardsvold's Christmas message which analysed the problem of a new Cabinet in liberated Norway.

He said:-

"I take this opportunity to touch upon the position of the Norwegian Government and some of the constitutional problems we are faced with.

"Already in my Christmas speech of 1942 I declared that the present Cabinet would render its demission request the moment the King and His cabinet had returned to Oslo. I had several reasons for this decision. First and foremost, I was of the conviction that the Cabinet which has sat here in London as the legal government is to be relieved by a new Cabinet immediately upon its return home. I held that the mandate which we received from a unanimous Parliament on Elverum in April 1940 to protect the interest of the Realm and to uphold the sovereignty of Norway would then be accomplished.

"I neither can nor will express any opinion on how the new Cabinet shall be formed, who its members shall be, or what shall be its first mandate. The sitting Cabinet clearly realises that there may be certain difficulties connected with the creation of a new Cabinet without the co-operation of the Parliament. We hear from home that there are divided opinions on whether the old parliament should be called in or not, because of events that happened during the so called Parliament deliberations in 1940 (with the Nazis) and in the case of certain members because of more serious sins. This does not necessarily have to be decisive hindrance. One still has the alternative who might be called in, if one thinks that certain parliament members have been guilty of a conduct so unnatural that they hereafter should not take their seat in parliament.

"However, concerning questions such as these the Cabinet has preferred not to enter into any discussion or take on any decision. In our opinion the decision must wait until after the return home, when opportunity will present itself for extensive conferences with representatives from the diverse organs of the Home Front."

A critical examination of the Premier's speech reveals several questions which will present themselves during the political development in liberated Norway, where the UNRRA Mission has been invited to work.

The Nygaardsvold Cabinet has declared that it intends to ask to be relieved of its duties immediately upon its return to Norway. Will the King accept this resignation? Will he call the Parliament? Will the Parliament ask the Nygaardsvold Cabinet to continue for a brief period or request that the Cabinet be reconstructed and expanded into a national emergency cabinet? Or, will a Home Front Cabinet be established?

RESTRICTED

8 The difficulties alluded to in the Premier's speech in connection with the recall of the Parliament, are those little known, sad events during the confused summer of 1940 when the Nazis came very close to playing havoc with Norway's democratic destiny. The defeatist stand of many parliament members (not least among the Laborites) will not have been forgotten by the Home Front.

8 Even if the old Parliament (as now appears fairly certain) will be called together, it would have no formal constitutional basis, and new elections would, therefore, have to be called at an early date. What new and strange political dynamics will, at that juncture, be unearthed? Will the old party lines be dissolved? Will the Communists be a significant party and form a decisive block in the new Parliament? How able will the old party lines be to withstand the new winds of doctrine and power?

8 If one remembers how the Swedish Communist Party in the latest parliament election was able to muster no less than 307,000 votes in a stable, neutral and boom-time Sweden, no great imagination is needed to visualize what analogies of leftist political power will emerge in Norway, where labour always has been more radical than in any other Scandinavian country. Also, it is a well-known fact that the Communist underground and intelligence leaders have taken their places in many local boards of the Norwegian Resistance movement. And since there now are ten year classes of new voters in Norway who have never voted in a parliamentary election, one will have to be prepared for some strange political realities in liberated Norway.

8 In this connection one might also mention the political implications of the most secret reports out of Finmark, as well as the problems connected with and lying back of the recall of the Norwegian minister to Sweden, the influence of Mr. Tranmael (Stockholm) and the activities of the communist underground leader, Mr. Furubotn who suddenly has appeared in Russian-liberated Kirkenes.

8 In thinking of UNRRA's mission to Norway it should not be overlooked that there are few indications to prove that the Norwegian exile cabinet is returning to Norway with any strong political group behind it. Justly

RESTRICTED

or unjustly, the Nygaardsvold Cabinet will have few defenders except such persons as have been connected with its daily activities. The exiled clergy is dissatisfied. Great numbers of the Norwegian refugees in Sweden are militantly opposed to the London government. Certain groups within the military circles are vocal in the extreme in their criticism of the cabinet.

Having had opportunity to study the Government's policy, programme and actions during these five war years, I cannot but hold that much of this criticism against the Cabinet is unfair and biased. Any UNRRA expert would agree that the Norwegian Cabinet's efforts above the lines of supplies for relief and rehabilitation, warrant nothing but praise for efficiency and energetic direction.

Be this as it may, it would seem to be imperative that UNRRA keep abreast of the political intelligence on Norway and other countries so as not to take any action which may boomerang.

CONCLUDING REMARKS:

If the Germans do not succeed in any systematic and extensive scorched-earth policy before they are driven out of Norway --

If Norway is spared from the devastations of a new violent military campaign --

If the Norwegian Homefront's counter-sabotage measures are successful in controlling the situation these last months before Liberation --

If Norway escapes any prolonged political disturbance --

If S.E.P.C. releases sufficient and immediate shipping space for the import of relief and rehabilitation goods --

then, in the light of the information made available in this survey, one may with a certain degree of assurance, predict the following post-liberation developments:-

1. Liberated Norway will have national and political stability to proceed immediately with the rebuilding of the country and people so harshly exploited by the Nazis.
2. The Allied Military Mission to Norway will have a clearly defined and brief task to perform in which it, on equal and reciprocal basis, will receive the good services of the Norwegian People, its cabinet and administration.

