

displaced persons who were found in Italy, or Italians who were found elsewhere. The relief in Italy has been carried on ever since the military reached there, in one of two ways, either through the military or through the Allied Control Commission. The military, naturally, reaching the end of its activities, ceased granting relief at the end of August. It is intended that the Allied Control Commission will cease its relief at the end of this year. The cost of the relief that has heretofore been given in Italy was, as you probably know, borne by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. It will now, under this new arrangement which was voted by the Council of UNRRA, be the responsibility of UNRRA and the cost will be charged against the appropriations made by the contributing nations to UNRRA.

We are now engaged in preparing for our work in the Far East, notably in China, which will be our major course in that area. We do not know at the moment when the ports in China will be opened. It is hoped, however, that some of them will be open within the next few weeks. Then, we are prepared to make shipments to China in some substantial amounts as soon as the ports will open. Continuation of the large-scale China operations will, of course, have to depend, as is the case in all other countries, very largely on the support which we receive from the contributing nations. As I pointed out, our monies thus far made available are substantially expended or committed. If the work is to go on unhampered for any length of time, additional funds are absolutely essential. Failure to receive the funds would, of course, mean that UNRRA could not continue to discharge its responsibilities and its duties, which have been freely assumed by the United Nations in behalf of their less fortunate sister nations who have been living for many years under the yoke of the oppressor and who are now liberated.

Q: Governor, could you tell us if Italy will be eligible for UNRRA aid under the new dispensation before she becomes a member of the United Nations?

The Director General: Yes, she will be. She has been eligible for aid, as you know--limited aid--ever since last September, when a resolution was adopted by the Council at its meeting in Montreal which permitted UNRRA to give this limited assistance, which I have already described.

Q: That is the \$50,000,000 supplemental aid?

The Director General: That is the \$50,000,000. Now she will be eligible to assistance in exactly the same manner as are the other countries whom UNRRA is assisting.

Q: When will action be taken, Governor, on the Russian request for aid?

The Director General: Under the regulations of UNRRA, an application for assistance comes to the Committee on Ability to Pay. The Russian application is now before the Committee on Ability to Pay. I do not know just when they will make their report and, of course, I have no means of knowing what their recommendation will be.

Q: Then, after their recommendation is made, say it is favorable, then what--is that accepted by you or does it go to the Central Committee?

The Director General: No, it comes directly to me and I have the final say.

Q: Who is on the Committee?

The Director General: The Committee is composed, I think, of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Norway, and I think the fifth member is Mexico.

Q: How can they consider those things when you are in the interim state? You have already had one Council meeting. Will just diplomats get together after that?

The Director General: No, when I mentioned these countries I should have made it clear that these countries are represented by their members on the Council. For instance, the United States will be represented by Mr. Clayton, who is the member of the Council for the United States, and this Committee is definitely expected to work not at meetings of the Council but in between times, whenever a request for assistance comes in.

Q: Would they work here or in London?

The Director General: I think they will be working here.

Q: Sir, I think you answered this question before, but I would like to ask again what happens when the Committee reports--does the Council have to act?

The Director General: No, the report comes to the Director General and the Director General has the final decision.

Q: What are the yardsticks, Governor, that are applied in the case of a nation's ability to pay?

The Director General: Ability to have free assets which would finance imports from the outside. Foreign exchange, gold; those are the two main factors, and you understand, of course, that UNRRA assists only those countries who have not got adequate foreign exchange or similar resources with which to finance their imports. That is why it is not assisting countries like France and Norway and Holland and Belgium who have got adequate foreign exchange resources, but is assisting Greece, Yugoslavia, and Poland, who have not.

Q: Governor, is that request from Russia--is that stated in terms, in a specific amount of money or materials?

The Director General: It was stated in terms--their request was 700 million dollars.

Q: That is, in materials?

The Director General: Materials to the value of 700 million dollars.

Q: Has any estimate been made on the approximate cost of adequate aid for China?

The Director General: Well, we included in our Program of Operations which was submitted to the Council the sum of 800 million dollars. That was before the Council acted on Italy, and before the Russian request came in, so that it may be that that amount, as well as the amount that will be available to other countries, will under the best of circumstances have to be reduced.

Q: Governor, can you outline for us the steps that will have to be taken and how long the process may take to get this additional sum of money?

The Director General: Well, I can only outline the steps that will have to be taken in this country. You recall that Congress authorized \$1,350,000,000 to be used for the purposes of UNRRA. That was an authorization. Of that \$1,350,000,000 there was an appropriation of \$800,000,000, leaving \$550,000,000 authorized presently but not appropriated, so we will have to ask for an appropriation of that \$550,000,000. We will also ask Congress to authorize an additional appropriation of 1 per cent of the national income for the year ending June 30, 1943, which is estimated at \$1,350,000,000.

Q: June 30, 1943?

The Director General: 1943, yes.

Q: I was wondering about that June, 1943. Won't that have the effect on the public mind of thinking it is a past debt like they used to--it was the income tax? What is the idea of having that date 1943?

The Director General: We went to Congress in the early part of 1943, so that was the last fiscal year on which this 1% could be based, and we want to make it clear that what we are asking now is exactly the same as of that time.

Q: When do you plan to make this request of Congress?

The Director General: I cannot tell just when, but shortly.

Q: Have you had any indication of trouble?

The Director General: No, we have had no indication.

Q: When this appropriation runs out, is it expected that UNRRA will ask for another appropriation?

The Director General: Which appropriation--the new appropriation?

Q: The complete authorization.

The Director General: No; I think the resolution states UNRRA is supposed to complete its work in Europe by the end of 1946 and in the Pacific area at the end of the first quarter of 1947.

Q: Governor, assuming that you got that money, how much of your appropriation do you expect to spend on food?

The Director General: It is awfully hard to tell that because that depends on the conditions we will find. I mean, if we should have another disastrous crop in this crop year, such as they have had this year -- last year -- of course a larger amount would be needed than if the crops were very good.

Q: Then what kind of foods would you be interested in; would you be interested in grains and beans, or would you be interested in animal fats?

The Director General: I am going to let Mr. Hendrickson answer that. He is the head of Supply.

Mr. Hendrickson: Well, I would say in connection with our Food Program, the whole way through it is a Program that emphasizes staple foods and particularly emphasizes grain, and it emphasizes fat particularly for those areas such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, which are very, very short in it. It also emphasizes evaporated milk, or dried milk, for children. There is a certain amount of meat that is required -- it is not a terribly large amount. I am speaking primarily of Europe. When you move over to China you move a little differently. In that country, we increase the emphasis on rice there greatly, although wheat continues to be very important there, too. But this is a Program that in terms of the number of food items does not run into a very, very large number, and emphasizes staple raw materials rather than the highly processed type of foodstuffs.

The Director General: It is a fact that we have shipped a considerable quantity of peas -- dried peas and beans.

Mr. Hendrickson: Yes, legumes -- peas and beans count in this Program quite heavily.

The Director General: It is also true that wheat is the major part.

Mr. Hendrickson: Wheat is the backbone, the major part.

Q. You put down here priorities necessary to buy your supplies. Now do you think of them in terms to set aside the food orders, the contributions of food, down in Agriculture?

Mr. Hendrickson: We do not specify in any way, nor do we try to urge the particular method that a country should employ in order to make its contribution, and my understanding is that less and less of that type of regulatory measure appears to be needed in the case of the United States. But that is up to the country itself -- each country will do differently.

Q. Who decides that? Now, what is really to prevent you from buying in the open market, if you have the money?

Mr. Hendrickson: We would not buy in the open market for this reason: you have to think of UNRRA as not buying at all. You think of UNRRA, and it is much easier to think of the various countries who are members contributing to UNRRA and they continue the service of procurement themselves. We indicate to them what is needed in order to provide a balanced Program, and then we talk back and forth with the representatives of each country as to what would be the easiest for them to provide, to fit into the Program. Each country is expected to do the procuring itself. Now, in the case of the United States on food, our requisitions go to the Foreign Economic Administration and, in turn, they go to the War Food -- or rather now, the Department of Agriculture. In the case of the United Kingdom, it goes to their Ministry of Food if it is food, or the other Supply Ministries. In the case of some of the smaller countries where they do not have machinery ordinarily set up for governmental procurement, there we establish what we call a Mixed Commission, in which the Government selects two members and we select one member.

The Director General: But always through the Government.

Mr. Hendrickson: I don't think we want to be drawn into the managing of any one country with respect to making its contribution to UNRRA. They are doing well right now -- all of them.

Q: Governor, getting a little mathematical here for a minute, 1% of the national income would be \$1,350,000,000. The UNRRA appropriated funds would be \$550,000,000.

The Director General: That is right.

Q: That would be a total of \$1,900,000,000 for the use of UNRRA, beginning 1946.

The Director General: We hope we will get a good part of it a long time before 1946. If we don't, we will have to stop procuring because we have very nearly reached the end of our resources; as I have pointed out, our funds which have already been made available are largely spent or committed and we hope to get a substantial part of this before 1946.

Q: Governor, you said UNRRA would end in Europe by the end of 1946. Of that total \$1,900,000,000, how much of that would go toward completion of UNRRA's work in Europe?

The Director General: We would hope it would see us through in Europe.

Q: In Europe alone?

The Director General: I don't mean to say UNRRA will be able to satisfy all the needs. That, of course, is not possible; nor was it ever intended, but we believe that we will be able to bring relief and assistance to an extent during that period which will go a long way to make these countries stand on their own feet. And it is intended under the financial resolution passed at the Council Meeting for UNRRA to discontinue its work in Europe by the end of 1946 and in China-- the Pacific-- by the end of the first quarter of 1947.

Q: Can I go back to these figures--the U. S. originally authorized \$1,350,000,000. Of that, all that has been appropriated is the difference between that and \$550,000,000. But now you want authorization again of another \$1,350,000,000. Is that right?

The Director General: Yes. Of course, I don't know whether you are comparing the length of time--you see we go through 1946 and in the Pacific the first quarter of 1947, and the shipments are constantly increasing--our shipments.

Q: Do you think you can take care of the Pacific needs with this \$1,900,000,000?

The Director General: We hope to.

Q: Have you broken down, sir, the amount of money it will take to give the assistance in Europe that you say will end in 1946? In other words, how much of this \$1,900,000,000 will be allocated for the work in Europe?

The Director General: I can't give you that exactly because we don't make any fixed allocations of our funds. We use them where the need is greatest. We may have in mind a general program for a particular country or number of countries, but that doesn't mean that program won't change as conditions improve or deteriorate in the country.

Q: They are talking entirely about the amounts to be expected from the United States. There is no reason to suppose that the other countries won't make their contributions too, is there?

The Director General: I think if the United States will make its contribution, the other major countries will make theirs.

Q: Is UNRRA operating freely in all the liberated areas?

The Director General: What do you mean, freely?

Q: Without the technicalities--have those been arranged and taken care of?

The Director General: In all the countries which have asked for assistance, and I forgot to say in my preliminary remarks when I was abroad I found that our men were operating without any hindrance--receiving full cooperation from the governments and that I had had no indications that goods were distributed with discrimination on the grounds of race, color, creed, or political belief.

Q: Governor, which countries have not yet paid up all the operating and administrative expenses? Can you bring us up to date on that?

The Director General: Of the 44 original United Nations, 38 have paid their 1944 administrative contributions and the remaining 6 have notified the Administration that their contributions are in process. Of the 31 uninvaded nations which contribute to the operating funds of the Administration, 26 have made contributions in response to the Council's first request. Contributions from

the remaining 5 governments are now in process of authorization or appropriation. To date, \$1,268,000,000 of the operating fund first requested of the member governments by the UNRRA Council have been made available.

Q: What was that figure again, sir?

The Director General: \$1,268,000,000.

Q: Could you give us the names of the 6 countries that are in process of paying their administrative per capita?

The Director General: I am afraid I cannot. I have got the allocations here, but I have not got the names. They were all small countries.

Q: The Soviet Union has paid?

The Director General: They have paid.

Q: How does the Russian request compare with the Russian contribution?

The Director General: Russia, having been an invaded country, is not expected to contribute to the operating fund.

Q: Will Russia be free to allocate any percentage out of either money or materials given to her by UNRRA for countries dependent on her?

The Director General: No, that is only for the use within Russia and for use in devastated areas of Russia.

Q: Do any of the other nations besides the United States have funds authorized but not appropriated?

The Director General: Well, some. In two or three cases the appropriation has been made in 2 or 3 installments so that we have not received that. In the case of Brazil, for instance, they contributed \$30,000,000; which was more than their share. It was more than 1%, but that is payable \$10,000,000 a year.

Q: What I am trying to get at is, if through that 1% additional appropriation of each nation UNRRA will receive \$1,800,000,000 from the U. S. that hasn't yet been appropriated, which would bring it to \$2,350,000,000 for the wind-up of UNRRA affairs, and I was wondering if that figure went higher and how much.

The Director General: It may go somewhat higher. I think my figures are approximately correct. You understand that in making our plans even for the next few months we have been counting on that \$550,000,000. It has just not been made available to us, but that in all of our programs we have contemplated--counted on receiving that in the near future.

Q: Governor, is the program for 1946 based on \$2,000,000,000 calculation or \$1,800,000,000?

The Director General: I couldn't say, I can say that the program from the

end of this month until the end of the first quarter of 1947 is based on our receiving \$1,800,000,000, representing 1% plus the \$550,000,000. It is not for one year. It is from the end of this month.

Q: About the China program--you said the original estimate before the new things came up amounted to \$800,000,000, but with the Italian and Russian programs it looked as though it might have to be scaled down a bit.

The Director General: It is quite possible. Yes, when I say that about China that applies to all the countries. We are now in the course of preparing new programs of operations based on the amount we feel we can count on.

Q: You think the Soviet request will have to be scaled down?

The Director General: I can't answer that. I don't know the recommendation of the Committee on Ability to Pay.

Q: Can you tell us of the rehabilitation part of UNRRA? Just how far does rehabilitation in Europe go? Does it mean dynamos, trucks, etc.?

The Director General: It certainly means trucks very definitely. It is one of the very great needs and we already have shipped over a substantial quantity. We hope to get a very substantial quantity out of Army surplus. I don't know of anything that is more important than getting trucks because in many of these countries like Greece, Yugoslavia, and Poland the transportation system is virtually destroyed. In Greece, for instance, when the Germans were driven out, there were only 6 locomotives that were usable. Of course, all the others were either taken out of Greece by the Germans or destroyed or damaged so badly that it took a long time to repair them. The situation has somewhat improved. They have been able to repair some of their locomotives, but the number they have is very small. That is true with freight cars too. Really, at the present time the only means of transportation is by truck, and trucks are terribly important, not only for distributing the supplies shipped into the country by UNRRA, but as a means of distributing the indigenous supplies raised by the country from one part to another. We have frequently found, for instance, in one part of the country there was some surplus and in other parts of the country a great deficit, but you couldn't get the surplus to the deficit area because of no means of transport. It has happened in every country, so we are trying very much to get trucks; and we hope and expect to get a very substantial number of trucks from the military surplus there.

Now beyond that, of course, in industrial supplies rehabilitation, we are going to ship some coal. Greece requires coal; Italy requires a great deal of coal. We have also shipped raw cotton and raw wool into some of these countries, both for the purpose of starting their industries going again and also turning out clothing for the use by the people who have no clothing within the country.

We have helped to give supplies to reopen and make usable certain coal mines, the use of which would save expensive and difficult transportation. It is that sort of thing we are doing in industrial rehabilitation.

When it comes to agricultural rehabilitation, we take particular pride in what

we are accomplishing and we all feel here there is nothing more important than agricultural rehabilitation. These countries have suffered for years. They have had no fertilizers; their seeds in many cases have been used--eaten because there were no edible cereals, so that we are sending into these countries seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, mules and horses, where they can be obtained, and some dairy stock. We have sent quite a few cows and mules into Greece and Yugoslavia and Poland. When I was in Greece, I visited a farming community. Farmers there largely live in villages rather than on their farms. They go out from the communities to work their farms. In this area they told me in normal times there were over 500 cows. I don't believe I saw 3. They had all been killed or driven off or eaten. I think we are making real headway on that and we are very proud of our agricultural rehabilitation.

The people there are appreciative and grateful. I want to say that, too, I think there is a mistaken idea in this country, and possibly other countries, that these liberated areas always want more and more and take it without any expression of feeling, appreciation or gratitude. I did not find that to be the case at all when I was there. I found these people were deeply grateful; I think in some of these countries they feel that UNRRA, even today, has been the means of saving them from untold suffering and possibly social unrest and chaos. They didn't hesitate to express themselves. At the Council meeting country after country, through its representatives, got up and expressed its appreciation.

While I was in Greece and Yugoslavia and Italy I saw all the head people. I saw hundreds in Italy, literally hundreds, of common people on the streets who knew what UNRRA was doing and they express deepest appreciation of what this country in unity with the other United Nations is doing.

Q: Governor, as a practical matter, how are you going to get priorities if controls are off?

Mr. Hendrickson: Let me say this--that will depend on the item entirely. There has been a very substantial change in the supply situation on a great many items since V-J Day. For instance, in the case of food in the U. S., offers have been made to us now which would not have been made before V-J Day. There are two particular commodities, however, where there is real difficulty as far as food is concerned and our requirements are not to terrifically great. One is in the field of fats and oils and the other in sugar. We do not require very much sugar in the UNRRA program. However, Czechoslovakia, one of the first nations to be liberated, is going to give sugar to the UNRRA pool for use in other countries. In the case of fats and oils, there is a world-wide shortage which should be alleviated with the liberation of areas in the Far East. And the question about controls will depend on several factors. In some places you can produce an immense quantity of things without virtually any controls, as we have seen in the case of many items in the U. S. which were difficult before V-J Day. Without controls substantial quantities will be forthcoming anyway.

The Director General: I also want to say we expect to receive priority from the military in the procurement of military supplies; and I want to emphasize

the fact that in all our planning we are reserving a considerable amount of money to procure military surpluses. We do that for two reasons: One is that we can get the supplies quickly, and also because it will save the governments owning these surplus materials a great deal of money because UNRRA is a cash customer.

A Reporter: If they get the cash.

The Director General: It will be charged to our appropriation.

Q: What has UNRRA been able to accomplish so far in the repatriation of displaced persons?

The Director General: A great deal. You understand, of course, that in Germany, which is the main field for displaced persons, UNRRA is assisting the military. It is not working as a wholly independent organization. Our regulations require us always to work in agreement with an occupying authority, but we have in Germany today, I think, close to 4,000 workers assisting the military in the assembly centers themselves. Now, with increasing rapidity and to an increasing extent the military are turning these assembly centers over to UNRRA for full administration, and we are already (I haven't got the exact figures) administering over 300 of these assembly centers in Germany. When I was at the Council meeting we had reports from the military that our own people made to the Council. They reported at that time that there were originally 6,000,000 displaced persons in the American--what is now the American, British and French zones. This report was as of about August 15. Of that 6,000,000, 4,000,000 had already been repatriated. In other words, all the displaced persons from France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark have been repatriated save a few small numbers. There still remained about 2,000,000 people in the American, British and French zones who are largely Russians and Poles and Yugoslavs. Those were being repatriated as rapidly as possible. The number, undoubtedly, is less today and it was estimated that by winter there would be about a million left in Germany. Those were people who could not be repatriated rapidly or who did not want to be repatriated for various reasons. That number may be augmented temporarily by new people coming into the camps, but it will certainly be cut down very materially as people are willing to go back.

Mr. Hendrickson: I think there is one thing I would like to mention because it might clear up an earlier question with respect to the request for information as to contributions of the various countries. A periodic report will be made in the form of a release and I think one of them will be out probably before the end of this week. It will show in detail the assessment in the case of each country and administrative contributions, and what we call the operating contribution. In connection with the operating contribution, it is always well to keep in mind the countries which were occupied by the enemy, which means there are about 15 out of the 44 which were occupied by the enemy and which, while they contribute administrative expense, do not contribute to the operating fund.

I think there is one more fact in connection with that which might be of interest to you, and that is that outside of the United Kingdom, the United

States and Canada, which are really the biggest three sources of supply, up to the end of August 300,000 tons of goods had been obtained from countries other than those three. The relationship that bears to what the United States, United Kingdom and Canada provided is easily seen by the fact that all contributions together have provided (and we have shipped in clearance on ships) a million seven hundred and some thousand tons. In other words, about a million four hundred thousand tons came from the U. K., U. S., and Canada. Three hundred thousand tons came from other countries. This is from the beginning of our program to the end of August. That is important simply from this standpoint: If you look at those other countries, you will find many of them very small--Haiti, San Salvador, Panama and others. They are very small countries and in terms of income they don't come up anywhere near to the U. S. and other major nations.

The Director General: Virtually every large country that was not invaded has contributed to the UNRRA fund.

Q: You use the phrase ----- (inaudible).

The Director General: Yes, but these 3 countries came in so recently that as a matter of fact in the case of 2 of them they have not as yet had their share of the administrative expenses actually allocated.

Q: What are the 3?

The Director General: Denmark, the Byelorussian, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics.

Q: Will they have one vote each in the Council?

The Director General: Yes. That makes a total of 47 members. You raised a question about Italy before. I think this may be of interest to you. Although the resolution authorized the Administration to undertake expanded work in Italy was sponsored largely by the U. S., U. K., and Canada, when the vote was taken there was only one vote in the negative. All the other countries voted in favor of UNRRA giving assistance on an expanded scale to Italy.

Q: Who voted in the negative?

The Director General: Yugoslavia.

Q: Do you care to make any comments on the financial criticism that was leveled against UNRRA while you were absent?

The Director General: I suppose you mean about the accounting. The only comment I can make is that there was no criticism with regard to the use of funds or any irregularities--the only criticism that was made was in the slowness of auditing of our accounts and bringing them up to date. They have, of course, been audited now and a certificate given through 1944.

Of course, UNRRA has been doing its work under war conditions and had the same obstacles and handicaps that the Army has had. We have about 15 or 20 missions.

We have hundreds and hundreds of camps scattered all over. We are operating in every country. The difficulties of getting personnel and communication and transportation and all the other difficulties we have had which the Army too has had in war-time are factors to be considered. In spite of those difficulties I am glad to be able to report to you and to the people of this country that UNRRA has been carrying forward its job and has been delivering supplies and bringing relief to these people, and that, after all, is a mighty important part of our work.

A Reporter: Thank you.

Adjourned 5:05 P.M.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

SEP - 5 1945

ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

5 September 1945
No. 291

In view of UNRRA's increasing responsibilities for handling displaced persons in Germany, Governor Lehman has requested Mr. E. E. Ratigan, the Deputy Director General in charge of relief services in the European regional office of UNRRA, who for some weeks past has been in charge of the UNRRA staff in Germany, to remain in that appointment until further notice. Miss Mary L. Gibbons, who has been in charge of the Displaced Persons Division in the European Regional Office, has been appointed as Acting Deputy Director General in charge of Relief services.

Mr. Ratigan, who lives at 83-10 35th Avenue, Jackson Heights, New York, was formerly first Deputy Commissioner and Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance in New York City and also taught Public Welfare Administration at Fordham University. In November 1943 he joined the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations (UNRRA's predecessor) and was sent to London early in 1944 as Asst. Chief of Mission to organize and direct a Division of Welfare and Displaced people for the Bureau of Areas.

Miss Gibbons has had a long and distinguished career in social welfare in the U. S. after ten years service with Catholic charities of the Archdiocese of New York. She was lent to the City of New York and organized the City's first home relief bureau, which provided for 500,000 destitute people until coming to UNRRA in June '45. From 1937 Miss Gibbons was First Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Social Welfare, in charge of New York City operations.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

SEP - 6 1945

1 September 1945

No. 289

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER 1945

Figures showing the amount of supplies contributed to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's program by countries other than the United States, United Kingdom and Canada, the three major supplying nations, were released today by Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General of UNRRA.

A total of more than 300,000 tons of supplies, valued at \$61,279,000 has been furnished by the Latin American nations and by Australia, New Zealand and India. Eighty per cent of these supplies has already been shipped or is programmed for shipment this month.

"The aid of these nations has been vital to the success of UNRRA's program of relief," said Mr. Hendrickson. "Most of the commodities which they have furnished to relieve the sufferings of the peoples of the liberated areas are commodities of which there is a world scarcity. From Brazil have come such items as cotton textiles and soap; from Chile, fertilizers badly needed to increase the crop yield of the liberated nations; from Cuba, sugar to help the diet of hungry war victims.

"Peru has supplied fish; Mexico, fish and clothing; Uruguay, cheese. Australia and New Zealand have furnished foods, clothing and other sorely needed supplies. Contributed clothing drives in Australia and New Zealand have brought in 5,000,000 and 1,000,000 pounds of clothing respectively. Among India's contributions have been more than 20,000 tons of jute bags, highly important for handling the indigenous crops of the nations UNRRA is helping.

"This record shows clearly that member nations other than the U.S., U.K., and Canada are keenly aware of UNRRA's task and are cooperating unselfishly to see the job through. With new responsibilities thrown upon UNRRA by our program for China and other nations of the Far East, the continued assistance of all member nations is more necessary than ever."

The following table shows UNRRA procurement in and shipments from Latin American and Far Eastern nations:

UNRRA PURCHASES IN AND SHIPMENTS FROM MEMBER NATIONS
OTHER THAN UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000 U.S. \$)</u>	<u>Shipments through</u> <u>August and</u> <u>Programmed for</u> <u>September</u>
<u>BRAZIL</u>	Metric Ton	<u>44,636</u>	<u>16,027</u>	<u>34,094</u>
Cotton Textiles	1,000 sq. yds.	45,000	10,569	20,000
Cottonseed Meal	Metric Ton	10,503	344	10,503
Beans	Metric Ton	13,292	1,200	13,292
Coffee	Metric Ton	8,136	2,000	6,000
Fish, Canned	Metric Ton	6,000	1,587	742
Soap, Laundry	Metric Ton	1,040	179	1,040
Twine, Seine	Metric Ton	40	88	16.6
Emetine Hydrochloride	Kilo	60	60	30
<u>CHILE</u>	Metric Ton	<u>51,000</u>	<u>1,450</u>	<u>51,000</u>
Sodium Nitrate	Metric Ton	51,000	1,450	51,000
<u>CUBA</u>	Metric Ton	<u>19,265</u>	<u>1,970</u>	<u>19,265</u>
Sugar, Refined	Metric Ton	19,265	1,970	19,265
<u>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</u>	Metric Ton	<u>6,470</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>6,470</u>
Corn	Metric Ton	5,000	286	5,000
Coffee	Metric Ton	120	26	120
Rice	Metric Ton	900	159	900
Peanut Cake	Metric Ton	450	19	450
<u>PERU</u>	Metric Ton	<u>6,350</u>	<u>598</u>	<u>6,000</u>
Beans	Metric Ton	4,000	468	4,000
Fish	Metric Ton	2,350	430	2,000
<u>MEXICO</u>			<u>147</u>	
Underwear, Cotton	1,000 Doz.	40	135	40
Fish, Canned	Metric Ton	142	12	142
<u>URUGUAY</u>			<u>699</u>	
Blankets	1,000 Pieces	103.4	368	103.4
Cheese	Metric Ton	500	331	500

	Unit	Quantity	Value (1,000 U.S. \$)	Shipments through August and Programmed for September
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	Long Ton	<u>38,500</u>	<u>19,800</u>	<u>29,500</u>
Food, Miscellaneous	Long Ton	1,200	300	1,200
New Clothing and Piece Goods	Long Ton	3,200)	10,500	-
Wool, Raw	Long Ton	6,600)		6,000
Hand Tools	Long Ton	400)		-
Fishing Equipment	Long Ton	4,200)	4,000	-
Vetinerary Supplies	Long Ton	600)		-
Ind.- Rails, Rods, Sheeting	Long Ton	22,300	5,000	22,300
<u>NEW ZEALAND</u>	Long Ton	<u>14,600</u>	<u>6,300</u>	<u>9,800</u>
Food, Miscellaneous	Long Ton	2,600	800	1,800
Clothing, New	Long Ton	300)		-
Clothing, New and Old	Long Ton	300)	3,500	-
Wool, Raw	Long Ton	3,000)		3,000
Engineering Stores and Raw Materials	Long Ton	8,400	2,000	5,000
<u>INDIA</u>	Long Ton	<u>111,020</u>	<u>12,948</u>	<u>76,020</u>
Ground Nuts	Long Ton	70,000	6,750	35,000
Jute Bags	Long Ton	20,870	4,497	20,870
Jute, Raw	Long Ton	20,000	1,341	20,000
Yarn, Coir	Long Ton	150	360	150
<u>SOUTH AFRICA</u>	Long Ton	<u>85,000</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>85,000</u>
Coal	Long Ton	85,000	850	85,000

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

TO SUNDAY PAPERS
2 SEPTEMBER 1945

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

SEP - 6 1945

ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

1 September 1945
No. 288

Total shipments of UNRRA's supplies through the end of August totalled 1,743,318 gross long tons, valued at \$417,914,000, it was announced today by Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Practically all of these shipments were to European liberated areas being assisted by the United Nations, in particular Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and a limited program to Italy. Small shipments by plane were made to China, a program which will now be stepped up rapidly as soon as ports are opened and it is possible for ocean shipments to be made there.

Of the 834,218 tons of supplies classified by program (the supplies shipped in August and those tentatively estimated at 555,000 tons bought from the Anglo-American Military prior to July 1945 are not included in the commodity breakdowns attached) one commodity, food, is by far the largest - 584,779 tons.

