The Director General called Lady Falmouth saying that he wished to discuss with her the wearing of the UNRRA flash during the emergency period by members of British voluntary societies. He stated that he thought this request was a reasonable one. We were not asking the societies to discard their agency uniforms but merely to wear the UNRRA flash. The American, Canadian and Australian voluntary societies had all indicated their willingness to accept this principle. The Director General pointed out that UNRRA was responsible for making the working arrangements, and for the conduct, transport and other facilities for the voluntary societies personnel. Lady Falmouth said the position of the British societies was that they would not wear an army uniform but were willing to wear a flash with the word "relief." However, she could only report the feeling of the societies as expressed so far on this matter, but she would, of course, be glad to present the Director General's view to the agencies concerned.

The Director General emphasized that we were not asking the agencies to discard their society uniforms or to forego the use of any insignia of identification with their own societies. He also emphasized that we were only suggesting that the wearing of the UNRRA flash be obligatory during the emergency period when the agencies must be operating under the supervision and control of UNRRA and prior to the time when the agencies were operating specific welfare programs solely under their own responsibility. He further stated that the use of the term "relief" on the shoulder flash would be very unfortunate and unsatisfactory from our point of view. Lady Falmouth replied that the agencies wished to do all they could to cooperate with us and that she would repeat to COBSRA what the Director General had to say.

The Director General emphasized that UNRRA is an international organization and he could not see why there should be any difficulty in the case of those voluntary societies which had international character in accepting the idea of wearing the UNRRA flash. Lady Falmouth said that, speaking as a member of the Red Cross, she must point out that her agency would find it very difficult. The British Red Cross was affiliated with an international organization that included not only the United Nations but even enemy countries as well. The Director General repeated again that he considered the request we were making most reasonable. Lady Falmouth said she would discuss the matter with the organizations concerned. The Director General said he would appreciate it if she would do so and express his views. He further hoped that Lady Falmouth would use her good offices in getting this matter settled. It was agreed that Lady Falmouth would cable the Director General through the London office after discussing the matter with her colleagues.

Hugh R. Jackson
Copies: Lehman McLeod Menachikov London

Sorry, I wasn't there to put these away. Went to M. Jackson.

The D.G. wants to have a copy of Miss McGreigh.

etc.

16 Oct.
TO: The Director General
FROM: M. Craig McGeachy
SUBJECT: Memorandum for Conversation with Lady Falmouth

1. The present conversation refers only to the period of military operation, when UNRRA will be working within the framework prescribed by the military authorities.

2. UNRRA is responsible during this period for making the working arrangements under which personnel drawn from the voluntary societies will be able to make some contribution to problems of relief. UNRRA is responsible, further, for the behavior and conduct of voluntary society personnel in the field. Transport, for example, and other facilities will be granted to voluntary society personnel upon UNRRA's assuming this responsibility.

3. During the period when voluntary society personnel is working within an UNRRA operation, UNRRA has undertaken the cost of transport and maintenance for this personnel. UNRRA thus makes a substantial contribution to the administrative expenses of the different societies concerned. Without this contribution, these societies could not respond to the wish of their membership to take such a large part in relief work.

4. UNRRA has conceded that workers sent up by the voluntary societies may wear their society uniform while they are working in an UNRRA operation.

5. The American and Canadian voluntary societies, in consideration of these facts, have agreed to direct their personnel to wear a flash bearing the UNRRA initials.
6. Individuals from among the voluntary society personnel who are now in Cairo have expressed the desire to wear the UNRRA flash, to make their position clear.

7. In the light of all these considerations, UNRRA continues to hope that the British voluntary societies will accept the UNRRA flash, and so facilitate their cooperative work with UNRRA during the period of the emergency.
22 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
    Frederick I. Daniels

FROM: H. E. Caustin

SUBJECT: Transportation Additional Voluntary
         Society Personnel Requested Cairo's 292.

The Governor has seen your memorandum of
14 August and agrees with the line you have
taken.

HE Caustin: Caldwell: gc
To: Governor Lehman

From: George Xanthaky
Fred Daniels

Subject: Transportation Additional Voluntary Society Personnel Requested Cairo's 292.

14 August 1944

We discussed the above matter on August 2 with Colonel Megaw (UK) and Major Gross (US). Neither of them would express a definite opinion and asked for time to consider the matter more fully. "Off the record" and on a purely personal basis, Gross informed us that he thought it unlikely that the Army would give valuable transport space for this type of personnel when the same space was urgently being sought by FEA, State, and many other American agencies. Moreover, he questioned the wisdom of our providing cooks, drivers, and other classes of personnel who might readily be recruited in Egypt, as well as Greece and Yugoslavia. Megaw in an "off the record" opinion concurred with Gross. However, he added that if the military in Cairo and Matthews were convinced that personnel was needed that it might be unwise for us to substitute our judgment for theirs.

Gross called us 11 August, and informed us that "the basic decision with respect to request for transportation of Voluntary Society personnel must be made by UNRRA rather than by the Army." Again, he told us, "off the record" that he "supposed that when a particular request was made for personnel in the cook, driver, interpreter categories it would undoubtedly be turned down."

At a meeting of August 10 with representatives of the President's War Relief Council Board and the American Council of Voluntary Societies, at which the State Dept. was represented by Edward Miller, the matter was discussed in full and the following conclusion reached:

a) The general policy of the U.S. Agencies was to maintain the recruitment standards presently in effect. They will not recruit and send over, as their direct employees, persons in the unskilled and semi-skilled categories
Governor Lehman

mentioned in above cable. The only possible exception to this ruling would be on the part of three or four of the societies, chiefly missionary and religious, who might care to recruit in this field on an honorarium basis. The great majority of the societies are opposed because they would have no further use for such personnel after the operation had been completed.

b) At best, the societies indicated a reluctant willingness to assist UNRRA in recruiting this type of personnel, but assuming no obligation whatsoever with respect thereto. In this regard, they would prefer that UNRRA undertake the responsibility and recruit directly on its own behalf.

c) Mr. Miller indicated that the State Dept. felt that the problem was UNRRA's primary responsibility and would be reluctant to express any point of view, even though, it might, nevertheless, be interested in adequate American representation. In the course of his discussion, Miller stated that the Department, and he personally, had received favorable comment concerning the type and quality being furnished by American voluntary societies and UNRRA. Miller also said it might be advisable for UNRRA to confirm with the military its understanding that indigenous persons possessing necessary skills would be used to the fullest degree possible in all UNRRA operations.

In view of the foregoing we would suggest that the following cable be sent to Matthews:

"Statement regarding voluntary societies our 344 may be accepted as definite UNRRA policy. In line with that policy, do you and military still feel that original Voluntary Society personnel estimates computed before UNRRA was brought into Balkan operation are still required. UNRRA Mission will total over 550 highly skilled, selected personnel. It would seem reasonable that not more than 500 Voluntary Society personnel should be required in addition to UNRRA personnel. Your present plans call for approximately 1,000. Please re-examine question carefully in light of foregoing and consider also specific possibility of recruiting in place cooks, drivers, interpreters, and other semi-skilled persons needed to round out relief teams. Apart from question of expense, it will be extremely difficult for us to secure transportation for persons falling into latter categories. Please reply immediately."
MEMORANDUM

21 September 1944

TO: The Director General
Mary Craig McEachy
S. M. Keeny
James A. Crabtree
David Weintraub
T. T. Scott
Morse Salisbury
Shelby Thompson

FROM: Chester S. Williams

SUBJECT: Meeting with Representatives of Voluntary Agencies

After consultation with representatives of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service and the Council of Canadian Voluntary Agencies assisting UNRRA, I have arranged a meeting at their request for Saturday afternoon, 23 September at 3:30 p.m. in the Long Gallery on the subject of "UNRRA and Voluntary Agencies."

The heads of the American and Canadian Councils are taking the responsibility of assembling all interested representatives of Voluntary Agencies who will be present in Montreal. A special delegation is coming from New York for a session on Friday and will stay over for this meeting on Saturday afternoon. Also several people will be coming from Toronto for this occasion.

It is hoped that this meeting will give the representatives of Voluntary Agencies in Canada and the United States a clearer picture of the direction and plans of UNRRA.

This will confirm our conversation regarding your participation in this meeting.
UNRRA Headquarters has decided that general administrative oversight and control of Voluntary Societies should be vested in the Welfare Division.

2. It is necessary therefore that the Balkan Mission administration and organization of the work and functions of Voluntary Societies should conform to this decision so as to preserve the general structure.

3. Subject to the considerations set out below, the Director of Welfare, Balkan Mission, will accordingly assume overall responsibility for the general administrative oversight and control of Voluntary Societies as from August 1st, under the general direction of the Chief and Senior Deputy Chief of the Mission, to whom issues of general or major policy will be referred.

4. For this purpose the duties of the Welfare Division will include:

   (a) Responsibility in the first instance for the recommendation to the Chief of the Mission, or his Deputy, of policies governing relations with the Voluntary Societies and the use of Voluntary Society personnel in the Balkan Mission.

   (b) Negotiations and discussion with the organizations representative of Voluntary Societies, e.g. the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies; the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad; the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, their regional organizations and any similar bodies of Voluntary Societies which may be established.

   (c) Liaison on all matters arising in the course of operations in the field or in the camps, affecting the use or status of Voluntary Society personnel, (except those specifically reserved to other functional divisions as in paragraph 5, below).

   (d) Preparation and negotiation of conditions of service for Voluntary Society personnel.

   (e) Assignment of Voluntary Society personnel to field missions or to camps and their transfer from one mission or camp to another, in consultation with the Mission divisions concerned and the appropriate representatives of the voluntary societies.

   (f) Establishment, functions and general planning (in collaboration with the military or other appropriate authorities) of the relief (Welfare) Units.

   (g) Responsibility for transmitting the requests for Voluntary Society personnel made by the military authorities or by the Personnel Division.

5. In order that functional matters may be dealt with by the appropriate functional division, it will, however, be incumbent upon the Director of Welfare to make arrangements for the handling of such matters by the Divisions concerned, e.g.
(a) Establishment, functions, and general planning etc. with the military authorities of medical units.

(b) Work and movements of Voluntary society personnel between and within Camps

(c) Transport for units (including that provided from Voluntary Society

(d) Calling forward of personnel: and training both in the camps and at Special courses, (Including the Voluntary Societies Training Camp).

(e) Financial arrangements, etc. of Voluntary Society Personnel.
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<th>Personnel / Location</th>
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<th>Strength</th>
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<th>US Unit Number</th>
<th>Others Unit Number</th>
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<td>163</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<p>| Greece | | | MIFAU | 13 | 20 | 260 | 6 | 78 | 8 | 104 | 6 | 78 |
| | | | PWA | - | - | 100 | - | 10 | - | - | 15 | - | 75 |
| | | | MMC | 6 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 12 | - | - |
| | | | FBU | 6 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 12 | - | - | - | - |
| | | | WPU | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 4 | - | - |
| | | | MSTU | - | - | 76 | 3 | 36 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 16 |
| | | | RRU | 10 | 10 | 100 | 6 | 60 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 10 |
| | | | TOTAL | - | - | 570 | - | 202 | - | 185 | - | 183 |</p>
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<td>20</td>
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</table>

**TTL** 1620 240 497 616 267
1. Mobile Hygiene and First Aid Unit (MHFAU) (a)

(i) Personnel

1. MO (CC) (a) Also normally leader, experience epidemics, public health.

1. QM 2 i/c Adjutant for detailed administration of the unit, stores and transport and account knowledge of army procedures.

1. Sanitation officer(s) Leader where doctor is locally found experience of public health and expert sanitary inspector if possible.

1. Sanitary assistant (carpenter) Common sense, practical man, able to be trained for sanitation duties.

1. Nurse, Trained (female) Trained with public health experience.

1. Nursing Assistant (female) V/D with knowledge of midwifery and child welfare.

1. Laboratory Technician (f) Trained in simple water tests diphtheria swabs, malaria slides, etc.

1. Driver Mechanic(s) British army standard or preferably vehicle mechanic class II for 1st and 2nd line repairs and maintenance.