RESTRICTED

3. Already during the military period the Norwegians will get access to the extensive and well-thought-out relief and rehabilitation purchases made in Sweden. In addition to the overseas import of similar goods, Norway will, therefore, even during the military period, be on the road to lasting rehabilitation.

4. Since the military period in Norway may take on a different character than in countries where actual heavy combat has been necessary, it is likely (and desirable) that UNRRA liaison officers will go, with the Military Mission leaders and the Norwegian Cabinet, into Norway immediately upon liberation. (In preparation for such a move, it is desirable that UNRRA be invited to send observers to the Four Party Committee in London. Also, that we strengthen our UNRRA connections with the C.A. of the Scottish Command)

5. Since Norway presumably will continue to be a paying country, the UNRRA liaison mission to Norway will, in all likelihood, in most respects take on the character of a consultative and informational assistance group.

6. Since the Norwegians through their Repatriation Office, are planning the speedy and safe return of their refugees and displaced persons, it is possible that a great part of this work may be carried out during the military period, before the UNRRA liaison for Displaced Persons takes over from the Military mission. Since the overwhelming majority of displaced persons in occupied Norway are Russian prisoners of war and slave labourers, the job for the Displaced Person Division of UNRRA in Norway may be reasonably small. There will undoubtedly be a number of stateless persons to cope with.

7. The success of the UNRRA mission will depend upon the close and friendly collaboration with the post-liberation Government and the friendly understanding between the Mission personnel and the Russian, American, British and Swedish embassies or legations.

Respectfully submitted,

C. Linn Norway

Head, Regional Desk, Northern Europe
Areas Operations Div., Dept. of Operations, E.R.O.

Report concluded: 6th February, 1945.

Heath D-25/17 OUT FILE
Czy Croy on D-26/17.

Don by Reg
12.2.45
LW.

2
2nd February, 1945.

For attention of Mr. Menshikov.

Dear Governor Lehman,

In answer to Mr. Hugh Jackson's telephonic request for a report on the E.R.O. developments concerning the UNRRA Liaison Mission to Norway, we are happy to submit the following brief survey which will give the picture as it stands at present:-

1. The status of the UNRRA Mission to Norway: Since the Norwegian Government has consented to welcome an UNRRA Liaison Mission to liberated Norway, E.R.O. Department of Areas and now Department of Operations, have proceeded to establish a Liaison Mission consisting of a Chief and such Liaison Officers as have been agreed upon, between the Norwegian Government and the UNRRA Authorities.

The fact that the recruitment has taken some time has not hampered the relationship between the Norwegians and the UNRRA Administration, since the Norwegian Government's reconstruction interests, up till this time, have been focused in another direction than towards UNRRA.

The picture of UNRRA recruitment for the Liaison Mission now stands as follows:-

Chief of Mission: Brigadier T. T. Waddington appointed and at work in London.

Liaison Officer for Health: Dr. Brothwood, appointed, and working in contact with Norwegian Surgeon General's Office, London.

Liaison Officer for Supply (General): Mr. Carl Bergithon, appointed, at present in Washington Headquarters.

Liaison Officer for Welfare: Mr. Harold Lund, appointed, at present in Washington. We just notice the information given in your cablegram of January 27th that Mr. Lund's appointment may be temporarily delayed for passport reasons.

Liaison Officer for Agricultural Rehabilitation: Dr. P. Slagsvold of the Washington Headquarters has been considered a most excellent choice, since he is well versed in Norwegian agricultural developments and is recommended by Norwegian Authorities in Washington. Dr. Slagsvold is perfectly acceptable to the E.R.O. agricultural chiefs; only, some delay and uncertainty have been caused by a Washington suggestion that Dr. Slagsvold be assigned to the Yugoslav Mission.

We would appreciate very much if the Washington Headquarters would cable us the firm appointment of Dr. Slagsvold to become Liaison Officer for Agricultural Rehabilitation on the Norwegian Mission, where his peculiar and strong abilities would make him so valuable. To-day we are in receipt of your cable of January 27th, 1945, which reads:-

"Answer forthcoming concerning your question on status of Norwegian Agricultural Rehabilitation position."

We are naturally eagerly awaiting the arrival of your message and will communicate with you further in the matter when we have your latest views. *

/Liaison Officer for Ind. Rehab.

* Have received your cable stating Slagsvold not available.

(30) M. V. Mooney

Norway
2625/77

WITH COMPLIMENTS

24
7

Dr. F. J. Weil,
Research, Records and Statistic Section,
Clothing, Footwear and Miscellaneous Commodities Division.

London,
January, 1945.

U.N.a. 895

This survey of Norway is an addendum to those previously distributed covering General Statistics, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Belgium/Luxemburg.