Textile shipments through July amounted to 45,840 tons; agricultural rehabilitation, 131,724 tons; medical and sanitation supplies, 4,992 tons, and industrial rehabilitation supplies, 66,883.

Most of the industrial rehabilitation supplies came from the Eastern Hemisphere, mainly the United Kingdom. Of shipments of 16,980 tons in this category from the Western Hemisphere, principally the United States and Canada, trucks accounted for 7,444 tons.

Included in the textile shipments are 4,343 tons of clothing contributed by the American people in the clothing drives of last fall and this spring carried on by the United States citizens and sent to countries receiving UNRRA financial assistance. In addition, not included in the totals, are 5,100 tons of clothing collected in these drives and turned over to governments which are not now receiving UNRRA's financial assistance, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Philippine Commonwealth, and the Soviet Union.

"UNRRA's assistance, which started during the time when military demands for supplies and shipping were still intense, has grown at a rapid rate month by month," Mr. Hendrickson said. "There are still many difficulties facing us in transportation, although ocean shipping has improved greatly since V-J Day. For instance, in the case of Poland and Czechoslovakia, we are still limited to a

single entry, the port of Constanza in Roumania. That port can handle only limited cargo and at the moment is plugged with more ships awaiting unloading than can be readily handled. We have been assured, however, that this condition will be corrected shortly.

"We hope that the ports of Gdansk (formerly Danzig) and Gdynia in Poland will be opened shortly because it will mean a shorter haul and mean that goods can be landed for the first time in Poland proper. At this moment, these ports are, however, not available to UNRRA shipments because of physical conditions there incident to war damage, but we are hopeful that they will be open in another thirty days.

"In the case of Czechoslovakia, we are most anxious and have asked the cooperation of the United States and United Kingdom civil and military authorities for opportunity to move goods through Hamburg. This was formerly an important port for goods bound for Czechoslovakia with goods landed there before the war being moved on by barge and rail.

"In the case of Greece, more goods have been landed than anywhere else because from the outset, while port conditions were not good with widespread destruction of dock facilities, substantial cargoes could be landed. Rapidly in the last thirty days the situation for landing goods and moving them inland in Yugoslavia has improved. For some time UNRRA was able to land goods only at two Dalmatian ports, Split and Dubrovnik. More recently the port of Trieste has been made available and this has assisted greatly. It is hoped that probably as much as 35 per cent of our program for Europe during the month of September may move to Yugoslavia. We are especially anxious to get trucks there to facilitate the movement of such products as Yugoslavia has produced, despite serious drought this year, and wheat to make up the great deficit of cereal production resulting from the damage of war as well as weather conditions.

"For China, until now we have been able to move only limited quantities of medical supplies by plane because of the high military priority given to movements of goods via the back door to China. With the opening of Chinese coastal ports, UNRRA expects to step up its program as quickly as shipping, port and supply conditions make possible the movement of greatly needed goods, especially food and inland transportation equipment. We have plans ready for loading boats and now await the first signal of capacity to receive and land cargo to put the supply program to China into action. Meantime, as an emergency program to the Philippines, more than \$1,000,000 worth of emergency supplies have either been landed or are en route there.

"In the case of Italy, the limited program authorized by the UNRRA Council at Montreal in 1944, limited to \$50,000,000, has been proceeding on a relatively stable monthly shipping basis since March.

"The program to Albania began with shipments in late July and is being increased with port reception conditions such that all ships bound there with cargo must be partially off-loaded in Italy and smaller boats sent on in.

"Meantime, the amount of surpluses from stocks of the United States, United Kingdom, and Canadian armies in Europe is increasing and will have an increasingly important place in UNRRA's program of assistance to liberated areas in Europe. Shipments to UNRRA camps, particularly those maintained in North Africa for displaced persons, have passed their peak and will drop off as repatriation, which is proceeding at a satisfactory rate, is completed. In these camps were principally Greek, Dodecanese and Yugoslav refugees.

"The cooperation of the governments of the United Nations in providing supplies and shipping to UNRRA has improved steadily," Mr. Hendrickson said. "The United States, the United Kingdom and Canada have supplied the largest tonnages to date, but supplies from more than a score of countries have been landed and are assisting the people in need. Some of the United Nations are very small countries and their contributions of goods require assembly. Substantial quantities of nitrate have been moved from Chile, textiles and food from Brazil, jute from India, and many of the Latin-American countries now have made contributions in kind. Coal from South Africa has been extremely important to Greece. Some of the first shipments to China and other Far Eastern areas will be from Australia and New Zealand.

"The peak of need has, however, not been reached, and the peak of shipments will come in coming months to meet the desperate situation being faced by many of the liberated peoples this winter. By the end of October, virtually all of the present clothing program will have been shipped. Wheat and other foods will have to be moved at a relatively even rate throughout the fall and winter, taking into account limited storage and inland transport capacity by the receiving governments. Every effort will be made to complete the shipment of agricultural tools and implements and seeds to allow ample time for their distribution before Spring planting, with substantial quantities already landed and in use."

The report on shipments is attached.

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF GROSS TONS OF SUPPLIES SHIPPED BY UNRRA TO LIBERATED AREAS AND UNRRA OPERATIONS BY
COUNTRY OF DESTINATION CUMULATIVE THROUGH JULY 1945
ON BASIS OF VESSELS CLEARED a/
(GROSS LONG TONS)

TYPE OF SUPPLY PROGRAM	: TOTAL : (Gross : Long : Tons)	: Albania	: Czecho- : slovakia	: GREECE	: ITALY	: Jugo- : slavia	: Poland	: UNRRA : Operations : <u>b/</u>	: China
GRAND TOTAL	1,389,218	1,522	90,383	922,469	74,448	207,196	88,545	4,616	39
Total, Eastern Hemisphere	274,806	-	14,464	198,749	1	48,731	9,496	3,365	-
Estimated Supplies Bought from Military through 30 June 1945 <u>c/</u>	180,000	-	-	145,000	-	35,000	-	-	-
Clearances through July Classified by Program	94,806	-	14,464	53,749	1	13,731	9,496	3,365	-
Food	7,886	-	4,745	1,360	-	871	486	424	-
Clothing, Textiles & Footwear	9,386	-	2,650	1,767	-	2,261	2,299	409	-
Agricultural Rehabilitation	26,239	-	5,774	7,938	-	7,687	4,840	-	-
Industrial Rehabilitation <u>d/</u>	49,903	-	878	42,486	-	2,451	1,566	2,522	-
Medical & Sanitation	1,392	-	417	198	1	461	305	10	-
Total, Western Hemisphere	1,114,412	1,522	75,919	723,720	74,447	158,465	79,049	1,251	39
Estimated Supplies Bought from Military through 30 June 1945 <u>c/</u>	375,000	-	-	300,000	-	75,000	-	-	-
Clearances through July Classified by Program	739,412	1,522	75,919	423,720	74,447	83,465	79,049	1,251	39
Food	576,893	1,455	40,130	367,944	72,298	45,832	48,510	711	13
Clothing, Textiles & Footwear (Contributed Clothing <u>e/</u>)	36,454 (4,343)	52 (-)	7,622 (308)	9,723 (1,581)	1,284 (598)	8,327 (1,151)	9,160 (584)	286 (121)	- (-)
Agricultural Rehabilitation	105,485	-	24,115	40,174	73	24,288	16,820	12	3
Industrial Rehabilitation	16,980	-	3,095	5,390	459	4,733	3,086	217	-
Medical & Sanitation	3,600	15	957	489	333	285	1,473	25	23

- a/ This summary represents the total cargo on all vessels that actually cleared port through 31 July that was consigned to liberated areas and UNRRA Operations. The tentative loading programs for August issued by the Ocean Shipping Branch cannot be added to clearances through July to obtain a total through August, since the tentative loading programs are based upon vessels scheduled to berth in August, many of which will not clear until September. Similarly, clearances through July do not include vessels which berthed in July but did not clear until August.
- b/ Includes shipments to UNRRA camps, shipments under the Emergency Relief Program for Western Europe, and shipments to Displaced Persons operations. Does not include supplies, amounting in value to \$10,000,000, taken over from the military for the UNRRA camps.
- c/ Although final figures are not yet available, preliminary indications are that the amount of goods actually purchased by UNRRA from the Military will prove to be substantially smaller than the quantities shown in this table.
- d/ Includes estimated shipments of coal and petroleum, oil and lubricants to Greece and Yugoslavia by the Military during July. The cost is to be borne by UNRRA.
- e/ As of 31 July an additional 5,100 tons had been turned over to the following governments for shipment: Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Philippine Commonwealth, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

UNRRA: Bureau of Supply
31 August 1945

TABLE III
SUPPLIES SHIPPED BY UNRRA FROM WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO LIBERATED AREAS AND UNRRA OPERATIONS
CUMULATIVE THROUGH JULY 1945
ON BASIS OF VESSELS CLEARED
(GROSS LONG TONS)

TYPE OF SUPPLY PROGRAM	TOTAL (Gross Long Tons)	- COUNTRY OF DESTINATION -							UNRRA Operations	China
		Albania	Czechoslovakia	Greece	Italy	Jugoslavia	Poland			
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1,114,412</u> a/	<u>1,522</u>	<u>75,919</u>	<u>723,720</u> a/	<u>74,447</u>	<u>153,465</u> a/	<u>79,049</u>	<u>1,251</u> b/		<u>39</u>
Food	<u>576,893</u>	<u>1,455</u>	<u>40,130</u>	<u>367,944</u>	<u>72,298</u>	<u>45,832</u>	<u>48,510</u>	<u>711</u>		<u>13</u>
Wheat	203,336	-	402	174,395	27,412	627	-	-		-
Flour	63,154	1,324	7,650	25,643	11,470	10,405	6,455	207		-
Canned Fish	16,952	-	-	11,423	792	1,517	3,156	64		-
Lard	24,988	-	4,084	7,393	2,989	2,630	7,859	33		-
Pulses	71,654	90	3,485	42,227	10,977	10,048	4,797	30		-
Sugar	29,744	-	1,725	19,538	4,087	2,682	1,701	11		-
Other food supplies	167,065	41	22,784	86,825	14,571	17,923	24,542	366		13
Clothing, Textiles & Footwear	<u>36,454</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>7,622</u>	<u>9,723</u>	<u>1,284</u>	<u>8,327</u>	<u>9,160</u>	<u>286</u>		-
Cotton	24,663	-	6,295	7,201	-	5,076	6,091	-		-
Shoes	2,698	-	456	186	633	509	855	59		-
Other clothing, textile & footwear supplies	9,093	52	871	2,336	651	2,742	2,214	227		-
Agricultural Rehabilitation	<u>105,485</u>	-	<u>24,115</u>	<u>40,174</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>24,288</u>	<u>16,820</u>	<u>12</u>		<u>3</u>
Tractors	9,501	-	1,784	2,857	-	1,402	3,458	-		-
Fertilizers	67,551	-	3,234	32,332	-	21,294	10,691	-		-
Seeds	21,029	-	17,612	2,474	-	53	888	-		2
Other agricultural rehabilitation supplies	7,404	-	1,485	2,511	73	1,539	1,783	12		1
Industrial Rehabilitation	<u>16,980</u>	-	<u>3,095</u>	<u>5,390</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>4,733</u>	<u>3,036</u>	<u>217</u>		-
Trucks	7,444	-	2,273	2,251	229	2,060	601	30		-
Other industrial rehabilitation supplies	9,536	-	822	3,139	230	2,673	2,485	187		-
Medical and Sanitation	<u>3,600</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>1,473</u>	<u>25</u>		<u>23</u>

See Page 2.

- a/ Includes an estimated 375,000 tons of supplies purchased from the military; 300,000 tons are estimated as having been supplied to Greece; 75,000 tons to Yugoslavia. Although final figures are not yet available, preliminary indications are that the amount of goods actually purchased by UNRRA from the military will prove to be substantially smaller than the quantities shown in the table.
- b/ This summary does not include supplies, amounting in value to \$10,000,000, taken over from the military for the UNRRA Camps.

UNRRA: Bureau of Supply
31 August 1945

TABLE IV

PRELIMINARY
(Subject to Revision)

Estimated Shipments of UNRRA Supplies
to Liberated Areas and UNRRA Operations
August, 1945
On Basis of Vessels Cleared

	Total	Albania	Czecho- slovakia	Greece	Italy	Jugo- slavia	Poland	UNRRA Operations	China
- Thousands of Gross Long Tons -									
Total	354.1	10.6	53.3	117.5	17.5	108.0	47.1	.1 <u>a/</u>	<u>b/</u>
Eastern Hemisphere <u>c/</u>	56.6	-	18.1	23.1	-	5.9	9.5	-	-
Western Hemisphere <u>d/</u>	297.5	10.6	35.2	94.4	17.5	102.1	37.6	.1 <u>a/</u>	<u>b/</u>
- Millions of U. S. Dollars, Landed Cost -									
Total	97.8	1.6	15.7	15.2	3.5	41.7	20.0	<u>e/</u>	.1
Eastern Hemisphere <u>c/</u>	13.7	-	5.4	1.4	-	2.5	4.4	-	-
Western Hemisphere	84.1	1.6	10.3	13.8	3.5	39.2	15.6	<u>e/</u>	.1

a/ For UNRRA Camps

b/ Less than 50 tons

c/ Based on tentative loading program for August for shipments from the Eastern Hemisphere prepared by Department of Supply, ERO, 10 August 1945. The tentative loading program was prepared on the basis of cargo called forward for shipment.

d/ Based on actual tonnages for those vessels on which all bills of lading received. Tonnage for remaining vessels based on estimated cargo to be loaded, information furnished UNRRA by the War Shipping Administration.

e/ Less than \$50,000

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

AUG 31 1945

ADMINISTRATION

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

31 August 1945
No. 283

"Real progress is being made in the relief and rehabilitation of Yugoslavia", Rolf Nugent declared today on his return from six months' service as Deputy Chief of the UNRRA Yugoslav Mission. The first UNRRA worker to return from extensive service in Yugoslavia, Mr. Nugent gave a first-hand account of conditions in Yugoslavia and of UNRRA's activities there.

"The major part of the job", he said, "is being done by the Yugoslavs themselves. They are people of remarkable energy and determination and they are pushing their rehabilitation program ahead with vigor and resourcefulness."

UNRRA's help, however, has played an increasingly important role according to Mr. Nugent. "UNRRA food", he said, "has reached upwards of 7,000,000 Yugoslavs and has contributed the principal part of the diet for at least 3,000,000. There can be little doubt that thousands of Yugoslavs would have died of starvation if food supplies from overseas had not been available."

"Today", Mr. Nugent reported, "UNRRA trucks are not only carrying relief supplies to devastated areas but are filling in part of the gap in general transportation requirements left by the destruction of railroads, railway rolling stock and river transport facilities; UNRRA tractors are doing fall plowing in the fertile Voivoidina from which most of the traction power had been removed by the retreating Germans; UNRRA cotton and wool are being made into garments in the mills of Varazdin, Malibor and Belgrade; and UNRRA medical supplies are making life more comfortable for thousands of sick people."

"In order to appreciate the progress that has been made", Mr. Nugent continued, "it is necessary to understand the almost complete disruption of normal civilian activities which faced the Yugoslavs following the retreat of the occupying forces. Railway and highway bridges had been destroyed over the major part of the country by Partisan sabotage to Axis communication lines, Allied bombings and German demolitions. Only one-fourth of the pre-war number of locomotives and one-fifth of the freight cars and coaches were left, and these were largely immobilized by blown bridges or destroyed tracks. One-half of the Yugoslav fleet of barges on the Danube and Sava had been sunk and the remainder had been taken up the Danube by the retreating Germans. Automobiles and trucks were virtually non-existent."

"A half million homes and 5,000 public buildings were completely destroyed and

SECRET
KONTATLIRAT

AUG 8 1945
KONTATLIRAT

- 2 -

many times those numbers were severely damaged as a result of the ebb and flow of guerrilla warfare, or Axis reprisals for attacks on military convoys or aid to the Partisans. In April of this year, I drove for hours through the fairly populous countryside of Dalmatian Croatia and Montenegro without seeing a single house with a roof over it. Most of the bridges had been blown and made dubiously passable by makeshift repairs. Ledges which carried highways and railroads tortuously over the rugged mountains of the Dinaric Alps had been blown into the rivers and ravines below in attacks on German and Ustachi forces. For miles, the roadside was littered with burned out Axis tanks, trucks, field kitchens and other equipment.

"One million seven hundred thousand people had been killed in combat, by bombing of civilian communities and by German and Ustachi executions. In Belgrade, when the UNRRA mission first arrived, many principal streets were cluttered with rubble and garbage. Food was extremely scarce and fuel even scarcer. Hospitals were short of anesthetics and many patients were sleeping two in a bed", Mr. Nugent reported.

"The restoration of communications, which has been given first priority, is well under way", Mr. Nugent asserted. "Many important bridges have been restored at least to passability. Double track railways have been cannibalized to make a single serviceable track. Miles of new track have been laid with ties cut by Partisan detachments while they were hiding in the forests. A few repaired barges have begun to ply the Danube and Sava. Telephone communications have been restored between most important cities, although there is still no telephone or telegraph connection between the north and east of the Dalmatian Coast.

"With the improvement of the transportation facilities, and the repair of industrial plants, a few manufactured consumer goods have begun to appear in the markets in the principal cities.

"In Belgrade much of the rubble has disappeared from the streets; garbage collection has been restored; an increasing number of street cars are in operation; bomb cratered streets have been resurfaced; and many public and commercial buildings have been made reasonably habitable."

But the job that still lies ahead is appallingly great, Mr. Nugent emphasized. The Yugoslav Government has said to UNRRA in effect, "Give us the materials which we must import from abroad and we will do the job".

Giving an over-all view of present conditions in Yugoslavia, Mr. Nugent

revealed that this year's grain harvest, due partly to the most serious drought in 20 years and partly to the disruption of spring planting by fighting, is down to 50% of normal. In the mountainous regions, which are characteristically deficient in food, starvation can be avoided only by continuous large shipments of food, and they must arrive before the snows close the mountain passes in late September.

Coal production is less than half the pre-war level and because of the tight world supply situation, the prospect is for a very cold winter for most Yugoslavs.

Although many homes are being rebuilt, transportation difficulties and shortages of lumbering equipment have delayed the shelter program. By the time the winter sets in, there will still be 100,000 homeless.

In spite of the increased flow of consumer goods into the principal cities, people stand in line for hours to share in the limited supplies of simple necessities like household crockery and glassware. The display of goods in the most modest American main street store would be beyond the fondest dreams of Yugoslav households, Mr. Nugent said.

By the end of July, UNRRA and the Allied Military had delivered a total of 220,000 tons of relief supplies to Yugoslavia. More than three-quarters of the total were supplied by UNRRA. In the month of July, 65,000 tons of UNRRA goods were delivered.

The rate of flow of supplies was limited at first by the capacity of the Dalmatian ports available for relief cargoes, but it has gradually increased with the improved operations of the ports of Split and Dubrovnik, with the use of Sibenik and with the opening up of Trieste. Most UNRRA cargoes destined for Yugoslavia now move through the port of Trieste, from which rail connections to Ljubljana, Fiume, Susak, Zagreb and Belgrade have been reestablished.

The record of the Yugoslavs in discharging ships and clearing the ports has been remarkable, Mr. Nugent testified. The turn-around time of Allied ships there is shorter than in most Mediterranean ports. Coasters and schooners carrying UNRRA supplies from the principal ports to subordinate coastal distribution points have been off-loaded in record time by adult volunteers and school children mobilized to speed the movement of relief goods. Warehouses in Split, Dubrovnik, Sibenik and Trieste are virtually empty except for goods which must await the arrival of heavy ships to carry them to other ports.

The flow of supplies into Yugoslavia at present is not impeded by port recep-

tion or clearance capacities, but by limitations of UNRRA's financial resources and allocations from the Combined Boards, Mr. Nugent said.

Goods supplied by UNRRA, Mr. Nugent pointed out, are turned over immediately to the Yugoslav central government in the ports of entry. The central government in turn allocates the supplies to the states for distribution to consumers. The UNRRA mission, however, is responsible for observing and assuring the equitability of distribution of UNRRA supplies. "The mission," Mr. Nugent said, "has a staff of 15 qualified distribution specialists who are permitted to travel freely throughout the federal states to which they are accredited. They, as well as other members of the mission who are frequently in the field have consistently reported that every effort is being made by Yugoslav officials to observe the very letter of the provisions of the UNRRA-Yugoslav agreement with respect to equitable distribution. There has been no evidence of deliberate inequity by virtue of race, creed or political affiliation."

Mr. Nugent, who has been with UNRRA since the beginning of 1944 as Economic Adviser to the Bureau of Supply, was called back to Washington headquarters prior to undertaking another important assignment. Before going to Yugoslavia, he helped set up the UNRRA office in Australia. He also represented headquarters in London at the preliminary study of Europe's food situation. Mr. Nugent has also served as Associate Chief of Civilian Requirements of the War Food Administration, Director of the Credit Policy Office of OPA, and Chief of Automobile Rationing for OPA.

(Photographs available on request;
DEcatur 7300, Ext. 107)

Deliveries to Yugoslavia by UNRRA and Allied Military by
Categories of Supplies, December, 1944 to July 31, 1945
(In gross long tons)

Commodity	UNRRA	Military	Quantity	Total
				Percent of all Commodities
All Commodities	<u>166,100</u>	<u>53,700</u>	<u>219,800</u>	<u>100</u>
Foodstuffs	<u>118,700</u>	<u>39,900</u>	<u>158,600</u>	<u>72.2</u>
Grain and flour	85,000	31,400	116,400	52.9
Meat, fish, fats & oils	10,200	2,700	12,900	5.9
Pulses	7,400	400	7,800	3.5
Other foods	11,600	4,900	16,500	7.5
Soap	4,500	500	5,000	2.3
Clothing and Textiles	<u>11,100</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>13,200</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Finished garments, shoes, blankets	2,800	500	3,300	1.5
Semi-finished materials and findings	3,600	1,600	5,200	2.4
Raw fibers	4,700	—	4,700	2.1
Medical Supplies	<u>2,100</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Industrial Rehabilitation Goods	<u>5,200</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>8,900</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Industrial equipment	1,400	1,400	2,800	1.3
Transportation and Communications	3,700	2,300	6,000	2.7
Including Trucks (No.)	(1,217)	(738)	(1,955)	
Other Industrial Rehabili- tation	100	—	100	0.0
Agricultural Rehabilitation Goods	<u>21,700</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>10.9</u>
Agricultural Equipment	3,100	1,200	4,300	1.9
Including Tractors (No.)	(451)	(355)	(806)	
Livestock, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, etc.	18,600	1,100	19,700	9.0
Fuels, Lubricants	<u>3,500</u>	<u>5,100</u>	<u>8,600</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Miscellaneous	<u>3,800</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>1.8</u>

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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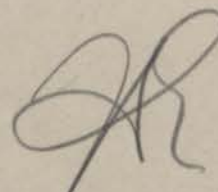
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FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

AUG 28 1945
ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH



28 August 1945
No. 275

Speeding up of UNRRA's assistance to Yugoslavia due to improved port facilities was announced today by Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Mr. Hendrickson made public a cablegram from the UNRRA mission in Belgrade, which said in part:

"Due primarily to the use of Trieste as a port of entry, the tonnage of UNRRA supplies discharged at Yugoslav ports during July increased 40 per cent over June from 51,000 to 71,700 gross long tons. Of this total, 32,700 tons were unloaded at Trieste where seven ships discharged cargoes and another vessel arrived at the end of the month.

"Transport inland of discharged goods increased from 31,600 tons in June to 96,250 for July. This has resulted in a significant reduction of stockpiles which had been accumulating at port warehouses and at the docks of Dubrownik, Split, Sibenik and Trieste. On July 31 there were only 18,400 tons at port areas awaiting transportation inland in contrast with 41,900 tons at the end of June. The improvement in clearances was due both to accelerated activity at Split and Sibenik and to an effective clearance organization at Trieste which was accomplished through the cooperation with UNRRA of Allied Military Government authorities and Yugoslav officials who organized the immediate dispatch by inland rail of all supplies brought to Trieste. The success of the dispatch of goods inland from other ports was due in great measure to the mobilization of enthusiastic local labor groups, including women and youths. From Sibenik 20,400 tons were cleared in July compared with 800 in June.

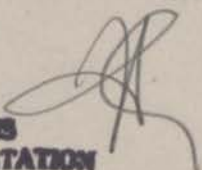
"A total of 58,900 tons of foodstuffs were dispatched during July, leaving only 3,200 tons and thus averting the danger of excessive supplies at dockside causing delay in future unloadings."

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

AUG 27 1945
ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

27 August 1945
No. 274

With the end of the war in the Pacific, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is proceeding rapidly with its procurement program in Australia and New Zealand for the relief of China, Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General of UNRRA, announced today.

Because they are nearer the scene than other UNRRA supplying nations, Australia and New Zealand are being asked to increase their allocations of supplies desperately needed by the Chinese people, now liberated from the Japanese after eight years of invasion.

"It is probable that the first boatload of supplies from Australia will go to help the stricken people of China", said Mr. Hendrickson. "The cargo will include foods, medical supplies, clothing, raw wool, steel rails and construction machinery and emergency housing supplies.

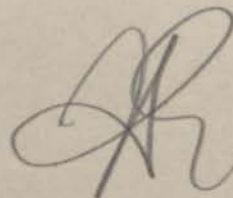
"This will be followed by shipments of seeds and agricultural hand tools to permit the nation to help feed itself as rapidly as possible. We will also send supplies to revive the Chinese fishing industry, normally one of the country's main sources of food. These will include everything from fish hooks and fishing nets to fishing vessels up to 125 feet long. The boats will go to Chinese ports under their own power and will be loaded with relief supplies. We expect, also, to obtain draft and dairy animals in Australia and New Zealand to build up in a small measure the herds completely wiped out by the ravages of war.

"The Australian Government has contributed \$38,400,000 to UNRRA's relief program, and New Zealand \$8,476,000. Procurement from these dominions up to the present time has consisted principally of food--canned meats, jam and service biscuits--raw wool, clothing and footwear. In addition to the above contributions, clothing drives, similar to that held in the United States this spring, are now under way in these two countries.

"In addition to offering more food and wool, both Australia and New Zealand are furnishing UNRRA with a list of raw materials, semi-finished materials and engineering stores, a part of which are from war surplus stocks. We believe that a considerable volume of industrial rehabilitation supplies can be obtained from this area and can be rushed promptly to China as soon as port and distribution facilities are available."

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FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

25 August 1945
No. 273

Procurement from Army cut-backs of \$21,600,000 of clothing for relief in the liberated areas of Europe was announced today by Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"All of the garments are baled and ready for shipment", said Mr. Hendrickson. "We have programmed them for shipment so that they will be distributed among the men, women and children of the stricken nations before winter sets in. Among the items are 4,500,000 pieces of underwear, 1,750,000 overcoats, 900,000 sweaters, 8,500,000 pairs of socks and stockings, 1,000,000 pairs of trousers.

"UNRRA is negotiating for additional purchases of clothing and footwear from Army cut-backs and Army surpluses. We are extremely grateful that these sources of supply are opening up for us because they will enable us to help the war victims at the time of their most desperate need."

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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FOR RELEASE

The attached is a reprint of an article on UNRRA operations in Greece appearing in the "Stars and Stripes" as a result of independent observation by one of its staff members. Although published August 8, the information contained still has news value and is made available for whatever use you may wish to put it.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

AUG 28 1945
ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

GREECE CLIMBING ROAD BACK AIDED BY UNRRA

By Irvin S. Taubkin
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Aug. 8
ATHENS, — The biggest show in Greece today, overshadowing even the never-ending and always bewildering spectacle of Greek politics, is UNRRA.

Inevitably, there is some grumbling about how UNRRA is doing its job, some criticism of policy or lack of policy.

But everyone admits, from eager government officials to sleepy taxi drivers, that Greece—left prostrate by the Italian invasion, the German occupation and its own civil war owes its life today to UNRRA.

By the same token, Greece is the biggest show in UNRRA and everyone here is conscious of the fact that this is the first real test of the capacity of the United Nations to work together in a practical program for the betterment of one segment of humanity.

UNRRA's Greek mission, comprising some 390 persons, of whom 140 are American, 53 British and the rest, except for a scattering of other nationalities, Greek, is the biggest it has thus far put into the field. And Greece is the first country in which UNRRA is attempting a comprehensive program of relief and rehabilitation.

UNRRA first poked its head into Greece, somewhat tentatively, last November. But its real work started on Apr. 1 when its agreement with the Greek Government became effective. Under that agreement, UNRRA supplies everything Greece needs to relieve its population and to rehabilitate its knocked out economy. And Greece needs literally everything.

UNRRA brings these supplies from all over the world to Greek ports, where it hands them over to the Greek government. From there on it's an all-Greek show. The supplies become the government's property. The government is solely responsible for their proper distribution and use.

That is, almost. Under the agreement, once the supplies are turned over to the government, UNRRA is responsible only for advice and counsel and whatever other services the government may seek. As a practical matter, however, UNRRA keeps a sharp eye on what the government does with the supplies to see that there is no hanky panky.

As a practical matter, too, some of UNRRA's supplies find their way into the black market. How much it is almost impossible to check. But general opinion—and UNRRA's sharp eye is thought largely responsible—is that it is not much.

Through July 18, 150 UNRRA ships had brought some 600,000 tons of supplies into Greek ports. They brought 300,000 tons of grain and flour, 90,000 tons of sugar, soap, fish, meat, milk and other foods, 9,000 tons of clothing, 25,000

tons of raw material for industries, 70,000 tons of coal, 1,500 tons of medical supplies.