1. Driver Clerk(s) Good cook for the unit, disinfection and first aid training too.

1. Driver-clerk Dispenser Knowledge of medical stores procedure, simple dispensing experience, first aid.

1. Driver-Interpreter Able to do other jobs than interpret, for interpreting the local interpreter.

1. Driver-Disinfector Technician Trained in disinfection with DDT and steam, knowledge of water purification.

1. Driver-Disinfector Technician (b) Trained in disinfection with DDT and steam knowledge of water purification.

plus x number of Public health welfare assistants Women with nursing or public health or similar experience - Either nations of the country or women who know the country and language well. Experience of maternity work and organising ability required.

Total 13 plus 5 or 6

Notes (a) May be women, but the aim for the emergency stage should be to provide units with not more than four women and either the MO or the sanitary inspector must be a man.

(b) Ex previous static disinfecter units now obsolete.

(c) The MO will normally be the leader where he comes from the society providing the rest of the team, otherwise the sanitary inspector. But the 2 i/c will be responsible for the units administration in either case.
(11) **Transport**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trucks</td>
<td>30 cwt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Truck</td>
<td>8 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ambulance</td>
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II **Relief and Refugee Unit (RRU)** (R)

(1) **Personnel**

1 **O.C. Officer**

Organising ability leadership, surveying welfare and social work, experience, preferably knowledge of language.

1 2 i/c (Officer)

Detailed administration, accounting and clerical experience. Knowledge of army procedures.

1 Quartermaster (officer)

Stores management and control of labour, organising ability, careful of equipment, knowledge of army procedures.

1 Welfare officer (Registration (a))

Experience of case work, English Citizen's Advice Bureau, air raid information services, etc., surveying experience, knowledge of language.

1 Welfare officer (General (a))

Social work, educational and club experience, refugees or other case work, occupations, organising, handicrafts, etc.

1 Welfare officer (health)

Not a medical officer, may be a nurse responsible man or woman with organising ability, first aid, home nursing, MI room, hospital work, child care and clinical experience.

1 Catering Adviser (officer) (a)

Large scale cooking supervision and catering experience, knowledge of food values and quantities, some should be nutritionists.

1 Sanitary Assistant (carpenter)

If not a trained sanitary inspector, experience of camp sanitation, water duties and sanitary inspection with preferably general carpentering knowledge.

1 Driver Mechanic

Capable or being transport officer with organising ability, good foreman.

1 Clerk - cook (a)

Interpreter who can type and help with cooking when necessary.

**Total**: 10

**Notes**: (a) May be women but during the emergency stage the aim should be to provide units with not more than four women except where a complete unit is provided by women personnel for special work, e.g., child welfare, orphans, maternity homes, etc. and either the leader or the Adjutant should be a man.
(b) Members of the unit should be adaptable, all-round men and women with previous experience of similar emergency work, as many as possible with surveying, welfare and general social work experience.

(ii) Transport

Trucks

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<tr>
<td>8 cwt</td>
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</table>

III Mobile Medical Clinic (MMC) (M)

(i) Personnel

1. M.O. (OC) (a) 
   - Epidemic and public health experience.

2. Nurse, trained (female) 
   - Trained and with public health experience.

3. Nursing Assistant 
   - WD training and experience and knowledge of midwifery and child welfare.

4. Nursing Orderly (male) 
   - First aid, home nursing, hospital or MI room experience, capable of 'filtering' for doctor.


6. Driver-Cook (a)(b) 
   - Capable of vehicle maintenance as well as cooking. Also for general duties.

Total 6

Notes. (a) May be women but not more than 4 women in a clinic.

(b) From local resources in the territory or possibly from refugees in the case of YUGOSL/C.".

(c) These units are required to cover wide areas where no medical services exist and must be capable of dealing with very large numbers of patients without over-burdening the doctors.

(d) In Greece these units will be manned by local personnel.

(ii) Transport

Truck

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<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tr>
<td>3 tons</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 cwt</td>
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</table>

IV Field Bacteriological Unit (FBU) (B)

(i) Personnel

1. M.O. (Bact.) OC (a) 
   - Medical officer bacteriologist, preferably with tropical diseases experience.

2. Laboratory Technicians(a) 
   - All-round laboratory experience, including some ME training with tropical diseases.

3. Clerk-Interpreter(a) 
   - Some laboratory experience if possible.

4. Driver-Mechanic (a) 
   - Up to British army driver-mechanic standard.
1. Driver - cook (a)  Also for general duties.  
   Total 6.  

Note:  (a) All personnel could be women but not more than 4 women in a unit.

(ii) Transport  
   Trucks 30 cwt.  1  
   15 cwt.  1  

V. Mobile Water Purifying Unit (MWP) (V)  
   2 Driver-Technicians ible men, general mechanical aptitude and experience, some knowledge of elementary chemistry, ability to improvise, training at ME school of Military Engineering.

VI. Medical Supply and Transport Unit (MSTU) (S)  

(i) Personnel  
   G. J. A.  
   1 1 1 Stores Officer O.C.  
   1 1 6 " 2 i/c  
   10 6 1 " Central  
   (a) (b)  

12 18 4 Stores Clerk assistants (a)(b)  

6 7 2 Vehicle mechanics  
6 7 2 Driver mechanics  
10 3 3 Driver cooks (a)  
30 - 7 Drivers (a)  

76 42 20 Total  

Notes  (a) may be women  
(b) 50% to be dispensers of whom a proportion to be diplommed pharmacists.  

(ii) Transport  
   0. J. A.  
   2 Trucks 3 ton  
   4 Trucks 30 cwt.  
   40 60 9 ambulances (c)  

Note: Civil supply but for use by non-local drivers in first few months in territory.
PLACES THAT MIGHT BE FILLED BY REFUGEES
IN
MIXED UNITS FOR YUGOSLAVIA UNDER PARTISAN CONTROL.

I. MIFAU

1. MO
2. Nurse
3. Nursing Assistant
4. QM 21/c
5. Sanitation officer
6. Sanitary Assistant
7. Driver Mechanic
8. Lab. Technician

II. MMCs.

1. MO
2. Nurse
3. Nursing Assistant
4. Driver Mechanic

III. HRUs

1. 2 i/c
2. QM
3. Sanitary Assistant
4. Driver Mechanic
5. O.C.
6. Welfare Officer (Health)
7. Catering Adviser
8. Welfare Officer (General)
9. Welfare Officer (Registration)

10. Clerk cook interpreter
IV. FBUs.
from UK/US/Local (non-Yugoslav)
1. MO Bacteriologist
2. Lab. Technician
3. Lab. Technician
4. Driver mechanic

from Refugees:
5. Driver cook
6. Clerk-Interpreter

V. MSTUs.
from UK/US/Local (non-Yugoslav).
1. Medical Stores Officer
2. Vehicle Mechanic
3. Driver Mechanic
4. Stores Clerk Assistants

from Refugees:
5. Driver-cooks
6. Drivers
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<th>PERSONNEL REQUIRED FROM</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>160</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>202</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>235</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| TOTALS                   |             |           |          |           | 202            | 20             | 235             |
|                         |             |           |          |           | 36             | 10             | 20              |
|                         |             |           |          |           | 66             |                |                 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Stores Officer)</th>
<th>Stores Clerk Asst</th>
<th>Vehicle Mechanic</th>
<th>(Driver Mechanic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Stores Clerk Asst)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Vehicle Mechanic)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Driver Mechanic)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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Unskilled (Driver Cook)   5 1 1 7
(Drivers) 15 4 - 19

TOTAL 36 10 20 66

N.B. Unskilled = Positions that might be filled by refugees
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONNEL REQUIRED FROM U.S.</th>
<th>TYPE OF UNIT</th>
<th>UNIT CODE</th>
<th>INITIALS</th>
<th>GREECE</th>
<th>ALBANIA</th>
<th>YUGOSLAVIA</th>
<th>TOTALS</th>
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<tr>
<td>MHFAP</td>
<td>SKILLED</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>169</td>
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<td>U</td>
<td>UNSKILLED</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHN</td>
<td>SKILLED</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>UNSKILLED</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>SKILLED</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>UNSKILLED</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>SKILLED</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>SKILLED</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>N</td>
<td>UNSKILLED</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>SKILLED</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GREECE</th>
<th>ALBANIA</th>
<th>YUGOSLAVIA</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Stores Clerk Asst.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Mechanic</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver Mechanic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver Cook</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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N.B. Unskilled positions that might be filled by refugees.
Non Professional Personnel Required for UNRRA Units to be Found From American Sources for Work Under ANHQ (Balkans)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Personnel</th>
<th>Albania</th>
<th>Greece</th>
<th>Yugoslavia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MFAU</td>
<td>MMC</td>
<td>PBU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKILLED:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Mechania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver Mechanic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSKILLED:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver Cook</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispenser</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpreter</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfector Technician</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance etc. Drivers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. LOCAL from M.E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Positions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Yugoslav Refugees</td>
<td>Public Health Welfare Assistants</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Greek Refugees</td>
<td>F.H.W.A.S.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Greek Red Cross of Egypt</td>
<td>25 Public Health Welfare Assistants</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 M.H.F.A.U.S.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Stores Officers and Assistants</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 M.C. Bacteriologist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Interpreters</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Palestinian Jewish Relief Council</td>
<td>10 F.H.W.A.S.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/3 M.H.F.A.U.S.</td>
<td>26/69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 W.P.U.S.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 R.R.U.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>50/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Alexandria Voluntary Ambulance Unit</td>
<td>10 M.S.T.U. drivers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Kenya Red Cross</td>
<td>1 R.R.U.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Yugoslav Red Cross</td>
<td>? 1 M.H.F.A.U.S.</td>
<td>0/13</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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B. EMPIRE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Positions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. South African Red Cross</td>
<td>2 M.H.F.A.U.S.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 M.M.C.S.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. New Zealand Red Cross</td>
<td>2 M.H.F.A.U.S.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 M.M.C.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Canadian Red Cross</td>
<td>1 M.H.F.A.U.S.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 M.M.C.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>513</td>
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</table>
TO: Director General
FROM: F. I. Daniels
SUBJECT: State Department Dispatch No. 138

In accordance with our conversation of the other day, I am attaching a digest of State Department Dispatch No. 138 and its enclosures, dealing with the voluntary agency personnel situation in Cairo.

Attachment
Summary of State Department Dispatch No. 138 from Cairo, dated 26 June 1944

Subject: Planning for medical and relief work in the Balkans: Divergences of British and American directives in use of personnel of voluntary agencies.

This dispatch, signed by Mr. MacVeagh, states that the British societies, which were first coordinated under MERRA and now under UNRRA, have more than 150 persons on hand and 50 en route for the Balkans. The American private agencies have only 17 workers in Egypt. This discrepancy may be due to difference in British and American policies as laid down by UNRRA, one result of which is that qualifications for American personnel are markedly higher than for British. This may lead to a situation in which the British will have many teams, while the Americans, who have always played an important role in relief in the Middle East and the Balkans, will have little representation.

The dispatch also mentions the difficulty in transporting American personnel to Cairo.

Enclosure No. 1 to State Department Dispatch No. 138, Memorandum from Henry A. Hill, dated 16 June 1944

Mr. Hill states that he has been attending meetings of the Balkan Medical Coordinating Committee, where there has been discussion of the relief and medical units being organized for the Balkans. It has been the American view that it is not necessary to recruit all the workers for each unit, that the drivers and mechanics, for example, might better be taken from the nationals of liberated areas. The British, however, have not accepted this proposal, and since they predominate, their plan is being followed and complete units are being recruited. It has been stated in the meetings of the Committee that if more American personnel does not arrive shortly, additional British will be brought out to fill the requirements set aside for Americans.