CONFIDENTIAL.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

CONTINENTAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE
=====

PRE-WAR SURVEY

PART I - TEXTILES, FOOTWEAR AND RELATED RAW MATERIALS.

NORWAY

Research, Records and Statistic Section,
Clothing, Footwear and Miscellaneous Commodities Division.

UNa.886

London,
January, 1945.

Copy No.

N O R W A Y

TEXTILES.

Sources: i) Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau (Population Stats.) 5
 ii) Basic Handbook
 iii) Norges Industri, Oslo 1939
 iv) International Year Book of Agr. Statistics, Rome 1938
 v) International Cotton Bulletin 1937.
 vi) "Cotton Trade Statistics", International Fed. of Master Cotton Spinners, 1939
 vii) Statistics of London Govt. of Norway, June 1944.
 viii) Industrial Fibres, 1939
 ix) Norges Handel, 1938
 x) World Consumption of Wool 1938

I POPULATION

1931 Census:	2,814,000	(Males 1,372,000 Females 1,442,000)
Estimate at end of 1943:	3,000,000	(including 66,000 displaced persons)
Estimate - Areas Intelligence Section, 26th Oct. 1944:	2,999,000	(Total to 21 941,000 Adult Males 994,000 " Females 1064,000)

LABOUR

Number of Workers.

Source: i

	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>People Employed.</u>
a) Textile Industry	539	16,024
b) Clothing	3,093	26,268

The report of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce for 1935 quotes figures of workers in the Trade as, a) Textile Trade 12,291 and b) Clothing Trade 16,321 - according to source ii.

About 11,000 workers were employed in the textile industry in 1936, the production representing about 7% of the total value of Norwegian industrial production. They are divided into three groups as follows:-

	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Concerns.</u>
Cotton	3,452	16 X
Woollen	4,400	40
Knitted	3,422	54

* Fourteen cotton spinning mills, producing about 35% of domestic yarn requirements.

(contd.)

III INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION

Sources: As page 1.

a) WOOL

With the exception of wool, which was by no means sufficient, no vegetable fibres were indigenous to Norway. Consequently, purchases in this field occupied a high position among imports.

Sheep population for 1938 was 1,780,000 - source ii.

Domestic Clip of Wool (Greasy)

Source: iv

<u>Season</u>	<u>Metric tons.</u>
1934/35	2,600
1935/36	2,660
1936/37	2,680

b) PULP FOR RAYON

Pulp production in 1937, a peak year, was 1,097,000 tons, but in 1938 production was more normal, being 887,000 tons. In each of these years, just over half of the total production was wood-pulp suitable for the production of rayon.

Prior to the War, there was only one mill producing rayon with about 110 workers and a capacity of about 1,400 kg of rayon and 400 kg of staple fibre daily.

Production Indices.

	1935 = 100					
	1930	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
a) Textile Industry	79.6	88.5	92.6	100	106.9	116.2
b) Clothing	98.0	88.3	93.6	100	108.7	120.0

IV COTTON

Production Centres: Oslo, Bergen, Drammen, Halden.

There were only fourteen cotton spinning mills in Norway. For raw cotton, Norway was, of course, entirely dependent on imports. Domestic cotton spinning produced about 35% of domestic yarn requirements and the balance had to be imported.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

Sources: v and vi.

	<u>1927</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
Spindles: July 31st (000's)	60	58	48	47	48	43

	<u>Ordinary</u>		<u>Automatic</u>		<u>Others</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>1933</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1936</u>
Looms: Dec. 31st	2,217	2,291	705	646	33	43	2,955	2,980

(contd.)

N O R W A Y

IV COTTON (contd.)

Sources: As page 1.

Retained Imports of Raw Cotton.

(metric tons)

Source: viii

1931	1,814
1932	2,268
1933	2,268
1934	2,721
1935	2,721
1936	3,628
1937	3,628
1938 (provisional)	3,175

According to source vi, the actual cotton consumption for the year ending 31st January 1938 was 2,720 m. tons as against 1,360 m. tons for the same period in 1931.

Cotton Distribution

Source: vii

Home Production (Average 1935/37)Home Consumption (Average 1935/37)

Cotton Waste	498 m. tons	Cotton Waste	951 m. tons
Cotton Yarn for sale	777 "	Cotton Yarn (thread)	
" " for use		of own production	2,008 "
in own factories	1,995 "	Cotton Yarn, purchased	4,393 "
Cotton Cloth -			
multicoloured	1,861 "		
one colour	514 "		
bleached	151 "		
unbleached	1,058 "		
Other Cotton -			
knitwear	1,291 "		
Cotton Hosiery	59,900 dozens.		

Source iii gives these production data:-

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
Cotton Yarn, m. tons	2,427	2,609	2,810	2,897
Cotton Cloth, "	3,079	3,262	3,552	3,938

Imports of Cotton Yarn .