They brought also tons of such odd items as sewing machines, cows, bulls, horses and mules.

Provinces Still Suffer

Unfortunately, most of the supplies remain in the cities. Communication with the mountainous interior of Greece never was too good. Now it is well nigh impossible. When the Germans drew out they destroyed even the draft animals. As a result, cities like Athens and Salonika provide the casual visitor with a false aspect of prosperity while the provinces are still full of need and suffering.

UNRRA is trying to correct the balance by having its ships unload at places other than the big ports. But even at ports like Piraeus unloading is a tough job. The harbor was so mauled up by the war that ships must anchor away from the piers and unload by lighter, a slow and tedious process.

Greece was always a poor country. Only one-fifth of it is suitable for agriculture, and agriculture is its main industry. It always had to import wheat and other foods. Because of its long coastline, fishing was always a big industry, and yet Greece used to import fish too. Industry was just getting a start before the war, mainly in textiles.

Today, the Greek government's principal and almost its only revenue comes from UNRRA. This aroused the criticism that UNRRA was keeping the government in power, a political matter in which UNRRA should not involve itself. UNRRA's answer is that it had to work through the government or set up a vast duplicating machinery.

Greece is today a pauper country. It is working from scratch to rehabilitate its agriculture, restore its fishing, rebuild its industry. Whatever happens, one thing is certain. UNRRA kept Greece from dying. UNRRA is keeping Greece alive. Whether the mission succeeds or fails in its ultimate mission of helping Greece become once again self-supporting, the fact that there is any Greece at all today is a tribute to UNRRA's work so far.

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**UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION**

FOR RELEASE

AUG 27 1945

**ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH**

25 August 1945

No. 267 P

IMMEDIATELY

"Reports of widespread devastation in Poland are confirmed by first-hand accounts received from UNRRA's mission there," Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General, announced today. He made public a report from Clifford H. Willson of Denver, Colorado, acting chief of the temporary delegation sent by UNRRA to complete arrangements with the Polish Government at Warsaw for United Nations assistance. The cabled report follows:

"On invitation of Polish Government our delegation visited the districts of Radom, Krakow, Katowice, Oswiecim, Birkenau death camps, and Gliwice, Wroclaw, Lodz surveying the industrial and agricultural situation, the movement of displaced persons, and the distribution of UNRRA supplies. The trip indicated that the government and the press are most cooperative in informing the public about UNRRA, and we found UNRRA generally known even in villages. The government officials conducting the trip encouraged full discussion and questioning by delegation of local officials, workers, and others. Indications are that distribution of UNRRA supplies so far received is in conformity with the UNRRA Resolutions. Goods given welfare, health institutions, or rationed with preference heavy workers.

"Health observations reveal principal problems now tuberculosis, typhoid, dysentery. The typhus rate, high for August and steadily rising in west, indicates serious trouble when colder. Infant mortality extremely high due to dysentery and lack of infant food. Large amounts of all medical supplies urgently needed everywhere but Government has not yet presented specific list. Continue shipments. Local needs are acute; distribution slow.

"With respect to agriculture; livestock is desperately short everywhere. At Lodz milk available only for children under two years and their ration is only one-quarter litre daily. (A litre is equivalent to 1.0567 U.S. liquid quarts.) This was the highest ration of milk reported. Only three hogs have been seen by the delegation on the entire trip. More than 98 per cent of the field work is being done by hand and with one-horse equipment. In Breslau area only 20 per cent of the land was planted for 1945 and of this approximately 60 per cent only being harvested due to mines and lack of equipment. In pre-war Poland approximately 20 per cent of the land was idle and up to 50 per cent of this land was planted with poorly prepared seedbeds and poor cultivation due to lack of horses and tractor power. The yields are light due to lack of manure and fertilizer.

UNITED NATIONS
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AUG 27 1945
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ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

"With respect to industries visited: Tanneries production is only about 25 per cent, due to lack of chemical tanning fluids primarily and secondarily of hides, with additional shutdowns last week. Coal mines at 50 per cent production with extremely worn equipment. Steel mills 30 per cent production with much equipment removed. Textile mills 40 per cent production with much equipment damaged although repair work proceeding as fast as possible. Raw materials are urgently needed. We found them now washing the first wool recently received from UNRRA. Belting needed every industry. Cotton cleaning equipment is damaged and supplies should be middling or better; staple 15/16 to 1 1/32 needed.

"We visited storage facilities of Krakow, Katowice and Lodz. Facilities adequate and good. Goods in quantity just arrived at distribution points. Lack of trucks preventing immediate adequate distribution. Rush all transport possible."

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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IMMEDIATELY

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
AUG 27 1945
ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

23 August 1945
No. 266 - It.

UNRRA relief and rehabilitation aid for Italy on full scale basis was voted 22 August in a plenary session of the council of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration meeting in London. The resolution authorizing this aid had been previously voted 31 to 1 by the committee on policy.

This action makes it possible to continue to meet the most urgent needs of the Italian people for basic relief and rehabilitation supplies which are being met by the combined military authorities only until the end of August 1945.

Previous UNRRA assistance to Italy has been limited to the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies and to assist in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons; and also to the care of children and expectant mothers together with associated welfare services. For this work an appropriation of fifty million dollars had been authorized by UNRRA under special resolution.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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FOR RELEASE

Wednesday, 22 August 1945

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

AUG 22 1945
ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

21 August 1945

No. 249

Polish scientists and technicians are avid for literature to help lift the six-year cultural blackout imposed by war against the Nazis, according to a cable received at UNRRA Washington headquarters from the UNRRA Mission now in Poland. The cable also conveys the hope that literature can be assembled for an early boat.

With the need particularly acute in the field of plant production, including genetics, plant physiology and mycology, the mission suggests that technical publications from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and research bulletins from state universities be obtained.

Engineering and electrical literature are also crucially required to speed up the country's industrial rehabilitation and rebuild its completely disrupted transport system.

To learn of the scientific developments which have occurred during the past six years, as well as the main currents of scientific thought, scientists are eager to re-establish their contacts with various scientific organizations, the cable states.

The message occasioned a meeting of the Polish representatives at UNRRA, technical and rehabilitation experts and other members of the staff to consider ways and means by which such needs could be fulfilled. The Administration anticipates similar requests from all of the liberated countries, where war has completely cut the lines of cultural communication.

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THURSDAY MORNING
23 AUGUST 1945

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

AUG 23 1945

ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

21 August 1945
No. 255

A concentrated effort to relieve the critical world coal shortage, by supplying desperately needed mining machinery to European nations capable of large coal production, has been instituted by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General, announced today. Shipment of 1200 tons of vital machinery to Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia is scheduled for September, Mr. Hendrickson said, as the first step in UNRRA's overall coal mining repair program for Europe, which calls for a total of \$12,000,000 worth of machinery to replace the most essential equipment destroyed during the war.

Mr. Hendrickson explained that military demands in the past have greatly hampered UNRRA in its efforts to obtain mining machinery. However, with the return of peace, he said, UNRRA procurement officers are redoubling their efforts to obtain this equipment immediately.

"We are negotiating for the diversion of \$1,300,000 worth of machinery from Lend Lease supplies," Mr. Hendrickson continued. "We have already requested \$3,600,000 worth of machinery, about 80 per cent of which would come from the United Kingdom. This comprises the bulk of our original program. The world coal shortage, however, has compelled us to raise our sights and we hope to increase our program by \$6,000,000. This equipment is needed as soon as possible. If it is made available, we can go a long way in meeting the coal crisis."

The emergency replacement program for the coal mines in Eastern Europe is in line with UNRRA's policy of supplying the liberated peoples of the world as quickly as possible with the tools of emergency production so that once again they may help themselves, Mr. Hendrickson said.

Of the 1200 tons to be sent to Europe next month, 700 tons will be shipped from the United Kingdom and 500 tons from the United States.

"UNRRA's program," said Mr. Hendrickson, "affects not only those countries which will receive the machinery, but all of Europe as well. Increased production of coal in the three nations that have called upon UNRRA for machinery to take the coal from their mines will assist materially in solving the critical world coal shortage.

"Poland today reports that it is producing coal at the rate of about 45,000 tons a day. An increase to 60,000 tons a day is expected within a month or so, which

would bring the production rate to about 18,000,000 tons a year. Poland, with adequate machinery to work the mines, including the Silesian mines now under her control, has a potential capacity of 100,000,000 tons a year. This production would leave an export balance, after meeting all of her own needs, of between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 tons, sufficient to care for substantial industrial needs in Central and Northern Europe.

"In Southeastern Europe, Yugoslavia is now reported to be producing about 100,000 tons per month, far less than her minimum needs of 3,000,000 tons per year. With additional machinery, Yugoslavia is certain she can raise her production to a point where she would be able to meet her own requirements and export 30,000 to 40,000 tons monthly. Her exports would be sufficient to meet the industrial needs of Greece, for whom UNRRA must now provide 26,000 tons monthly — 18,000 tons coming from South Africa and 8,000 from the United States.

"Czechoslovakia's present minimum coal needs are 11,000,000 tons a year. With machinery to work her mines properly, she could attain her pre-war production of 30,000,000 tons, satisfy her own requirements, and even export several million tons."

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FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

AUG 20 1945

ADMINISTRATION
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

16 August 1945
No. 241

Relief and rehabilitation supplies provided for Yugoslavia by the end of June by the United Nations through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration totaled 205,714 long tons, valued at \$65,820,000, Director-General Herbert H. Lehman revealed at the current London Meeting of the UNRRA Council. The account of UNRRA's work in Yugoslavia was part of the overall report on UNRRA's activities for the second quarter of 1945, delivered to the assembled representatives of the 44 participating Allied governments.

Wheat and cereals were the major commodities shipped, with substantial quantities of clothing, footwear, wool and agricultural equipment also included. Supplies for Yugoslavia were obtained either through UNRRA procurement or through transfer from military sources. UNRRA assumed responsibility for relief in Yugoslavia on 15 April.

Yugoslavia's most pressing needs, Director Lehman declared, are transport equipment, especially trucks, and agricultural rehabilitation equipment. Procurement difficulties, problems of internal transport and limited harbor facilities have made delivery of adequate amounts of these supplies extremely difficult, he reported.

Trucks, along with petrol, oil, lubricants and parts to service them, are needed for the distribution of UNRRA food as well as for the general revival of the Yugoslavian economy. Despite the shipment of 700 trucks, which were certified in June alone, the shortage is still severe, and the Administration is making strenuous efforts to effect a rapid solution of the procurement difficulties, the Director said.

To aid farmers whose mechanical equipment was looted by the enemy, UNRRA flew 50 tractors from Cairo in May and June for use in spring planting in Northern Yugoslavia.

The lack of adequate ports in Yugoslavia has impeded UNRRA shipments to the country very seriously, the Council was told. UNRRA's shipments to Yugoslavia in the past quarter have been made entirely to Split and Dubrovnik, and because they do not have a sufficient capacity for large ships, it has been necessary to transfer UNRRA supplies to smaller vessels in Italian ports.

This situation is expected to be eased shortly, however, the Director reported. The ports of Zadar and Sibonik, which have been made available, will be used as soon as arrangements with the military have been concluded. Trieste is also expected to be available soon. Besides, the Soviet Government agreed in June to receive any United Nations ships carrying UNRRA supplies destined for Yugoslavia at all Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea and at certain Romanian ports on the Black Sea and the Danube.

UNRRA's strides in health and welfare work in Yugoslavia were also described by Director Lehman. The UNRRA health staff is gradually taking over typhus control, the country's number one health problem. Until recently it was carried on by the United States Typhus Commission by a special arrangement with the Yugoslav authorities, with supplies and equipment furnished by the Allied military authorities. UNRRA has already assumed major responsibility for the typhus control work in Montenegro and soon expects to do so in other parts of the country as well. During the past quarter it supplemented the equipment and supplies furnished by the military authorities and in the future will ship in hospital and medical supplies in increasing quantities, the Director said.

To combat a smallpox epidemic which had broken out in certain areas of the country in April, UNRRA arranged for the shipment by air of approximately 245,000 doses of vaccine from Cairo via Bari. This was done in response to an urgent appeal from the Yugoslav Government in April, and with the assistance of AFHQ.

With malaria control work expected to assume increasing importance in the next few months, arrangements are being made for a Yugoslav epidemiologist to undertake a refresher tour in the United States.

Further work in epidemic control was done by UNRRA in helping the Yugoslav Government rectify the inadequate water-supply and sanitation conditions in the reception camps for returning Yugoslav nationals recently established along the northern borders of the country. Following an inspection tour of the camps, an UNRRA sanitation officer flew to Italy to obtain from Allied Military authorities the needed supplies, including epidemic control materials.

Since the extent to which welfare services of UNRRA will be requested in Yugoslavia has not yet been determined; most of the welfare staff originally assigned to the Mission have been, or will be, reassigned, Director Lehman revealed. Provisions of housing, supplies and care for several hundred thousand orphaned and destitute children looms as the most acute welfare problem, however. A child welfare specialist has been working with the Government in estimating the supplies required for children's institutions.

UNRRA welfare workers are also developing a program of supplies needed for the returning Yugoslav refugees. For work among the destitute and returning refugees, two emergency feeding units have recently been allocated to Yugoslavia, by UNRRA, to work with the Government.

Director Lehman also summed up for the Council UNRRA's activities in the repatriation of displaced persons, including the work in the six camps in the Middle East administered by UNRRA. The refugees in the camps, numbering almost 40,000 Greeks and Yugoslavs, are well on the way to repatriation, with 12,600 Yugoslavs returned to their homeland by 30 June. According to present plans, all Yugoslavs desiring repatriation will have been returned this month. The estimated 1500 who do not wish to be returned, will be retained in the two camps at El Shatt and at El Arish, which UNRRA will continue to operate.

In reporting on UNRRA's activities, Director Lehman revealed that during the second quarter of 1945, UNRRA had assumed responsibility for financing and importing relief and rehabilitation supplies from abroad in four other European countries. They are Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Albania. It is also operating a limited relief program for babies and nursing and expectant mothers in Italy and for displaced persons there.

The five liberated countries are all now receiving shipments of food, agricultural and industrial supplies, with food the major item in each case. The coming months are expected to bring larger shipment of heavier supplies for agriculture and industry, including animals, machinery and trucks.

Other operations described by the Director were the repatriation of displaced persons by UNRRA, which has acted as the agent of the Allied military authorities in Western Europe, and relief plans for the Far East, which are looming large with the surrender of Japan.

Major problems on the agenda of the current meetings are determination of relief needs in liberated countries and the extent to which UNRRA will be able to supply them. To take care of Europe's needs alone for 1946, and the initial phases of the Chinese program, UNRRA will need an additional \$1,500,000 worth of supplies, the Director said.

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The five liberated countries are all now receiving shipments of food, agricultural and industrial supplies, with food the major item in each case. The coming months are expected to bring larger shipments of heavier supplies for agriculture and industry, including animals, machinery and trucks.

Besides limited supplies and allocations, UNRRA has been confronted by several major difficulties, the Director reported. These included shipping shortage, curtailed supplies, disrupted transport and accelerated military needs, which still constitute major bottlenecks.

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Mr. SK, RBH.

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FOR RELEASE

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

AUG 13 1945

ADMINISTRATION

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH 11 August 1945
No. 234

FOR RELEASE TO SATURDAY PM
OR SUNDAY AM PAPERS.

The first steps in the relief and rehabilitation of liberated nations of the Far East by the United Nations - operating through UNRRA - were announced today by Acting Director General Roy F. Hendrickson:

With the imminent surrender of Japan, UNRRA revealed its heretofore unpublished plans calling for the shipment of some 800,000 tons of supplies to China. These supplies are part of a larger program which UNRRA has been preparing for months against the day when the defeat of Japan would once again open ports and permit supplies to be sent into China and the Far East.

The first steps in this all-out program call for:

1. The taking over of all available military stocks now in the Pacific theater -- food, medical supplies, trucks and other equipment essential to rehabilitation.
2. The immediate dispatch of UNRRA experts already in China and the Southwest Pacific to Thailand, Burma and other food exporting countries to obtain foodstuffs for famine-threatened areas.
3. The assignment of at least 300 trained UNRRA relief technicians to the Far East, principally China, as soon as transport is available.
4. The earmarking not only of foodstuffs and medical supplies but essential industrial and agricultural rehabilitation supplies as well, to be sent as soon as ships are made available.

Although hampered in the past by the lack of port facilities and the impossibility of getting adequate supplies over the Burma and Stilwell Roads, UNRRA has nevertheless sent in technical experts in the last six months. Their work was not

limited to planning the program that would be put into effect once China's ports were open. This group was called upon by the Chinese Government and the Allied armies to lead the fight against an epidemic of cholera in the Chungking area; to combat a severe famine in Kweichow and Kwangsi provinces, and relieve the distress of French soldiers and civilians driven from Indo-China.

In addition 100,000 pounds of desperately needed medical supplies were flown in. UNRRA has at all times been working in the closest cooperation with the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Finally, a delegation of 38 Chinese technicians was brought to the United States six months ago for training in the latest sanitation and public health methods, hydraulic engineering, transportation, and other phases of rehabilitation work. These experts are already on their way back to China.

The conclusion of warfare in Europe did not end the military's need for large stockpiles. But with the defeat of the United Nations' last enemy, UNRRA has every hope and expectation of being able to procure necessary supplies from the military. The procurement of these supplies will eliminate a difficult shipping problem, as the relief organization can take over these needed supplies in the field. This will permit the military to dispose of these supplies without having to transport them back to the United States.

Inland transportation is China's Number one problem. Therefore, the first move will be to obtain army trucks and other transportation equipment as soon as the Army will release them.

Thailand, still in the hands of the Japanese, and Burma, now liberated, have always been rice-exporting nations. Available reports indicate that these countries have a large surplus. Procurement of this food will mean more immediate relief for famine-threatened areas in the Far East, and is in line with UNRRA's policy of scouring the world for much-needed supplies.

Because of their comparative nearness to the scene of want the Australian and New Zealand Governments will be urged to allocate immediately more supplies to UNRRA. The defeat of Japan will, in turn, mean the liberation of Korea and Formosa, and UNRRA probably will be requested to assist in these areas also. UNRRA will not assist Japan, but it may be necessary to send UNRRA experts into that country to help in the repatriation of imported slave laborers, of which some estimates indicate there may be more than 1,000,000.

The imminence of the Far East's liberation makes more urgent than ever the immediate appropriation of substantial additional funds for UNRRA. At present virtually all funds appropriated have been committed for supplies and services by UNRRA. To complete the United States' initial contribution when Congress reconvenes, it will be asked to legislate immediately the additional \$550,000,000, which it has authorized but not yet appropriated.

The UNRRA Council now meeting in London is at the moment acting upon Director General H.H. Lehman's appeal for an additional levy in excess of \$1,516,000,000. These funds will be required in order that UNRRA can continue operations in 1946.

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FOR RELEASE

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
AUG - 7 1945

7 August 1945
No. 222

IMMEDIATELY

Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, made public today a cablegram received from Michail Sergeichic, Head of the UNRRA Mission in Yugoslavia, appealing for the speedy shipment of trucks "urgently needed for the movement of critical winter stockpiles before the snow starts".

"The condition of the road transport system is desperate", said the cablegram. "Roads have been badly damaged by the war and have been entirely neglected for four years. Vehicles requisitioned by the enemy have not been returned from Germany. Indigenous and ML (Military Liaison) vehicles are hopelessly inadequate, as well as repair facilities. Only 1,500 trucks are currently available from all sources for civilian relief. The supply of draft animals has been decimated. It will be impossible to make use for a month of two secondary rail lines which crossed the mountains.

"Food must move to the mountains by truck from ports or by truck from areas which have a surplus of indigenous supplies. Lack of trucks is bringing normally deficient rural areas to the point of starvation. They cover approximately half of the total area of the country."

Commenting on the cable, Mr. Hendrickson said: "This is just one instance to show why UNRRA is giving No. 1 priority to its truck program. The situation is not restricted to Yugoslavia. In Poland, Greece and Czechoslovakia trucks are desperately needed. Unless we can put them in the liberated areas promptly, thousands of war victims will not survive the winter.

"UNRRA has bought in the United States and Canada for delivery in Europe by the first of the year trucks with a total lift capacity of 30,010 tons. This is only a fraction of our requirements which call for a lift capacity of more than 100,000 tons. We need 25,000 trucks urgently, and we need them now. Army surplus stocks seem to offer the best source of speedy supply but procurement of these surplus trucks has been disappointing to date. We are hopeful that the military authorities will release a sufficient number of these trucks to carry UNRRA's supplies to war victims at this time of their most desperate need."

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ADMINISTRATION
AUG - 7 1945
ADMINISTRATION

8 August 1945

7 August 1945
No. 223

Adoption of a policy by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to assist the resumption of normal international trade in the liberated countries receiving its assistance was announced today by Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General. The policy sets up a procedure whereby privately-financed supplies may be shipped to private business establishments in these nations.

"The United Nations' relief program carried on through UNRRA in the liberated countries is transitory, and we hope normal commerce may take its place as soon as possible," said Mr. Hendrickson. "Since this is so, we feel that steps toward the resumption of normal enterprise, however small at this stage, should be encouraged as far as possible. For a time it may be small because of the need for supplies and shipping to relieve in an emergency way the distress of the peoples freed from Nazi occupation. But if business enterprises can get the goods they need to carry on normal trade, the economies of the countries the United Nations are helping will be restored more promptly."

Under the policy just adopted, UNRRA will take on as filler cargo on ships carrying its relief supplies small tonnages of goods for business enterprises in the liberated countries receiving its financial assistance. Such shipments will receive additional cargo space if the government of the liberated country, in agreement with the UNRRA mission, places so high a priority on these goods that it is prepared to forego the shipment of equivalent tonnages of UNRRA relief and rehabilitation supplies. In accepting shipments under these conditions, UNRRA must be assured of the willingness of the supplying countries to export the goods and also that financial arrangements have been made concerning any expenses that may be involved.

In the case of a request for allocation of shipping other than UNRRA requests for its program, permission must be granted by the United Maritime Authority, which controls the allocation of the shipping facilities included in the United Nations shipping pool. Regulations of the United Maritime Authority require that one consolidated program for a given country of destination be presented to it by one agreed agency. UNRRA is at present acting as claimant before the United Maritime Authority for all the countries to which it is giving financial assistance.

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~~UNITED NATIONS
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ADMINISTRATION~~
AUG - 2 1945

31 July, 1945
No. 212

(Belgrade 26 July, by cable to UNRRA Headquarters, Washington, D. C.)

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration who has been visiting Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia, before attending the UNRRA Council Meeting in London the 7th of August, issued the following statement:

"I am very glad to make this visit to Yugoslavia even though because of illness I was unable to see the areas of greatest need in the country. Nevertheless, it has been possible during my stay to obtain a clear picture from numerous sources of the problems confronting Yugoslavia along the path of recovery. I spoke with Tito yesterday who himself told me of the high value he places on the work of UNRRA here; I conferred with Ministers and Gov. Officials who deal closest with our organization; I have had discussions with Michael Alexievich Sergeichic, Chief of the UNRRA Mission to this country, whose experience in dealing with large scale supply and transport problems fits him admirably for his post.

"I was most gratified when during our conversation, Tito stressed the timely arrival of UNRRA supplies to the most devastated areas of Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina. Many of the difficulties which we still have to tackle, arise from the serious world shortages existing in the wide variety of goods most urgently needed for relief. In the field of food requirements, for instance, the UNRRA program calls for substantial supplies of canned fish, fats, dairy products and similar animal and protein products. These unfortunately are most critical and in short supply. The natural concern of the supplying nations to protect the standard of living of their own people greatly increases UNRRA's difficulties in obtaining them. Therefore, I have to report that UNRRA shipments to Yugoslavia, and to the other countries dependent upon our help, have been reduced below the quantity planned. Thus shipments during August, about two-thirds of which consists of foodstuff, will approximate 75,000 tons. But we still hope it will be possible to increase the August arrivals beyond the amount now scheduled.

"For a long time I have been acutely aware of the desperate need in Yugoslavia for further means of transportation. Owing to the present lack of vehicles for interior transportation it is now necessary for UNRRA to bring from the western hemisphere, food which is obtainable in Vojvodina. Were trucks available to transport this home grown food they would greatly help to alleviate the tragic conditions prevailing in all areas of the Adriatic coast. Therefore, while at Caserta I made a strong case to the

(over)

military authorities for the release of vitally needed motor transport from military surplus. I am happy to announce a program for the coming two months. 1,500 trucks will be delivered beginning in August. In fact, UNRRA, by the end of September will be able to provide the Yugoslav Government with 4,000 trucks. This is an achievement of which we can be proud. But I assure you we will do our best to improve upon it.

"The provision of food is vitally urgent now. It is also imperative that the agricultural economy of Yugoslavia be restored as speedily as possible. Only in this way can relief problems be finally solved. UNRRA has a substantial agricultural rehabilitation program already under way and is further extending this program. An important phase of it is the restoration of the livestock herds disastrously depleted during the German occupation. Currently UNRRA has imported 705 mares, 247 Brown Swiss heifers, and 6 bulls. Another 724 head of cattle is due within the next three or four weeks. At the same time UNRRA in Washington is expecting to send two shiploads of mares and heifers monthly.

"During enemy occupation, Yugoslavia lost almost all of the draft animals upon which agriculture depended. To remedy this, UNRRA has arranged with the United States Army for the purchase in Italy of nearly 3,000 mules which will partly offset these great losses. UNRRA has also taken steps to provide Yugoslavia with tractors to help make good the loss of draft animals. Over 600 tractors have already been shipped in and a still larger number is due to come into Yugoslavia by the end of August.

"In addition UNRRA stands ready, if desired by the Yugoslav Government, to provide those services foreseen at the time when the UNRRA agreement was made. These services relate primarily to health, welfare and to the problems of repatriating displaced persons. There are specialists in each of these fields now with the UNRRA mission.

"The relentless battle waged by the Yugoslav nation in its heroic effort to overcome German aggression won for this country the admiration of all the United Nations. In UNRRA the United Nations created the means whereby Yugoslavia, and other Allied peoples who suffered greatly at home and in war, may receive a helping hand toward a peaceful recovery.

"The entire UNRRA organization is making, and will continue to make, every effort to realize this object. The urgency of this work is thoroughly understood by every member of our organization and UNRRA will spare no efforts to further this task."

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IMMEDIATELY

30 July 1945
No. 199

UNRRA's Expert Commission on Quarantine held a series of meetings last week (23 July - 27 July) at UNRRA Headquarters, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of making recommendations in regard to the control of yellow fever. One of the main problems discussed was the further delineation of endemic yellow fever areas in Africa and the western hemisphere. The recommendations of the Quarantine Commission will be acted upon by the Standing Technical Committee on Health at a meeting in Washington early this fall. Commission members who attended the recent meetings are:

Dr. P. G. Stock of the British Ministry of Health, Chairman
Dr. G. L. Dunnahoo of the U. S. Public Health Service, Vice Chairman
Dr. John R. Murdock of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau
Gen. Maurice Peltier of the French Colonial Service
Dr. J. Heng Liu, Chairman of UNRRA's Committee on the Far East
Dr. V. V. Lebedenko of the USSR, Chairman of the Standing Technical Committee on Health
Dr. Fabio Carneiro de Mendonca of Brazil
Dr. Milton V. Veldee of the U. S. Public Health Service

Dr. G. H. de Paula Souza of Brazil, Chief of the Epidemic Control Section of UNRRA's Health Division, is secretary to the Commission. Miss Katherine Green, Great Britain, is assistant secretary.

The control of yellow fever, including the delineation of endemic yellow fever areas and the laying down of standards for the manufacture of yellow fever vaccine, is a responsibility placed upon UNRRA by the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation of 1944.

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JUL 23 1945

FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

27 July 1945
No. 190

Denmark has made formal application for membership in UNRRA, Acting Director General Roy F. Hendrickson announced today, upon receipt of official notification from Henrik Kauffmann, Danish Minister to the United States.

Action on Denmark's application for membership will be taken at the Third Council Session, to be held next month in London. Upon Council ratification, Denmark will become the 45th member government participating in UNRRA. At the two previous UNRRA Council Sessions, held at Atlantic City in November, 1943, and Montreal in September, 1944, a Danish observer was present.

Mr. Hendrickson stated that an UNRRA representative is now in Denmark, investigating the kinds of supplies and services which that country can best furnish for the relief and rehabilitation of liberated lands in Europe. The extent of any assistance which Denmark may ask of UNRRA has not yet been determined, but assistance may be requested in the field of displaced persons.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

PRESS CONFERENCE OF

ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL ROY F. HENDRICKSON
held in Room 525, UNRRA Headquarters, Dupont
Circle Building, Washington, D. C., 4:30 p. m.,
Wednesday, 25 July, 1945.

MR. SALISBURY: I would suggest the meeting proceed, Mr. Hendrickson.

MR. HENDRICKSON: I was going to ask if those copies have been distributed -- two of them--one on the state of the contributions and the other one on the supply, up to June 30th--the movement. The one on contributions, I might just mention, has quite a lot of tables, and if you have any questions about them I would be glad to try to answer them. There is one thing that we notice that is frequently misunderstood, and that is that certain of the Governments--those which have been occupied by the enemy -- were not expected to make contributions, except so-called administrative contributions, for administrative expenses, which over a period of two years I think total between seventeen or eighteen million dollars, while the countries that were not occupied by the enemy were all expected to contribute to the administrative expenses and also that we call the operating funds or operating contributions, and it is the operating contribution that is based on 1% of the national income of the country over a period of one year.