The present situation is that there are 168 British workers, 17 Americans, and 27 Yugoslavs, Greeks and Jews. In addition, 100 Greek nationals are being trained by the Greek Red Cross. There have obviously been very low standards, if any, used in the selection of these people. Among the British are many C.O.'s. Some of the British have been criticized as to efficiency and the type of persons selected. There is a good percentage of misfits who are not popular and who have already caused trouble in the camps.

It is definitely and repeatedly stated in Cairo that American agencies are not supplying personnel, are showing no interest and that the situation is not understood by them.

Mr. Hill does not believe it is possible at the present time to change the standards set for the British.
In Mr. Hill's opinion there are two opposing principles: the British, that most of the work in the field should be done by voluntary agency personnel; the American, that most field work should be done by UNRRA personnel. In addition, there are two sets of standards for selection of personnel, which apparently are based on two completely different directives.

The Medical Coordinating Committee has felt that the national units should be kept separate. Thus there would be British units, American units (if established), Yugoslav units, Greek units, and UNRRA (international) units.
24 July 1944

To: Frederick Daniels
From: Herbert H. Lehman
Subject: Memo from Professor Chamberlain

Will you let me know what, if anything, has been done regarding the attached memorandum which was handed to me by Professor Chamberlain at the recent luncheon meeting with members of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies?

Attachment -

Memo from Louis H. Sobel, JDC, dated 12 July 1944

DG/Lehman/rs
24 July 1944

To: Frederick Daniels
From: Herbert H. Lehman
Subject: Note Prepared by Mr. Erwin Schuller

I have read with much interest the paper prepared by Mr. Erwin Schuller on the subject of "UMRRA and Voluntary Organisations." It is very interesting and suggestive. I would be particularly interested to know what your reaction is to the questions raised in paragraphs 26 - 28.

Attachment -

Memo dated 10 July 1944 from Frederick I. Daniels attaching note by Mr. Erwin Schuller

Also present: Mr. Jackson Mr. Hendrickson
Mr. Daniels Mr. Caustin

Mr. Davies said that he thought that the working arrangement which had been developed between the President's War Relief Control Board and UNRRA and between the voluntary agencies and the Board on matters relating to UNRRA were generally satisfactory and harmonious. The Board had certain responsibilities under the Presidential order establishing it and he believed that the Board could fulfill all of these within the present framework. Nevertheless, on certain issues new developments had caused the Board some anxiety lest any conflict should arise between UNRRA and the work which the Board felt it must undertake. If there were any possibility of such conflict, he, recognizing UNRRA's great responsibilities in this matter, would be prepared to ask for the necessary modification of the Presidential order so that UNRRA should have the necessary freedom of action.

Mr. Davies went on to describe in some detail the responsibility of the President's Board and the licensing of relief agencies' collections and the regulation of the uses to which funds raised by such collections might be put. In considering the allocations to be made for the coming year, the Board was seriously concerned at the possibility that the funds of voluntary agencies might be used for purposes falling within the scope of military or Lend-Lease or UNRRA responsibility. It would be, in the Board's view, improper use of money raised by voluntary contributions if funds were allied to objects within the responsibilities of these agencies; moreover, such a use of voluntary agencies' funds might well have unfortunate repercussions on the future collections of contributions and might also, he feared, lead to difficulties with Congress. Mr. Davies said he thought an important principle was involved but that if the Board could be assured that the amounts involved were de minimis there would be no desire on the Board's part to press the issue. He asked, however, that either he should have such an assurance or that the issue of principle should be clarified.

The Director General said that as Mr. Davies knew, he had been pressed from the very beginning by the voluntary societies to allow them to participate in all aspects of relief work. In order to coordinate the many offers which were being made, a scheme had been developed in collaboration with the War Relief Control Board as a result of which a Council had been set up which served to regulate these offers of assistance and help UNRRA to get the maximum advantage from the efforts of the voluntary agencies. The Control Board had been most helpful at all stages of this work and its general coordination had proved invaluable. The first major request which UNRRA had made to the voluntary agencies, namely, that for assistance in the work to be done in the Balkans, had met with an enthusiastic reception both in the United States and the United Kingdom. The Director General said that the response had frankly been disappointing; there had been too few candidates offered and of these too many had been of poor quality. This had been a disappointment to him but the request that had then been made that UNRRA should pay voluntary agency personnel had astonished him. There seemed to him to be no justification for the whole process of voluntary agency
recruitment if in the end UNRRA was simply to accept the candidates submitted. UNRRA might achieve better results by recruiting directly itself. It was under no obligations to take voluntary agency personnel but was now asked to take candidates and pay them and allow them to retain their identity as voluntary agency representatives. The arrangement seemed to him to be of no benefit whatever to UNRRA.

In a general discussion which followed, it was suggested that there might be advantages to some agencies which expected to do a continuing job in a relief area that their representatives should be in the area from the beginning of the operations and that payment by the voluntary agency for its personnel could be justified in this way. Against this it was argued that some agencies were not concerned with a continuing job in relief territories. Moreover, it was suggested that the responsibility involved was an UNRRA responsibility and that the use of voluntary funds was therefore improper since UNRRA had been provided with finance to do the job. Mr. Davies noted that it might be possible for the agencies to justify the payment of personnel during a preliminary period, after which the individuals would become UNRRA personnel only paid by it. Mr. Warren suggested that the distinction between the military and civilian period might provide a useful basis for a line of demarcation. Mr. Davies said that he was anxious that some workable definition should be found; in his view this should be done as soon as possible.

Mr. Jackson suggested, and it was agreed, that there should be a further discussion between members of the staff of UNRRA and representatives of the President's War Relief Control Board to clarify the position and make recommendations.

Mr. Davies then raised the question of the collection of used clothing by the voluntary agencies. The Director General stated the general position which UNRRA took in this matter. While it was essential that UNRRA should get as much assistance in this respect as possible it would be, he thought, undesirable for UNRRA to become involved in the actual collection of garments. Not only would this require an organization which UNRRA could not improvise, it would also carry with it the danger of competition with already established national agencies which were also collecting garments for particular territories. He would therefore be happy to have the advice and assistance of the President's War Relief Control Board as to the best method of organizing a salvage drive on a national scale which would make full use of the voluntary agencies not already committed to national endeavors, although taking their established position into account and possibly assisting them.

Mr. Davies indicated his readiness that the Control Board should collaborate with UNRRA in this. Mr. Hendrickson said that he was convinced that there was a large potential reserve of used clothing which an efficient well organized salvage scheme could collect and that he was confident that an arrangement could be worked out by which UNRRA could utilize the services of all the voluntary agencies not already committed to national collection schemes.
He had in mind an arrangement by which the President's War Relief Control Board might bring together representatives of the agencies chiefly concerned in this work to which he could explain UNRRA's needs and its readiness to take clothing over for storage and delivery. It would, however, be impossible for UNRRA itself to become involved in the actual work of collection which they would wish to leave entirely in the hands of the voluntary agencies subject to such measures of coordination as seemed desirable to prevent overlapping and any waste of effort. It would further be necessary to discuss very carefully with the national war relief agencies already working in this field, such as the Russian War Relief, etc., the best method of fitting the two collections together. It had been suggested that UNRRA should make itself responsible for the storage, dispatch and delivery of garments collected by the national relief agencies; Mr. Hendrickson said he doubted whether this was feasible but there might be assistance which UNRRA could give which would help these agencies. This would depend largely upon the country concerned and the attitude adopted by the government responsible.

After further discussion of this and related voluntary agency activities, it was agreed that these questions might be taken up in detail by the President's War Relief Control Board representatives and the responsible officials in UNRRA and recommendations put forward.

H. E. Caustin
21 June, 1944
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

STANDING TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON WELFARE

PERSONNEL STANDARDS AGREED UPON BY AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND THE WELFARE DIVISION OF UNRRA FOR GENERAL RELIEF WORKERS TO SERVE ABROAD

May 1944

EDUCATION:

An A.B. degree or its equivalent. Graduate work in social welfare or related fields will be desirable. Substitution of experience for both the A.B. degree and graduate training will be considered in the case of (a) persons with foreign relief experience involving administrative responsibility, or (b) persons having a minimum of five years' significant experience in a recognized social agency performing functions similar to those likely to be undertaken by or in cooperation with UNRRA.

EXPERIENCE:

Not less than three years significant experience in some type of community work involving responsibility for working with various kinds of community organizations and groups.

Special consideration should be given to such experience as emergency and disaster relief operations; experience in public welfare and social security programs; experience in rural rehabilitation and farm security programs; experience in other types of recognized voluntary or governmental social agency rendering services similar to those likely to be rendered by or in cooperation with UNRRA; experience in related fields provided it has involved work with organized community services or with organized community groups.

Special consideration should also be given to experience in relief, rehabilitation or other welfare programs in other countries and to experience in working with foreign groups in this country.
LANGUAGE AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE LIVING ABROAD:

Knowledge of languages is an important asset. So also is the experience of having lived abroad, particularly if this has involved working with leaders and groups of other countries or cooperation in their welfare programs. Important as language facility or previous foreign experience may be, both are of secondary importance to technical competence, experience and personal qualifications.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS:

Genuine interest in working with people; ability to get along with others; respect for persons of other races, nationalities, religions, color, and belief; respect for other people's customs and institutions; ability to work on a cooperative basis with people of different income groups and of different social standing; demonstrated capacity and ability to discover and develop the abilities of other people; acceptance of differences in methods of operation; ability to learn and to adapt oneself to new and changing situations; sound judgment under trying circumstances; demonstrated ability to work under pressure; ability to accept, carry through and when necessary to delegate responsibility; maturity and emotional stability to help one maintain poise in emergencies and in the face of great stress; personal appearance and conduct to command respect of those with whom and among whom one must work; ability to keep one's main objectives in view without being diverted by matters of only secondary importance.

AGE:

Minimum age of 25 years. Although it is not desirable to set flexible upper age limits, it is suggested that in the case of persons over 50 years of age particular attention should be given to their physical condition.

PHYSICAL FITNESS:

Because of the arduous nature of the work to be done and the conditions of living likely to prevail, persons should be required to be physically fit, and such fitness should be determined by examination in accordance with requirements prescribed by UNRRA.
29 June 1944

Sir William Goode, Chairman
Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad
Hope House
45, Great Peter Street
London, S.W.1, England

Dear Sir William:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the Memorandum which the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad submitted to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with your letter of May 10 to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

I have been greatly impressed by the careful and sympathetic study of the Welfare aspects of the Council's report which the Memorandum shows. The Memorandum has been examined and discussed by the Welfare Division, and we very much appreciate the assistance which the British Voluntary Organizations give to UNRRA by making available in this way the benefit of their views and of their experience in this field.

I do not propose to enter into detailed discussions of the paper, since the Director of the Welfare Division, Miss McGeachy, will soon be in London and will then have an opportunity to meet your Council and to discuss with its members the different points which the Memorandum raises. There is only one point on which I should like to comment here. In section 5 of the Memorandum of the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad, the emphasis laid on the need for making the greatest possible use of indigenous voluntary societies is due to the omission of any specific reference to such agencies, in Resolution No. 9. I should have thought, however, that it is clear from the Report of Sub-Committee 3 of Committee IV that UNRRA will consider one of its first duties the encouragement of such activities.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert W. Lehman
Director General

UNRRA
Mail & Records

McGeachy/mgo
26 June 44
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
STANDING TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON WELFARE

MEMORANDUM ON THE RELATION BETWEEN UNRRA AND
VOLUNTARY RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS NOT INDIGENOUS TO AREAS OF UNRRA OPERATIONS

I

RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE UNRRA AGREEMENT AND
THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

A. Provisions of the UNRRA Agreement and of Council Resolutions which have
an important bearing upon the relationship between UNRRA and foreign
voluntary relief agencies prescribe that:

1. The primary responsibility for the distribution of relief
   and rehabilitation supplies and for welfare services is to
   be borne by the member government in the area;

2. The function of UNRRA is to assist member governments to
   meet relief, rehabilitation, welfare and health needs;

3. The activities of UNRRA within the territory of a member
   government in which that government exercises administrative
   authority are to be determined after consultation with and
   with the consent of that government;

4. The activities of UNRRA during a period of military responsi-
   bility are subject to the control of the military command
   of the area;

5. It is the policy of UNRRA to enlist the cooperation of foreign
   voluntary organizations for relief and welfare services for
   which they have special competence and resources;

6. Foreign voluntary relief agencies carrying on activities in
   any area of UNRRA operation are subject to the regulation of
   the Director General.