(m. tons)

Source: vi

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
<u>Total:-</u>	<u>4,463</u>	<u>4,544</u>	<u>5,302</u>	<u>5,460</u>
<u>Singles:</u>				
Grey or bleached	2,442	2,472	2,964	3,300
Other	69	86	86	92
<u>Doubled:</u>				
Grey or bleached	1,770	1,796	2,051	1,850
Other	182	190	201	218
<u>From:-</u>				
U.K.	2,490	2,331	2,821	2,912
Finland	449	676	853	1,197
Sweden	1,143	984	1,034	793
Germany	127	91	91	91
Other countries	254	462	503	467

(contd.)

4.
N O R W A Y.

IV COTTON (contd.)

Sources: As page 1.

Imports of Cotton Piece Goods.

(m. tons)

Source: vi

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
All kinds	4,658	4,922	5,700	6,241
(Chief Suppliers: U.K., Japan and Sweden)				
Grey	1,770	1,985	2,415	2,704
(Chief Suppliers: U.K., Japan and Estonia).				
Bleached	660	686	794	844
(Chief Suppliers: U.K., Sweden and Netherlands).				
Printed	585	629	607	608
(Chief Suppliers: U.K., Sweden and Germany).				
Piece-Dyed	955	917	1,056	1,118
(Chief Suppliers: U.K., Finland and Sweden).				
Yarn-Dyed	608	624	740	865
(Chief Suppliers: Belgium, U.K. and Germany).				

Source ix supplies the following figures for imports of all kinds of cotton manufactured goods:-

1934	5,309 m. tons
1935	5,531 "
1936	6,385 "
1937	7,039 "
1938	6,118 "

V WOOL

Production Centres: Bergen, Alesund, Fredrikstad, Stavanger (Gjesdal).

Source: .ii

The domestic clip of app. 1,400 tons (clean) wool covered rather more than half the requirements of the spinning mills.

Machinery (1937)

Combing machines	12
Woollen spindles	85,000
Worsted "	8,000
Looms	1,444

Industrial Production

(m. tons)

Source: iii

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
Wool yarn	4,155	4,024	4,642	4,987
Woollen goods (includ. cloth)	3,136	2,913	3,067	3,340
Cloth only (source x)	2,631	2,449	2,540	2,676

The bulk of the output consists of heavy woollen goods.

(contd.)

5.
N O R W A Y.

V WOOL (contd.)

Sources: As page 1.

Available Wool Supplies.

Source: x

Most of the raw wool is from local flocks. The total supplies - local plus imported - available annually have varied little for many years.

As to the origin, more than half of all imports came from Gt. Britain, Australia taking second place:-

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
Gt. Britain	60%	66%	54%
Australia	30%	16%	17%

Other imports came from Belgium (partly re-exported), U.S.A. and Uruguay.

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>
			(m. tons)			
Domestic production	2,812*	2,676	2,766	2,766	2,766	2,812
Exports	181	272	91	136	136	136
Retained	2,630	2,404	2,676	2,630	2,630	2,676
Imports	816	862	1,043	1,134	998**	771
Available supplies	3,446	3,266	3,719	3,764	3,628	3,447
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

* Figures slightly different from those given under source iv, page 2.

** According to source ix, the quantity of wool imported in 1937 was 1,109 m. tons.

The quantities of wool and tops used annually in the Norwegian mills or bought for sale to them has, in recent years, been about 3,175 m. tons. Of this quantity, 2085 m. tons were, in 1937, of local origin.

1933	3,356 m. tons
1934	3,537 "
1935	2,857 "
1936	3,220 "
1937	3,175 "

Production of recovered wool aggregated nearly 1,360 m. tons (1936). Imports are negligible.

Production and Imports of Wool Yarn
(m. tons)

Source: x

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
Production	4,172	4,036	4,626	4,989
Imports	1,361	1,451	1,587	1,633
Total supplies	5,533	5,487	6,213	6,622
Consumption (weaving)	4,399	4,218	4,717	n.a.

Nearly half the imports were from the U.K. In 1937, imports from Czechoslovakia amounted to app. 744,000 lbs. (338 m. tons) as compared with 58,000 lbs. (26 m. tons) in 1933. Imports from Germany, on the other hand, have shown some decline.

(contd.)

N O R W A Y

V WOOL (contd.)

Sources: As page 1.

Imports of Wool Yarn
(m. tons)

Source: x

	1928	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
U.K.	566	810	742	787	798	752
Czechoslovakia	-	27	51	115	176	337
Belgium	109	142	104	116	64	165
Germany	170	294	295	179	213	142
France	40	49	69	136	102	84
Denmark	10	24	29	39	56	64
Switzerland	-	9	4	17	24	27
Sweden	9	20	22	28	27	21
Other countries	18	29	29	35	25	29
Total:-	922	1,404	1,345	1,452	1,585	1,621
	====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The total imports in 1938 were 3,058,000 lbs. (app. 1,390 m. tons), but particulars of origin are not available.