Now, the financial plan further said that a country would have to be the judge itself of its income--its national income--and also that countries would have to be the judge as to whether they could vote, we will say, the 1% or not, and there have been a number of countries which have said--and these are among the so-called poorer countries--that have indicated they would not be able to make a 1% contribution, but make one of sometimes a half or quarter of 1%.

Are there any questions about that particular one? You probably haven't had much chance to examine it.

QUESTION: Are any of these figures new, Mr. Hendrickson?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Well, I wouldn't be sure; we haven't made it a regular point to issue these except at Council time. They have always been available to anyone. I think I would say, for instance the figure you will find in Table #2, which is the total contributions--about a billion, 862 million (\$1,862,788,348) -- a variation of that figure has been gotten out from time to time. That is the most up to date figure. The last time I remember checking it was a little bit less than that. Then, the front of it indicates the particular changes since June 1st, to July 24th. That is, the important, significant ones. The most important one there is the certification by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff of the \$350,000,000 Lend-Lease funds being made available to us.

QUESTION: To what extent, if any, is UNRRA presently embarrassed by the failure of some of those countries either to go through with their obligations or as much as had been originally expected of them?

MR. HENDRICKSON: I wouldn't say UNRRA is embarrassed just now, although the rate of expenditure is increasing right along, so that it isn't going to be an awfully long while before UNRRA is pretty short of funds, but at the moment--this particular moment--rather than the limitation of funds--it is a problem of converting the funds into goods, into supplies. That is the more difficult problem just now.

Now, with respect to supply, the report indicates in considerable detail the quantities and destinations of supplies sent. The report is a routine one which we are going to make available at monthly intervals so that the type and character of the program and distribution, by country, can be known. There has been this very difficult problem thus far in connection with the distribution end. In certain countries the ports have opened up more rapidly than others; for instance, Greece wasn't a particularly difficult problem from the outset as far as port reception capacity was concerned. In the case of Yugoslavia we had to operate with two ports for quite a while--Split and Dubrovnik--and this is a piece of news that may be of interest to you: the port of Trieste is now open and available to us and that will change the situation as far as our getting supplies into Yugoslavia quite a bit.

In connection with Poland and Czechoslovakia, to date we have been confined to one port - Constanza in Romania, and there is an interesting item in connection with that, the port of Danzig in Poland will be open to us very shortly. I cannot say we expect to book boats during August for arrival at Danzig, but that will make a very great deal of difference because it will increase the amount of stuff we can move into Poland and, at the same time, release more of the port of Constanza for the Czechoslovak program.

So, while port reception capacity has been a quite important factor to date on supplies in moving them into countries, it will not be an important factor, I would say, from here on.

Are there any questions about that table?

QUESTION: What are the two ports you had to use in Yugoslavia?

MR. HENDRICKSON: They were Split and Dubrovnik--both on the Dalmatian coast.

QUESTION: You have one port for Greece?

MR. HENDRICKSON: No; there are more. The main port is really the port of Athens, or Piraeus, but Salonika has been used and Patras has been used. I think we have used three other ports for ocean-going vessels and eleven for inland transport.

QUESTION: There has been a good deal of criticism of UNRRA's failure to get supplies into areas as fast as people should have thought. What have been the limiting factors generally, and how do you feel about the job UNRRA has done to date?

MR. HENDRICKSON: It is a very difficult job to move the goods--to get the goods and move them, both. I would say that we have got the goods into these places as rapidly as we were permitted to, as far as shipping was concerned, and I would say that the excuse provided by port reception capacity

will not be with us very much longer because they are in good shape as far as receiving goods are concerned from here on.

The problem of getting goods and getting the distribution of the type of goods that there should be for this program is a very difficult one indeed, in which UNRRA has sought and obtained, in many cases, very fine help. In the case of Canada, we have had very outstanding cooperation from the very start. In the case of some of the other countries, they probably have more competition for the goods, for some things have been very, very hard to obtain. For instance, in the case of our first group of about 33,000 trucks for these various countries, we are obtaining about 13,000 from Canada.

QUESTION: How many from this country?

MR. HENDRICKSON: About 1600 new trucks, and yesterday we received word that we are going to obtain about 2600 surplus military trucks out of the Italian theater. That will be the first American surplus trucks that we have been able to obtain.

QUESTION: Are you going to use those U.S. trucks in Italy?

MR. HENDRICKSON: No, these are about 2600 trucks which we are going to move to Greece and Yugoslavia.

QUESTION: Will they be adequate for moving from the ports overland?

MR. HENDRICKSON: No, they won't--no indeed. In the case of Yugoslavia alone, for instance, we feel that the need for trucks, in order to utilize the indigenous supplies of stuff and to move inland the goods that arrive and working the trucks at a very high rate, is for about 6,000 trucks, rating them at an average of about 2,000 tons.

QUESTION: What is your estimate of the overall need for trucks in Europe?

MR. HENDRICKSON: I don't have an estimate on what we call the non-paying countries. If you take only the countries Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania--we are not in Albania now but we ultimately expect to be --plus enough to carry our rather small program in Italy, we figure the total there is a little over 50,000 trucks, one of the reasons being that the railroad recovery is going to be very slow.

QUESTION: How many in Czechoslovakia, sir?

MR. HENDRICKSON: I am sorry that I haven't got that broken down figure, but you will note there isn't too terribly much difference between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland on the numbers. They will receive from 5000 to 7000 apiece out of the first 33,000 and then the same proportions from there on.

Incidentally, one of our men is back from Czechoslovakia. He was in the mission that went in there and he got the opportunity to get around the country fairly well. We estimated that the transport situation would be somewhat better there, but the real damage was substantially greater than the earlier estimates we had, even allowing the factor of loss. It was high--there was simply a tremendous amount of damage. In fact, this is quite a surprising

report to find, considering at the time he was there the number of trucks we had been able to get in was only 400 or 500, and these were marked for UNRRA, and he said they were conspicuous by the fact there weren't many other trucks moving outside of the trucks marked UNRRA--outside of military movements of course--but as far as civilian transport was concerned, they depended very much on UNRRA trucks.

QUESTION: Have you had your own men in Poland yet?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Our mission should be there today. Our mission left last week, and was in Moscow on the way, yesterday or the day before, and has probably proceeded to Warsaw by this time.

QUESTION: Is that an American mission or a mixed commission?

MR. HENDRICKSON: It is a mixed mission. Mr. Menshikov, who is a Russian and is one of the Deputies Director General here at headquarters, is the Chief. It is not a mission--it is a temporary delegation. It is the one to make the arrangements for the mission, etc. Some of the members of this mission are prepared to stay on there as members of the working mission. Mr. Menshikov will return to Washington.

QUESTION: How many Americans are there?

MR. HENDRICKSON: There are more Americans than any other nationality.

MR. SALISBURY: One Czechoslovakian, one Canadian, one Briton, one Russian and six Americans.

QUESTION: Mr. Hendrickson, have you had any expression of desire from Russia to come in on the benefits of UNRRA?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Yes, we received a request yesterday from the Russians--they requested assistance from UNRRA without giving us any great detail except that they asked for \$700,000,000 worth of assistance and stated that they would be sending forward their requirements sometime later.

QUESTION: Did they indicate what type of assistance?

MR. HENDRICKSON: So-called relief and rehabilitation assistance.

QUESTION: Didn't they indicate a desire at least a year ago for such assistance?

MR. HENDRICKSON: No, they never indicated definitely whether they did or did not want assistance before this. Yesterday was the first specific request for assistance by Russia.

QUESTION: How was it presented?

MR. HENDRICKSON: That was presented here by the Russian alternate delegate on the UNRRA Council--who is here in Washington most of the time, Mr. Klentsov.

QUESTION: He is alternate delegate on the UNRRA what?

MR. HENDRICKSON: I am sorry, it is very noisy here. You see, the UNRRA Council consists of representatives of the 44 member governments, and the Russian member of the Council corresponding to Mr. Clayton who is the American member now, succeeding Dean Acheson, the Russian member is a man by the name of Sergeev, who only comes to the Council meetings once or twice a year. Mr. Klentsov is the alternate member of the Council and he is in Washington most of the time.

QUESTION: How does that compare with what other countries have asked for--such as China?

MR. HENDRICKSON: I say the Russian request does not at this time specify the exact schedule of goods they are most interested in, except they are relief and rehabilitation goods, nor did it specify the period of time. China has indicated that it wants for an eighteen month period, goods to a value of--I am sorry I don't have the exact figure, perhaps someone here from UNRRA does--but it is more than 900 million over a period of eighteen months, in goods and services. That is, supplementing what they expect to do themselves.

QUESTION: Russia is over a twelve month period?

MR. HENDRICKSON: No, he did not specify the period; he did not specify what period was involved, he simply indicated that Russia was in need of relief and rehabilitation assistance and to an amount of \$700,000,000.

QUESTION: Have they indicated how much they are going to participate in the operations themselves?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Well, Russia as one of the countries that was invaded by the enemy, and invaded very deeply, was not expected to contribute to the operating expenses of UNRRA. On the other hand, it was, like all countries, expected to contribute to the administrative costs of UNRRA, and I think it is supposed to carry about 15%. No, it is 10% of the administrative cost.

QUESTION: What will that amount be in dollars?

MR. HENDRICKSON: That amounts to around a million dollars.

MR. GILL: That is in the table of contributions.

QUESTION: Well, Mr. Hendrickson, do you have any idea of what they need the most?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Well, I don't know, except in general. I am sure that you can reflect their needs a good deal by the type of program they had under Lend-Lease. I was very familiar with that one. I worked with it a good deal earlier and their needs, for instance, in the case of food were always very heavy on the side of fats; for that matter, on the side of canned meat, although it was primarily a military item. I should imagine they need about everything.

QUESTION: Is there any possibility of there being a relationship between the curtailment of Russian Lend-Lease supplies and their new need for UNRRA aid?

MR. HENDRICKSON: I don't have any idea personally as to that. I don't have any competence to judge that. There was a time a year and a half or two years ago when ships carrying Lend-Lease were carrying pretty well up to port reception capacity. That would not be true any more.

QUESTION: Mr. Hendrickson, would those supplies be distributed by UNRRA personnel in Russia, or would the Russians do it?

MR. HENDRICKSON: We haven't made a determination yet that these supplies will be provided. You see, I might explain that there is a certain little procedure that takes place when a country applies for assistance from UNRRA, and that is, that the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies and the Chairman of the Finance Committee are notified and they set up a committee of nations to determine ability to pay; that is, whether a country has a sufficiency of foreign exchange to meet these needs itself, or not. That is routine and that is being done in this case. One of the first things done immediately with this case was to refer the question to the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, who happens to be Mr. Pearson, the Canadian Ambassador here, and he will in due course get a committee which will examine the ability to pay, just as in the case of Greece, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Committees of that kind may determine that countries are unable to pay for periods of six months or a year, or something of that kind, and there are pending cases of that kind right now.

QUESTION: Mr. Hendrickson, in considering ability to pay, do you take into consideration gold reserves as well as currency?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Yes; the ability to pay is interpreted in terms of their ability to provide means of exchange to import goods.

QUESTION: I realize that, but does that include gold?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Yes, certainly.

QUESTION: If these two requests from China and the Soviet Union are granted, it will just about clean out your operating fund, won't it?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Well, that is quite true, yes, if they were granted. As a matter of fact the scheme of finance of UNRRA at the beginning was that no one really knew at the time of Atlantic City what the cost was really going to be, so they set up this basis of 1% which they thought would yield probably about two billion dollars or thereabouts, and then they said we will meet twice a year and then re-examine this situation. The Council of UNRRA meets in London early in August, and without question one of the matters which will come up there for determination will be the future financial support for UNRRA because at that time a Program of Operations will be presented by the Director General indicating what type of Program we face for the year 1946. We don't try, for instance, to estimate at this time what cost, if any, there might be in the year 1947, and I can say definitely if such a Program of Operations is carried out it will involve, of course, additional financial support.

QUESTION: Mr. Hendrickson, can you tell us the figures on the programs in the other countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia--how much they amount to?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Well, we don't ordinarily handle our programs in terms of saying to a country "you will get so many dollars worth of assistance." We do not do it that way ordinarily. What we do is to take their requirements, screen them against what we call the bases or standards which were adopted by the Council, and then, in the light of availability of supplies, shipping and finance, move on them.

Now, we have never made a determination as to what amount of supplies, what the cost of the program will be finally as far as Poland is concerned, etc., but you will see at the rate we are moving the stuff, which rate should be accelerated, and must accelerate--must accelerate very greatly during the fall months--particularly on the food side, in anticipation of a very difficult winter over there, that the cost to UNRRA is very likely to run--I am not taking Russia into account now, or am I taking China into account, at the time of liberation--but the cost to UNRRA is likely to run right around, I should say three hundred million to three hundred twenty five million dollars per month of cost of supplies it has to put in. I am counting shipping in terms of landed cost.

QUESTION: Was there a figure presented by Poland and by Czechoslovakia on their needs, expressed in the figures of dollars?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Yes; the way that came in was this: those countries earlier presented programs of requirements and in order to work out a dollar figure on it we used standard conversion and estimated what it would cost. I would say that--I just can't remember exactly--but just to give you a general idea, I believe Poland itself was asking assistance in the vicinity of six hundred or seven hundred million dollars, using prices at that time, but that is not what we are sending them actually, or plan to send them.

QUESTION: Does that figure apply to this year, or 1946?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Which figure do you mean?

QUESTION: \$325,000,000.

MR. HENDRICKSON: That applies to the last half of this year. I am saying that this is what we should be doing. We will fall somewhat short of it because of the availability of supplies.

QUESTION: Between \$325,000,000, and what was the other figure?

MR. HENDRICKSON: \$300,000,000.

QUESTION: It looks at this time as if the United States will have to make a larger contribution than the proposed \$1,350,000,000

MR. HENDRICKSON: Yes, I think so; I think so, definitely.

QUESTION: How long before you will have to get these additional funds?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Well, in the first place, in the United States you have got at the moment \$550,000,000 authorized but not appropriated. That is the remainder of the original authorization. There is a question which is going to certainly come up at London--the question of additional support over and beyond the first budget, which added up to a billion - some 800 million dollars, but how much beyond that, I cannot say.

QUESTION: That original budget was only supposed to take you through 1945, was it?

MR. HENDRICKSON: Well, at the beginning of the program it was felt it would go far enough so the Council would have time enough to meet and consider how much further it wanted to go, actually. Of course, in the first year we were not able to spend very much. The first shipments UNRRA actually made, I believe were made in February to Italy, and in the latter part of February, I think, we got off our first two boats for Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Then, with respect to Greece, we took supply responsibility starting April 1st. In Yugoslavia, we started taking supply responsibility as of April 15th. In the case of Czechoslovakia and Poland, it was two boats and three boats, and the port simply would not take very many for a while. Finally, I believe we got Constanza up to a point where they would take thirteen boats a month.

QUESTION: Are you actually making distribution in Czechoslovakia?

MR. HENDRICKSON: We are sending supplies. You will find the report does not show a very large amount. I think it is possibly 80,000 to 100,000 tons moved to Constanza. At Constanza, the Czechoslovak Government took hold of it and moved it under guard to Czechoslovakia itself.

QUESTION:

Then in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia is UNRRA personnel making distribution?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

UNRRA personnel in Greece total about 250 people--there may be a few more than that. In the case of Yugoslavia we, have about 150 people. There are some differences in the case of Greece, where more persons are working on health and welfare and services of that type than actually are in Yugoslavia at this stage.

QUESTION:

You just gave a figure in tons for Czechoslovakia, was that by the month.

MR. HENDRICKSON:

What I was saying--I think we should check back. Walter could you check? I was doing to ask Morse to check.

MR. SALISBURY:

Look on Table 1 of the big pack of foolscap-size paper. You will find under Czechoslovakia the grand total of 84,701 tons.

QUESTION:

Has the Agenda for the Council been drawn up?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

Yes, the tentative agenda is issued by the UNRRA Administration, after checking with the Central Committee, to the various member governments.

QUESTION:

Does that include supervision by Americans for the distribution of supplies?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

No, it is international.

QUESTION:

Mr. Hendrickson, is it true that the British Secret Service are in Greece in UNRRA uniforms. I read Pearson this morning.

MR. HENDRICKSON:

I would like to say one or two things about that. I did not know Col. Shepherd. I was in Greece after he was killed there. Col. Shepherd was a very brave man who assisted the underground in Greece during several years of warfare there, and he was considered a very high-grade, reputable intelligence officer. He was recruited by Laird Archer, who was the first Chief of our Mission in Greece. Laird Archer was the man who has represented the Near East Foundation in that part of the world. I talked with Laird Archer about Col. Shepherd, and he considered him a very valued, loyal employee. We have no reason to doubt but what he was giving one hundred percent loyal service to UNRRA.

I believe that during the time he was employed there, the British Embassy issued a statement that when he left the British forces, he left them completely and went over to UNRRA as a regular employee; I have no doubt about that at all.

QUESTION:

You don't believe that he was acting as a British agent?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

No, I don't. Moreover, I might say in connection with that item, it is a little in error in a number of ways. Harakas has been back in this country for 2 or 3 weeks. He is having an operation for his eyes.

The statement that I had personally over-ruled the British Government in connection with the further employment of Harakas and isn't either. As a matter of fact, I had a talk in Cairo with Harakas, who is a fine individual and gave him his choice, of going back to Greece or proceeding to our London Office for Displaced Persons operations on the continent, and he, himself, without any urging on my part, selected the choice of working with Displaced Persons in London--that is on assignment out of that office. As a matter of fact, he never did get to London. He moved back into Greece for a brief period, which was authorized, and developed this difficulty with his eyes and was returned home.

I suppose in the case of any man who had been in service such as Col. Shepherd that people would question it, but there isn't any reason for any one, any of the governments--members of UNRRA to worry about in getting information with regard to its operations because we are completely open with respect to them anyway. There isn't any particular thing to conceal and I think it is too bad that Col. Shepherd is in no position to defend himself. Those who developed admiration for his work will be glad to always defend him.

QUESTION:

Will you give us a little more on what they will do at London--what the Agenda is?

HENDRICKSON:

There are not so very many items. The biggest item on the Agenda is the so-called program of operations which is presented by the Director General at that time; it indicates the type and extent of the program which he proposes being necessary for the year 1946, and will indicate our position financially, etc. I think that will be one of the very biggest subjects.

QUESTION:

Anything about closing down programs any where?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

I am getting ahead of the Program of Operations which I think the Director General should present himself at that time, but I can say this definitely perhaps it is optimistic, but UNRRA does definitely contemplate tapering off within 1946 and that is only reasonable to expect, but you have got to make a lot of assumptions and this time you have got to make some favorable assumptions. We have to take into account, and we hope that organizations such as are coming out of Bretton Woods and others will make it possible for more of these countries to resume a more normal type of relationship to goods which they must import in order to survive. The UNRRA is a purely transitory organization and hopes to get out of business as soon as the relief job is over with.

QUESTION:

Are there any proposals for broadening the limited program being carried on in Italy or extension of operations?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

UNRRA as an organization is not proposing that. I understnad there may be a program presented to the Council which would broaden the physical area of UNRRA's operations. We aren't proposing any program; that is up to the Council.

QUESTION:

Would Spain be included in the area of UNRRA?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

No, it couldn't be because UNRRA is confined to working in the United Nations.

QUESTION:

Italy was a little exception?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

That is right. Before the Council Meeting, UNRRA had no authority to assist in Italy at all. Special action was taken which authorized an expenditure not to exceed \$50,000,000 for a program assisting children and nursing mothers, and a medical program. That expenditure will be exhausted at the end of this calendar year.

QUESTION:

Will you clarify when you say, "UNRRA, administratively is not proposing anything." do you know of any such proposal by the Italian Government or any other government is to be considered at London Meeting?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

I think I know, but I can't say it as a fact; I don't think it is my particular place to say anything about it. I am sure though that subject will come up for consideration, but it will not originate with the Administration.

QUESTION:

If we send coal to Europe, as Mr. Ickes and some others are talking about, will that be handled through UNRRA?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

No, the paying countries are those who have not applied for assistance from UNRRA. They handle their own arrangements for imports. There is only one country fortunately, as far as UNRRA is concerned, that requires coal, and that is Greece.

QUESTION:

How about Italy?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

The type of program we have in Italy does not require coal. It is mainly a child-feeding program. We are very much interested in coal because of the situation in Greece, which is completely dependent on imported coal.

QUESTION:

Going back to some of the difficulties that UNRRA has had--of the relations between UNRRA and the various military control authorities and the various governments occupying various areas. Have they been entirely satisfactory?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

I think they have been pretty good. It has been hard sometimes to get decisions worked out, but it has always been very cordial. Sometimes things happen that are not very satisfactory for a while, but it has been cordial throughout.

QUESTION:

Will there be a American supervision of distribution in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Balkans?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

We don't, as an international organization, speak of American supervisor

QUESTION:

Will there be a larger percent of Americans?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

There are more Americans. We have, as far as distribution is concerned, certain instructions laid down in the Resolutions--the biggest one being the Resolution which provides for distribution without discrimination as to race, color, etc. With respect to that, we expect anyone working for UNRRA to see that that is carried out.

QUESTION:

Do we have to take it on faith?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

No, we have taken the position that the organization has to be free to send into any country as many observers as it chooses to send in; and I would say that we have done so. We have been sending them in as needed.

QUESTION:

You didn't in Poland, did you?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

We couldn't send them in immediately. That is right, but we have got people there now and we expect to take exactly the same position in connection with an agreement, for instance, that we took in connection with Greece, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. That is, UNRRA must be the judge of the number of people it sends along to observe distribution. I might add in this connection that we have reports---because there are questions asked about this one every day---we have reports by men of 3 nationalities, including Americans (and some whose work I have known for a long while and I have absolute faith in their integrity). British, and at least one Russian in the case of Yugoslavia, to the effect that every single instance that has come to the attention of our mission involving an allegation of discrimination of any kind in distribution, has been promptly and favorably acted upon by the government. They feel, they definitely feel (and that is a recent report), that a fair and decent job is being done with distribution there. I think that is an important point. I don't know how it starts, but there seems to be wide-spread ideas that their distribution is of discriminatory character.

It happened that I negotiated the Agreement with the Yugoslav Government for UNRRA assistance and the Yugoslav Government and Marshall Tito were very outspoken at that time in insisting that the provision of non-discrimination was one which their government had voted for in the creation of UNRRA and intended to conscientiously support. It makes one feel very good from this distance that reports from these people, in whom I have every reason to feel we have confidence, indicates they are doing a creditable job.

It is a fact that it has been impossible to get certain goods into certain parts of Yugoslavia to date. Most of the heavy distribution has been on the Dalmatian Coast area. This probably being the area of greatest want. We have had two or three isolated areas where we have arranged for military planes to carry stuff in, and there have been two or three famine areas. It is a fact there isn't enough transportation to move stuff into Yugoslavia, which is a real tragedy because there are going to be crops in Yugoslavia. They are coming on right now and if there were more transport, the indigenous supplies could be much better utilized. We consider trucks the No. 1 priority.

QUESTION:

If the Soviet Union request is granted, that means that UNRRA will be able to send a mission in there to see how it is used.

MR. HENDRICKSON:

I presume so.

QUESTION:

Is it speculative?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

I wouldn't question it. We would do that in any instance. I am sure that we would, but we haven't come to that question and they haven't raised any objections, so we assume they will go right in. Is there any other question?

QUESTION:

Is there any estimate when the trucks will be sent to China?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

Let me say about China: We have 3 types of supply program^s when we think of China. 1, is a program where you fly stuff in, 2, the back-door program, and 3, the ports program. The ports program will be the big program and that is out of the question now. The back-door program--if the military authorities will give us the right to use some of the roadway in there, we will be putting some trucks into China this Fall. In the case of the airplane there are entirely too few of them. It is very expensive and difficult, but I think it might be of interest to you to know that we have sent in on a No. 1 priority 7 doctors and a substantial quantity of medical supplies for the cholera epidemic in Chungking which is running right now. You can't move very much stuff in by plane and we wouldn't expect to.

QUESTION:

Do you feel that the \$325,000,000 a month for the rest of the year is the minimum relief needs of Europe?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

Together with a little allowance for China.

QUESTION:

Do you anticipate any great difficulty in raising the supplies for \$325,000,000 a month?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

Yes, very definitely.

QUESTION:

In other words, are all those supplies going to be available.

MR. HENDRICKSON:

It all depends on how important--what degree of importance is attached to this need as compared to other needs.

QUESTION:

You haven't said much about the Netherlands, Belgium and France. Could you give us a thumb-nail on each of those?

MR. HENDRICKSON:

UNRRA is not expected to supply them.. They have other means of defraying the cost of supplies which are coming in there, so that is not a primary responsibility of UNRRA. They have not asked for our assistance except in connection with displaced persons. We have a substantial number of people in Germany and have been asked by all of these governments to assist in returning these people home. Our Mission Chief in Holland, Mr. Hollister, who is from Cincinnati and used to be a member of Congress, a member of the House back in '32 or '34, just returned last week. He said, after a very careful examination, two things which were interesting: They are extremely short in Holland and are having a hard time of it, but you will find virtually no black market. Discipline is extremely good with respect to price control and rationing even though the amount of supplies is very, very far below need.

Is there anything else?

PRESS:

Thank you very much.

5:15

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

UNRRA - CONTRIBUTION REPORT (As of 24 July 1945)

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
JUL 26 1945

IMMEDIATELY

25 July 1945
No. 173

The attached report shows contributions authorized or in process of authorization by member governments as of 24 July 1945. It is not intended to show what amounts had actually been realized in cash, commodities, or services, but rather reflects the status of legislative and executive action by member governments to make available to UNRRA appropriations against which detailed requests may be initiated. In several countries, including the United States, further appropriations are necessary to make available the full amount already authorized. The report does not include amounts furnished to UNRRA in local currency by governments of liberated areas.

The following are the changes which have occurred during the period 1 June to 24 July 1945.

- 1) Certification by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff that the state of the war permits the transfer for the use of UNRRA of \$350,000,000 from Lend-Lease appropriations, bringing the total U.S. appropriations to date to \$800,000,000. Under the existing congressional authorization of \$1,350,000,000, an additional \$550,000,000 remains to be appropriated.
- 2) Receipt of \$44,681 from Australia as the last instalment of the 1943-44 Administrative Allocation.
- 3) Receipt of \$3,750 from Guatemala in payment of the 1945 Administrative Allocation.
- 4) Receipt from Bolivia of \$5,833 in partial payment of the 1944 Administrative Allocation.
- 5) Receipt from China of \$187,500 in partial payment of the 1945 Administrative Allocation.
- 6) Receipt from the Netherlands of \$112,500 in payment of the 1945 Administrative Allocation.

TABLE NO. 1

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

CONTRIBUTIONS AUTHORIZED OR IN PROCESS OF AUTHORIZATION
BY MEMBER GOVERNMENTS
AS OF 24 JULY 1945
(In U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

OPERATING CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributed, or Available on Request (Table 2, Col. 2)		1,265,733,283
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Not Yet Available		
Appropriated (Table 2, Col. 3)	23,013,050	
Having Preliminary Approval Only (Table 2, Col. 4)	<u>556,917,015</u>	

Total		<u>579,930,065</u>
		<u>1,845,663,348</u>

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS ALLOCATED BY COUNCIL

Paid	(Table 2, Col. 5)	13,434,583
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Unpaid	(Table 2, Col. 6)	<u>3,690,417</u>
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Total		<u>17,125,000</u>
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TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AUTHORIZED OR IN
PROCESS OF AUTHORIZATION (Table 2, Col. 7)

1,862,788,348

TABLE NO. 2

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATIONSTATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY MEMBER GOVERNMENTS
AS OF 24 JULY 1945
(In U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

GOVERNMENT	OPERATING CONTRIBUTIONS AUTHORIZED OR IN PROCESS OF AUTHORIZATION			ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS, ALLOCATED BY COUNCIL, 1943-45		TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AUTHORIZED OR IN PROCESS OF AUTHORIZATION
	Contributed, or Available on Request	Appropriated, But Not Yet Available (See Table 3)	Having Preliminary Approval Only (See Table 4)	Paid	Unpaid	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Australia	98 137 500			150 000	112 500	38 400 000
Belgium				100 000	75 000	175 000
Bolivia	25 913	51 825		5 833	11 667	95 238
Brazil	9 737 500	20 000 000		262 500		30 000 000
Canada	68 844 369			525 000		69 369 369
Chile			2 118 312		35 000	2 153 312
China ^a				687 500	187 500	875 000
Colombia			2 303 993	30 000	22 500	2 356 493
Costa Rica			391 250		8 750	400 000
Cuba				20 000	15 000	35 000
Czechoslovakia ^a				100 000	75 000	175 000
Dominican Republic	236 250	105 000		8 750		350 000
Ecuador			141 250		8 750	150 000
Egypt				70 000	52 500	122 500
El Salvador				5 000	3 750	8 750
Ethiopia ^a				8 750		8 750
France ^a	100 750			400 000	300 000	800 750
Greece ^a				87 500		87 500
Guatemala				8 750		8 750
Haiti	40 000			8 750		48 750
Honduras				8 750		8 750
Iceland	587 699			8 750		596 449
India	29 342 027			400 000	300 000	24 042 027
Iran					17 500	17 500
Iraq					17 500	17 500
Liberia	11 250			8 750		20 000
Luxembourg ^a				5 000	3 750	8 750
Mexico	1 078 000	2 401 000		70 000	52 500	3 601 500
Netherlands ^a				262 500		262 500
New Zealand	8 423 500			52 500		8 476 000
Nicaragua				5 000	3 750	8 750
Norway ^a				52 500		52 500
Panama	133 333	266 667		8 750		408 750
Paraguay			29 710		8 750	38 460
Peru	767 692	188 558		25 000	18 750	1 000 000
Philippines ^a				8 750		8 750
Poland ^a				100 000	75 000	175 000
Union of South Africa	1 007 500		932 500	100 000	75 000	2 115 000
U.S.S.R. ^a				200 000 ^b	1 550 000	1 750 000 ^c
United Kingdom	319 775 000			2 625 000		322 400 000
U. S. A.	793 000 000		550 000 000	7 000 000		1 350 000 000
Uruguay	485 000				35 000	520 000
Venezuela			1 000 000	10 000	7 500	1 017 500
Yugoslavia ^a				5 000	117 500	122 500
Allocation cancelled					500 000 ^d	500 000 ^d
Total	1 265 793 293	23 013 050	556 917 015	13 434 583	3 690 417	1 862 788 348

^aInvaded country. The Council has recommended that contributions for operations be made primarily by member governments whose home territory has not been occupied by the enemy.