/1- Areas of UNRRA operation are those in which UNRRA is invited by the
   military or civil government concerned to participate in the distribu-
   tion of relief or rehabilitation supplies or in the organization or
   operation of relief or rehabilitation services.

/2- The texts of the provisions paraphrased here are contained in Ap-
   pendix I of this Memorandum.
II

MACHINERY FOR CONSULTATION

A. It is important that UNRRA should be kept informed of the resources available to voluntary organizations for relief, welfare and health services in the liberated areas and of any plans which they may be preparing for such services. For this reason it is essential that there should be continuous consultation between UNRRA, these organizations, and governments and authorities concerned.

B. Machinery for consultation with UNRRA already exists, insofar as the voluntary organizations of the United Kingdom and of the United States are concerned. In the United Kingdom there is the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad (COBSRA) and, in the United States, the American Council of Voluntary Societies for Foreign Service. Similar councils are being set up in Australia and Canada. In addition there exist in several countries official agencies having responsibility toward voluntary organizations interested in service in other countries. These agencies offer to UNRRA further machinery for consultation.

C. The Director General has delegated to the Welfare Division the responsibility for enlisting the cooperation of the voluntary organizations in support of the relief programme of the liberated areas and for providing appropriate scope for voluntary organizations.

D. To facilitate cooperation with voluntary organizations in countries where machinery for concerted action has not yet been established,

1. UNRRA proposes to invite the agencies concerned to establish appropriate national machinery for consultation; and

2. In the absence of appropriate consultative machinery, UNRRA proposes to invite the government or authority concerned to appoint a liaison officer to be responsible for consultation between UNRRA and the voluntary organizations of the country.

E. A voluntary society which provides a substantial number of workers may appoint one of these workers as its representative. The Director of Welfare in the field will provide suitable opportunity for periodic consultation between UNRRA and the representatives of voluntary societies to discuss relief plans and operations. He will facilitate their contracts with the members of their organizations in the field, and communications with their home offices. UNRRA will also facilitate communications between voluntary organizations and their representatives in the field.
A. Division of responsibility.

1. It is not possible to determine in advance specifically what will be the best division of labour between UNRRA and the voluntary organizations when the needs of a particular liberated area will have to be met. This will depend on the nature of those needs and on the resources which governments, UNRRA, or any of the voluntary organizations, indigenous or foreign, can at the moment mobilize to meet these needs. The necessary decisions will have to be taken at the time, and if satisfactory machinery for consultation has been set up it should be easy to reach agreement. Thus it seems useful that there should be laid down in advance some broad principles which should govern relations between UNRRA and the voluntary organizations in this respect.

2. It will be UNRRA'S responsibility, in cooperation (a) with the appropriate government authority in the home country of a given voluntary organization and (b) with the military or civil government or authority in the area of proposed operation, to determine in what way use should be made of voluntary organizations.

3. UNRRA will assist governments and authorities to organize services needed to preserve health and social well-being. But foreign voluntary relief agencies may be called upon to help organize such relief, welfare and health services in periods of emergency and particularly during the early stages of a relief operation. They will, however, be expected to be concerned primarily with relief and welfare services supplementary to the basic services provided by governments and UNRRA.

4. A society which provides workers who can effectively be used as a team and are so constituted by UNRRA, shall appoint a team leader acceptable to UNRRA. To assure adaptability to needs in the field, UNRRA may temporarily modify the composition of the team in the field for special purposes.

5. If required in the interest of effective operations, UNRRA may form teams composed of workers provided by several voluntary societies and shall appoint the team leader.

6. It is to be expected that the relationship between UNRRA and the voluntary organizations will be different, on the one hand, where the services rendered by the voluntary organizations are operated under UNRRA's direction and supervision and, on the other hand, where the voluntary organizations are given full responsibility for additional services under UNRRA's general control.
B. Rules governing the relations between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief agencies cooperating in services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA. The following rules shall apply to the relationship between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief organizations during a period of civil control of an area and they shall also apply during a period of military control except as they are superseded by or are inconsistent with rules prescribed by the military authorities concerned:

1. UNRRA shall have the responsibility for determining where and in what capacity foreign voluntary organization personnel may aid in the organization of services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA.

2. Except when otherwise agreed by UNRRA and the organizations concerned or when otherwise prescribed by military authorities, a voluntary organization may, after consultation with, and due notice sufficient to permit the making of alternative arrangements, withdraw from the obligation undertaken under this paragraph.

3. UNRRA shall be responsible for local arrangements with governments or authorities in control of the area of operation insofar as activities of voluntary organizations are concerned.

4. Services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA will be furnished either in the name of the government, if such is the arrangement between UNRRA and the government, or in the name of UNRRA. Where a voluntary organization contributes personnel or supplies to the programme administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA, arrangements will be made, where feasible, for the identification of such personnel and supplies in a manner to be determined by UNRRA in consultation with the agency concerned.

5. UNRRA will provide or assure the following for the workers of voluntary organizations participating in the organization of services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA:

   (a) Transportation from their home country to the scene of operation;

   (b) Maintenance (or, where maintenance is not provided to UNRRA personnel, living and quarters allowances) and necessary medical services in the field;

   (c) Return passage for such workers as are not retained by their own or other organizations or agencies for service after the period of cooperation in the organization of services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA.
6. UNRRA will not be responsible for salaries or any claim for personal injury, accident, disability, or any loss sustained by voluntary organization personnel.

7. UNRRA will, so far as possible, provide or assure the supplies and equipment to be used by voluntary organization personnel in carrying out responsibilities assigned by UNRRA.

8. Personnel of foreign voluntary relief organizations to work in conjunction with the UNRRA programme:

   (a) Shall be selected in accordance with personnel standards jointly agreed to by UNRRA and the Councils representing the voluntary organizations in the several countries providing personnel;

   (b) Shall successfully pass such physical examination as UNRRA shall prescribe;

   (c) Shall have had training approved by UNRRA;

   (d) Shall be subject to approval by UNRRA through such methods or procedures as UNRRA may establish after consultation with organizations concerned.

9. Personnel of voluntary organizations commissioned by UNRRA to help in the organization of relief, welfare or health services shall, on the request of UNRRA, wear field uniforms provided or assured by the Administration.

10. So long as workers of any voluntary organization help in the organization of services, administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA, they shall not, in the same geographical area, render special services to any local group in which their organization may be particularly interested except with the specific approval of UNRRA.

11. Personnel employed by foreign voluntary relief organizations to help in the organization of services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA will be entitled to communicate with their respective home offices. Such communications shall be channelled, as are communications from UNRRA field personnel, through the chief of the UNRRA Mission and the appropriate regional or headquarters office of UNRRA, subject of course to existing censorship regulations.
C. Principles governing the relations between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief agencies providing additional services.

The following principles shall apply in areas where a foreign voluntary relief organization is not concerned with the organization of services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA, but where such an organization is subject to the regulation of the Director General:

1. UNRRA will welcome the efforts of foreign voluntary organizations to provide at their own expense and subject to the regulation of the Director General, relief, welfare and health services in addition to the services provided by UNRRA so long as the following conditions are observed:

   (a) Foreign relief organizations, either singly or jointly with other organizations, shall submit their plans to UNRRA for approval and transmission to any government or authority concerned;

   (b) The services which voluntary organizations are operating under their own responsibility should not prejudice any services provided by a government or by UNRRA itself;

   (c) The services operated by voluntary organizations should not draw on any local resources which could, in the opinion of UNRRA, be better used to meet other emergency needs;

   (d) UNRRA must be satisfied as to the general competence, health and personal character of the people who are employed by the voluntary organizations for relief and welfare work;

   (e) Foreign voluntary organizations will be expected to help indigenous organizations and agencies to assume responsibility for relief and welfare services in their own area at the earliest possible opportunity.
2. So far as feasible, UNRRA will extend to foreign voluntary relief organizations technical assistance such as facilitating communications and facilitating the transportation of the agencies' relief supplies or personnel.

3. Illustrations of additional services for which the voluntary organizations may wish to assume responsibility might include:
   
   (a) The creation and organization of Information and Advice Centres;
   
   (b) Recreation and group activities for children;
   
   (c) Educational, occupational training and other activities for adults;
   
   (d) Services to special groups in camps; counselling;
   
   (e) Supplies or services provided for selected welfare institutions such as homes for the aged;
   
   (f) Restoration of resources of indigenous voluntary organizations associated with the foreign organization concerned;
   
   (g) In general, services to meet particular needs which neither UNRRA nor the governments concerned can undertake.

IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. UNRRA will periodically advise foreign voluntary relief organizations providing personnel or resources for relief or welfare services as to the need for and the use made of such personnel and resources.

B. UNRRA may accept, for distribution in accordance with its policies, relief supplies contributed by voluntary organizations. Supplies contributed to UNRRA will be used in accordance with the current needs of its programme but, so far as feasible, will be distributed in accordance with the wishes of the contributing organization.
C. Policies establishing the basis of cooperation between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief organizations shall be implemented by whatever formal documents, in the opinion of UNRRA, may be necessary.

D. These principles may be amended by mutual consent of UNRRA and the voluntary organizations, subject to the consent (where appropriate) of the military or civil government or authority concerned.
APPENDIX I

Provisions of the UNRRA Agreement and of Council Resolutions which bear
upon relations between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief organizations.

I. UNRRA Agreement, Article I, paragraph 2(a)

"The form of activities of the Administration within the territory
of a member government wherein that government exercises adminis-
trative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the
member government for carrying out measures planned by the Admin-
istration therein shall be determined after consultation with and
with the consent of the member government."

II. UNRRA Agreement, Article IV, paragraph 2

"Foreign voluntary relief agencies may not engage in activity in
any area receiving relief from the Administration without the con-
sent and unless subject to the regulation of the Director General.
The powers and duties of the Director General are subject to the
limitations of Article VII."

III. UNRRA Agreement, Article VII

"Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained, while
hostilities or other military necessities exist in any area,
the Administration and its Director General shall not undertake
activities therein without the consent of the military command
of that area, and unless subject to such control as the command
may find necessary. The determination that such hostilities or
military necessities exist in any area shall be made by its
military commander."

IV. UNRRA Council (First Session), Resolution No. 9, paragraphs 2,
3 and 5

"...It shall be the policy of the Administration to enlist the
cooperation and seek the participation of appropriate foreign
voluntary relief agencies, to the extent that they can be
effectively utilized in relief activities for which they have special
competence and resources, subject to the consent and regulation of
the Director General in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2,
of the Agreement."
"...The extent to which foreign voluntary relief agencies should be used for assistance in the relief and rehabilitation of distressed people in any country should be a matter to be determined by the Director General in consultation with the Government or recognized national authority concerned.

"...In general, welfare services should be administered so far as possible by the government or recognized national authority concerned and the Administration should make its resources available to the appropriate agency in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the national agency..."
Mr. Jean Monnet  
French Committee of National Liberation  
1763 R Street, NW  
Washington 9, D.C.

My dear Mr. Monnet:

I am in receipt of your letter of 2 June 1944 with enclosure of copy of a letter addressed by you to Mr. Richard F. Allen, Vice Chairman, American Red Cross, on 29 May.

Many thanks for sending me a copy of this letter.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman  
Director General

9 June 1944

Lehman/ga  
9 June 44
TO: Director General

FROM: M. Craig McGeachy

SUBJECT: Co-operation in UNRRA programme of personnel from voluntary relief organizations.

Please see attached copy of memorandum which I have sent to Mr. Menshikov's office in reply to an enquiry.