As to the origin, nearly 70% of the wool yarn imports were supplied by the U.K., the remainder in approximately equal proportions by France, Germany and Czechoslovakia. Finished garments were imported from various countries, the bulk coming from the United Kingdom. Next to her came Sweden, then Estonia, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

Imports of Wool Tops.
(m. tons)

	1928	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938 xx
U.K.	209	326	448	547	609	562	
Germany	479	254	256	216	382	517	
Sweden	109	93	103	119	169	178	
Italy	x	36	43	65	6	137	
Czechoslovakia	8	-	13	58	76	108	
Belgium	76	16	15	37	63	80	
France	64	28	24	23	34	19	
Denmark	66	34	35	17	14	12	
Other countries	42	29	34	39	80	75	
	1,053	816	971	1,121	1,433	1,688	1,900
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

x Not available; included, if any, under "Other countries".

xx Particulars of origin not available.

Production of Hosiery.

Sources: iii and x

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Socks and stockings: (all sorts - 000's doz.pr.)	380	388	392	433
(wool and half wool - 000's doz.prs.)	251	251	267	287
Knitwear: (all sorts - metric tons)	1,761	1,687	1,921	2,203
(woollen - ")	550	410	550	550

(contd.)

NORWAYVI CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Sources: As page 1.

Clothing production did not meet domestic requirements and about 5,700 m. tons of cotton piece goods were imported in 1936 and even more (6,240 m. tons) in 1937, mainly from the U.K. and Germany.

There was a rather considerable import in woollen ready made garments:-

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
	(Per kilo).		
Men's	3,268	4,929	6,004
Women's	37,069	41,666	57,557
Children's	667	852	1,520

VII RAYON

Rayon Yarn Production X
(m. tons)

Source: viii

1937 XX	91
1938	136

X Excluding staple fibre, rayon waste, etc.

XX No figures previous to 1937.

Imports of Rayon Yarn
(m. tons)

Source: viii

1931	227
1932	227
1933	272
1934	317
1935	317
1936	363
1937	454
1938 (prov.)	454

Imports of Rayon and Rayon Mixture Piece Goods.
(m. tons)

Source: vi

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
<u>Total:-</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>551</u>
of which Germany	116	111	148	142
Japan	21	63	84	96
U.K.	114	97	94	87
Czechoslovakia	8	42	57	63
etc.		etc.	etc.	etc.

(contd.)

N O R W A YVIII OTHER FIBRES.

Sources: As page 1.

Net Imports of Hemp Fibres.

(m. tons)	Source: viii
1931	2,000
1932	2,000
1933	2,000
1934	3,000
1935	4,000
1936	4,000
1937	4,000
1938 (provisional)	3,000

Imports of Coir Yarn (from Ceylon)

(m. tons)	Source: viii
1931	278
1932	281
1933	287
1934	439
1935	523
1936	369
1937	408
1938	438

Raw Material Consumption Other Than Cotton or Wool.

(m. tons) Source: iii

Average 1935/37

Hemp and Manila	3,808
Jute	1,449
Hemp Yarn of own production	146
" purchased	1,278
Jute yarn of own production	1,003
" purchased	162
Jute Cloth and Sacking, purchased and of own production	5,956

Norway does not produce any hemp, flax or jute required for the production of rope, twines, fishing nets, etc. for the fisheries.

Hemp. The imports of hemp, including hard hemp, were about 4,000 m. tons of which about 2,700 m. tons were imported from countries outside Europe and the British Dominions.

Jute. The imports of jute averaged 1,400 m. tons from the British Dominions and India. About 6,000 m. tons of jute cloth were also imported.

Textiles. The relative importance of imported textiles into Norway is shown by the fact that they took third place among imports; the first having been ships, machinery and vehicles, and the second food, fodder, drink and tobacco. Exports of textiles are negligible.

NORWAYFOOTWEAR

Sources: i) Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau -

(a) C/H/6B and 6A

(b) C/H/15

ii) Basic Handbook.

iii) Norges Industri, Oslo 1939

iv) International Year Book of Agr. Statistics, Rome 1938.

v) Leather Raw Materials Bulletin, Vol. 5. No. 1., Washington 1940 (page 10)

vi) Norges Handel, 1938

vii) Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Norway (D.O.T.) 1938

viii) Office of Strategic Services, R. & A. No. 2034.1-11/5/44.

ix) Imperial Institute, South Kensington, L. 989, Feb. 1943

Livestock Population
(Per Head)

Sources: iv and ii.

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>
Horses	182,614	185,468	189,583	190,000
Cattle	1,328,239	1,348,446	1,343,245	1,400,000
(of which cows)	796,444	803,833	807,778	830,000
Sheep	1,736,687	1,748,600	1,748,600	1,780,000
Goats	334,015	331,350	321,655	310,000
Pigs	410,000	410,000	445,000	430,000

The actual figures of slaughtering are not available apart from figures supplied by source i. From her own slaughtering, Norway could reckon on an annual output of about 4,500 m. tons of cattle hides, 1,000 m. tons of calf skins and 450 m. tons of horse hides. In addition, there was a domestic production of sheep and lamb skins which amounted to approximately 2,000 m. tons.

I LABOUR

Professional Enterprises.

The Leather and Rubber industry was divided, in 1936, into 507 units with 4,927 employees. About 30 tanneries, mainly situated in or near Bergen, Oslo, Flekkelfjord, and Kristiansand, produced sole leather chiefly.