^bThe Soviet Government has informed the Administration that an additional \$800,000, representing the balance of the revised allocation of the U.S.S.R. for 1944, was in process of transfer on 13 June 1945.

^cAllocation for 1944 reduced from 15 percent to 10 percent, or from \$1,500,000 to \$1,000,000, to conform with percentage allocated to the U.S.S.R. at the Second Session of the Council.

^dCancellation resulting from revision of Soviet allocation for 1944.

TABLE NO. 3

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING CONTRIBUTIONS APPROPRIATED BY MEMBER GOVERNMENTS
BUT NOT YET AVAILABLE
AS OF 24 JULY 1945
(In U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

GOVERNMENT	AVAILABLE In 1946	AVAILABLE In 1947	TOTAL
Bolivia	25 912	25 913	51 825
Brazil	10 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000
Dominican Republic	105 000		105 000
Mexico	1 200 500	1 200 500	2 401 000
Panama	133 333	133 334	266 667
Peru	155 224	93 334	188 558
TOTAL	<u>11 619 969</u>	<u>11 393 081</u>	<u>23 013 050</u>

TABLE NO. 4

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING CONTRIBUTIONS HAVING PRELIMINARY APPROVAL ONLY
AS OF 24 JULY 1945
(In U.S. Dollar Equivalents)

GOVERNMENT	AVAILABLE In 1945	AVAILABLE In 1946	AVAILABLE In 1947	AVAILABILITY DATE UNDETERMINED	TOTAL
Chile	1 041 655	1 076 657			2 118 312
Colombia	977 500	1 326 493			2 303 993
Costa Rica	124 583	133 333	133 334		391 250
Ecuador	41 250	50 000	50 000		141 250
Paraguay	23 460	1 250	5 000		29 710
Union of South Africa	932 500				932 500
U.S.A.				550 000 000	550 000 000
Venezuela	<u>333 334</u>	<u>333 333</u>	<u>333 333</u>		<u>1 000 000</u>
TOTAL	<u>3 474 282</u>	<u>2 921 066</u>	<u>521 667</u>	<u>550 000 000</u>	<u>556 917 015</u>

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

Tuesday, 24 July

23 July 1945

No. 145

The extensive epidemics of typhus which swept North Africa during the war have been followed by an epidemic of louse-borne relapsing fever. This is stated by Dr. G. Stuart, Chief of the Epidemic Control Section of the UNRRA European Regional Office, UNRRA Epidemiological Information Bulletin No. 11 which was issued today. More than 40,000 cases were reported up to March, 1945, mainly in Tunisia, but in recent months the outbreak has spread also to Algeria and Morocco.

After World War I Eastern Europe suffered from extensive epidemics of relapsing fever, and some twenty years ago this disease decimated the population of the semi-arid country south of the North African desert belt. Lately, there have been small outbreaks in southern France and in Roumania, but, so far, there has been no major epidemic in Europe.

The Bulletin also points out that several hundreds of typhus cases have been found among the displaced persons returned from Germany to their native countries.

Cholera appears to be more widespread than usual in China, India and French Indo-China. By the end of June there were 8,000 cases in Chungking. Since 1921, cholera has remained confined to Asia, and, so far, no case has appeared west of Bombay.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

JUL 23 1945

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1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

JUL 19 1945

19 July 1945

No. 108

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is looking to United States war surplus stocks as one of its sources of relief supplies for the liberated countries, Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General of UNRRA, stated in a report submitted today to the Committee on Supplies.

Included in the stocks held by the military authorities of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, are such items as medical supplies, clothing and blankets, transportation equipment and engineering stores that would fit into UNRRA's program in liberated areas.

"UNRRA is making every effort to obtain these surpluses," he said. "They are needed now. The speed with which they can be procured should increase as the military authorities put their materiel demobilization policies into effect. Acquisition of surpluses owned by the United States Government and held within the United States have been rather small thus far because domestic declarations have been relatively small and frequently not for the type of material needed by UNRRA. The United States overseas surpluses are just beginning to be declared following the termination of the war in Europe and the organization of the offices of the Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner. The latter is now developing its procedures and price policies to cover disposition of surplus supplies. UNRRA is hopeful that during the coming months much larger surpluses will become available in the European theatres after the military authorities have taken inventories of their stocks."

Mr. Hendrickson estimated that \$65,000,000 worth of surplus stocks suitable for UNRRA purposes may be procurable during the second half of this year from U.S. military surplus stocks. He listed the following items which UNRRA hopes to obtain from this source:

Industrial Rehabilitation Supplies - Water Supply Equipment, Railroad and Freight Cars, Trucks, Stationary Machine Repair Shops, Lumbering and Wood-working Equipment, Artisans' Tools, Highway and General Repair Construction Equipment, Raw and Semi-Fabricated Materials, Household, Child Welfare and Communal Feeding Supplies and Equipment, Automotive Maintenance and Vulcanizing Shops, Coal Mining Equipment.

Agricultural Rehabilitation Supplies - Food Processing Equipment, Fungicides and Pesticides, Farm Machinery and Other Agricultural Rehabilitation Supplies.

Textiles, Clothing and Footwear - Bedding, Footwear, Apparel, Boot and Shoe
Cut Stocks, Hides and Leathers, Cotton and Woolens.

Medical Supplies and Equipment

War surplus stocks may also help the liberated countries in their long-term rehabilitation programs.

"We are calling attention of the countries requiring UNRRA's financial assistance," said Mr. Hendrickson, "to Section 15 (a) of the U.S. Surplus Act which provides that:

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law but subject to the provisions of this Act, whenever any Government agency is authorized to dispose of property under this Act, then the agency may dispose of such property by sale, exchange, lease, or transfer, for cash, credit, or other property, with or without warranty, and upon such other terms and conditions as the agency deems proper: Provided, however, That in the case of raw materials, consumer goods and small tools, hardware, and non-assembled articles which may be used in the manufacture of more than one type of product, no extension of credit under this Act shall be for a longer period than three years.

"If the governments requiring UNRRA's financial assistance would endeavor to obtain directly from the United States Government surplus supplies under credit arrangement envisaged in the above-quoted section of the Surplus Act, they may obtain valuable rehabilitation materials without depleting UNRRA's financial resources. Since many of the war surplus supplies fall into the category of long-term equipment, it would be proper for these governments to incur a long-term credit for their procurement."

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

24 July 1945

19 July 1945
No. 103

The Italian Government and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are operating a program for the prevention and control of malaria, according to reports received at Washington headquarters from Dr. Dudley A. Reekie, Commanding Medical Officer of the UNRRA Mission in Italy.

A preliminary survey to discover the incidence of malaria in the so-called Pontine area was carried out this spring at Fondi in the province of Latium, the heart of filled-in swamp country known since the time of Julius Caesar as the Pontine Marshes, and the ancient breeding ground of the malaria-carrying anopheles mosquito. The survey showed that 100 percent of the population now living in that section were infected with the disease.

Flooding and mining of the area by the Germans during the occupation is slowing down the work of malaria prevention. However, for the control of the adult malaria-carrying mosquito UNRRA has shipped 45,000 square feet of window screening, presently being distributed to the people. Enough DDT oil solution to spray 1200 houses in the most heavily mined or flooded districts has been made available. UNRRA will also provide trucks, bicycles, and funds for the necessary labor of cleaning ditches and spraying chemicals.

The UNRRA project is under the direction of Lt. Colonel Vincent B. Lamoureux, an epidemic control engineer, who is chief consultant with the UNRRA staff in Italy. Plans are now in progress to send units of Italian engineers into other parts of the country to supervise malaria control work throughout the malaria season. This work is supplementary to the malaria programs of the Military Command and the Italian Government.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

III 21 1945

18 July 1945

No. 100

CLARENCE PIERCE

The appointment of Clarence Pierce as Deputy Director of the Division of Displaced Persons was announced today by Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Pierce was formerly Director of Displaced Persons in the UNRRA Office at Cairo. Under his supervision 38,000 Greek, Yugoslavs, and Dodecanese who had fled to the middle east were established in UNRRA refugee camps. Approximately 16,000 of these have been returned to their homes since the Nazi retreat.

Prior to coming to UNRRA, in January, 1944, Pierce served as Secretary of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. He was also Director of Public Assistance in Buffalo, New York, and Assistant Professor of Public Welfare and Public Administration at the School of Social Work, University of Buffalo.

Pierce said that at present UNRRA is furnishing approximately six thousand workers to serve on teams in the displaced persons assembly centers in the British, French and American occupation zones of Germany, where the millions of people who have been uprooted from their homes by Nazi aggression are being given every possible aid in returning to their own countries.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

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OFFICE OF
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
JUL 21 1945
17 July 1945
No. 102

(15 July, Rome -- by cable to UNRRA headquarters, Washington, D. C.)

An agreement between the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the government of the San Marino extending UNRRA aid to the tiny independent republic in the northeast section of the Italian peninsula was signed July 14 in Rome.

San Marino has an area of 38 sq. miles and in 1939 had a population of 14,545. By the terms of the agreement, UNRRA relief and rehabilitation will be confined to the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies, assistance in the care of and return to their homes of displaced persons, and welfare services for children and nursing and expectant mothers. The net expenditure in foreign exchange for this program will not exceed the equivalent of \$30,000. In return the Government of San Marino will provide a sum in local currency of equal value.

The Director General of UNRRA has provisionally determined that the Republic of San Marino is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for the programs and operations of UNRRA within its territory. As in the case of Italy provision is made for the care of displaced persons of United Nations nationality and stateless persons to be found within San Marino. Also provided for are operations for aid in the control of epidemics such as malaria and typhus.

Professor Gino Giacomini, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of San Marino signed the agreement for his government; S. M. Keeny, Chief of the Italian Mission, for UNRRA.

S. M. Keeny expressed his gratification at the conclusion of the agreement with San Marino.

"We are glad," said Mr. Keeny, "at being authorized to extend UNRRA assistance to the Republic of San Marino. We are well aware of the difficulties of the present situation and we made it a point only recently to go and observe on the spot. Everyone knows that during the German occupation nearly 100,000 refugees sought refuge in the sanctuary of the little republic which has never been engaged in war since the 15th century and were given aid and shelter by the authorities of the sturdy little republic, the oldest in the world. We appreciate the efforts of the Government of San Marino in that direction. Although the amount of assistance that can be given is limited, we sincerely hope that it will meet some of the emergency problems."

(over)

Prof. Gino Giacomini speaking for the Republic of San Marino made the following statement on behalf of the government and people of San Marino.

"I have the honor to express the utmost satisfaction at the moment of signing the agreement by which my republic is allowed to cooperate and to benefit by the noble work of reconstruction and of humane assistance which was decided upon at Washington by the United Nations on November 9, 1943. The Republic of San Marino, the smallest and the most ancient sovereign state in the world, always has led a peaceful and inoffensive life under traditionally democratic forms of government. The most generous hospitality and help has always been granted to all those who fought for liberty or were pursued by ill-luck. Now San Marino has been violated by war, its neutral territory has been invaded, death and devastation have followed in the wake of war with serious effects which will be severely felt in the future.

"Although San Marino is ready to face the hazards of the coming time there is required great resolution, courage and faith. At such a critical moment, when the population of San Marino and especially the old people, the sick and the children stand so much in need, the generous assistance promised by UNRRA is of the greatest value, both materially and morally. On behalf of my government I have, therefore, the honor and pleasure to promise our most cordial and dutiful cooperation, expressing at the same time a solemn word of admiration for the splendid mission organized by the United Nations. San Marino is proud to be associated with them in this Relief and Rehabilitation mission which goes beyond the origins and consequences of war, binding all people in a supreme ideal of human brotherhood and mutual understanding."

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

JUL 17 1945

17 July 1945

No. 96

An agreement has been completed between the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Government of San Marino extending UNRRA aid to the tiny independent republic in the northeast section of the Italian peninsula, according to an announcement made today by Acting Director General Roy F. Hendrickson.

By the terms of the agreement UNRRA relief and rehabilitation will be confined to the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies, assistance in the care of and return to their homes of displaced persons, and welfare services for children and nursing and expectant mothers. The net expenditure in foreign exchange for this program will not exceed the equivalent of \$30,000. The Government of San Marino will provide an equal sum in local currency for the relief program.

San Marino has an area of 38 square miles and in 1939 had a population of 14,545. During the German occupation nearly 100,000 refugees sought sanctuary in the tiny state which claims to be the oldest republic in the world. It was founded in the fourth century, and has never engaged in war since the fifteenth. Professor Gino Giacomini, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of San Marino, signed the agreement for his government; S. M. Keeny, Chief of the Italian Mission, for UNRRA.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

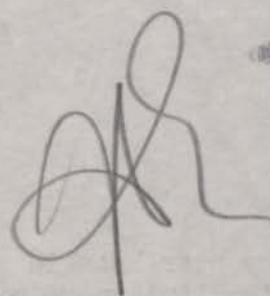
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

17 July 1945



UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

JUL 16 1945

14 July 1945
No. 87

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is cooperating actively with the Italian Government in its efforts to control the spread of tuberculosis within the borders of its country. The effect of the war has been to increase sharply the incidence of the disease throughout the great bulk of the population. The situation has been aggravated by the thousands of Italian refugees returning to their homes, a very considerable portion of whom are known to be tubercular.

One of the major problems is to set up the machinery for the diagnosis of individual cases to isolate the patients and to get effective treatment started before the advent of winter which, because of threatened lack of food, fuel and shelter, it is feared may be the most severe in modern history.

The Italian government became alarmed early in May when it learned that 75,000 refugees had escaped from German camps and were making the rough trek on foot through the snowy Alps. Many of these refugees were reported to be in a tubercular condition.

X-ray teams were rushed to Florence to begin examinations in the refugee camps established by the Allied Commission and the Italian government in Grosseto, Siena, Arezzo, the Republic of San Marino, and at Varese near Lake Como at the Swiss border.

During the period of Nazi domination thousands of Italian workers in the German war plants were "repatriated" because they had developed tuberculosis. Their presence in Italian towns and cities has served to spread the disease among the civilian population.

A program of tuberculosis examinations for all university students in Rome and Naples has been arranged by the UNRRA Mission in Italy in conjunction with the Italian Government and interested relief organizations. The universities supply the machines, and UNRRA the film and personnel to organize the work.

Tuberculosis examinations are now a part of the health surveys at Fondi in Latania made by the Unitarian-Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission attached to UNRRA. For this purpose UNRRA has shipped photofluorograph equipment to Fondi and an excellent beginning is reported with 300 people being examined

(over)

daily. One such survey near Rome in which 2,000 mothers and children were examined showed that the Italians were worse off than the United Nations nationals X-rayed in the refugee camps. Results of the health surveys emphasize the importance and urgency of the UNRRA child feeding program, especially for tubercular and pre-tubercular children.

UNRRA's health program in Italy is under the direction of Dr. Dudley A. Reekie, Commanding Medical Officer on loan to the international agency from the United States Public Health Service. Colonel Ernest L. Stebbins, Health Commissioner for the City of New York, and Dr. Elmer Severinghaus, Professor of Medicine at the University of Wisconsin, both staff members of the Unitarian-Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission on special leave to work with UNRRA, are assisting.

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

JUL 11 1945

FOR RELEASE

TO MORNING PAPERS OF
THURSDAY, 12 July 1945

11 July 1945
No. 86

Orders have been placed or negotiations are being completed which will result in the procurement by UNRRA before the end of this year of more than 25,000 trucks, Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced today. Further negotiations should result in early procurement of additional trucks from Army surpluses. Most of the trucks will be used in the liberated nations of Europe receiving UNRRA financial assistance--Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania--but some will go to China, where relief needs are becoming more and more urgent.

"It is vital that all of these vehicles be placed on the roads of the liberated countries at the earliest possible moment," said Mr. Hendrickson. "It is not enough for us to deliver food and other relief supplies to the ports. The goods must be moved inland. Stocks of foods now being raised by their own people in certain sections of the liberated countries must be carried to the distressed areas. Unless trucks are on hand, starvation and death from privation will result."

Speeding up of truck procurement has been due to several factors, Mr. Hendrickson pointed out, including allocations from the Combined Production and Resources Board of United States, Canadian and United Kingdom trucks, purchases from the military in the Balkans and Army cutbacks in the United States and Canada. Available trucks in the United Kingdom have been very limited to date, but UNRRA is hopeful that the 3,700 trucks allocated by the Combined Production and Resources Board for purchase from there will be forthcoming at an early date. Deliveries of commercial trucks ordered in United States plants have also been slow, none having been made available until the end of the second quarter.

An analysis of the truck procurement program to date was made by Mr. Hendrickson as follows:

2,473 trucks, with a total load lift capacity* of 5,529 tons, have been purchased from surplus military stocks in the Balkans. 13,225 trucks with a load lift capacity* of 27,606 tons are on order (many

*In considering load lift capacity Army ratings, which are much lower than commercial ratings, are used. This is because the roads of the liberated countries are in such bad condition that loads such as are carried over good highways are impossible.

have been delivered) from Canada. These include 2,239 reconditioned Army trucks, 5,160 new Army trucks provided through cut-backs, and 5,826 commercial trucks.

1,154 commercial trucks--light, medium and light-heavy--have been ordered from American manufacturers, all that have been made available through the national allocating authority.

1,600 U. S. Army trucks have been made available through cut-backs. Negotiations are under way for 2,910 U. S. Army trucks from surplus stocks in Italy.

Negotiations are under way for 400 2½-ton and 50 7½-ton trucks from Army surplus stocks in Iran.

Allocations have been granted by the Combined Production and Resources Board for the purchase of 3,700 trucks in the United Kingdom. Orders for these are being placed.

The need for trucks in the liberated areas is so great because other forms of transportation, on which these nations relied before the war, have become almost negligible. In Greece some 1,000,000 tons of supplies and 1,000,000 people were transported annually by small coastal ships. There were about 500 of these ships, whose cargo capacity ranged from a few tons to a maximum of 800 or 1,000 tons. Ninety per cent of this fleet has been destroyed or taken over by the enemy. Of Greece's pre-war 1,700 miles of railroads, only 300 miles are now useable. Destruction of rails and of 260 of the major bridges and more than half of the small bridges and culverts has put the other 1,400 miles out of commission until extensive repairs have been made. The 300-mile stretch which is operating connects with none of the main ports. Of the 4,000 trucks in use before the war, to carry supplies from the coast to the mountains, 3,000 were destroyed or confiscated by the enemy. For mountain hauling, Greece depended largely on pack mules. Most of these were requisitioned by the Army, fell into the hands of the enemy or were killed or died of starvation. Because of the world shortage of livestock, it is impossible to replace these animals. So trucks must perform the work of the coastal fleet, the railroads and the pack trains.

In Yugoslavia, more than 17,000,000 tons of the supplies transported annually went by rail. Inland waterways carried about three million tons, and a million and a half went over the highways. The war put most of Yugoslavia's railroads out of operation, with 35 per cent of the rails and 60 per cent of the bridges destroyed.

Lack of trucks to transport supplies is hampering Yugoslavia's efforts in self-rehabilitation. Because facilities to move the food were not available, 100,000 tons of corn in Vojvodina were left to rot in the fields last year when UNRRA was not operating in Yugoslavia, while in other parts of the country people were starving. The sugar beet crop was lost for the same reason.

Transportation was a problem in Czechoslovakia before the war. Today transportation of any kind is almost non-existent. The Germans took away all of the

locomotives from the eastern part of the country, and the inland waterways, on which 800-ton barges used to carry supplies, cannot be used because wrecked bridges have completely blocked navigation. In Poland, where supplies were carried by rail, many stretches of the railroads have practically been immobilized by German destruction.

Because restoration of railroads will take some time and facilities for transportation of relief supplies must be immediately available, UNRRA is giving No. 1 priority to trucks.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

JUL - 5 1945

FOR RELEASE

GOVERNMENT OF GREECE

IMMEDIATELY

5 July 1945
No. 82

UNRRA headquarters announced today that Director General Herbert H. Lehman will devote the remainder of July to inspecting the work of UNRRA missions in liberated European nations, and consulting with the governments of these nations. The Director General is proceeding by plane in order to view the major portion of UNRRA's European field work before convening the third session of the UNRRA Council in London on 7 August.

He has scheduled for the next three weeks supply consultations with government officials, military authorities, and UNRRA mission members in Caserta and Rome; reviews of work, formulation of new plans, and discussions of general relationships with the Governments of Italy in Rome, Greece in Athens, and Yugoslavia in Belgrade.

To the end of June UNRRA has financed the provision to these nations, and Czechoslovakia and Poland, of more than 1,200,000 long tons of relief supplies. If the goods and shipping are provided by the supplying nations, UNRRA will forward to these liberated areas nearly 4,000,000 long tons of relief and rehabilitation supplies in the second six months of 1945. In addition, the Administration is providing to these nations aid in matters of health, welfare, care and repatriation of displaced persons, and technical advice on farm, factory, and transport rehabilitation.

Since the volume of business to be transacted in southern Europe makes it impossible before the Council session to inspect the SHAEF-UNRRA displaced persons assembly centers in Germany, the Director General at the conclusion of the session will go to the Continent for this purpose. By the time of his inspection more than 400 UNRRA teams comprised of more than 5,000 United Nations experts will be at work assisting the military authorities in the management of these centers for the care of over 1,000,000 war victims awaiting repatriation.

During the absence of Mr. Lehman, Roy F. Hendrickson will be Acting Director General in charge of headquarters work.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

7 June, 1945
No. 67

FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

The opening of the third session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, previously scheduled to occur in London July 24, has been postponed until August 7, UNRRA headquarters in Washington announced today.

The two-week postponement was made at the suggestion of the host government in order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting.

Only a brief conference is planned, dealing with policy questions related to UNRRA operations in liberated United Nations. The agenda will be adopted at the opening meeting.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
JUNE 7 1945

SEAN-SHIPPING

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

JUN 7 1945

7 June 1945

No. 66

IMMEDIATELY

FOR RELEASE

SEAN-HIPPING-SEAN

Notification that the United States Senate had ratified two new International Sanitary Conventions was received from the U.S. State Department today by Director General Herbert H. Lehman of UNRRA.

The conventions, regulating sanitary control of international maritime and aerial traffic, are to be administered by UNRRA's Health Division for a period not exceeding eighteen months pending provisions for permanent regulation of matters relating to international health problems.

Twenty-one nations and most of the British colonies, protectorates and mandated territories have signed or acceded to these conventions.

With regard to UNRRA's part under the new international treaties Mr. Lehman commented, "It is our hope that the work UNRRA will now do in control and prevention of disease will lay the foundation for permanent post-war health organizations that will use world resources of medical knowledge to provide the utmost in health protection for all peoples."

Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, Director of Health of UNRRA, explained that the new sanitary conventions embodied an up-to-date revision of the 1926 and 1933 Conventions, which were administered by the International Office of Public Health in Paris until war conditions made this impossible. The Paris office and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau are now cooperating with UNRRA in carrying out the duties imposed by the conventions. The old conventions referred only to plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, and smallpox. Under the new conventions outbreaks of other communicable diseases, which in the opinion of UNRRA constitute a menace to other countries by their spread across frontiers, must also be reported.

Provisions for preventing the spread of yellow fever by aircraft have been greatly strengthened, said Dr. Sawyer. Endemic yellow fever areas are to be defined by UNRRA in consultation with the governments concerned. The crews of planes landing in these areas must be inoculated against yellow fever. International inoculation certificates for yellow fever are standardized. Persons coming from endemic areas are required to produce such certificates or be subject to quarantine. Standards for yellow fever vaccine are laid down and institutes for testing them designated by UNRRA. All aircraft must be disinfected at each aerodrome in yellow fever areas and at the first call outside such areas.

An Expert Commission on Quarantine has been appointed by UNRRA's Standing Committee on Health to advise on the application of these measures. Dr. P. G. Stock of the British Ministry of Health is Chairman and Dr. G. L. Dunnahoo, Assistant Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, Vice Chairman. Other members are well known experts from the United States, Great Britain, and France.

454507

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE
IMMEDIATELY

6 June 1945
No. 65

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been authorized by the Central Committee of the UNRRA Council to extend assistance to Italian nationals who have been displaced in enemy and ex-enemy areas, Director General Herbert H. Lehman announced today.

UNRRA's authority to assist Italian displaced persons outside of Italy had previously been limited to two classes:

1. Victims of persecution because of race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations, found in enemy or ex-enemy areas or liberated territory.

2. Italians intruded into a liberated area, whose removal is requested by the government or recognized national authority of the liberated area.

The number of Italian displaced persons outside of Italy has been estimated at approximately 1,500,000. Of this total, about 500,000 soldiers and 350,000 civilians are thought to be in Germany. The balance are principally prisoners of war in United Nations territory, civilian refugees in France and Switzerland, and co-belligerent soldiers in the Balkans.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
JUN 6 1945
CLEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

~~Brunkard~~
Publicity

4 June 1945

TO: David Weintraub
FROM: W. G. Dominick *W.G. Dominick*
SUBJECT: Newsreel Coverage of Supply Loadings

Thank you for your memo of 2 June on the above subject. I have assigned Mr. Brunkard of my staff to work with Mr. Salisbury and to keep him informed promptly on any shipping matters of news interest.

UNRRA

Brunkard

Room 919

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: W. G. DOMINICK

DATE 2 June 1945

FROM: DAVID WEINTRAUB

SUBJECT: Newsreel Coverage of Supply Loadings

This note is to emphasize the desirability of newsreel coverage of loadings of relief and rehabilitation supplies. I suggest you keep Morse Salisbury fully informed on any shipping matters of news interest. See the attached note from Mr. Salisbury.

Attachment

cc - Morse Salisbury

David Weintraub

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
JUN 4 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

29 May 1945

To: Mr. David Weintraub

From: Morse Salisbury *M.A.*

I have issued instructions as per the attached to get maximum coverage on loading and unloading supplies for the newsreel which MOI is making for the Council session in London. Will appreciate your giving instructions to Dominick and others concerned in the Bureau of Supply to facilitate such coverage in every possible way. They have been most cooperative and I am sure will continue to be. The main thing is to emphasize to them the importance you place on the project.

Attachments - 2

29 May 1945

To: Maurice Liu

From: Morse Salisbury

I have dispatched the attached cable regarding the importance of footage showing unloading and distribution of supplies for use in the newsreel to be made by MOI for conference session. We must present as much visual evidence as possible that supplies are flowing. If the footage arrives too late to be processed into the newsreel, we can arrange for clips to be run after the conclusion of the newsreel showing latest operations.

Mr. Weintraub wishes this project pushed and his ~~group~~ ^{group} will cooperate to the limit in obtaining footage of loadings in the Western Hemisphere. Please consult at once with Mr. Dominick on schedules of loadings here and in the other countries of the hemisphere and work out coverage. We got the footage on the loading of used clothing on the GRIPSHOLM yesterday. There will be loading of some livestock for shipment to Greece and perhaps Yugoslavia later this week. Other loading goes on almost daily now. Please get footage of loading in Latin American ports if at all possible.

c/c Mr. Weintraub

MSalisbury/ah
29 may 45

PLAIN

AMEMBASSY

LONDON

UNRRA FROM LEHMAN

Important to have in newsreel to be shown at Council session all possible footage showing unloading and distribution UNRRA supplies in all countries where operations and proceeding. Make every effort next three weeks obtain such footage and get to London quickest possible routing. Arranging here all possible footage loading of supplies Western Hemisphere. Highly desirable also have considerable footage from Signal Corps or OWI on operation of assembly centers in occupied Germany. Repeated to Athens as No. ____; Rome as No. ____; Belgrade as No. ____.

Drafted by
Salisbury (P.I.)
29 May 45

Code Room:

Please repeat to Amembassy, Athens, UNRRA from Lehman, as No. ____
" " " Amembassy, Rome, " " " as No. ____
" " " Amembassy, Belgrade, " " " as No. ____

c/c Mr. Liu

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE TO MORNING PAPERS
OF TUESDAY, 5 JUNE, 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 62
4 June, 1945

Appointment of John Baker Hollister of Cincinnati, Ohio, as chief of the UNRRA liaison mission to The Netherlands was announced today by Herbert H. Lehman, Director General.

Mr. Hollister, former member of Congress from the First District of Ohio, will head the group of UNRRA officials who will maintain contact with the Government of the Netherlands on all matters of mutual concern to the government and UNRRA. The mission will be stationed at The Hague.