You will recall that the Atlantic City Conference empowered you to "invite" the voluntary organizations to take part in UNRRA operations. Actually, as things have developed, we have not taken the initiative in inviting; rather, we have created machinery for responding to the wish of organizations from the countries where they were already interested and prepared to serve.

The Soviet delegate has, however, raised the question and the head of the Soviet Supply Mission who came to visit me earlier this week with Dr. Lebedenko made some point of asking why UNRRA had confined its "invitation" to American and British organizations. My reply was similar to the note I have just written to Mr. Menshikov.

This, however, raises the question of whether we should now, for the sake of form if for no other reason, make known generally to the members of UNRRA our hope that voluntary societies would be able to spare personnel for relief work. In many ways it would be an excellent thing if, for example, as liberation advanced, we were able to get one or two people from Western European countries to take part in operations in Eastern Europe. But whether or not this were accomplished, the Russian request raises the question of whether it would not now be wise to put the formal position straight.

If you agree, a simple way of doing this might be to bring a communication from you to the Chairman of the Welfare Committee for its meeting next Wednesday, June 7th. That Committee has had some discussion of the participation of voluntary organizations; so a note on this subject from you would, I think, come appropriately to it.

Attachments:
memo from Leonard to McGeachy dated 31 May 44
memo from McGeachy to Leonard dated 1 June 44

McGeachy
Memorandum of Conversation
Governor Lehman's Office
June 1, 1944

Present: Governor Lehman, Messrs Hendrickson, Feller, Jackson, and Xanthaky,
Major General Hildring, Brigadier General Sadler,
Colonel Bellm, Major Gross and Major Cochran

The following matters were discussed:

1. UNRRA's responsibility for the distribution of supplies under the AML Agreement of April 3, 1944.

2. Status of the Swedish Swiss Commission during the period of military responsibility.

3. Travel arrangements for UNRRA personnel for the Balkan Mission.

4. Continuance of supply for refugees in the UNRRA camps in the Middle East.

5. UNRRA observers in Italy.

General Hildring stated the American position with respect to each of the above as follows:

1. Distribution of Supplies

The American position with respect to this function has not changed. Unless UNRRA is free to discharge its exclusive responsibility of administering Balkan relief and rehabilitation, and particularly the distribution of supplies, subject to appropriate, general policy directives of the combined military, no U.S. supply will be furnished. The U.S. Army representatives will insist upon a meticulous compliance with this basic point. UNRRA must handle the operation to insure a fair and equitable distribution of supply.

With respect to this point, no additions or amendments are needed to the memorandum of April 3rd, 1945. The U.S. Army will reiterate its position to the British War Office and provide General Sadler with a copy of its letter. Similarly it will ask the State Department to notify the civilian agencies concerned of the American position. Simply stated the position is that UNRRA is the exclusive agent of the military for the distribution of supplies as described above.
Though UNRRA is under "the direction and control of the military" and will operate through directives issued by the military, those directives should be on broad, general problems, and should be the size of a "night letter". Directives issued by the military must conform to the basic principle that supplies must be distributed without political objectives. It is General Siegler's job to see to it that UNRRA is not hamstrung; and that a fair and impartial distribution is made of relief supplies. That responsibility cannot be shared with either the British or American military. UNRRA must be free to determine the media for distribution and to select the beneficiaries, and control the means of distribution. In no event shall the military distribute supplies to the indigenous agencies or populations.

Warehousing and transport will be handled in the following manner:

A. The military will, to the extent required, unload and transport supplies to warehouses even to sub depots in the interior of the country. If protection is necessary, troops will be provided to the extent that they are available.

B. In the early stages of the operation warehouses will, to the extent required, be under the control of the military. However, the Army feels it advisable for UNRRA to assume full control of warehouses at the earliest possible date. UNRRA should now be preparing to do this job. Until UNRRA assumes the full responsibility the military must assist in every way possible.

C. UNRRA alone will determine what goes out of the warehouses and the persons or agencies to whom supplies will be distributed.

2. Swedish-Swiss Commission

One of the basic assumptions of the agreement of April 3, 1944 is that there can be only one civilian agency exercising administrative control and supervision over the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies during the military period. The military has selected UNRRA as its exclusive agency. It is for UNRRA to determine the manner and extent to which it will use the administrative organization and personnel of the Swedish-Swiss Commission, or any other agency.

3. Travel Arrangements

Because of the urgent need of getting UNRRA personnel to Cairo, requests for transport for Balkan Mission personnel will be made directly to the Army. Details with respect to the scheduling of air and sea transport for UNRRA personnel for the next three months will be arranged directly through Major Gross of General Hilldring's staff.
The State Department will no longer be the channel through which transportation requests are made. General Hilldring will discuss with Dean Acheson steps necessary to accelerate the issuance of passports for UNRRA personnel, while Major Cross will examine the possibilities of expediting the facilities for the inoculation of UNRRA employees.

4. Continuance of Supply for Camps in Middle East.

Both the British and U. S. armies are faced with the problem of pressure to reduce personnel and supply for civilian operations. However, pending such time as UNRRA itself is able to cope with these problems, the military must continue to provide the necessary facilities.

5. UNRRA observers in Italy

The U. S. military has no objections to a group of UNRRA observers consisting of four persons to visit Italy. UNRRA may select the persons it deems best equipped to fulfill the mission and their observations may include all phases of relief and rehabilitation operations in Italy and not be confined merely to problems relating to displaced persons.
NOTE OF MEETING WITH THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AND MR. RICHARD ALLEN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, JUNE 8, 1944

Also present:
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Daniels
Mr. Brown
Mr. Caustin

The Director General thanked Mr. Allen for forwarding to him copies of his correspondence with M. Monnet. He said that he had discussed this matter with M. Monnet and that the position remained far from clear. The French National Committee was of course the recognized authority representing French interests on the Council of UNRRA and he had therefore to accept M. Monnet's statements regarding the services and supplies which the French expected UNRRA to provide. The French position regarding supplies was understandable but the approaches made by M. Monnet to the American Red Cross and to other voluntary agencies appeared to run counter both to the general pattern of arrangements which UNRRA was expected to make with the voluntary agencies and with the French statements to UNRRA. M. Monnet had insisted that the French would not permit an independent distribution of supplies to be made by any external agent; this work, they thought, should be done either by the French Government or by Secours National under official direction.

Mr. Allen said he welcomed an opportunity to discuss this question as he was far from clear as to the French National Committee's plans or intentions. The American Red Cross recognized that a national government must necessarily have some coordinating authority but it was certainly not their intention to hand over supplies for distribution by a different unit. This was certainly not his expectation and he doubted whether other voluntary agencies, which had also been approached, would agree to such an arrangement. Nevertheless, he was aware that a new French organization had been set up to coordinate the efforts of voluntary societies interested in providing relief for the French and that a training program for American personnel was now in progress. He also knew that the Rockefeller Foundation had been approached by M. Monnet as to possible assistance which they might render in the medical field. As to supplies, Mr. Allen said that it would be impossible for anyone to undertake effective action in this field now and Congress would certainly object were the American Red Cross to propose any such action. For his part, he saw no possibility of the French organization obtaining any substantial assistance in this way and he believed that other voluntary agencies would certainly take the same line.

After some discussion of the organization and usefulness of the Secours National, Mr. Allen said that he had the impression that M. Monnet felt frustrated and dissatisfied about the progress being made for the assistance of France upon liberation. M. Monnet's attitude had been that the American Red Cross was not preparing itself rapidly enough for work in France and he wished to accelerate all the necessary work. Mr. Allen said he thought Monnet's attitude at present was inconsistent and that his approaches to UNRRA and to the voluntary agencies would lead to confusion unless contact with UNRRA was maintained on all these questions.
Mr. Jackson suggested that the confusion might possibly be due to lack of clarity in Monnet’s presentation of his views. When M. Monnet insisted that he could not allow any separate organization to do relief work in France, perhaps he did not intend that there should be no aid given from outside agencies but that all such aid should in fact be given at the direction of the appropriate national authorities. Mr. Allen said that this was a possible interpretation since it had always been the French Government’s position that no relief work should be done in France except on a plan coordinated and approved by the Government. All American Red Cross activities had been handled in this manner in the past and he would expect a similar arrangement in the future.

Mr. Allen said that he was grateful for an opportunity to discuss these questions with the Director General and that he would inquire at his next meeting more precisely of M. Monnet as to the kind of assistance which he wished to have for France; and he would inform the Director General of the results.

H. E. Caustin
10 June, 1944
NOTE OF MEETING BETWEEN THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AND M. MONNET,
2 JUNE, 1944

Also present:  Miss McGeachy
             Mr. Feller
             Mr. Caustin

The Director General opened the meeting by saying that he had received from Mr. Allen of the American Red Cross a letter enclosing copies of correspondence from Mr. Allen to M. Monnet. He was confused about the situation revealed by this correspondence, and in particular by the statement quoted by Mr. Allen which M. Monnet had apparently made to the effect that there would be no operating units of UNRRA in France. The most direct way of clearing up this confusion seemed to him to be to discuss the matter directly with M. Monnet. In particular, the Director General said that he would like to have some clear statement from M. Monnet as to what UNRRA's responsibility might be expected to be in France.

M. Monnet said that he, too, was confused as to the present situation and he did not know what relations had been established between the voluntary societies and UNRRA or what arrangements were in prospect. His position in the matter had not changed since Atlantic City when he had made it clear that in his view complete responsibility for all matters of distribution must rest with the French Administration. The introduction of an independent organization, especially at a time of serious confusion and disorder in the country, could only worsen the situation and diminish the French Administration's own sense of responsibility. As was well known, there had been created an organization, known as Secours National, which would be used to supplement the official system of distribution based upon rationing procedure. In any event, imports could only be a small fraction of the total supplies needed by France, and the bulk of supplies would certainly derive from within the country. This being so, responsibility for the distribution of supplies must be a national responsibility, and the total supplies available would have to be administered under one hand in order to ensure equality.

M. Monnet said that these views were not based upon any nationalistic feelings; they were the result of his experience in North Africa, and he was convinced that any nation in which an Administration could be established - such as Belgium or the Netherlands - would necessarily claim the same full responsibility in respect of distribution. This in no way conflicted with or modified the arrangements established at Atlantic City with regard to the Administration's relationship to the Combined Boards and that procedure the French Administration would adhere to. M. Monnet said that he recognised the French Administration's program must be coordinated within the general program which UNRRA would be preparing and he fully accepted this.

All of this, however, seemed, M. Monnet continued, irrelevant to the approach made by the French to the American Red Cross which they believed to be in a position to provide relief supplies which would be of great value in France.
The Director General said that he recognized that M. Monnet had restated the position taken by the French Delegation in its previous discussions with UNRRA. He was nevertheless concerned lest at some stage it might be considered necessary by the French to have some assistance from UNRRA. Should this occur without warning it would be difficult, if not impossible, for UNRRA to do what was needed. Nevertheless, if M. Monnet was prepared to write to him formally that no assistance from UNRRA was expected by the French Delegation, he would accept that position. He had, however, in his discussions in Algiers with M. Frenay and M. Massigli gained the impression that the French authorities were depending upon UNRRA for assistance in certain respects. For example, services in relation to displaced persons would be most important, and he thought that since UNRRA would be undertaking this work in other territories it might properly be responsible in France.

M. Monnet said that he regarded displaced persons as a matter entirely different from questions of distribution. He had urged that a strong organization should be created by UNRRA to deal with displaced persons, and he was confident that the French Administration would be prepared to collaborate fully with such an organization.

Mr. Feller drew attention to the correspondence between Mr. Allen and M. Monnet and said that the possibility that the voluntary agencies which had been approached by the French authorities would begin to recruit personnel was extremely disturbing since such recruitment could only lead to confusion and competition between the voluntary agencies and UNRRA. M. Monnet said that at no time had he contemplated that the voluntary agencies would provide personnel. His sole interest was in obtaining from the voluntary agencies supplies which might be obtained by them or produced by voluntary workers associated with them. He had no intention of introducing representatives of the voluntary agencies into France since this would lead to confusion.