In 1936, about 50 shoe factories with approximately 4,000 workers were employed. Principal centres: Oslo, Halden, Bergen, Frederikstad, Skien, Trondheim.

II TANNING INDUSTRY

Leather Consumption.

It is probable that Norway consumed approximately 5,500 m. tons of all leathers, of which roughly 3,500/3,800 m. tons were home produced. According to source i(a), the home consumption (1935/37 average) was 3,300,000 pairs annually, that is to say, 2,600 m. tons sole leather and 900 m. tons upper leather. In addition, 1,000 m. tons sole leather were needed for repairs.

(contd.)

N O R W A Y

II TANNING INDUSTRY (contd.)

Sources: As page 9.

Home Production

Source: i(b).

	<u>No. of Animals</u> <u>Slaughtered</u>	<u>Weight of Hides</u> <u>or Skins</u> (m. tons)	<u>Weight of Finished</u> <u>Leather</u> (m. tons)
Cattle hides	230,000	4,200	2,200
Horse hides	7,000	170	85
Calfskins	550,000	1,080	570
Sheepskins	250,000	750	375
Lambskins	600,000	1,200	600
Goat	175,000	140 (dried)	39
		<u>Total:-</u>	<u>3,869</u>

Source vi gives the following production figures which vary slightly from the details given above:-

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u> (m. tons)	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
Sole leather	1,751	1,690	1,651	1,981
Upper leather	971	975	1,030	1,240

Production Index

Source: iii

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u> 1935 = 100	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
Leather and Rubber industry	76.2	84.4	100	107.6	116.1

Foreign Trade - Hides and Skins

(m. tons)

Source: vi

Import:

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1935/37</u>
<u>Unprepared, dry:</u>				
Bovine cattle hides including buffalo	509	504	772	595
Others, including calfskins and kips	589	643	559	597
<u>Unprepared, raw:</u>				
Cattle hides including buffalo	3,560	3,519	4,838	3,972
Others, including calfskins and kips	272	190	323	262
<u>Skins without hair:</u>				
Untanned and unprepared	51	39	75	55
<u>Tanned, prepared or unprepared:</u>				
Sole leather, renskaaret	129	122	127	126
Other sole leather	9	9	76	31
Others	39	43	59	47

N O R W A YII TANNING INDUSTRY (contd.)

Sources: As page 9.

Foreign Trade (contd.)
(m. tons)

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>1935/37</u>
Export:				
Cattle hides, fresh or salted	3,681	4,468	4,033	4,061
Cattle hides, dried	2	5	3	3
Horse hides, fresh or salted	91	105	136	111
Horse hides, dried	.1	.1	.3	.16
Calfskins, fresh or salted	1,082	1,130	1,001	1,071
Calfskins, dried	215	169	140	175
Sheepskins, fresh or salted	439	585	554	526
Sheepskins, dried	508	596	563	556
Goat skins, raw	-	.4	8	2.8
" dried	123	146	143	137
Reindeer skins, raw	.6	2	.5	1.0
" dried	77	67	72	72
Re-export:	25	75	23	-

As to the origin, source v quotes the consumption figures of the Norwegian Tanning Industry for cattle hides as follows:-

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>
	(m. tons)		
<u>Cow and Ox hides:</u>			
Norwegian	883	745	771
East Indian Kips	691	763	708
South American	3,275	4,284	3,769
African and Australian	73	24	44
Others	159	217	149

Foreign Trade - Leather
(m. tons)

Source: vi

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
Imports:			
Sole and heavy leather (U.K., Sweden and Germany)	168	174	262
Upper and light leather (Germany, Netherlands U.K. and U.S.A.)			
Skins less than 1 kilo per piece	89	75	77
" more than 2 kilos "	192	158	121
" from 1/2 kilos "	106	64	74
Others (Germany, Netherlands, Austria and U.K.)	254	220	224
Exports:			
Sole and heavy leather (Germany, Sweden, etc.)	2	4	6
Upper and light leather	-	-	-
Waste and used leather (Sweden, Finland, Denmark, etc.)	52	97	152

(contd.)

NORWAYII TANNING INDUSTRY (contd.)

Sources as page 9.

On the face of the trade figures, Norway would appear to be self-sufficient in leather as exports of hides and skins on paper exceed imports, but in actual practice this is not the case for the following reasons:-

- 1) Like many other European countries, Norway produces a light type of cow hide and calf skins which she is in the habit of exporting. At the same time, she is an importer of heavy cattle hides from overseas countries which she needs in the production of hard sole leather.
- 2) Many of the hides are imported in a dry state, whereas exports are largely wet or wet salted, and a dry hide produces roughly double the quantity of leather compared with the wet hide.
- 3) The skins of sheep and goats are represented under the exports by the figure of more than 1,100 tons.

Consequently, Norway's internal position is less satisfactory than would appear at first sight.

Although they are of minor importance, it may be mentioned that Norway is self-supporting in sheep and goat skins. Her annual slaughtering enables her to produce about 600,000 sheep and 100,000 goat skins. Of this quantity, the major portion is exported, the export of sheep skins totalling about 1,000 tons, and of goat skins, about 100 tons.