Mr. Hollister is a partner in the Cincinnati law firm of Taft, Stettinius, and Hollister. He is a director of numerous leading American business concerns, including the New York Life Insurance Company, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Pere Marquette Railway Companies, the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company, the Sandusky Foundry and Machine Company, the Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. Following the last war, in which he served as a captain of artillery in France, he was an official of the American Relief Administration in various European countries. He leaves soon for his new post of duty.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
JUN 5 1945
EUROPEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAY 31 1945

WASHINGTON, D.C.
NO. 58
31 May 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING

The industrial centers of Germany, with their large population of forced foreign labor, form the northern route of invasion of typhus in Europe, according to UNRRA Epidemiological Information Bulletin No. 7. The spread took place by an "island-stepping" process from east to west, and the German authorities were unable to prevent a continued increase. The allied armies met the pestilence on the Rhine and, through wholesale dusting with the powerful insecticide DDT, rid Cologne and other cities of Typhus. There are still important outbreaks farther east, but very few cases have slipped through the protective zones established for displaced persons moving westward. Western Europe will remain safe, it seems, so long as present precautions are kept up.

The southern prong of the typhus invasion radiated from existing foci and, stimulated by the flux of refugees, attacked the civilian population directly. The chief centers were northern Roumania, Subcarpathian Ruthenia and Bosnia. Typhus is still in an epidemic state in Roumania, but the situation seems to have improved somewhat in Yugoslavia where the U.S.A. Typhus Commission and UNRRA workers are active in certain areas. In Greece, typhus is now fairly under control and only small local outbreaks are reported.

Since the U.S.A. Typhus Commission in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation DDT team wiped out the typhus epidemic in Naples and environs, there have been only rare cases of murine typhus in Italy.

North Africa and the Near East were visited by severe typhus epidemics during the war, and the disease is still prevalent in most of these countries.

Typhus can be permanently subdued, concludes the Bulletin, only by removing the causes which lie behind the epidemics. The further outlook is closely connected with the amount of destitution permitted to persist during the postwar period.

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

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FOR RELEASE

IMMEDIATELY

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
JUL - 1 1945

30 June 1945

No. 80

Acting under the new International Sanitary Conventions, UNRRA has now laid down standards for the manufacture and control of yellow fever vaccine. The report, which embodies the views of experts from the principal countries interested and was drafted by Dr. Milton V. Veldee, Chief of the Biologics Control Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service, has now appeared in the UNRRA Epidemiological Information Bulletin No. 9.

This Bulletin also contains a review of the smallpox prevalence in Europe, Africa and the Near East. From 1942 to 1944 smallpox of severe type was widespread in the Near East and North Africa, but, thanks to an excellent state of vaccination, Europe remains almost free from smallpox. The only exception worthy of mention is an outbreak of very mild smallpox at Naples and in the neighboring provinces of Italy. The disease appeared in April, 1944, probably imported from North Africa, and up to the present some 4,000 cases have been notified. There is evidence indicating that mild-type smallpox, which was widespread in the United States and England some fifteen to twenty years ago, is gradually supplanting classical smallpox in the greater part of Africa. In Asia, however, this deadly type continues to prevail.

455315

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE TO MORNING PAPERS
SATURDAY, 26 MAY 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 57
25 May 1945

At the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom, the third session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be held in London, it was announced today at UNRRA headquarters in Washington. The session will open on 24 July.

A brief meeting is planned, dealing with policy questions which are coming forward as the relief program moves into operation during the months following the liberation of Allied nations. The agenda will be adopted at the opening meeting of the Council session.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAY 26 1945

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

23 1945

MEAN-SHIPING DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.
No. 56
22 May 1945

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced today that four vessels, carrying more than 19,000 long tons of relief supplies for Poland and Czechoslovakia have unloaded or are now unloading their cargoes at the Black Sea port of Constanza.

Under arrangements with the U.S.S.R., the goods are being trans-shipped by rail to the two liberated countries. The Government of Czechoslovakia has informed UNRRA that the supplies are already arriving in that country in accordance with schedule.

Of the four vessels, three were loaded in North American ports. They carried in total 14,683 long tons, of which some 3,000 tons were provided by UNRRA member nations other than the United States. All of the canned meats were furnished by Canada. The UNRRA shipments from North American ports for Poland included the following tonnages (in long tons): Canned meat, 1,070; canned fish, 686; dried skim milk, 1,098; fat backs, 1,323; lard, 2,052; dried peas, 666; sugar, 360; coffee, 281; clothing and textiles, 71; shoes, 104; blankets and comforters, 136; medical supplies and equipment, 33; trucks, 730; seeds, 833.

The portion of the cargoes consigned to Czechoslovakia included, among other supplies, the following tonnages: Canned meat, 330; dried skim milk, 109; fat backs, 1,397; lard, 618; dried peas, 509; flour, 145; dried fruit, 473; sugar, 366; coffee, 191; clothing and textiles, 261; shoes, 29; blankets and comforters, 29; medical supplies and equipment, 25; trucks, 243; seeds, 258.

The fourth vessel dispatched to Constanza was loaded in the United Kingdom with a cargo of 4,860 long tons consigned for Czechoslovakia. The cargo included, among other supplies, the following tonnages: Food, 3,653 (including 5,000 bags of sugar, 2,600 cases of evaporated milk, 1,100 barrels of skim milk, 4,250 bags of coffee, 510 cases of tea, 20,000 cases of cooking fat, 34,689 cases of dehydrated beef, 448 drums of cod liver oil, 18,667 cases of canned meat); clothing, 418; seeds and agricultural supplies, 349; lorries and motorcycles, 138; medical equipment, 266.

The U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, and shipping authorities are cooperating with UNRRA to assure speedy delivery of supplies. Upon unloading, shipping authorities certify to the contents of the vessels docking at Constanza. Storage space is available at the port and cargo not immediately forwarded is held there while awaiting inland transport.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 55
22 May 1945

The following message concerning the UNRRA relief supplies currently going to Czechoslovakia was received today:

San Francisco, Calif.

Hon. Herbert Lehman
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation

I would like to join personally my Government in expressing to you my thanks to UNRRA for the very timely help which now arriving on Czechoslovak territory. May I add the expression of my sincere admiration and friendship.

Jan Masaryk

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAY 23 1945

SEAN-SHIPING 22 MAY 1945

Publicity *J 919*

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
NO. 54
21 May, 1945

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, today made the following announcement:

"It is with sincere regret that I announce the resignation of Mr. Hugh R. Jackson, Deputy Director General for Regional Liaison. Mr. Jackson has served UNRRA with distinction since its inception and has rendered invaluable service in the formation of the policies and organization of the Administration. He will remain with UNRRA for the next few weeks to complete certain assignments which he has been handling."

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
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MAY 21 1945

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

1945

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MAY 13 1945

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Confidential
919
Washington, D. C.
No. 51
17 May 1945

FOR RELEASE
IMMEDIATELY

Appointment of Buell Maben of San Francisco as Chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's mission in Greece was announced today by Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA.

Mr. Maben had been Acting Chief of the Mission since the resignation of Laird Archer last March. Mr. Archer resigned because of ill health. Mr. Maben was with the first contingent of UNRRA workers who entered Greece to assist Allied Military Liaison with civilian relief in October, 1944.

Prior to joining UNRRA in June, 1944, Mr. Maben was in U.S. Government service, having held positions as Regional Director of the War Food Administration on both the west and east coasts. He was born in Kiester, Minnesota, on August 29, 1902, and is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He is married.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAY 13 1945
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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

12 May 1945

Mr. Dominick:

Attached is a table on loadings for countries requiring UNRRA's financial assistance in 1st half of 1945, based on the data which you gave me.

Please examine it carefully, particularly footnote "b", which indicates that we are getting from the shipping authorities practically all what we asked for June liftings. I am turning it over to Morse Salisbury and if you have any changes let me know this afternoon so I can catch them before he incorporates them in his press release.

Dante V.
D.V.

UNRRA Loadings for Countries Requiring UNRRA's
Financial Assistance, 1st Half 1945 *a/* *Publicity*

Country of destination	: : January : - April :	: : May : estimate :	: : June : estimate :	: : Estimated b/ loadings, : 1st half, 1945 :
(In long tons, based on berthing dates)				
Czechoslovakia	17,402	18,507	44,000	79,909
Greece	52,060 ^{c/} _{d/}	112,000 ^{c/} _{d/}	168,000 ^{c/} _{d/}	332,060 ^{d/} _{d/}
Poland	27,273	17,988	44,000	89,261
Yugoslavia	323 ^{d/}	24,955 ^{d/}	64,000	89,278
Italy	42,150	18,404	17,000	77,554
UNRRA Camps	281	487	100	868
Total	139,489 ^{d/}	192,341 ^{d/}	337,100	668,930 ^{d/}

a/ Excludes emergency welfare shipments to western European countries, small shipments of seeds and medical supplies to China and deliveries of supplies through military channels, but financed by UNRRA, to Greece and Yugoslavia.

b/ UNRRA requests for shipping space for June liftings were as follows:
Czechoslovakia - 58,500 long tons, Greece - 177,100, Poland - 58,500,
Yugoslavia - 79,100, Italy - 17,500 and Camps 100, a total of 392,800
long tons. 70,500 187,100 70,500
87,100 0 423,300

c/ Includes cargo on Swedish relief vessels.

d/ Supplies loaded by the military for Greece and Yugoslavia during March, April and May but financed by UNRRA are not included. They are roughly estimated at 500,000 long tons, with approximate distribution of 400,000 tons for Greece and 100,000 tons for Yugoslavia for these three months.

Bureau of Supply
12/V/45

Publicity D

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 50
10 May 1945

Arrangements have been completed to send 30 medical and health experts to China to train personnel in medical centers to be established by the Chinese Government, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced today.

UNRRA will provide the essential medical supplies to equip the training centers. Shipment of these supplies has already started. It is estimated that within the coming months some 90,000 pounds of medical equipment will be sent to China.

The Chinese Government plans to establish training centers in Chungking and Chengtu early this summer and later in Kweiyang. When Nanking and Peiping are liberated from Japanese control, other centers will be established in these cities. Short intensive courses averaging from 6 to 18 months will be given to people recruited in China by the Chinese Government. Refresher courses for medical practitioners, public health courses for recently graduated doctors and nurses who have not had public health experience, technical courses for partially qualified doctors and nurses, and training courses for attendants, nurses, and midwives will be given.

One of China's most serious needs is for skilled medical and technical personnel, and provision of foreign experts is part of the relief and rehabilitation program for China. Even before the Japanese invasion China's public health services were inadequate for her population, and there was a shortage of doctors and nurses, medicines and hospital equipment. Now after 8 years of war, it is estimated that there is only one doctor for every 40,000 persons in China and one hospital bed for every 10,000 persons. War action has wrecked sewage disposal plants and contaminated water supplies. Up to 40% of the hospitals in China have been destroyed or looted. The danger to national health will be even greater when the millions of Chinese who have been driven from their homes start their return. It has been estimated that China will need to train roughly 35,000 technicians in the next four years to administer her medical relief program.

For this program, UNRRA is now recruiting medical experts in the United States, Great Britain, Australia, and Canada. The recruits include surgeons, physicians, dentists, nurses, sanitary engineers, maternity and infant care specialists, tuberculosis specialists, hospital and public health administrators and other specialists of various kinds. First to be sent to China will be the men with general medical experience. The specialists will follow later after the training programs are set up.

Ocean shipping space has been made available to UNRRA to carry to India the supplies necessary to inaugurate the training program. Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Director of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has arranged with the Air Priorities Board in Chungking for the allocation of the air tonnage necessary to move the goods from there into China.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D.C.
No. 49
8 May 1945

The war has brought about an aggravation of the tuberculosis situation in France, according to information received from the Ministry of Public Health of France and published in the current issue of the Epidemiological Information Bulletin by UNRRA. New cases have become more numerous. They have likewise become more serious and the mortality has increased. All age classes are affected, but adults more than children, men more than women. The increase has been greatest in cities, while there has been little definite change in the rural areas except in the south. Paris, Marseilles, Lyon and the French Riviera appear to be the most seriously threatened. The increase in tuberculosis mortality has been as high as 74% in the Department in which Marseilles is situated, and 69% in that including the Riviera. In Brittany, on the contrary, tuberculosis mortality showed a decrease.

Certain parts of the population have been more seriously affected than others. There was thus little increase in long leaves of absence for tuberculosis in the Postal, Telephone and Telegraph services, while there was 50% increase of such leaves among employees of the Finance Department, and of the Paris Subway Company.

Clinical records indicate a decided increase in 1941 and 1942 of grave forms with rapid evolution, such as military tuberculosis, tuberculous meningitis, and tuberculous bronchopneumonia. An increased tendency of the disease to set up new foci outside the lungs has been observed. The crisis in regard to tuberculosis seems to have been reached in 1942, and 1944 observations show a slight improvement in regard to mortality and morbidity as well as to clinical forms. The return of prisoners and drafted labor from Germany is likely, however, to render the situation more serious again since a considerable number of these repatriated persons are found to be infected.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAY 8 1945

CLIPPING SERVICE

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAY 9 - 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 45
MAY 8 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH
STATEMENT BY HERBERT H. LEHMAN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNITED
NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION ON V-E DAY

The day for which the weary men and women in Europe have longed for during these dark and cruel years has come at last. Prayers of free men everywhere have been answered and in solemn gratitude free men everywhere will rejoice. Their prayers will be heard in all the distant lands, in desolate villages and in ruined cities they will give thanks, in many tongues.

It is with great compassion and understanding of their heavy burdens that we of the United Nations join with them in the solemn ceremonial of this hour of liberation. Together we now face the gigantic problems of the days that lie ahead of us. For the cessation of hostilities merely heightens the desperate plight of the many destitute millions that have borne the scourge of the most ruthless enemy our civilization has ever known.

Faced with destruction and privation of an unprecedented magnitude, those of us in UNRRA entrusted with the labors of relief and rehabilitation do not underestimate the extent of the chaos which the enemy has left in his wake. It is out of this chaos that we must seek to build the foundations of another world, a world freed from the horrors of war, freed from the years of tragic suffering. We in UNRRA whose task it is to assist the liberated nations in these critical months to come are deeply aware of the many difficulties that beset us in its accomplishment. For it is only with the full cooperation of all the United Nations that we can hope to succeed in attaining those ends for which we have been created.

It is my earnest hope that the tools necessary to the accomplishment of our task will be given us. These tools can be given us only by the governments who have created and now comprise UNRRA. In a war-torn world in which existing shortages present almost insuperable problems, we are forced to realize that the needs far exceed the available resources. But the spirit which made it possible for us to share and pool the weapons of war will in turn, I am certain, make it possible for us to share and pool the resources of the peace.

In the hearts of all of us who have been spared the suffering of these long and terrible years there exists an earnest and fervent desire to extend to the liberated peoples those means with which to create the better world for which we have together fought. It is in a spirit of gratitude that we of the United Nations will rejoice in our opportunity to share with the suffering peoples everywhere the necessary help with which to begin life anew.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAY 8 - 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 48
7 May 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

To help meet the food emergency in Yugoslavia, airplanes have been used to carry tractors into the fertile northern area of that nation, UNRRA announced today.

With mechanical and animal draft power destroyed or removed by the Germans in retreat, it seemed last month that much land in the most fertile portions of Yugoslavia could not be prepared for corn planting. The grain must be planted during May for maximum yields.

In partial solution of the problem, UNRRA arranged for the use of eight A.T.C. transport airplanes to pick up sixteen tractors available at Cairo - two tractors per plane - and fly them to Belgrade whence they have been sent into the farming territories. It would have been impossible to get the tractors on the ground in time for the corn planting season by any other means of transport.

Each tractor is operating two shifts per day, according to reports to UNRRA, and the result of sending in the sixteen machines will be the addition to the Yugoslav food resources of some 7,200 acres of corn yeilding about 350,000 bushels.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS

Two vessels carrying UNRRA relief supplies destined for Poland and Czechoslovakia have unloaded their cargoes at the Black Sea port of Constanza, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced today.

Arrangements have been concluded for the transshipment by rail of goods to the two liberated countries. Transport has been afforded by the Soviet Government, whose cooperation has made it possible to move the essential commodities to their destination.

The contents of both vessels were certified upon unloading by officials from the War Shipping Administration, and were escorted to Poland and Czechoslovakia by troops of the respective nations.

The first of the two vessels included in its cargo 3,900 tons of such items as dried foods and seeds, meats, milk, medical drugs, clothing and raw cotton materials, hospital equipment, chemicals, trucks and other rehabilitation supplies.

The second shipment brought a similar vitally-needed cargo, totalling 5300 tons.

Two warehouses have been provided in Constanza by the Soviet authorities, for each of the recipient nations. Here additional cargoes consigned to Poland and Czechoslovakia may be stored while awaiting inland transport.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAY 8 - 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION 919

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
48 May 1945
No. 46

Herbern H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, today made effective new assignments of organizational responsibility and of personnel within the Headquarters and the European Regional Offices. The purpose is to shape the organization and the staff assignments for most rapid and effective action in the period of intensive field operations now opening.

The Director General stated that the new arrangements were designed to make it possible for him to be present personally at any time at the points of most urgent operational need, while retaining continuity of administrative management at both Headquarters and the European Regional Office. "The urgency of our work," he said, "will be such during the coming months that it necessitates my personally being free to move about as the situation requires, spending part of my time at Headquarters, part at the European Regional Office, part with the Field Missions, and wherever else the need for my presence appears greatest."

To place management of European and African field operations close to the scene, the European Regional Office in London is given supervision of all country missions in this area save that for Poland which remains a Headquarters responsibility pending the conclusion of an agreement with that country. The country missions now coming under the supervision of the London Office include those installed presently in Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Luxembourg, Belgium; and those already formed or under formation for work in Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Albania and Ethiopia. In addition, the area office for the Middle East at Cairo reports to London.

In line with the new assignments of operating responsibility, certain changes also are made in the organization of the Headquarters Office in Washington. The Bureau of Areas is reconstituted into a Bureau of Services. Deputy Director General Michail Menshikov remains in charge. The Divisions of Welfare, Health and Displaced Persons, formerly reporting to the Director General, now report to Mr. Menshikov.

To assist the European Regional Office in taking prompt and effective action, Mr. Lehman is establishing an office of the Director General in London. He is assigning Commander R. G. A. Jackson, Senior Deputy Director General, to serve as his personal representative in that office for a limited time. To him is delegated full responsibility of the Director General.

All Headquarters bureaus and offices are placed under the executive management of the Senior Deputy Director General. Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General for Supply, is designated to act in charge of the office of the Senior Deputy Director General when Commander Jackson is absent from Washington. Some shifts of individual organizational units are made.

The Director General stated that he will retain responsibility for global direction of policy and operations through the Headquarters Office, but will delegate authority for operations as rapidly as possible to management offices nearest the countries receiving assistance.

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAY 25 1945

MEAN-SIPPING-GRACKLE

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 47
4 May 1945

The Government of India has, with the approval of the Legislature, agreed to contribute a sum equivalent to \$24,042,072 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, announced today.

Notice of this donation, in the amount of eight crores of rupees, was given to UNRRA in Washington by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India.

"UNRRA is deeply impressed by this practical demonstration of India's desire and determination to share in the international task of relieving the distress of war in Europe and Asia," Director General Lehman commented.

The Indian Government's contribution will largely be used to procure initial UNRRA relief supplies in India for shipment to countries receiving UNRRA assistance. These goods are expected to include jute, peanuts for food oils, tea, and war surpluses.

In its buying in India, UNRRA "will seek the guidance of the Indian Government to insure that UNRRA's requests may take full account of the supply situation there," Mr. Lehman explained, referring to domestic scarcities of certain goods in India.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
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MAY 4 1945

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

APR 28 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 44
27 April 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

UNRRA and Italian Government officials allocated food to 338 institutions and organizations in and about Naples during the first three weeks of April, and one-third has already been distributed, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, announced today.

This report, cabled from Rome by Spurgeon M. Keeny, Chief of the Italian Mission, estimated that 43,745 children and nursing and expectant mothers in the Naples region are receiving these initial supplies.

Distribution in this region is being made through children's institutions such as public schools and kindergartens, which can now afford their youngsters the nutritionally desirable hot meals.

Between Rome and Naples, in the province of Latania, formerly Littoria, the first allocations of UNRRA food will be made to 21 of the most devastated communes, where there are 58,000 children under 12 years of age, and 10,000 nursing and expectant mothers.

Simultaneous distribution will be made in the province of Frosinone, adjacent to Latania. There supplies will be handled by children's institutions such as orphanages, schools, and existing social welfare agencies with which UNRRA is working.

In communes where there are no permanent social agencies, distribution of foodstuffs will be made through temporary Vatican relief auspices.

Distribution of UNRRA food to non-Italian displaced persons in the Rome area was scheduled to begin April 25. This distribution is in accordance with the request of the governments of the countries of which these persons are nationals. These refugees, who formerly received cash grants, will be able to obtain evaporated milk, canned mackerel, dried peas, beans, farina, sugar, margarine, and soap.

The UNRRA food imports now being distributed in Italy amount to 19,000 tons, and 16,000 more are to arrive shortly. The first shipments included milk, lard, peas, codfish, and flour.

This food distribution is part of UNRRA's supplemental program in Italy to provide relief for children, nursing and expectant mothers, and non-Italian displaced persons.

UNRRA also furnishes certain emergency relief, of which an example is its clothing of 1000 persons affected by the recent explosion of an ammunition ship in Bari harbor.

Drought, A.K.?
903

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: W.G.Dominick

DATE 26 April 1945

FROM: G.W.Cronyn (1022)

G.W.C. (Ext 165)

*File
article already
written without
this item
24 Apr 45 T VB*

SUBJECT: Attached

I am wondering if the ship item in this form is still too confidential for the Weekly Bulletin - which is also restricted? This is from Long's report of 20 April and is a good news item if it can be used.

In general, the Bulletin would appreciate receiving any ship news, either of boats en route or arrivals. That is, where there is no problem of security or policy involved. Dates are of less importance than tonnage and general character of cargo.

UNITED NATIONS
REFugee AND RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

APR 26 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

UNRRA Supplies Going to Italy

According to the Ocean Shipping Branch, Bureau of Supply, a vessel ~~recently~~ left for Italy, carrying more than 15,000,000 pounds - almost 7,000 long tons - of UNRRA supplies, foods and medical items, allocated for UNRRA the program of limited relief in Italy.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE TO MORNING PAPERS
OF FRIDAY, 20 APRIL 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 42
19 April 1945

The appointment of Miss Mary L. Gibbons, Chief Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Department of Social Welfare, to be an Assistant Deputy Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was announced today by UNRRA Director General Herbert H. Lehman.

Miss Gibbons is expected to report to her new position in UNRRA's European Regional Office in London about June 1.

Miss Gibbons has been Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Department of Social Welfare in charge of New York City operations since April, 1937. She was loaned to the City of New York in November, 1931, by the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, after ten years of service with that organization, to organize and administer the City's first home relief bureau. This bureau provided for 500,000 destitute men, women and children. She recruited a staff of 3,000 persons and set up 79 relief offices which handled applications for aid from 20,000 persons in the first four days of operation.

Graduated from the Fordham University School of Social Service in 1921, Miss Gibbons holds an LL.D. degree. She is a former president of the National Conference of Catholic Charities and a former vice president of the National Conference of Social Work.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

APR 21 1945

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 41
19 April 1945

The Government of Panama has agreed to contribute \$400,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration after receiving with great enthusiasm an UNRRA mission headed by Panama's former President, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, UNRRA Director General Herbert H. Lehman announced today

The contribution of the Republic of Panama will be in cash and in three installments, the first of which will be forwarded immediately.

Because there are no exportable surpluses in Panama of commodities needed by UNRRA, the full amount of the Panamanian donation will be made in free funds for supply procurement in any country.

Notice of this distinctive action met a hearty reception at UNRRA headquarters.

"Panama's splendid contribution is one of the most generous received from any country, relative to its national income", Director General Lehman stated. "It is the only contribution of any country to be made entirely in free funds."

"It is a further evidence of the desire of the Latin American countries to share fully in the responsibilities of UNRRA", Mr. Lehman added.

Disclosure of the Panamanian donation was made in Panama City by Dr. Roberto Jimenez, the Republic's Foreign Minister. A formal decree confirming the pledge is expected to be issued momentarily.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
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APR 19 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 39
16 April 1945

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been informed by the War Department that specially qualified U.S. military personnel may be released from active duty for employment in UNRRA's displaced persons operations in Germany, Director General Herbert H. Lehman announced today.

This action by the War Department coincides with an UNRRA drive to recruit approximately 600 persons in the United States to be sent to Europe by the end of June to work with United Nations nationals liberated in Germany. Applicants are sought for the positions of Director and Assistant Director, Assembly Center; welfare officer and assistant welfare officer; administrative officer, supply; administrative officer, stores; steward, food; administrative assistant, and accountant and financial officer. Salaries range from \$3,000 to \$8,000, commensurate with the responsibility and experience of the appointee.

"UNRRA's requirement for properly qualified individuals is urgent," Mr. Lehman said, "and the action of the War Department to clear the way for UNRRA to employ appropriate military personnel is gratifying recognition of the importance of the displaced persons program."

Officers, warrant officers and enlisted men and women who wish to work with UNRRA in Germany may submit applications to the Director of Personnel, UNRRA Headquarters, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
APR 17 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

Mr. Borders: Is this a fact? At 6 D.

Publicity

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
APR - 5 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 37
5 April 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

The Director General announced today that the UNRRA mission headed by Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Ex-President of the Republic of Panama, had concluded a successful visit to the Dominican Republic, the first country on its itinerary.

During his stay, Dr. Alfaro was the subject of many courtesies by the Dominican Government. Among these courtesies was a large dinner offered by the Minister of Foreign Relations and attended by the President of the Republic.

As a result of the conversations between the UNRRA mission and the Dominican Government, the latter agreed to make an initial contribution of \$350,000. Approximately two-thirds of this total contribution will be used for the procurement of corn, and the remainder will be used to procure from the following list of products: meat, sugar, cacao and coffee.

The exact purchases to be made out of the Dominican contribution will be determined by a mixed commission composed of representatives of the Dominican Republic and of UNRRA.

This contribution comes at a timely moment when UNRRA is entering into large-scale operations in Europe. It is another demonstration of the desire of the Dominican Republic to share in the responsibility of building a unified world upon peace and economic stability.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D.C.
No. 35
3 April 1945

UNRRA will discuss with Colonel General Enver Hoxha the need for relief assistance to Albania, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, announced in making public an exchange of cables between himself and General Hoxha.

In his message to Col. Gen. Hoxha, Director General Lehman said: "After consultation with the Central Committee, comprised of representatives from the U.K., U.S., U.S.S.R. and China, I am pleased to inform you that UNRRA is prepared to discuss with you the furnishing of relief and rehabilitation assistance to the people of Albania."

Albania is not a member of UNRRA, and the United Nations have not, as yet, recognized an Albanian Government. However, UNRRA is expressly authorized to deal with the authority exercising administrative control in the area, according to the terms of Resolution I of the UNRRA Agreement. Mr. Lehman stated that it is his desire to render all possible assistance to the "gallant people of Albania". He has issued instructions to his representatives in that area to participate in negotiations between Col. Gen. Hoxha and the Allied military authorities, who will undertake to furnish necessary civilian relief prior to the expected UNRRA program. Director General Lehman added that his representatives would be prepared to discuss "the most appropriate means for the furnishing of direct UNRRA assistance" which will follow the military. The text of Col. Gen. Hoxha's request for aid refers to his nation's long fight against the Axis powers. In describing the struggle of Albania's people, he stated:

"For five consecutive years the people of Albania have fought without ceasing against the barbarian and fierce occupier, fighting side by side with the great Allies."

In reaffirming that Albanians did not lay down their arms in spite of burning villages and scarce bread, and all the vandalism inflicted upon their nation, Col. Gen. Hoxha said that "the Army of National Liberation, when it freed all Albania, did not stop there.

"It crossed the frontiers and continued even harsher hostilities against German fascism on the soil of Yugoslavia, day after day.

"Our country solicits the help of the great Allies towards its economic relief, having been burned and pillaged by German fascism and its servants, and destroyed by war.

"In the name of our people, therefore, we turn to UNRRA", Col. Gen. Hoxha concluded his government's petition.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 34
30 March 1945

The Canadian Ambassador to the United States, L. B. Pearson, Chairman of UNRRA's Committee on Supplies, said today that liberated areas of Europe will have received, by the end of June, at least 480,000 tons of supplies financed by UNRRA.

Thirty thousand tons have already been either shipped or loaded by UNRRA. Sixty thousand tons will be loaded during April and it is expected that 390,000 additional tons, which will be delivered during April, May and June through military and other relief channels, will be financed and distributed through UNRRA.

Additional shipping space is being urgently requested for May and June to permit UNRRA to increase deliveries to liberated areas.

Mr. Pearson said the Committee on Supplies had today received a report from UNRRA's Bureau of Supply which contained much interesting and encouraging information but also stressed the fact that UNRRA's ability to carry out the projected program depends on the extent to which it will receive "the full and unequivocal support" of the major supplying countries. Expressing agreement with this Mr. Pearson added that "the emergency character of UNRRA's activities and the current tight supply and shipping situation require that such support must go beyond general policy statements and must find concrete expression in supplies physically made available to the Administration in time to meet the admittedly urgent needs."

The UNRRA financed supplies are destined mainly for Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Italy and the refugee camps in the Middle East. The supplies will come from the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Iceland, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, and other countries.