Miss McGeachy pointed out that considerable work had been done on the question of UNRRA's relations with voluntary societies and that this matter had been fully discussed by the Welfare Committee. Dr. Andre Mayer was a member of this Committee and was fully informed as to what was happening and as Chairman of the Studies Subcommittee of the Welfare Committee was in close touch with this work.

After further discussion the Director General described the arrangements which had been made with the voluntary agencies both in the U. S., the U. K., Canada and New Zealand for their participation in relief operations in the Balkans. There had been a common approach to the problem and there was now an agreed method of recruitment by which UNRRA and the member governments concerned were assured that suitable voluntary personnel would be available for service.

Mr. Feller pointed out that the contribution which the voluntary agencies could make in supplies would be very limited and their funds would be best used if directed towards the provision of suitable personnel. The only satisfactory way in which to secure this personnel
was by coordinated action in which UNRRA would take the initiative and direct approaches by governments were likely to cause confusion. As to the provision of supplies by the voluntary agencies, a situation of unparalleled confusion would result if the American Red Cross were to approach Congress for an appropriation for relief in France. That such action might be contemplated by the American Red Cross, as was intimated in Mr. Allen’s letter, seemed to him most serious. M. Monnet said that he had no intention of asking for personnel to work in France. The only purpose of this letter was to obtain from the voluntary societies any available supplies suitable for special groups which had suffered as a result of the war. His letter to Mr. Allen had raised this question only and he promised to forward to the Director General a copy so that he might see the terms of his request.

The Director General said he would like M. Monnet to bear in mind that if UNRRA were invited to undertake some responsibility in respect of displaced persons this would carry with it responsibility over a wide field covering feeding, health service, welfare and so on. It was impossible to define the displaced persons problem narrowly, and to perform these services adequately UNRRA might need a substantial local staff.

M. Monnet said that he fully appreciated this but believed that nevertheless it was not possible to differentiate between foreigners in France and Frenchmen. The provision of supplies for both groups must equally be the responsibility of the French Administration, and while it would act in the closest collaboration with whatever authority might be set up, it would be dangerous to have a distinct flow of supplies to camps of foreigners within France.

The Director General said that everyone realized that UNRRA had an immense task before it and that the last thing he wished was that its responsibilities should be enlarged unnecessarily. In this matter he hoped that the French Administration would accept the responsibilities which M. Monnet expected it to; UNRRA would stand ready to assist in the necessary relief operations to the full extent of its powers. But to do this adequately, sufficient notice must be given and a clear agreement reached as to what was expected of UNRRA and the terms on which it should work with the local authorities.

M. Monnet promised to provide the Director General with a copy of his correspondence with Mr. Allen of the American Red Cross and suggested that an early meeting should be held with Madame Plevin and Miss McGeachy to discuss the questions raised by his letters to the American Red Cross. He hoped that a further meeting with the Director General could be arranged at an early date to follow up on some of the problems discussed.

H. E. Caustin
7 June, 1944
PARTICIPATION OF VOLUNTARY RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WORK OF UNRRA

The first session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration meeting in Atlantic City resolved that "it shall be the policy of the Administration to enlist the cooperation and seek the participation of appropriate voluntary relief agencies, to the extent that they can be effectively utilized in relief activities for which they have special competence and resources, subject to the consent and regulation of the Director General in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2, of the Agreement". (Resolution No. 9)

The Director of the Welfare Division of UNRRA, to whom the Director General has delegated the duty of entering into contact with representatives of voluntary societies concerned with relief abroad, has already set up machinery for consultation and accepted applications for service in the UNRRA programme with reference to those countries where the voluntary societies themselves have created co-ordinating Councils for joint consultation in this regard. In the U. K. the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad, and in the United States the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service have put resources of experience and personnel at the disposal of the UNRRA programme. The attached note describes the machinery of consultation through which this participation has been developed. Similar machinery is in process of being developed in Canada.
In this action the initiative was taken by the voluntary societies themselves who had already, before the establishment of UNRRA, expressed concern for the emergency relief needs of the liberated countries and had in many instances begun recruiting and training personnel for field service. There is no doubt that equal concern exists in other countries where consultative machinery has not yet been set up between the voluntary societies and UNRRA.

I would therefore request members of the Council of UNRRA to suggest any steps which the Administration might take in order to facilitate the cooperation and participation of their national voluntary relief agencies which may, in the judgment of the Director General, have the competence, personnel and other necessary resources which can be effectively integrated with the UNRRA programme.
I

RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE UNRRA AGREEMENT AND THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

A. Provisions of the UNRRA Agreement and of Council Resolutions which have an important bearing upon the relationship between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief agencies prescribe that: (footnote)

1. The primary responsibility for the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies and for welfare services is to be borne by the member government in the area;

2. The function of UNRRA is to assist member governments to meet relief, rehabilitation and welfare needs;

3. The activities of UNRRA within the territory of a member government in which that government exercises administrative authority are to be determined after consultation with and with the consent of that government;

4. The activities of UNRRA during a period of military responsibility are subject to the control of the military command of the area;

5. It is the policy of UNRRA to enlist the cooperation of foreign voluntary organizations for relief and welfare services for which they have special competence and resources;

6. Foreign voluntary relief agencies carrying on activities in any area of UNRRA operation are subject to the regulation of the Director General.

II

MACHINERY FOR CONSULTATION

A. It is important that UNRRA should be kept informed of the resources available to voluntary organizations for relief and welfare services in the liberated areas and of any plans which they may be preparing for such services. For this reason it is essential that there should be continuous consultation between UNRRA and these organizations.

Footnote: The texts of this provision paraphrased here are contained in Appendix I of this Memorandum.
E. Machinery for consultation with UNRRA already exists, insofar as the voluntary organizations of the United Kingdom and of the United States are concerned. In the United Kingdom there is the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad (COBSRA) and, in the United States, the American Council of Voluntary Societies for Foreign Service. Similar councils are being set up in Australia and Canada.

C. The Director General has delegated to the Welfare Division the responsibility for enlisting the cooperation of the voluntary organizations in support of the relief programme of the liberated areas and for providing appropriate scope for voluntary organizations.

D. To facilitate cooperation with voluntary organizations in countries where machinery for concerted action has not yet been established,

1. UNRRA proposes to invite the agencies concerned to establish appropriate national machinery for consultation; and

2. In the absence of appropriate consultative machinery, UNRRA proposes to invite the government or authority concerned to appoint a liaison officer to be responsible for consultation between UNRRA and the voluntary organizations of the country.

E. A voluntary society which provides a substantial number of workers may appoint one of these workers as its representative. The Director of Welfare in the field will provide suitable opportunity for periodic consultation between UNRRA and the representatives of voluntary societies to discuss relief plans and operations. He will facilitate their contacts with the members of their organizations in the field, and communications with their home offices.

III

PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATION

A. Division of responsibility.

1. It is not possible to determine in advance specifically what will be the best division of labour between UNRRA and the voluntary organizations when the needs of a particular liberated area will have to be met. This will depend on the nature of those needs and on the resources which governments, UNRRA or any of the voluntary organizations, indigenous or foreign, can at the moment mobilize to meet those needs. The necessary decisions will have to be taken at the time, and if satisfactory machinery for consultation has been set up it should be easy to reach an agreement. It will be UNRRA's responsibility, in cooperation with the government or authority, military or civil, concerned, to determine how far use should be made of the voluntary organizations. Thus it seems useful that there should be laid down in advance some broad principles which should govern relations between UNRRA and the voluntary organizations in this respect.
2. UNRRA will assist governments and authorities to organize the relief and welfare services needed to preserve health and social well-being. But foreign voluntary relief agencies may be called upon to help organize such relief and welfare services in periods of emergency and particularly during the early stages of a relief operation. They will, however, be expected to be concerned primarily with relief and welfare services supplementary to the basic services provided by governments and UNRRA.

3. A society which provides workers who can effectively be used as a team, shall appoint a team leader acceptable to UNRRA. To assure adaptability to needs in the field, UNRRA may temporarily modify the composition of the team in the field for special purposes.

4. If required in the interest of effective operations, UNRRA may form teams composed of workers provided by several voluntary societies and shall appoint the team leader.

5. It is to be expected that the relationship between UNRRA and the voluntary organizations will be different, on the one hand, where the services rendered by the voluntary organizations are operated under UNRRA’s direction and supervision and, on the other hand, where the voluntary organizations are given full responsibility for additional services under UNRRA’s general control.

B. Rules which will govern the relations between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief agencies cooperating in services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA.

1. The following rules shall apply to the relationship between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief organizations during a period of civil control of an area and they shall also apply during a period of military control except as they are superseded by or are inconsistent with rules prescribed by the military authorities concerned.

2. UNRRA shall have the responsibility for determining where and in what capacity foreign voluntary organization personnel may aid in the organization of relief or welfare services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA.

3. UNRRA shall have the responsibility for determining when, under circumstances prevailing at any given time, foreign voluntary organization personnel is not to be used further in conjunction with services for which UNRRA is responsible. Upon such a determination UNRRA’s responsibilities to provide the facilities mentioned in paragraph 7 of this section for such personnel shall cease.

4. UNRRA shall be responsible for local arrangements with governments or authorities in control of the area of operation insofar as activities of voluntary organizations are concerned.

5. Relief or welfare services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA will be furnished either in the name of the government, if such is the arrangement between UNRRA and the government, or in the name of UNRRA. Where a voluntary organization contributes
personnel or supplies to the programme administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA, arrangements will be made, where feasible, for the identification of such personnel and supplies in a manner to be determined by UNRRA in consultation with the agency concerned.

6. UNRRA will provide or assure the following for the workers of voluntary organizations participating in the organization of services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA:

(a) Transportation from their home country to the scene of operation;

(b) Maintenance (or allowances in lieu thereof) and necessary medical services in the field;

(c) Return passage for such workers as are not engaged by their own or other organizations or agencies for service after the period of cooperation in the organization of services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA.

7. UNRRA will not be responsible for salaries or any claim for personal injury, accident, disability, or any loss sustained by voluntary organization personnel.

8. UNRRA will, so far as possible, provide or assure the supplies and equipment to be used by voluntary organization personnel in carrying out responsibilities assigned by UNRRA.

9. Personnel of foreign voluntary relief organizations to work in conjunction with the UNRRA programme —

(a) Shall be selected in accordance with personnel standards jointly agreed to by UNRRA and the Councils representing the voluntary organizations in the several countries providing personnel;

(b) Shall successfully pass such physical examination as UNRRA shall prescribe;

(c) Shall have had training approved by UNRRA;

(d) Shall be subject to approval by UNRRA through such methods or procedures as UNRRA may establish after consultation with organizations concerned.

10. Personnel of voluntary organizations commissioned by UNRRA to help in the organization of relief and welfare services shall, on the request of UNRRA, wear field uniforms provided or assured by the Administration.

11. So long as workers of any voluntary organization help in the organization of relief and welfare services, administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA, they shall not, in the same geographical area, render special services to any local group in which their organization may be particularly interested except with the specific approval of UNRRA.
12. Personnel employed by foreign voluntary relief organizations to help in the organization of relief and welfare services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA will be entitled to communicate with their respective home offices. Such communications shall be channeled, as are communications from UNRRA field personnel, through the chief of the UNRRA Mission and the appropriate regional or headquarters office of UNRRA, subject of course to existing censorship regulations.

C. Principles which will govern the relations between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief agencies providing additional services.

1. The following principles shall apply in areas where a foreign voluntary relief organization is not concerned with the organization of relief or welfare services administered by or with the assistance of UNRRA, but where such an organization is subject to the regulation of the Director General.