Combined Production and Foreign Trade.
(1937) Source: viii

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
Hides and skins (metric tons, green weight):			
cattle	5,120	6,690	4,050
other	3,850	1,510	3,390
Leather (metric tons):			
sole	2,110	202	2
upper	2,260	356	743
other	2,240	277	11
Shoes (000's pairs):			
leather	3,210	290	5
other	70	320	2

III FOOTWEARProduction

Source: vii

The output of the footwear industry was:-

	<u>* Pairs</u>	=	<u>Metric Tons.</u>
1935	2,994,272	=	2,408
1936	3,080,143	=	2,511
1938	3,156,000		n.a.

* Excluding rubber footwear.

The capacity of the factories was estimated at about 12,000,000 pairs.

(contd.)

N O R W A YIII FOOTWEAR (contd.)

Sources: As page 9.

Imports

Imports of footwear, which in 1935 amounted to 351,055 pairs (137 m. tons) (Czechoslovakia, U.K., Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and U.S.A.) rose in 1936 to 513,392 pairs (187 m. tons) (Czechoslovakia, Germany, U.K., Switzerland, Sweden and U.S.A.) and in 1937 to 611,102 pairs (228 m. tons).

The rise from 1935/37 in the total number of pairs of footwear imported was mainly due to fabric shoes, which increased by 184,532 pairs, while imports of other classes increased by 75,515 pairs. Most of the trade in fabric shoes was in the hands of Czechoslovakia and Germany, while Switzerland was the principal supplier of ladies' leather shoes. In the case of men's leather shoes, Sweden came first in 1937 (4.98 m. tons) and the U.K. second (4 m. tons).

Exports

Norway also had a small export and re-export trade in manufactured skin shoes:-

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>
	(Per Kilo)		
Export	1,104	2,140	2,711
Re-export	57	308	6,264

Rubber Footwear - Consumption and Foreign Trade.

Source: ix

Consumption (1936):-

	<u>Pairs.</u>	<u>Metric Tons.</u>
Wellingtons,		
Kneeboots, etc.	484,500	339
Golosnes	242,250	48
Overshoes	323,000	71
Plimsolls	565,250	56

In 1935, Norway produced 48,400 pairs of rubber-soled shoes.

Imports and Exports (m. tons):-

	<u>1935</u>		<u>1936</u>		<u>1937</u>	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Rubber footwear	135	121	111	169	148	189
Rubber-soled						
footwear	155		118		136	

29 DEC 1945

890

7G-25/17.

28th December, 1945.

TO: P.R.D.G.
 Copies to: C.F.A.
 C.O.S.
 C.R.S.

FROM: E. Wyndham White.



McKearns
Warkent
W. Jacobs
W. McIntosh
W. G. G.
Personnel
Infantry
Finance
Procurement

In the light of discussions with General Martin and with the Departments principally concerned I have reached certain conclusions about the future organisation of the UNRRA Mission in Oslo, which I have embodied in the draft letter of instructions from the P.R.D.G. to General Martin attached.

I should be grateful for views of Departments and to meet with them if necessary with a view to submitting a draft for approval by the P.R.D.G.

I have assumed that Mr. Scott would be a suitable person to be in general charge of the liaison Mission. Personnel Department will no doubt advise whether this assumption is justified.

Wm

28/xii

Ans W.

*I will discuss the 27 directors
 concerned at 1600 Sunday 31/12
 - please arrange - my own.*

*29
 12.*

Dear General Martin,

In my letter of instructions dated October 22nd I informed you that it was proposed to review the position of your Mission during the course of December. We have now had an opportunity of making this review with the benefit of your personal report. We have also taken into account the letter addressed to you by Mr. Trygve Lie on December 13th.

Our conclusion is that it is desirable that the Administration should maintain in Oslo a small liaison Mission for the following purposes:

- (a) To maintain contact with the Norwegian authorities on supply matters, that is to say in connection with any purchases the Administration may make in Norway or with any contributions of supplies made by Norway to UNRRA.
- (b) To deal with questions arising out of the recruitment and employment of Norwegian personnel.
- (c) To maintain liaison with the Norwegian authorities on D.P. and Welfare matters.

(2) (4) It seems to us that the functions described in (a) and (b) above could be discharged by a single officer, that a DP/Welfare Officer should also for the time being remain in Oslo to perform the functions envisaged in (c) above, and that these officers should be provided with such clerical and secretarial assistance as you may deem appropriate.

We therefore propose to retain Mr. Scott in Oslo. In addition to discharging the functions outlined in (a) and (b) above he will also be in general charge of the Mission. We would also propose to retain Miss Swijum. Clearly the limited functions which we contemplate that the liaison Mission should continue to perform are not sufficient to justify our retaining as Chief of Mission a person of your standing. I therefore suggest that you should merely return to Oslo to wind up and to take your leave of the Norwegian Government. You would also take this opportunity to reply to Mr. Trygve Lie's letter, referred to in para. 1 above, pointing out that whereas the Administration had noted that the Norwegian Government consider that there is no further need for UNRRA representation in Oslo from the Norwegian standpoint, the Administration nevertheless feel that it is essential to its operations to maintain a small Mission there, and hope that the Norwegian Government will continue to receive and extend facilities to the Mission.