The first shipments of UNRRA relief supplies to Poland and Czechoslovakia included peas, seeds and canned meat from Canada and blankets, fatbacks, shoes, dried milk and medical supplies from the United States. Other items to be shipped from varied sources will range from staple foodstuffs to long-range food production implements such as crop binders, and from penicillin to 200-bed hospital units. Also included will be forges, chemicals, tools, leather hides and midwives' bags.

UNRRA has concluded agreements with the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy concerning the basis of its relief operations in those countries, and has set the stage for discussions with the Albanian authorities, headed by Colonel General Enver Hoxha.

The Bureau of Supply also reported, Mr. Pearson said, that a special UNRRA supply program to meet the emergency needs of particularly devastated districts in the Western European countries has been initiated and is now operating. This program, financed by a special fund provisionally set at 10 million dollars, was recently authorized by the UNRRA Central Committee. Considerable quantities of food, clothing and shoes have already been shipped to France, some by air, and arrangements have been completed to make additional shipments to France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

MAR 31 1945

Washington, D. C.

No. 34

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAR 29 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 33
28 March 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING

An agreement covering the terms under which the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will provide relief and rehabilitation supplies and services to the people of Yugoslavia was signed by UNRRA and the Yugoslav Government in Belgrade on March 24, UNRRA Director General Herbert H. Lehman has announced.

The Yugoslav Minister of Commerce, Nikola Petrovic, signed for his country and Deputy Director General Roy F. Hendrickson for UNRRA. The UNRRA delegation was welcomed in a speech by Marshal Tito, who also presided at the signatory ceremony.

By agreement with Allied military authorities who have been cooperating with the Yugoslav Government in administering the relief program for liberated sectors of the country in the Adriatic coastal area in recent months, UNRRA will take over the military's share of relief responsibilities April 15, Mr. Lehman said. Approximately 50 UNRRA personnel have been assisting the military relief program.

Alan Hall of Australia, Acting Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia, will shortly establish mission headquarters in Belgrade. The headquarters staff will include in its early stages a small number of specialists on supply, distribution, health and welfare, displaced persons, and industrial and agricultural rehabilitation.

The principal provisions of the agreement are as follows:

1. The Director General of UNRRA has determined that Yugoslavia is not at this time in position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation and the UNRRA Administration will make no request and shall have no claim for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished under the agreement.
2. The Yugoslav Government will have the responsibility for distribution within Yugoslavia of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by UNRRA, and will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the UNRRA Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7 (Editors--Note copies of Resolutions attached).
3. To enable the UNRRA Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities, the Yugoslav Government will inform the Administration relative to plans for distribution and the processes of actual distribution of relief supplies. Administration representatives will be afforded an opportunity of observing distribution at all stages and for discussing methods of distribution with appropriate government agencies.
4. The Yugoslav Government will afford the UNRRA Administration opportunity to make public information regarding deliveries and distribution of UNRRA relief supplies and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.
5. Local currency derived from the sale of UNRRA supplies will be used by the Yugoslav Government to pay for further relief and rehabilitation programs, after the local administrative expenses of UNRRA have been met.

Resolution No. 2

RESOLVED

1. That, in any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief.
2. That, in determining the relative needs of the population, there may be taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area.

Resolution No. 7

RESOLVED

That the Council approves the following statement as a guide to activities with respect to relief and rehabilitation distribution:

1. That at no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as a political weapon, and no discrimination shall be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed, or political belief.
2. That in general the responsibility for the distribution, within an area, of relief and rehabilitation supplies should be borne by the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area.
3. That distribution should be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities. When supplies are sold to consumers, prices should be set at such levels as to facilitate the flow of supplies into the proper hands, and to avoid maladjustments in the price structure of the areas.
4. That distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies should take place under effective rationing and price controls. The suppression of black markets should not be left to general pronouncements and decrees, but should be the subject of active measures of enforcement applied vigorously and unremittingly.
5. That the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area should take appropriate measures to insure that so far as the distribution within a liberated territory of relief and rehabilitation goods is done through private trade, the remuneration earned by private traders for their services is no more than is fair and reasonable.
6. That use should be made to the maximum practicable extent of normal agencies of distribution (governmental, commercial, cooperative), to the particular ends of combating inflation and restoring normal economic activity. This principle, however, cannot be pursued at the expense of measures found necessary under emergency conditions to insure an adequate control of the distribution of supplies and their direction to the appropriate consumers.
7. That if the Administration is called on by the military authority to furnish distribution services through its own organization and personnel in a liberated territory in which a government or recognized national authority does not yet exercise administrative authority, the Administration should, subject to the general provisions governing the relation of the Administration to the military authority and the government or recognized national authority concerned, make the fullest possible use of local authorities and of local organizations.
8. That the Administration be prepared to render direct assistance in distribution whenever, because of unusual circumstances, the government or recognized

national authority concerned requests such aid within its territory. Wherever as a consequence of such request, the Administration is directly concerned with internal distribution, it should follow, in cooperation with the national or local authorities, the same general principles as those recommended above.

9. That the Director General should be kept fully informed concerning the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies within any recipient areas, and under all circumstances there should be the fullest working cooperation between the governments or recognized national authorities concerned and the Administration for this purpose.

7
FILED
UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

23 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

27 March 1945

TO: Mr. David Weintraub
FROM: Kathleen S. Louchheim *KSL*
SUBJECT: Amount of tonnage of UNRRA relief supplies shipped
to Europe.

You will recall that in accordance with determination reached by the Director General, the attached release was held until further news concerning the stockpiles to be turned over to UNRRA by the Army on April 1st could be ascertained. May I ask that you advise me just as soon as you have any information on this subject.

In the last few days there have been several inquiries regarding the amount of tonnage UNRRA has shipped to date. As this information cannot be withheld, we, here in the division, feel that it would be preferable to give it out in connection with shipping commitments up to April 1st as stated in our release.

KSL:mr

cc: N.L. Gold
D.V. Varley
W.G. Dominick
S. Thompson

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAR 27 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

28 1945 Washington, D. C.

No.

March 1945

At least 86,000 tons of UNRRA food, clothing, and medical supplies will have been shipped to Europe between the first of the year and the end of April, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today. Of this amount, 16,000 tons have already gone.

The first shipload of UNRRA relief supplies for Poland and Czechoslovakia included peas, seeds and canned meat from Canada; blankets, fat backs, shoes, dried milk and medical supplies from the United States.

Other items to be shipped soon range from staple foodstuffs to long-range food production implements such as crop binders and from penicillin to 200-bed hospital units.

Forges, chemicals, tools, as well as kosher meat, leather hides, midwives' bags, and binder twine are also included. Each is destined to play a vital role in helping Poland, Italy and Czechoslovakia provide for their war stricken peoples.

This initial export of 86,000 tons represents 1945's first four months' consignments. These shipments are expected to increase steadily during the year, with the reopening of ports and approval of UNRRA's requests for supplies and shipping space.

Ports and inland transportation facilities for UNRRA relief projects have been available for Poland and Czechoslovakia since early in the year, accounting for their early inclusion in 1945's shipping program.

In Greece and Yugoslavia relief supplies are being provided by the Allied Military authorities. UNRRA missions in these countries are assisting the military and the governments in distribution, and preparing for the period when UNRRA will take over full responsibility for furnishing needed relief. Under agreements recently concluded with the Greek government and the military, UNRRA will assume financial and distribution responsibility on April 1, taking over all relief stocks from the military. A similar agreement is now being negotiated for Yugoslavia.

In addition to countries which require UNRRA's general rehabilitation shipments of food, clothing, and equipment, some governments in Western Europe have asked for emergency and supplementary relief for particularly ravished areas. To meet these requests, UNRRA has authorized shipment of available emergency supplies from Britain, and a fund of ten million dollars has been established for this purpose.

UNRRA

Form No. AD-2

. (20th June 1944)ROUTE SLIPDate 29/3To Mr. DominickRoom No. 903

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | REMARKS

Will you please
give this quick
clearance?

<i>Cleared
w/ Mr. Louchheim
29 Mar 45</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and File | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> See Me | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> As Requested | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For your
information | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Per telephone
conversation | |

From Shelby Thompson1018

Room No.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. _____
March 1945

Canadian Ambassador L. B. Pearson, chairman of the UNRRA Council's Committee on Supplies, said today the committee had received a report which stated that the UNRRA Administration will have loaded approximately 90,000 tons of relief supplies during March and April for shipment to Europe, and will have requested supply and shipping allocations for May and June to cover nearly 1,000,000 additional tons. These supplies are destined for UNRRA operations in the liberated Balkan countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy and the Middle East refugee camps.

Mr. Pearson added that the report, made by the UNRRA Bureau of Supply, stated that in addition it is expected that 390,000 tons of supplies, delivered to the Balkan Countries during April, May and June through military and other relief channels, will be financed and their distribution administered by UNRRA.

The report stressed the fact, Mr. Pearson said, that UNRRA's ability to carry out the projected programs depends on the extent to which it is able to procure supplies and shipping. "The cooperation and support of the intergovernmental and national supply and shipping agencies is essential if UNRRA's program is to succeed," he said.

Mr. Pearson said the report stated that at the end of February, 1945, the UNRRA Administration had requested supplying governments to deliver relief and rehabilitation goods and to provide shipping and other supply services amounting to \$408,816,000. The U. S. had received, of these requests, an amount totaling \$256,638,000. The report anticipated that by the end of March the supplying countries would authorize their procuring agencies to act upon a part of the requests totaling \$349,000,000.

Besides the United States, countries receiving requests included Canada,

\$57,320,000; United Kingdom, \$70,359,000; Brazil, \$19,347,000; Newfoundland, \$3,268,000; Iceland, \$835,000; Peru, \$632,000; and Uruguay, \$418,000.

The first shipments of UNRRA relief supplies to Poland and Czechoslovakia included peas, seeds and canned meat from Canada and blankets, fatbacks, shoes, dried milk and medical supplies from the United States. Other items, from varied sources, ranged from staple foodstuffs to long-range food production implements such as crop binders, and from penicillin to 200-bed hospital units. Also included were forges, chemicals, tools, leather hides and midwives' bags.

UNRRA has concluded agreements with the Governments of Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy concerning the basis of its relief operations in those countries, and has set the stage for discussions with the Albanian Government, headed by Colonel General Enver Hoxha, relative to an UNRRA relief program in Albania. Present plans call for UNRRA to take over from Allied military authorities the responsibility for civilian relief operations in Greece on April 1 and in Yugoslavia on April 15. UNRRA personnel integrated with the military has been assisting in relief activity in both countries.

The Bureau of Supply also reported, Mr. Pearson said, that a special UNRRA supply program to meet the emergency needs of western European countries not otherwise dependent on UNRRA for supplies has been initiated and is now operating. This program, financed by a fund of 10 million dollars set aside for the specific purpose, was recently authorized by the UNRRA Central Committee, ~~at the request of the European Regional Office in London.~~

To date, under the emergency program aimed to assist particularly ^{devastated districts} ~~part~~ of war-torn Western Europe, 10,000 pounds of clothing, contributed by the Women's Volunteer Services of the United Kingdom, have been flown to France under UNRRA arrangement and plans have been perfected to ship additional ~~tonnage, amounting to 10,000 pounds of supplies, mostly clothing~~ nages of supplies, mostly clothing

and foodstuffs, on a weekly basis to France. Arrangements are virtually ^{also} completed to supply ^{limited quantities of} footwear and clothing to Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg ^{Similar programs are planned for} and the Netherlands.

Shipments made under the emergency program are expected to originate largely in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada, although some will come from Latin America, New Zealand and South Africa.

9

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D.C.
No. 32
26 March 1945

Sr. Luis Vial, of Santiago, Chile, has been designated as the principal representative of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in five Latin American countries, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, announced today.

Sr. Vial will administer the recruitment, supply, and public information functions of UNRRA for this area.

With a chief objective of procuring UNRRA supplies from Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and Costa Rica for shipment to devastated areas of Europe where UNRRA is operating, or will operate, Sr. Vial will work from a headquarters in Bogota, Colombia.

Sr. Vial has taken leave from the Chilean Production Development Corporation to accept the UNRRA appointment abroad. He has represented the Chilean Government's Corporation in this country since 1941.

As its representative, Sr. Vial arranged, in 1942, for the complete procurement, piece by piece, of two large cement plants which were shipped to Chile, also piece by piece, from New Jersey. In 1944, working in California, he arranged for the trans-shipment of a giant hydro-electric plant to Chile in the same manner.

Sr. Vial is also experienced in extensive relief and rehabilitation work. In 1939, during the earthquake which leveled large parts of Chile, he was instrumental in providing assistance to peoples in stricken areas, notably at the city of Chillan, center of the earthquake's damage. There, representing the Engineers Institute of Chile, and using that concern's funds, he procured relief supplies from the U.S. and other nations, many now UNRRA members.

A civil engineer before holding posts with the Chilean Government as a national railroads and sanitation systems inspector, Sr. Vial was President of the engineering firm, Vial and Company, Inc.

He was born in Santiago in 1898, and took a degree in civil engineering at the University of Chile, at Santiago. His wife and family reside there.

Sr. Vial has been in the United States since 1940. He has a daughter who was at the Marymount School, Tarrytown, New York, but who has since returned to Santiago.

9

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAR 24 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 31
23 March 1945

~~SEA SHIPPING~~

Michail A. Menshikov, Deputy Director General, will head a temporary UNRRA delegation to Poland to discuss with the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic arrangements for relief assistance to the Polish people, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, announced today.

In making the announcement, Mr. Lehman said that Mr. Menshikov would act as a personal representative of the Director General to the Provisional Government during his visit to Poland. The Provisional Government, which exercises actual control in the area, is the only Polish authority with which UNRRA will deal on Polish relief arrangements.

In addition to negotiating an agreement with the Provisional Government the delegation will consult with the Government regarding relief and rehabilitation supplies, make recommendations to Washington and ascertain the Government's desires for services in the fields of health, welfare, displaced persons and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation. If necessary, Mr. Menshikov will also take up supply and transport problems relating to Polish relief and rehabilitation with officials of neighboring countries.

Mr. Menshikov's mission to Poland, Mr. Lehman pointed out, is similar to negotiations carried on in behalf of the Director General by Deputy Director General Roy F. Hendrickson with the Greek government in Athens recently and with the Yugoslav government in Belgrade at present. Another Deputy Director General, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, was Mr. Lehman's representative in negotiations in London with Czechoslovak government officials relative to the UNRRA program for that country.

In informing Edward Osobka-Morawski, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government, of Mr. Menshikov's designation, Mr. Lehman said: "I wish to assure you of UNRRA's deep desire to be of every possible aid to your gallant people."

Also named to the delegation leaving from Washington are Frantisek Weisl, Executive Assistant to Menshikov; Oscar Schachter, Legal Adviser; Clifford Willson, Chief Supply Officer; and others, including a group of UNRRA experts leaving from London.

Mr. Menshikov has been associated with UNRRA since its inception in November 1943 at Atlantic City where he was a member of the Soviet Delegation. He had previously been president of the largest timber trade organization in the world, the All Union Export Timber Organization of the U.S.S.R., and prior to six years in this capacity was engaged in the export trade of food-stuffs from the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Menshikov holds degrees in economics and in foreign trade. He was born in 1902 in the Voronezh district of Russia.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 30
23 March 1945

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, today announced the resignation of John P. Gregg as Chief of the Polish Mission. Mr. Gregg had, Governor Lehman said, aided the Administration greatly in its preparatory work and his resignation had been reluctantly accepted. His experience of relief work and his knowledge of Poland had been very valuable in recruiting personnel and preparing the way for the Administration's Mission to Poland.

A new chief of the Polish Mission has not yet been selected.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAR 24 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

UNRRA

Form No. AD-2

(20 June 1944)

ROUTE SLIP

Date 3/21

To Mr. Dominick

Room No. 903

☐ Approval

☐ Comment

☐ Prepare Reply

☐ Necessary Action

☐ Note and Return

☐ Note and File

☐ Investigate

☐ Signature

☐ See Me

☐ As Requested

☐ For your information

☐ Per telephone conversation

REMARKS

May we please have your comment by 10 a.m. tomorrow morning. (Thursday)

Miss K

The last I is incorrect. Recommend deletion. S

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

MAR 21 1945

MEANSHIPPING BRANCH

22 Mar

Called Mr Thompson's office & gave them above message
SR

From Shelby Thompson

Room No.

1018

Publicity

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS

Washington, D.C.

No.

March 1945

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

At least 86,000 tons of UNRRA food, clothing, and medical supplies will have been shipped to Europe between the first of the year and the end of April, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today. Of this amount, 16,000 tons have already gone.

The first shipload of UNRRA relief supplies for Poland and Czechoslovakia included peas, seeds and canned meat from Canada; blankets, fat backs, shoes, dried milk and medical supplies from the United States.

Other items to be shipped soon range from staple foodstuffs to long-range food production implements such as crop binders and from penicillin to 200-bed hospital units.

Forges, chemicals, tools, as well as kosher meat, leather hides, midwives' bags, and binder twine are also included. Each is destined to play a vital role in helping Poland, Italy and Czechoslovakia provide for their war stricken peoples.

David Weintraub, acting deputy director general of UNRRA's Bureau of Shipping said this initial export of 86,000 tons represents 1945's first four month's consignments. These shipments are expected to increase steadily during the year, with the reopening of ports and approval of UNRRA's requests for supplies and shipping space.

Ports and inland transportation facilities for UNRRA relief projects have been available for Poland and Czechoslovakia since early in the year, accounting for their early inclusion in 1945's shipping program.

In Greece and Yugoslavia relief supplies are being provided by the Allied Military authorities. UNRRA missions in these countries are assisting the military and the governments in distribution, and preparing for the period when UNRRA will take over full responsibility for furnishing needed relief. Under agreements recently concluded with the Greek governments and the military, UNRRA will assume financial and distribution responsibility on April first, taking over all relief stocks from the military. A similar agreement is now being negotiated for Yugoslavia.

next In addition to countries which require UNRRA's general rehabilitation shipments of food, clothing, and equipment, some governments in Western Europe have asked for emergency and supplementary relief for particularly ravished areas. To ~~treat~~ these requests, UNRRA has authorized shipment of available emergency supplies from Britain, and a fund of ten million dollars has been established for this purpose.

X Small stocks of medical supplies are being shipped from the United States to Britain, to enable the UNRRA office there to keep enough emergency supplies on hand to meet quickly immediate situations.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OFFICE OF THE
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAR 21 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 29
21 March 1945

~~OCEAN SHIPPING SERVICE~~

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced today that UNRRA's total claim on the world for food for April, May, and June 1945, amounts to only 938 thousand tons.

About half of the tonnage of the total UNRRA food program for the next quarter will be in bread cereals and dry peas both of which are in sufficient supply. Forty-two percent of UNRRA's food supplies for the next three months is expected to come from the U.S., thirty-eight percent from Canada, and the balance from Iceland, U.K., Brazil, Australia, Newfoundland, South Africa, East Africa, India, Ceylon, North Africa, Peru, Colombia, British West Indies, and Mexico.

For a three month period in 1944, the United States consumption of all foods was about 24 million tons. UNRRA has asked for 395 thousand tons of food from the United States for a similar period in 1945 to supplement the existing food resources of about 60 million needy war victims. For every single pound of food UNRRA is asking from the United States, civilians of the United States will receive about 60 pounds.

UNRRA's total request from the United States for food for the second quarter of 1945 breaks down as follows:

	<u>Metric Tons</u>
	(2204.6 pounds per ton)
Grain, flour, and other bread cereal products	176,959
Beans and peas (mostly peas)	50,394
Fats and fatcuts	57,386
Meat (canned)	5,181
Milk, dried skimmed & whole condensed, evaporated	48,361
Canned fish	14,855
Sugar	37,067
Cheese, hard	490
Dried Eggs	1,537
Others	3,186

UNRRA to date has shipped no meat overseas from the United States. The 1945 civilian meat supply in the United States is estimated at about 7 million tons. For the second quarter of 1945 UNRRA has asked for 5 thousand tons from the United States. This means that one pound out of every 350 of the United States civilian supply would go to war victims in Europe whom UNRRA expects to help with food. UNRRA's present requests for feeding Europe's needy represents a subtraction of only one-twelfth of a pound, or 1.4 ounces, of meat from the quarterly supply of each United States consumer.

UNRRA's requirement for all types of soap from the United States in April-June 1945 is between 8 and 9 thousand tons. This amounts to three-tenths of a pound per person for the quarter in the countries requiring UNRRA's financial assistance, and compares with at least 5 pounds per capita of household soap only to be consumed in a quarter in the United States.

UNRRA Sends Less Than Shipload in 1½ Years

(Note: This is the first of four articles on UNRRA, what it's done, what it hasn't done, and why.)

By CHARLES T. LUCEY
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Remember UNRRA? That's the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It was put together by the United Nations in late 1943 to help needy millions in areas liberated from Axis rule.



Mr. Lehman



M. Monnet

Not much has been heard of it recently, but now, with destitution spreading in the wake of war, it is drawing rising criticism, here and overseas.

This alphabetical mouthful is the first broad-scale, organized attempt of nations to work together in a non-military way.

Yet 16 months after it's organization is has shipped only 6000 or 7000 tons of supplies from the U. S.—less than enough to fill even one Liberty ship. UNRRA has promises now for about a half-dozen vessels, and finds itself competing in tight markets for commodities to fill them.

Everyone credits Herbert H. Lehman, director-general of UNRRA, with a devoted effort to build a solid agency for world-wide aid. But he is criticized for lack of force and imagination in running a big job demanding a lot of both.

MISUNDERSTANDING BLAMED

Yet much criticism of UNRRA grows out of a misunderstanding of UNRRA's scope and function. Recently it has taken a beating for failing to alleviate suffering in France, Belgium and Holland—yet it never was intended to do the big relief job in these countries.

They were "able-to-pay" countries; they have good-sized bank accounts. UNRRA was set up to help nations unable to pay.

France said from the start that it didn't want UNRRA doing the French relief job. At the Atlantic City conference at which UNRRA was organized, Jean Monnet, the able representative of the French government in economic matters, insisted that France would assume its own responsibility.

Belgium and Holland lined up similarly. They had their own funds and didn't want UNRRA coming in.

PLANS FOUNDER

But there was a hitch. Allied plans for feeding civilians in liberated areas after D-Day foundered because the Germans either smashed the French ports or held on in them. Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Dunkirk are still in Nazi hands. Even today, only Cherbourg can take a vessel as large as a Liberty ship.

So, there has been suffering. The military, forced to give priority to military goods, could not handle sufficient civilian supplies.

Then, there's Italy. Our armies have

been in there a long time, there's privation and unrest, many wonder why UNRRA hasn't gone in months ago to help. But Italy was an ex-enemy nation and UNRRA wasn't chartered to go in there. At the UNRRA conference in Montreal last fall, however, \$50,000,000 was granted for Italian re-

lief. Some 5000 tons of supplies have moved in there—a mere trickle—to supplement what the military is doing in relief work.

Yugoslavian relief bogged down when Marshal Tito refused to allow UNRRA representatives in to observe relief distribution. Military relief supplies are going in there now, and UNRRA

people are serving under the military. They hope to take over completely soon.

UNRRA went into Greece—not on its own, but "integrated" with and subject to the military. It was an abrasive relationship. Now UNRRA hopes to get in independently by April 1.

Russian delay in providing port space has hampered relief in Poland and Czechoslovakia. At last an understanding has been reached, and supplies are scheduled for these areas soon.

But it all adds up to nothing much happening.

Down Stairs Store

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

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D. C.'s Contented Cows Step-Up Production

The dairy cow has been doing well by Washington in this wartime era of rationed butter and cheese, but unlimited fresh milk supply. Milk Market Administrator George Irvine today reported a 7.4 per cent increase in January milk production by farmers in the Washington milk producing area, over January, 1944; and that, he says, added up to 7522 gallons daily.

Mr. Irvine also sings a happy spring song for buttermilk, and chocolate milk drinkers, predicting an unlimited supply of both.



Gayle Dominick:

3/8

Can you shed

any light on possible
source of figures on
forage shipped mentioned
below?

Katie

UNRRA

Form No. AD-2
(20 June 1944)

ROUTE SLIP

Date

7/3

To

The. Dr. Brumby

Room No.

903



Approval

REMARKS



Comment



Prepare Reply



Necessary Action



Note and Return



Note and File



Investigate



Signature



See Me



As Requested



For your
information



Per telephone
conversation

From

Room No.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR RELEASE TO AM PAPERS
FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1945

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAR 16 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 28
15 March 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, today announced the appointment of Corrington Gill, of the United States, as Deputy Director General in charge of finance and administration.

Mr. Gill succeeds Mr. John J. Corson, who has served since May, 1944, in this post. Mr. Corson is resigning to join the staff of the Washington POST as Director of Research. In accepting Mr. Corson's resignation from UNRRA, Mr. Lehman expressed appreciation for the great progress accomplished by Mr. Corson in developing the financial and administrative phases of the organization.

The incoming Deputy Director General was recently Director of the President's Committee for Congested Production Areas, which operated in the Executive Office of the President before its dissolution. Mr. Gill was Director of this Committee from its formation in 1943. Prior to that time he had been consultant to the Secretary of War and Deputy Director of the Office of Civilian Defense in charge of Operations.

A resident of Washington, D. C., Mr. Gill has been closely associated with federal relief agencies. In 1933 he was appointed as Director of Research Statistics and Finance for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Subsequently he served as Assistant Commissioner of that organization, the Civil Works Administration, and the Works Projects Administration.

A native of Grand Rapids, Michigan, Mr. Gill is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Following his graduation, Mr. Gill was active in independent economic research and was for some years Business Manager and Correspondent for the Washington (D. C.) Press Service.

He has been a member of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Central Statistical Board, and the National Resources Planning Board's Committees on "public works" and "long-range organization and relief policies." He has written many economic articles and a book, "Wasted Man Power: The Challenge of Unemployment." He served in the Navy during the first World War. He is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. and several professional organizations.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MARCH 1 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 27
12 March 1945

Over Release

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

In response to numerous requests for comment on the statement issued by Mobilization Director Byrnes establishing an inter-agency committee to coordinate foreign shipments, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, issued the following statement:

"While I welcome the creation of the new committee and feel sure that it will lead to more orderly and urgent consideration of requirements for liberated areas, I am concerned about the interpretations placed by some on certain of the phrases in Justice Byrnes' statement to the effect that the already seriously inadequate supplies for liberated areas may be further reduced.

"I need hardly refer to the paramount role which the United States has assumed in the creation and development of UNRRA, nor to the obligations, expressed and implied, which the United Nations have undertaken to make adequate provision for relief and rehabilitation. The tragic consequences of failure to make such adequate provision have become abundantly clear in the territories already liberated. The time has come for vigorous and unrelenting efforts to reconsider the distribution of available resources in order to insure the bringing of adequate relief. These efforts become all the more important now that the plans of the United Nations for the safeguarding of future peace and security must be brought to fruition.

"UNRRA is deeply interested in seeing that adequate relief is made available for all liberated areas. UNRRA now has the direct responsibility for bringing relief and rehabilitation supplies to Poland and Czechoslovakia; for supplementary relief for Italy; for displaced persons in the Middle East and North Africa; is about to assume responsibility, by agreement with the combined military, in Greece and Yugoslavia; and will also, in the very near future, have responsibility for supplementary supply for large numbers of displaced persons in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, and Luxembourg. Moreover, by direction of its Central Committee, UNRRA has undertaken an emergency welfare program for particularly devastated districts in all liberated areas. UNRRA has also received requests for very large requirements from China, and its assistance has been requested by the Philippine Commonwealth and by Ethiopia.

"In view of these widespread and heavy responsibilities, we have a most vital interest in the work of the new committee. It is obvious that our operations will be profoundly affected by its deliberations and decisions.

"I must emphasize once again that the ability of UNRRA to discharge its responsibilities depends on the contributing countries making available to it adequate shipping and supplies. Without adequate shipping and supplies, UNRRA will inevitably be unable to discharge its responsibilities."

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE 11 A.M.
TUESDAY, 6 March 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 22
6 March 1945

STATEMENT FOR PRESS CONFERENCE, 6 MARCH 1945
M. CRAIG McGEACHY, DIRECTOR, WELFARE DIVISION

I should like to speak this morning about recent developments in the welfare work of UNRRA. As everyone here knows, the task of the Welfare Division has been to prepare to assist the Allied Authorities in dealing with the distress which the enemy has deliberately organized throughout occupied Europe--in particular to meet the needs of the destitute, the homeless and lost and the orphaned. In our view, and of course in the view of the social welfare authorities of the Allied Governments, the method by which such care is organized is quite as important as the material resource that may go into it. Welfare officers of UNRRA are everywhere instructed to assist the authorities of the liberated countries to organize ^{local} assistance in such a way as, not merely to relieve distress, but to restore institutions and render them capable of dealing with their own problem and to help individuals become useful members of their own communities again.

Anyone who went through the period of economic depression and unemployment in this country or in Britain is quite clear in his mind that individuals are not restored merely by having their physical needs met. This is an essential preliminary, but it is merely the preliminary to real recovery when the person concerned can make his particular contribution to his community.

I think that I have described before to the press in Washington how in making our plans in consultation with the social welfare authorities of the Allied Governments we have drawn upon two main sources of experience--that of social welfare during the economic depression and that of public assistance and care in Britain under bombardment. Now we are beginning to tap a third source. The further we go into liberated Europe the richer UNRRA becomes in social experience. For we are discovering that to the people who have gone through the occupation, resisting the enemy meant more than merely performing acts of sabotage and trying to cripple his war effort directly. Resistance has also meant looking after one's neighbor. In France, for example, part of the resistance movement was an amazing organization for public health and social welfare. Some of the people concerned with this organization remained working openly in hospitals, laboratories or research institutes. They had to remain there because in this way they could keep their hand on supplies and make sure that their colleagues working secretly as part of the underground movement could have the medicines, sera, and other supplies necessary for their work. The work of these bodies made it possible when the liberating armies were advancing into Europe for the army of liberation from within France to look after its own wounded. It further, of course, did a great civilian welfare service during the occupation--looking after the children orphaned by the enemy's policy of taking hostages, taking care of families whose sole support had "gone underground", etc.