2. UNRRA will welcome the efforts of foreign voluntary organizations to provide relief and welfare services in addition to the services provided by UNRRA so long as the following conditions are observed:

   (a) Foreign relief organizations, either singly or jointly with other organizations, shall submit their plans to UNRRA for approval and transmission to any government or authority concerned;

   (b) The relief and welfare services which voluntary organizations are operating under their own responsibility should not prejudice any services provided by a government or by UNRRA itself;

   (c) The services operated by voluntary organizations should not draw on any local resources which could, in the opinion of UNRRA, be better used to meet other emergency needs;

   (d) UNRRA must be satisfied as to the general competence, health and personal character of the people who are employed by the voluntary organizations for relief and welfare work;

   (e) The methods and the organization which the voluntary organizations adopt for the operation of relief and voluntary welfare services shall not conflict with the principles which govern the relief policy of UNRRA. Foreign voluntary organizations will, above all, be expected to help indigenous organizations and agencies to assume responsibility for relief and welfare services in their own area at the earliest possible opportunity.

3. So far as feasible, UNRRA will extend to foreign voluntary relief organizations technical assistance such as facilitating communications and facilitating the transportation of the agency's relief supplies or personnel.
4. Illustrations of additional services for which the voluntary organizations may wish to assume responsibility might include:

(a) The creation and organization of Information and Advice Centres;

(b) Recreation and group activities for children;

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(d) Services to special groups in camps; counselling;

(e) Supplies or services provided for selected welfare institutions such as homes for the aged;

(f) Restoration of resources of indigenous voluntary organizations associated with the foreign organization concerned;

(g) In general, services to meet particular needs which neither UNEFA nor the governments concerned can undertake.

IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. UNEFA will periodically advise foreign voluntary relief organizations providing personnel or resources for relief or welfare services as to the need for and the use made of such personnel and resources.

B. UNEFA may accept, for distribution in accordance with its policies, relief supplies contributed by voluntary organizations. Supplies contributed to UNEFA will, so far as feasible, be distributed in accordance with the wishes of the contributing organization, but UNEFA reserves the right to use such supplies in accordance with the current needs of its programme.

C. Policies establishing the basis of cooperation between UNEFA and foreign voluntary relief organizations shall be implemented by whatever formal documents, in the opinion of UNEFA, may be necessary.
APPENDIX I

Provisions of the UNRR Agreement and of Council Resolutions which bear upon relations between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief organizations.

I. UNRR Agreement, Article I, paragraph 2(a)

"The form of activities of the Administration within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government for carrying out measures planned by the Administration therein shall be determined after consultation with and with the consent of the member government."

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"Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained, while hostilities or other military necessities exist in any area, the Administration and its Director General shall not undertake activities therein without the consent of the military command of that area, and unless subject to such control as the command may find necessary. The determination that such hostilities or military necessities exist in any area shall be made by its military commander."

IV. UNRR Council (First Session), Resolution No. 9, paragraphs 2, 3 and 5

"***It shall be the policy of the Administration to enlist the cooperation and seek the participation of appropriate foreign voluntary relief agencies, to the extent that they can be effectively utilized in relief activities for which they have special competence and resources, subject to the consent and regulation of the Director General in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.

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"***In general, welfare services should be administered so far as possible by the government or recognized national authority concerned and the Administration should make its resources available to the appropriate agency in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the national agency***"
MEMORANDUM ON THE RELATION BETWEEN UNRRA AND VOLUNTARY RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS NOT INDIGENOUS TO AREAS OF UNRRA OPERATIONS

DRAFT
CONFIDENTIAL
April, 1944

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RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE UNRRA AGREEMENT AND THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

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(c) Shall have had training approved by UNRRA;
(d) Shall be subject to approval by UNRRA through such methods or procedures as UNRRA may establish after consultation with organizations concerned.

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2. UNRRA will welcome the efforts of foreign voluntary organizations to provide relief and welfare services in addition to the services provided by UNRRA so long as the following conditions are observed:

(a) Foreign relief organizations, either singly or jointly with other organizations, shall submit their plans to UNRRA for approval and transmission to any government or authority concerned;

(b) The relief and welfare services which voluntary organizations are operating under their own responsibility should not prejudice any services provided by a government or by UNRRA itself;

(c) The services operated by voluntary organizations should not draw on any local resources which could, in the opinion of UNRRA, be better used to meet other emergency needs;

(d) UNRRA must be satisfied as to the general competence, health and personal character of the people who are employed by the voluntary organizations for relief and welfare work;

(e) The methods and the organization which the voluntary organizations adopt for the operation of relief and voluntary welfare services shall not conflict with the principles which govern the relief policy of UNRRA. Foreign voluntary organizations will, above all, be expected to help indigenous organizations and agencies to assume responsibility for relief and welfare services in their own area at the earliest possible opportunity.

3. So far as feasible, UNRRA will extend to foreign voluntary relief organizations technical assistance such as facilitating communications and facilitating the transportation of the agency's relief supplies or personnel.
4. Illustrations of additional services for which the voluntary organizations may wish to assume responsibility might include:

(a) The creation and organization of Information and Advice Centres;

(b) Recreation and group activities for children;

(c) Educational, occupational training and other activities for adults;

(d) Services to special groups in camps; counselling;

(e) Supplies or services provided for selected welfare institutions such as homes for the aged;

(f) Restoration of resources of indigenous voluntary organizations associated with the foreign organization concerned;

(g) In general, services to meet particular needs which neither UNRRA nor the governments concerned can undertake.

II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. UNRRA will periodically advise foreign voluntary relief organizations providing personnel or resources for relief or welfare services as to the need for and the use made of such personnel and resources.

B. UNRRA may accept, for distribution in accordance with its policies, relief supplies contributed by voluntary organizations. Supplies contributed to UNRRA will, so far as feasible, be distributed in accordance with the wishes of the contributing organization, but UNRRA reserves the right to use such supplies in accordance with the current needs of its programme.

C. Policies establishing the basis of cooperation between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief organizations shall be implemented by whatever formal documents, in the opinion of UNRRA, may be necessary.
APPENDIX I

Provisions of the UNRRA Agreement and of Council Resolutions which bear upon relations between UNRRA and foreign voluntary relief organizations.

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"The form of activities of the Administration within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government for carrying out measures planned by the Administration therein shall be determined after consultation with and with the consent of the member government."

II. UNRRA Agreement, Article IV, paragraph 2

"Foreign voluntary relief agencies may not engage in activity in any area receiving relief from the Administration without the consent and unless subject to the regulation of the Director General. The powers and duties of the Director General are subject to the limitations of Article VII."

III. UNRRA Agreement, Article VII

"Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained, while hostilities or other military necessities exist in any area, the Administration and its Director General shall not undertake activities therein without the consent of the military command of that area, and unless subject to such control as the command may find necessary. The determination that such hostilities or military necessities exist in any area shall be made by its military commander."

IV. UNRRA Council (First Session), Resolution No. 9, paragraphs 2, 3 and 5

"It shall be the policy of the Administration to enlist the cooperation and seek the participation of appropriate foreign voluntary relief agencies, to the extent that they can be effectively utilized in relief activities for which they have special competence and resources, subject to the consent and regulation of the Director General in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 2, of the Agreement.

The extent to which foreign voluntary relief agencies should be used for assistance in the relief and rehabilitation of distressed people in any country should be a matter to be determined by the Director General in consultation with the government or recognized national authority concerned.

In general, welfare services should be administered so far as possible by the government or recognized national authority concerned and the Administration should make its resources available to the appropriate agency in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the national agency."
5 June 1944

TO: Director General
FROM: M. Craig McGeachy

SUBJECT: Participation of Voluntary Relief Agencies in the work of UNRRA

Please see the attached draft. I hope it will be possible to have a note which the Chairman of the Welfare Committee could read to the Committee at its meeting on Wednesday afternoon, June 7th.

McGeachy: mm
5 June 44
Attachments: see above "Subject"
"Memoandum on the Relation Between UNRRA and Voluntary Relief Organizations, etc."
Mr. Edward A. Cahill  
Assistant Director  
Unitarian Service Committee  
25 Beacon Street  
Boston 8, Massachusetts  

Dear Mr. Cahill:

Answering your letter of May 10th, it has been our understanding that the private agencies will pay the salaries of all personnel furnished by them to UNRRA for service in areas of UNRRA operations in the Balkans. It has further been understood that these workers will serve, if required, for a period of at least twelve months or the duration of hostilities and six months thereafter, whichever is the shorter period.

With regard to salaries to be paid to personnel drawn from the private agencies, UNRRA cannot assume responsibility for these now or in the future, even though the private agencies find themselves unable to continue these arrangements.

Yours very sincerely,

M. Craig McGeachy  
Director, Welfare Division
January 3, 1944

Dear Mr. McCloy:

I am writing to confirm our conversation of January 5th.

The War Relief Control Board has no jurisdiction over operations of American relief agencies in foreign countries. That rests with the authority in control in those countries, an existing government, an occupying army, or UNRRA. We cannot, however, determine the propriety of appeals to the American public for funds, which we are charged with regulating, without knowing from that authority in control abroad what are its wishes and its judgment about the situation.

We have therefore proposed to UNRRA and propose to you on Jan. 5th that we sponsor or secure the organization of a Council of Voluntary Agencies, including all those who desire to work abroad or send money abroad, and help them to present a total proposed program, country by country, in very specific terms of money and services. We can then present that to the appropriate authority for review, and help the council adjust it to the decision of the authority.

We understand that the Army has decided not to approve of the admission of private relief agencies during its administration. We believe that is entirely your responsibility to decide. But I asked whether if this decision should subsequently be changed, you would approve of the procedure we suggest, and, as I understand the position of the War Department, you would welcome it. Unless we hear from you to the contrary, therefore, we shall proceed on this basis.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Taft
Acting Chairman

Honorable J.J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War
Washington, D.C.

Copy to Gen. Willebrink, Gov. Lehman, A-A - Mr. Acheson
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAFT

Subject: Relief in Italy

January 1, 1944

I have read with particular interest Mr. Gerli's letter of December 22 to General Hilldring, copy of which Mr. Gerli sent you and which you acknowledged on December 29. In his letter Mr. Gerli speaks of the need, in addition to money remittances, for food to be shipped in small containers. These suggestions are of questionable value.

I hope that the Army, perhaps in cooperation with the Red Cross, will give thought to the food and clothing draft system which was operated so successfully by the American Relief Administration in the last war relief work. The system was simple and remarkably useful. With the cooperation of the American Bankers Association drafts could be purchased in any bank. These drafts were made to the aggregate value of some $20,000,000 to relatives and friends in the food deficit countries and "cashed" for definite amounts of standard foods (over 50 lbs. for the $10 draft and about 300 lbs. for the $50 draft) at conveniently situated warehouses. Bulk sales were also permitted for the benefit of institutions. The buyers of the drafts were charged the factory cost of the food plus a reasonable margin to cover the cost of transportation and insurance. The service of the bank was performed without remuneration. Profits, and they were considerable, due to unforeseen decline in food prices, were used for child feeding in the countries to which the drafts had been sent.

At the time the system operated it was unwise as well as difficult to send money remittances abroad for this would make additional demands on scanty local supplies. The A.R.A. warehouse food came from the outside and so did the money that paid for it. In this way the local food supply was increased and no demands were made upon local currency. The value of the food obtained by the "cashing" of a draft was, in the hands of the recipient, much in excess of the value in local currency at current rates of exchange. When local prices adjusted themselves to the point where money remittances were more valuable the food remittance system was discontinued. Clothing packages were available too, consisting of materials of the simplest nature shipped in bulk and packaged locally.

I am not informed of the stockpile situation in Italy. If, however, supplies and shipping permit, or will permit, the food draft system should prove of greater service than money remittances. Thousands of Italians in this country would welcome the opportunity to buy food drafts—a personal form of relief which is needed and desirable; also physically and economically safe. If shipping and food are not available money remittances in appreciable volume will obviously increase the misery of the people as a whole.

It is interesting to note that the Swiss Government has stated that it does not want relief in the form of funds; it wants clothing for its refugees.