Yours faithfully,

OUT FILE

ACM/11 ~~147/7~~
File long
(1)

7th December, 1944.

Dear Mr. Frihagen,

As you are aware, the Second Session of the Council of U.N.R.R.A. at Montreal passed Resolution 60 which provides as follows:-

"RESOLVED

1. That, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in other Resolutions of the Council, the Administration shall be authorised to undertake the care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality, or stateless persons, who are found in liberated territory and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations; provided, however, that nothing in this Resolution shall affect the provisions contained in the preamble of

/the

His Excellency Mr. A. Frihagen.

The Agreement and in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part I of
Resolution 1.

2. That with regard to payment for such operations
the Administration shall

(a) make arrangements with the military command, the
established control authority or the appropriate national
authority for the provision of local currency in the manner
contemplated in Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution 14;

(b) be authorised to charge against its general
resources such expenses as cannot be met in local currency
and fall to be met in foreign exchange, provided that the
Director General consult from time to time with a
committee established under Resolution 23 as to the finan-
cial commitments incurred by the Administration in carrying
out the operations set out in paragraph 1 hereof and as
to the ability to pay of the enemy or ex-enemy countries
of which the persons referred to in paragraph 1 are nationals.

In accordance with Section 1, Resolution 1 of the
First Session of the Council, the Administration will not be in
a position to discuss with the military authorities plans for
/implementing

implementing Resolution 60 unless it receives a specific indication from the Allied Government concerned that it desires to have assistance from U.N.R.R.A. in undertaking such activities.

Accordingly the Administration would be glad to learn as soon as possible whether it is the wish of the Norwegian Government that U.N.R.R.A. should, in accordance with the terms of this Resolution, assist in the care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality, or stateless persons, who are found in the territory of Norway and have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence, or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy because of their race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations.

Yours sincerely,

F.W.LEITH-ROSS.

DG 25/17

To: Mr. Feenov
(Copy to Mr. Dudley Ward)
Mr. Mooney ✓
Mr. Caustin)

From: Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

Mr. Ording of the Norwegian Delegation called on me yesterday and told me in confidence of a letter which they had received from the U.S. Government to the effect that it might be desirable for the Norwegian Government to take over responsibility for supplies at an earlier date than had originally been contemplated, and inviting Norwegian representatives to go over to Washington at once with a view to arranging their programme of procurement and shipping so that there should be a smooth transition from the military authorities. The letter was said to have been sent with the concurrence of the British Government.

Mr. Ording said that this might be quite satisfactory but it looked as if it represented a change in policy and as if the military period for Norway at any rate was to be abbreviated. He asked me if I knew anything about it. I said I had not heard anything on the subject, but, of course, the six months' military period was always regarded as a provisional target figure and the intention had been to abbreviate the period if military conditions permitted. In any case the programme would, of course, have to be submitted to U.N.R.R.A. as well as to the Combined Boards. Mr. Ording quite agreed on this last point and he had a feeling that the military authorities were finding their supply and transport arrangements inadequate to meet the needs confronting them in other liberated countries and therefore wanted to avoid responsibility for Norway.

I suspect there may be something in this. Have you any information?

8th December, 1944.

To: ~~Mr. Rhatigan~~
(Copies to: Mr. Mooney
Mr. Bailey
Mr. D. Ward)
From: Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

Reference your minute of the 22nd August about Mr. Jackson's enquiry as to whether we wanted him to send an American Norwegian for the Norway Country Desk.

I sympathise with your dislike of getting a staff for these Desks and Missions before the volume of work justifies their employment. On the other hand, events may move very rapidly in Europe and if we are not ready to go in with the Allied Governments that want us to send Missions right at the start, we shall have lost the bus. My belief is that we ought to go ahead collecting a nucleus of staff for Missions to any of the Allied countries which have accepted the principle of an U.N.R.R.A. Mission (as Norway has done). Any staff collected must have a spell of duty here, say a month, so as to know what we are after and our general programme, or they will scarcely be able to act as our representatives in the countries concerned, and on the average it takes a month to six weeks before candidates can be screened and made available, so if we do not start now I do not think there would be anyone properly qualified to go out by the 1st November.

I do not want you to take this as a definite ruling, but I should like you to think it over and come and have a talk with me and Mooney if you disagree. Whatever decision is reached, I think Jackson wanted a reply by telegram about his Norwegian man.

As regards the Australians, I put the query in on the basis of your comment on the proposal. Since then, however, I have got some further details and the two men in question seem specialists on social conditions in Germany and Italy respectively. It looks to me, therefore, as if they would be more useful for Displaced Persons than for Areas. Accordingly, I am sending their papers to Mr. Hoehler.

(Sgd.) E. W. LEITH-ROSS

23rd August, 1944.