This organization was like nothing one has ever seen before--it had to work without a central file of members, without calling periodic meetings or writing reports; instructions and supplies were carried at the risk of life;

it was decentralized to the highest degree and so drew into its service men and women who had never done anything of the sort before but who became practical social welfare workers because of their concern for their fellows. These people and their experience--their attitude and practice of caring for others--constitute one of the greatest resources of the liberated countries for the future.

The French Government is preparing for the task of repatriating a million and a half persons who have been taken into Germany. Mr. Hoehler has given you an excellent survey of the general proportions of the work which UNRRA will do with regard to displaced persons. The Welfare Division is concerned, with the Health Division, in making plans and recruiting personnel for the care of displaced persons while they are in Assembly Centers. Every individual in an Assembly Center will have some tragic personal problem. We cannot tell yet whether people will remain for a short or a long time in assembly areas. This will probably vary, but one thing has been impressed upon us in discussing the problem with the competent authorities among our allies--that the atmosphere of these centers will be of enormous psychological importance for the people concerned. The Assembly Center will be their first experience of liberation for thousands of people and this fact gives us our key for our approach to the question. The enemy will have done his best to make it difficult for people to return home and become useful and responsible and cooperating members of their native communities. Our task is to assist the liberating authorities in overcoming this difficulty.

I have recently had conversations with the French authorities in Paris about this problem and particularly about two special aspects of it--that of the women and girls who have been taken into Germany and the children whom we may find among displaced people. The two officers responsible for our work in these two areas--Miss Martha Branscombe and Miss Marjorie Bradford--are now in Paris. We will make arrangements with the repatriating authorities of France so that there will be a carry-over from the services and activities provided for women and children in the assembly centers and those provided by the "Committees of Welcome" in communities to which they will be returning. All of my colleagues who have been concerned with preparing for this activity would tell you what an enriching experience it has been to discuss their approach to the problem with the people who have gone through the occupation.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
MAR - 6 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING

Washington, D. C.
No. 23
6 March 1945

The United States Army has just commended eight members of UNRRA's Staff for "Magnificent assistance and service accorded survivors of a B-17 aircraft which crashed on night of 28 - 29th November 1944".

This citation by Major General N. F. Twining of United States Fifteenth Air Force continued, "I wish to commend each member for cheerfully, effectively and unstintingly giving first aid, searching for additional survivors and evacuating members of the crashed plane. Their actions attracted admiration from all members of the Fifteenth Air Force search party and were of inestimable assistance in recovering injured survivors".

The first to answer the call for help were Mrs. H. G. Howieson of Edinburgh, Scotland and Miss Winifred Lacey of York, England, British Red Cross volunteers for relief work with UNRRA's Albanian Mission. They drove in bitter winter weather from their billet in a remote part of an Italian countryside to give first aid to two American flying officers who, desperately injured, managed to make their way from the scene of the crash to appeal for help for other survivors. After driving them to a hospital, Mrs. Howieson and Winifred Lacey; with Harry Strong of Coshockton, Ohio; Kenneth Aller of Columbus, Ohio; and John Landesco of Urbana, Illinois; formed a search party which trekked through sleet and mud, over hills and ravines. Weary, but undefeated, they returned at midnight to the Albania Mission Headquarters for reinforcements when they were joined by Dr. W. E. Thompson of St. John, Canada; Elfan Rees of Brecon, South Wales; and Maurice Hunt of Frankfort, Indiana. This UNRRA contingent linked up with the Fifteenth Air Force search party and after three hours, survivors were finally discovered by Strong, who fired rockets to guide other searchers to the scene of the crash. Three survivors, suffering terribly from wounds and exposure, were rushed to a hospital in a United States ambulance, accompanied by UNRRA's Dr. Thompson. The UNRRA search party arrived at their billets seven hours later, weary, wet, and dishevelled after tramping about the treacherous terrain in rain and mud.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE FRIDAY MORNING
23 February 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 18
22 February 1945

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, today announced the appointment of Rolf Nugent as Deputy Chief of UNRRA's Yugoslav Mission in charge of supply requirements and industrial and agricultural rehabilitation.

Prior to receiving his new appointment, Dr. Nugent was economic adviser to UNRRA's Bureau of Supply in Washington. He has been on leave of absence from the Russell Sage Foundation in New York since May 1941. Before joining UNRRA's staff he served successively as economic consultant, chief of the automobile rationing branch and director of the credit policy office in the Office of Price Administration, and as associate chief of the civilian food requirements branch of War Food Administration.

Dr. Nugent has recently returned from a mission to the Southwest Pacific for UNRRA. He will proceed immediately overseas to take up his mission duties.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
FEB 23 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 12
13 February 1945

Privileges, immunities, exemptions, and facilities similar in nature to those enjoyed by diplomats and their governments have been granted recently to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and its personnel by Great Britain through the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Act, 1944, and by Canada through an Order-in-Council, under the UNRRA Act, 1944.

The two countries have conferred on UNRRA the legal status of a corporate body giving the organization, within certain limits, immunity from suits, exemption from taxes--including taxes and customs duties on imported and exported relief goods--and inviolability of official premises and residences. UNRRA is the first United Nations agency to receive these privileges in World War II. The action of these two countries is in accordance with resolutions adopted by the first session of the UNRRA Council at Atlantic City in November 1943. Such immunities and exemptions in the past have been enjoyed by the League of Nations and the World Court and their representatives.

Tax exemptions within certain limits are also accorded UNRRA personnel.

Other UNRRA member governments are considering the extension of similar privileges and immunities.

UNRRA officers believe that such laws not only facilitate relief operations but also make international cooperation in general more effective.

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FEB 14 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE MONDAY A.M.
12 February 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 11
12 February 1945

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, today announced the appointment of Commander R. G. A. Jackson of Australia as Senior Deputy Director General. Commander Jackson will assume his responsibilities upon his arrival in Washington, which it is expected will be in the near future.

In 1943 Commander Jackson became head of the Middle East Supply Center, and in 1944 was appointed Principal Assistant to the U. K. Minister of State in the Middle East. As Director of the Middle East Supply Center, Commander Jackson was in charge of what was probably one of the largest economic enterprises in the world controlling the imports of some 20 countries in the Middle East with a view to saving shipping space while seeing that the peoples of those countries obtained the minimum amount of essential goods.

In 1937 Commander Jackson was transferred from the Royal Australian Navy to Malta, G. C. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire for exceptional services in regard to the evacuation of civilian population of this island and for supplying Malta by submarine with supplies during the Blitz. In 1944 he was awarded the C. M. G., Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the Australian government for his services.

The Office of Senior Deputy Director General, which has been vacant since the resignation of Sir Arthur Salter, is the senior administrative position in UNRRA. It carries with it overall responsibility for the coordination of UNRRA's policy and its operational activities.

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FEB 13 1945
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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE SUNDAY A.M.
11 February 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 10
10 February 1945

Director General Herbert H. Lehman, of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, today announced the appointment of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, former President of Panama, to head an UNRRA mission to eight member governments in the Caribbean area.

The countries to be visited by this mission are Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. It will discuss with the government of each country its collaboration with UNRRA, and will make arrangements with the newspapers and radio stations and other agencies of public opinion for a continuous flow of information with regard to UNRRA.

Dr. Alfaro is a distinguished authority in international law, recognized the world over for his contributions in this field. In addition, he has served his country in many capacities, at international gatherings, as minister in several countries, and finally as President of the Republic.

UNRRA attaches a special importance to this mission because of its desire that all of the member governments share as fully as possible in the responsibilities of administering the UNRRA program. The response shown by the governments already visited was a convincing demonstration of the interest and desire of these countries to cooperate. The visit of Dr. Alfaro and his associates will afford an opportunity for discussion of ways in which the eight member governments can participate in full in the realization of UNRRA's aims.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
FEB 12 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE AFTER 3 P.M.
Saturday, 10 February 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 9
8 February 1945

Over fifty representatives of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service meeting at the Town Hall Club in New York City today heard Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, praise their participation in the UNRRA program and emphasize the importance of the voluntary effort in meeting the gigantic relief problems in the liberated areas.

Mr. Lehman thanked the representatives of the voluntary agencies for their splendid cooperation and for their contribution of trained personnel now serving with UNRRA overseas. Referring to the active role of their personnel in connection with UNRRA operations, Mr. Lehman said, "As you know, we are attempting to bring to the task of relief and rehabilitation as much technical skill and experience as can be found in the member countries of UNRRA. The people from the voluntary agencies who are working with us demonstrate this point -- they are physicians, nurses, hospital administrators, camp welfare officers, general welfare and child specialists, displaced persons officers, group workers, agricultural specialists, home economists, dieticians, laboratory technicians, and nutritionists.

"Of the total personnel of 879 in the Balkan Mission, 428 people are on loan from voluntary agencies," Mr. Lehman said. "Of these, 84 are Americans from 14 voluntary agencies. These Americans are serving in UNRRA camps in the Middle East and temporarily in Italy and will work with the country mission staffs for Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania." The 14 American voluntary agencies who have already loaned persons to UNRRA are: American Christian Committee for Refugees, American Friends Service Committee, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Congregational Christian Service Committee, Girl Scouts, Greek War Relief, Hadassah, International Rescue and Relief Committee, Mennonite Central Committee, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Near East Foundation, Southern Baptist Society, Unitarian Service Committee, and Y.W.C.A.

In closing, Mr. Lehman said, "We have a very big job to do, particularly in the fields of health and displaced persons, and this job must be done as quickly as possible. Therefore, we appreciate the fine cooperation of the voluntary agencies in making available trained personnel for overseas service in countries where they have already had past experience. I regard it as a happy arrangement that these people are working in a coordinated program as regular members of the UNRRA staff."

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FEB 12 1945
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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 8
7 February 1945

With UNRRA activity in the Mediterranean area quickening, Director General Herbert H. Lehman announced today that Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General in charge of Supply, will proceed at once to that area. Hendrickson, as personal representative of the Director General, will inspect the operations of the UNRRA missions assisting the Allied Military Liaison in Greece and Yugoslavia, and the mission carrying on the supplemental relief program for Italy authorized by the Council in September, 1944. He also will inspect the operation of camps for refugees in the Middle East and the supply procurement programs in that region and, acting for the Director General in consultation with the heads of the UNRRA missions, will make arrangements for strengthening their work. Mr. Hendrickson will be accompanied by George Xanthaky, Chief of the Southern European Division of the Bureau of Areas.

UNITED NATIONS
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FEB 9 - 1945
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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D.C.
No. 24
7 March 1945

Almost 2,500,000 pounds of used clothing either have been shipped or are scheduled for early shipment from this country to the men, women, and children of Western Europe, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, announced today.

Of the clothing collected last fall by American religious groups of the United States in cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, part has been turned over here by UNRRA to the governments of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands for shipment from the U. S.

The Belgian government has shipped 673,000 pounds of clothing turned over to it by UNRRA, 60,000 pounds of which will be distributed in Luxembourg. One million pounds is scheduled for shipment to France; and 224,000 pounds is scheduled for shipment to the Netherlands, with another 526,000 pounds to be sent there shortly.

Some 9,000,000 pounds of usable clothing either have been shipped or are scheduled for shipment also to Poland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Balkan countries and to UNRRA refugee centers in North Africa. The quantities by countries are: 1,344,000 pounds to Poland; 1,000,000 pounds to Italy; 700,000 pounds to Czechoslovakia; 2,500,000 pounds to Greece; and 273,000 to UNRRA centers.

UNRRA has turned over to Allied military authorities 3,000,000 pounds of clothing for shipment to Yugoslavia, and 300,000 pounds have been scheduled for shipment to London to be held in UNRRA stockpiles there.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

MAR - 8 1945

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR RELEASE
6 p.m. Eastern War Time
4 February 1945

Washington, D. C.
No. 7
3 February 1945

The appointment of Edward E. Rhatigan as a Deputy Director General in the European Regional Office of UNRRA was announced today by Herbert H. Lehman, Director General. Mr. Rhatigan will be in charge of the Department of Operations in the London Office, where he has been serving as Acting Deputy Director General since the resignation of Lithgow Osborne, now U. S. Ambassador to Norway.

Immediately prior to his joining UNRRA, Mr. Rhatigan served as First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Department of Welfare and Director of its Bureau of Public Assistance. During the illness of the late Commissioner Leo Arnstein, he served as Acting Commissioner of the Department. In 1936 Mr. Rhatigan became associated with the New York State Department of Social Welfare. He served first as assistant and then as Director of Public Assistance.

Mr. Rhatigan holds degrees from Notre Dame and Columbia Universities and received his training in Public Welfare Administration at the New York School of Social Work.

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FEB 5 - 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 5
19 January 1945

The authorities of the U.S.S.R. have informed UNRRA of the availability of Black Sea port reception facilities and inland transport for food, clothing, medical supplies, and other relief goods consigned to Poland and Czechoslovakia, Director General Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration stated today. This clears the way for the first shipments of relief supplies from UNRRA to the two liberated nations.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION
JAN 25 1945
NEW YORK, N.Y.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 2
January 3, 1945

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, announces with deep regret the death on 30 December in Athens of L. F. R. Sheppard, a British subject, Chief Intelligence Officer of the UNRRA Mission in Greece. Official details have not yet been received, but it is understood that Mr. Sheppard was killed by the explosion of a mine.

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JAN - 5 1945
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

JAN 1 1945

FOR THE PRESS
OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DECEMBER 30, 1944
No. 669

CONFIDENTIAL
FUTURE RELEASE
NOTE DATE

For info & file
if you wish.

2 Page

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CONFIDENTIAL RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION AT 12:00 MIDNIGHT, SUNDAY,
DECEMBER 31, 1944. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED,
QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY OTHER WAY.

A relaxation of the import controls administered by the Middle East Supply Center, to be effective January 1, 1945, was announced jointly today by the Department of State, Foreign Economic Administration, and the British Supply Council in Washington. The changes in existing procedure are being announced simultaneously in Washington, London and Cairo.

The most important feature of the changes which have been made is that over a wide range of items the Middle East Supply Center control over import will cease. It will be for the Middle Eastern countries to make their own arrangements with exporting countries for supply of these goods subject only to limitations described below.

The shipping situation is still so acute as to limit total tonnage which can be allocated to meet Middle East requirements. Further, a number of commodities are still in very short supply throughout the world and the Middle East Supply Center will continue to exercise in respect of these commodities its function of ensuring that essential requirements for Middle East territories are adequately and equitably met.

It has, therefore, been decided:

(a) that Middle East requirements of commodities such as cereals and fertilizers, the movement of which makes heavy calls on shipping, will continue to be estimated and sponsored by Middle East Supply Center;

(b) that import licenses for a comparatively short list of commodities and products still in world short supply (for example, trucks, tires and textiles) will still require the Middle East Supply Center approval, which will, where possible, be delegated to local Middle East Supply Center representatives;

(c) that for all other items the Middle East Supply Center control will be withdrawn. There will, however, still be certain limitations on uncontrolled imports of supplies in this group. For example, certain exporting countries overseas may still maintain export controls and in addition exchange control regulations may be a limiting factor. Finally, as indicated above, the shipping situation will impose a tonnage ceiling on amount of goods that may be imported in this group.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE TO MORNING PAPERS OF
SUNDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, 1944

NOV - 6 1944

Washington, D.C.
No. 93
4 November 1944

OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

What are the imperative needs of the population of liberated Poland for medicines and food, clothing and farm production supplies? How can these essential goods be moved overland from the ports of entry?

Answering these questions will be the first assignment of the delegation of technical experts to be sent forward by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the near future. The section of the delegation dealing with these problems will be headed by Harold Stein, formerly of the Foreign Economic Administration, well known United States authority on wartime supply allocation and procurement matters, who has transferred to the UNRRA staff.

It is known that requirements for medical supplies are especially acute since the retreating enemy forces have removed even the scanty stores of medical supplies available earlier in the year. Food and clothing also are needed in considerable quantities. To step up food production rapidly and broaden the Polish diet in 1945 substantial amounts of farm production supplies - fertilizers, implements, and tools - are needed.

UNRRA supply authorities state that the needed supplies are available. However, there still remain severe problems of transport.

To assist the head of the delegation, Mr. John P. Gregg, in supervising the setting up of arrangements in all fields, the Director General has assigned Mr. Frantisek Weisl, acting chief of the Central and Eastern European Division of the Bureau of Areas, a citizen of Czechoslovakia, and for the drafting of the necessary agreements, Mr. Oscar Schachter, of the Office of the General Counsel, citizen of the United States. These two will return to Washington after the general program is framed.

The remainder of the delegation has been drawn partly from the Headquarters staff in Washington, and partly from the European Regional Office staff in London. The entire personnel of the delegation will be announced next week when further information is received from the European Regional Office. There will be twelve members. Included will be, in addition to Mr. Gregg, Mr. Weisl, Mr. Stein, and Mr. Schachter, other experts in supply, health, welfare, displaced persons, agricultural rehabilitation, industrial rehabilitation, and finance and administration.

Domineck 903

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 88
20 October 1944

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced today that at the suggestion of the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the departure of an UNRRA mission to the U.S.S.R. has been postponed for the time being.

Acceptance of an invitation from the Soviet Government to dispatch a mission to Moscow was announced by the Director General during the Second Session of the UNRRA Council at Montreal in September.

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OCEAN SHIPPING BRANCH

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 87
19 October 1944

The Government of Brazil has signed an agreement setting up adequate procurement machinery designed to make effective Brazil's contribution to UNRRA, it was announced today by Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. In transmitting the news from his Government, Edro Leao Velloso, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, congratulated Mr. Lehman, "for this auspicious initiative which will make it possible for Brazil to cooperate more closely in the humanitarian task of UNRRA."

"The Government of Brazil," Mr. Lehman said, "has made a very substantial contribution, and in a way that will be most effective at the beginning of our larger operations in Europe. In dealing with the problem of relief and rehabilitation of war-torn countries, Brazil has reflected once more her deep sense of responsibility as one of the great nations of the world."

The Brazilian agreement creates a Mixed Commission for UNRRA Procurement in Brazil, with representatives of the Government of Brazil and UNRRA. The Mixed Commission will be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance of Brazil, and will administer Brazil's contribution to UNRRA of \$30,000,000 provided for by presidential decree of September 1944. The UNRRA member of the Mixed Commission will also be the Chief of UNRRA's Liaison Office of Procurement in Rio de Janeiro.

In September UNRRA sent a Mission to Brazil headed by Assistant Diplomatic Adviser Laurence Duggan. Accompanying Mr. Duggan were Louis Swenson, Chief of the Latin American Section of the Procurement Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply, Herbert Schenker, and Waling Dykstra, UNRRA commodity experts. The Mission visited Rio, Sao Paulo, Santos, Bahia, and other great producing centers of the country. Working in close consultation with Brazilian officials and Brazilian producers, the group developed plans for an early movement of supplies from Brazil to the liberated areas of Europe. The Brazilian Textile Commission (CETex) has mobilized the textile industry for a production goal of up to 90,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics which will be made available as part of the contribution. Brazil is also expected to contribute substantial supplies of coffee, beans, canned fish, cottonseed oil, feedstuffs, and other commodities which may be in surplus in coming months.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
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4 OCT 1944

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.
No. 76
2 October 1944

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, today announced the appointment of Conrad Van Hyning as Assistant Director of the Division of Welfare. Mr. Van Hyning comes to the staff of UNRRA from the post of Area Director of the Caribbean Office of the Community War Services of the Federal Security Agency.

Mr. Van Hyning served as Director of Public Welfare for the District of Columbia from 1940 to 1943, coming to that position from Florida, where as Commissioner of Welfare and Administrator of the Emergency Relief Administration, he planned and organized the present State Welfare Department. In the private welfare field he has worked in St. Louis, New York City, and Pennsylvania. He was Director of the Children's Service Center of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, which served as a model for children's agencies in that region. Mr. Van Hyning is a native of Akron, Ohio, and was graduated from the University of Akron.

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New York Times

6 September 1944

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'War Cargo' Sailings
Average 1,400 a Month

American ship operators are maintaining a schedule of 1,400 "war cargo" sailings a month, or one every 30 minutes, the War Shipping Administration said yesterday, disclosing that almost 27,000,000 long tons of dry cargo have been shipped out of this country in the first six months of this year. A WSA official said the operators stand a good chance of bettering last year's record of 47,000,000 tons.

The increased tempo of the war fronts in Europe and Asia is also reflected in a marked increase in export shipments of petroleum products, the WSA said. In the first half of 1944 some 9.3 million long tons of petroleum products were moved out, compared to 6.7 million for the same period last year.

Every pound of the 47,000,000 long tons of cargo last year had to clear through the offices of American steamship operators, to whose honor Victory Fleet Day is dedicated this year, officials explained.

7 SEP 1944

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE TO AFTERNOON PAPERS
OF WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1944

Washington, D. C.
No. 71
September 5, 1944

Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, announced today that all arrangements have been made with the Brazilian Government to send a mission to Brazil to discuss the UNRRA program and Brazil's participation in the program.

The mission will be under the direction of Laurence Duggan, Assistant Diplomatic Advisor, and will also include technicians from the Bureau of Supply.

In announcing the mission, Mr. Lehman said, "I am happy at the fruitful development of our relations with the Brazilian Government that has led to the dispatch of this mission under Mr. Duggan. It gives promise of ever closer and more constructive ties between Brazil and the Administration in the carrying out of our common purpose of bringing relief and rehabilitation to suffering peoples in the countries ravaged by Axis occupation."

Caio de Mello Franco, Brazilian member of the UNRRA Council, said, "The Mission that the UNRRA is sending to Brazil under the distinguished leadership of Mr. Laurence Duggan, is a source of sincere gratification to me. It is one more token of the cordial relationship that exists between the Government of Brazil and the UNRRA Administration. In an even larger sense, it represents the common policy of cooperation, already so clearly in evidence, between my country and the other United Nations in our high purpose of bringing about a world-wide return to the standards of order and decency upon which civilization depends."

Besides Mr. Duggan the mission will include Louis Swenson, Chief of the Latin American Section of the Procurement Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply, who will be concerned with problems related to procurement procedures; Waling Dykstra of the Food Division, and Herbert Shenker of the Clothing, Textiles and Footwear Division.

Among other phases of Brazilian participation in the UNRRA program which the mission will discuss are recruitment of personnel for service with the Administration. The mission may also take up with government representatives and private charity organizations the problem of securing Brazilian donations of used clothing for shipment to war relief areas.

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Mr. Domenick:

In line with our discussion
the other day, I thought you
might be interested in
last A of Page 1, and first
A on Page 2. of Miss Gilman's
report.

RB Mattemore.

TO: OWI., MOI., "IMAGES" (French)

FROM: Margaret Gilruth, Public Relations Division,
BALKAN MISSION, UNRRA

One of the most interesting and imaginative sections of the UNRRA Balkan Mission is the Division of Agriculture and Fisheries, with Mr. Lincoln D. Kelsey as its chief. Fanning out under his central direction, comes the planning of rehabilitation for Greek fisheries - and working to this end, on the fourth floor of the Balkan Mission's present headquarters in Cairo, you find Mr. Frank Vernudaki.

To be accurate, Mr. Vernudaki is employed as Chief of the Fishing Department for the Greek Ministry of Finance, but he is also co-operatively employed by UNRRA as its fishing expert. Small, lithe and enthusiastic, his present mission involves working with UNRRA, the Greek Government, the Allied Military Liaison, and what Greek private agencies and industries that have in any measure survived occupation by an enemy.

In all fields, UNRRA has sought out teams of experts for its crusade in the Balkans, but possibly no one of them has plunged more deeply into his own particularly sphere than this 46-year-old Greek national, for he has made a study of fishing over 25 years - a study that has tugged him all over the world, right round Europe, to the Americas, and to China. Much of his money was invested in a library and laboratory in Greece, where they were instantly plundered and ravished by the Germans.

It is not the business of UNRRA to re-organise or reform; but it is the responsibility of UNRRA when it engages in rehabilitation, to do so in line with the best available information and government planning, in order to preserve the benefits of its own activities. So, in terms of fisheries, the basic plan is to re-equip Greek fishermen with nets and boats, to put the industry upon a workman-like basis, to arrange lines of communication so a catch can reach consumers without wastage and without unnecessary delay, to re-establish the ancient industries of salting and drying of fish - and ultimately to provide power boats that can hook up with icing plants to assure that fish can safely be despatched inland.

Pre-war statistics show that the consumption of fish by the Greek population was an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilo per person per year - whereas in Norway the consumption is 230 kilo per person per year. (Mr. Vernudaki says that $5\frac{1}{2}$ kilo is a more accurate estimate for Greece, however.) There are a multitude of fish in the deep blue waters of Greece, local as well as migratory fish; but who realizes that there are great migratory passages around and about the tortuous Greek coastline and around the maze of the Greek islands, which involve schools of many million... And that there is one of the best trout to be found in the mountain rivers of Macedonia...

But it is a fact, quite simply assimilated, that with equipment and the clever Greek fisherman, fish can be pulled out of the sea within 24 hours of liberation all ready, palatable and nourishing, to be cooked and eaten.

Today information has reached UNRRA showing that the fishing industry in Greece is in a deplorable state. Equipment has worn out and perished; boats have been appropriated by the Germans. Of the 372 motor trawlers operating in 1939, today there are none; and these boats were responsible for employing 1348 fishermen and mechanics. Of the smaller motor boats (called grigri), there are none. Of the 3800 traditional fishing boats employing 15,200 fishermen, today there are about 1000. Of the 1200 slightly larger craft, there are none.

Until 1942, when Mr. Vernudaki was still in Greece, he says through restrictions and the plunder of their boats, many of the fishermen of Greece - sturdy hard-working folk - were dying of starvation. He had started a "white market", getting fishing stations going in the islands. But subsequently the enemy removed the 372 trawlers, the 151 grigri. The fishermen could not find material for tackle. And so today, fishing in Greece is almost extinguished.

To build up from this level of destitution is the job being tackled today. To accomplish this, UNRRA and the Ministry of Finance for Greece are mobilising personnel with practical experience; the destroyed shipyards will have to be rebuilt so that the damaged fishing fleet can be repaired; about 30% it is estimated of the fishing fleet must be fitted with motors during the first year after liberation; and there must be some sort of organisation for salting, drying, smoking and canning, as well as the mechanism to deal with the by-products resulting from fisheries.

In the UNRRA building where the Balkan Mission operates, Mr. Vernudaki is plotting the routes taken by the various migratory schools of fish in and around the Greek islands; he does this on meticulously etched maps. And in a smaller room, John Sandalis and Nicholas Sandalis, fishermen from the island of Paros, make model nets with twine and shuttle. These nets have a dual purpose. For they are being sent to the States so that the right type of twine, in the right quantity, is purchased for the Division of Agriculture and Fisheries, Balkan Mission.

And as all these nets are woven in an astonishing combine of weaves and designs - not only are they scientific, but they are adapted to the ways of fishermen and the habits of fish - they are used as "paper patterns" when sent down to the UNRRA refugee camps where they are made to scale by the hundred, to await liberation.

In Mr. Vernudaki's words - "I can see beyond all this rehabilitation planning we are doing now, to the time when fish brought out of the sea will mean for the people of Greece more food, less disease, more work..."

29 July 1944

Pre-war show that the consumption of fish by the Greek population is an average of 2 1/2 kilo per person per year - whereas in Norway the consumption is 250 kilo per person per year. (Mr. Vernudaki says that 2 1/2 kilo is a more accurate estimate for Greece, however, there are a multitude of fish in the deep blue waters of the Aegean, local as well as migratory fish, but the realisation that there are great migratory schools around and about the numerous Greek islands and around the coast of the Greek mainland, which involve schools of many million... And that there is one of the best trout to be found in the mountain rivers of Macedonia...

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE PRESS
FOR RELEASE TO AFTERNOON
PAPERS OF THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Washington, D. C.
No. 63
27 July 1944

Director General Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today announced the appointment of Laurence Duggan as Assistant Diplomatic Adviser. Mr. Duggan's initial responsibilities will be in the field of relations between UNRRA and the American Republics which are member nations. He will assist Dr. Eduardo Santos, recently appointed Deputy Director General of UNRRA in charge of liaison with the American Republics, in planning and carrying through the program of consultations on UNRRA participation by member republics of the Hemisphere which was announced by the Director General on July 8. This program will get under way in October when a group of UNRRA officers head by Dr. Santos and Mr. Duggan will start a series of visits to the capitals of Central and South American member nations. Mr. Duggan will assume his new duties about September first.

The new Assistant Diplomatic Adviser has served for many years in various posts having to do with inter-American relationships. Since 1935 he has been successively chief of the Division of the American Republics, Adviser on Political Relations, and Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs in the U.S. Department of State. Previously he had served in various capacities with the State Department and with the Institute of International Education. He has been a prominent figure in inter-American deliberations, serving at the 8th International Conference of American States in Lima, Peru, in 1938; as Chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the Inter-American Travel Congress in San Francisco in 1939, a meeting of the Treasury representatives of the American Republics in Guatemala City in 1939, and the second meeting of Foreign Ministers of American Republics in Havana, Cuba in 1940.