A. C. R.
23 August 1944

Mr. Joseph P. Anderson, Executive Secretary
American Association of Social Workers
130 East Twenty-second Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of 20 July, enclosing the statement of principles on international relief and rehabilitation of the American Association of Social Workers. It is gratifying to see that the ideas of your organization on this subject coincide so closely with our own.

We are grateful for your offer of further help. I am sure the Welfare Division will be calling on you in the future as it has in the past.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

Frederick Daniels/gel
23 August 1944
November 19, 1943

To: Mr. Harry Greenstein

From: The Director General

I send you herewith, for the information and consideration of the Welfare Committee, a report submitted to me by the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

Attachment

HHL:TVB:ALG
Representatives of 15 outstanding American private welfare agencies, long active in the fields of overseas relief and assistance, today announced the formation of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

The Council will be a cooperating body, whose objective is to provide a means for consultation, coordination and planning among themselves and with appropriate government agencies so that large scale relief and reconstruction programs, now being planned for destitute, war and axis-ravaged populations throughout the world, may be developed in their fullest effectiveness.

In a statement announcing the formation of the Council the agencies indicated that they were most anxious to coordinate their efforts with the services of the United Nation's Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shortly to be set up. They pointed out that their skilled and experienced staffs might be very useful in areas where they have special knowledge and that their services in relief operations, past and present, had equipped them to work side by side with public agencies, for the good of all concerned.

The fifteen agencies, comprising the present membership of the Council, represent all religious faiths and areas of operations throughout the globe. Membership in the Council will be available, by invitation, to other private service agencies which have been engaged in and expect to continue in active work in foreign countries in connection with relief and reconstruction programs; which carry on work abroad either through American personnel or by native overseas personnel, subject to the supervision of the American agency, and provide for this personnel with their own funds. It will, however, be limited to organizations whose history and financial record indicate stability and ability to accomplish their objectives efficiently; whose functions and program are clearly defined and broad enough to render their programs of genuine significance in foreign relief and rehabilitation, and whose purposes are not political or propagandistic.

Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain, of Columbia University, member of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees and Chairman of the Board of the National Refugee Service, is Chairman of the Council; Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, is Vice-Chairman; Mgr. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Executive Director of the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, has been invited to be Vice-Chairman; and Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, Foreign Counsellor of the Church Committee for Overseas...
Relief and Reconstruction to be Secretary-Treasurer. These officers, with E. C. Miller, Executive Secretary of the Near East Foundation; Clarence Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, and Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, President of the American Committee for Christian Refugees, comprise the Interim Committee of the Council.

The following organizations are at present members of the Council:

The American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc.; American Friends Service Committee; The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; American ORT Federation; Brethren Service Committee; The Congregational Christian Service Committee; Greek War Relief Association; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations; International Migration Service; International Rescue and Relief Committee; Mennonite Central Committee; The National Board, Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America; Near East Foundation; Unitarian Service Committee.

11/1/43
May 22, 1944

Dr. George H. Chase
Chairman, American Friends of Greece
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

My dear Dean Chase:

On behalf of Governor Lehman please accept my sincere thanks for your kind letter of April seventeenth, in which you enclosed a resolution adopted by the Trustees of the American Friends of Greece on March twenty-fifth.

As you may know, the Governor has recently returned from Cairo where extensive discussions were held relating to relief and rehabilitation in the Balkan Area. His return to Washington was delayed because of an injury received while he was on the trip. This explains the delay in answering your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

George Xanthaky, Chief
Southern European Division
Bureau of Areas

Xanthaky/bs
19 June 1944

Mr. Samuel Wohl, President,
American Council for Warsaw Jews, Incorporated,
722 Broadway,

My dear Mr. Wohl:

I am in receipt of your letter of June seventh.

I greatly appreciate the offer of cooperation extended by your organization to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Because of the political and military situation it is at present impossible for us to plan with any definiteness for the work that is to be done in Poland. I hope, however, that things will shortly shape themselves so that planning for the future may be possible. I can assure you that we appreciate your offer of cooperation and will be glad to call on you whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Very sincerely yours,

Copy to Mr. Frederick Daniels

HHLehman:jg
C.1.AS OF
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ERI
220 SYMBOLS
DL•Da,
letter
LC• Deferred Cable
NLT • Cable Night Letter

A13 iL= R ORTH A SASCITY
10 LEH A , UNITED ATIO S FLIEF 1 D
REHABILITATIOi AD =CLARIDGE HOTEL ATLANTICCITY 'J=
CREATIO BY UNRRA OF A COOPERATIVE DIVISION WHICH SHALL BE
ADMINISTERED BY PERSONS LONG ASSOCIATED WITH COOPERATIVES
WOULD BE ENCOURAGING TO COOPERATIVE MEMBERS IN VICTIM
COUNTRIES WHO ASK NOT PHILANTHROPY BUT NOTHING MORE THAN
HELP TO HELP THEMSELVES REHABILITATE THEIR COMMODITY AND
CREDIT COOPERATIVES IT WOULD BE ELECTRIFYING NEWS AS WELL
TO PRODUCER MARKETING AND CONSUMER PURCHASING COOPERATIVES
IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH ARE EAGER TO BE USED TO THE FULLEST IN
BOTH RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF
THIS ARMISTICE DAY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA EXPRESSES
THE EARNEST HOPE THAT YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES AT ATLANTIC CITY
WILL ESTABLISH SUCH A DIVISION AND ANNOUNCE THAT COOPERATIVES
AMONG OTHER AGENCIES WILL BE USED TO THE FULLEST COOPERATIVES
AS YOU KNOW HAVE SUBSTANTIAL RESOURCES ARE WORLD-WIDE AND ARE
PEACE-PROMOTING ACTIVITIES IN THEMSELVES THE COMMITTEE ADDS
THE HOPE THAT YOUR DELIBERATIONS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE KIND
OF PEACE WHICH MEN OF GOOD WILL EVERYWHERE WANT TO ACHIEVE=
HOWARD A COWDEN CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATIVE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE
OF THE USA.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE
No - he differs and of this organization
January 7, 1944

Dear Professor Keller:

I appreciate very much, the offer of cooperation contained in your letter of November 22nd.

The churches, through their respective bodies, can be exceedingly helpful to UNRRA in its program of relief and rehabilitation.

We are now engaged in trying to develop the most effective basis of working with private agencies in their activities abroad in order that every resource may be available to us, as and when we are ready to begin field operations.

As our program becomes more crystallized it is my hope that we will be able to take advantage of many such offers of assistance extended to us.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman,
Director General

Professor D. Adolf Keller, Secretary,
European Central Office for Inter-Church Aid,
37, Quai Wilson,
Geneva, Switzerland

H.Greenstein:jb
Jean

Is this an objection?
Atlantic City, N. J.,
November 13, 1943.

My dear Mr. Cowden:

I wish to acknowledge your telegram of November 11 in which you express good wishes for the success of UNRRA and the creation of a cooperative division within the administration.

It will be impossible for me to establish specific plans for the administrative organization of our work until the conclusion of this first session of the UNRRA Council. I am grateful to you, however, for the suggestion which you offer and you may rest assured that I shall keep the viewpoint of your organization before me as we establish plans for the administration of this undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

Mr. Howard A. Cowden,
Chairman, Committee on International Cooperative Reconstruction of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A.,
North Kansas City 11, Missouri.
26 July 1944

Major General J. H. Hilldring
Director, Civil Affairs Division
War Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Hilldring:

Enclosed is copy of a letter to Mr. Leslie O. Neath of the American Friends Service Committee, which is self-explanatory. It is written as a result of your request contained in letter of 18 July 1944.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

Enclosure 1

Drafted by:
CAFlexner/dy
17 October 1944

Mr. John Slawson  
The American Jewish Committee  
386 Fourth Avenue  
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Slawson:

Thank you very much for your letter of 11 October regarding the activities of the American Jewish Committee at the UNRRA Conference at Montreal.

I did not at any time hear comments upon the activities of your Committee at the Conference which, I am sure, were conducted with discretion and restraint.

I trust that your observer gained a good impression of the Administration’s work from his attendance.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman  
Director General
TO: Dr. Gulick
FROM: Governor Lehman
RE: Questions raised by the American Jewish Committee

I send you herewith a letter and memorandum to be sent to Mr. John Slawson of the American Jewish Committee.

There is only one thing that I think requires correction. In the last part of Page 10 you say: "As a condition of the absorption of MERRA, UNRRA has undertaken responsibility for the repatriation of refugees in Africa, the Middle East, Iran and India." This is not an accurate statement. UNRRA has assumed the responsibility for the camps in the Middle East, namely Egypt, Palestine and Syria. UNRRA does not assume any financial or administrative responsibility for the camps in Iran, East Africa, India, or other parts of Africa or Asia.

Will you please see that the proper correction is made.

H. H. L.
Dr. Kenneth Colegrove, Secretary-Treasurer,
The American Political Science Association,
Northwestern University,
1822 Sheridan Road,
Evanston, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Colegrove:

I am in receipt of your letter of February eighteenth in which you advise me of the resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association in Washington on January twentieth.

Thank you for calling this resolution to my attention. I have noted it with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General
February 16, 1944

TO: Mary Craig McGeeachy
FROM: Herbert H. Lehman

I send you herewith a letter which I have received from Mrs. Winthrop Pennock, Executive Secretary, Association of the Junior Leagues of America, Inc., together with a copy of my reply.

Mrs. Pennock has offered the cooperation of her organization. She is a woman of very considerable ability and great charm. She was head of our volunteer service in the New York State Council on Defense during my administration. She rendered excellent service, and I believe the cooperation of her organization may be very valuable.

Lehman/gs
Miss Matilda Young, Director
The Children's Museum of Washington
4215 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Young:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 19 with enclosures, all of which I have read with much interest.

I hope the various benefit performances which you expect to give will be a great success from every standpoint. This organization cannot, at least at this time, participate in the benefit performances, but I appreciate very much indeed your offer of cooperation. I am certain that the exhibits which will be shown at the Children's Museum will be most informative and useful.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert K. Lehman
Director General
My dear Dr. Vickrey:

I must apologize for not having answered your letter of December 31 at an earlier date. As you can well imagine, however, I have been under tremendous pressure of work in connection with setting up the new United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and I have not been able to get at my accumulated personal correspondence until the last day or two.

I have taken note of your very generous offer of cooperation which I deeply appreciate. We are at the present time in the midst of organizing, and our plans with regard to staff have not yet crystallized. Obviously, until we know the time and extent to which the military authorities will wish us to undertake work in the theaters of military operations, it is difficult to reach any definite conclusions as to our plans or staff needs. I want you to know, however, that I very much appreciate your offer.

I shall keep your letter before me, and if an opportunity presents itself to avail myself of your assistance and cooperation, I will be very glad indeed to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

Dr. Charles V. Vickrey, President,
The Golden Rule Foundation,
Lincoln Building, 60 East Forty-second Street,
New York, New York.
Mr. Roland L. Kramer, Secretary
Foreign Traders Association of Philadelphia, Inc.
208 Logan Hall,
Thirty-sixth and Woodland Avenue
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Kramer:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 26 in which you advise me of a resolution adopted by your association at its meeting on January 19.

I can assure you that the matters outlined in your communication will receive very careful consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General
Dear Alice:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 14 with enclosure of summary of proceedings of the Emergency Conference on Food and the Foreign Born held on Monday, November 15.

I have read the summary with much interest and thank you sincerely for sending me a copy. We are, of course, desirous to have the cooperation of all groups who may be helpful in bringing the purposes and description of the operations of UNRRA intelligently before the public. We are receiving the cooperation of a very large number of responsible and influential organizations. Obviously, it will not be possible for UNRRA to assign speakers to all of the many meetings which will be held. I hope that a little later on it will be possible to assign speakers to at least some of them.

I shall be very glad indeed to receive further advices of the work of your organization and the result of the round tables which you have set up.

With kind personal regards and best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

Mrs. DeWitt Statton,
Common Council for American Unity,
222 Fourth Avenue,

HHI: GDS
cc - Mr. Harper