

QUIZ



1. What is UNRRA—a new rocket gun, an international relief organization, the name of the Prime Minister of Soviet Lithuania, a C.I.O. union?
2. What does the second R in UNRRA stand for?
3. What does the A stand for?
4. How many countries are members of UNRRA—4, 32, 44, 62?
5. How many of these countries are members of the Council of UNRRA?
6. What four countries are members of the Central Committee of UNRRA?
7. What percentage of the total fund is expected to be contributed by these four combined—10%, 45%, 75%, 90%?
8. What is the approximate amount of the Canadian contribution—\$10,000,000, \$75,000,000, \$1,000,000,000?
9. What Canadian government agency handles supplies for UNRRA—Mutual Aid Board, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Department of External Affairs, Wartime Information Board?
10. Who is the Director General of UNRRA—Governor Thomas E. Dewey, General Giraud, Sir William Beveridge, Hon. Herbert H. Lehman?

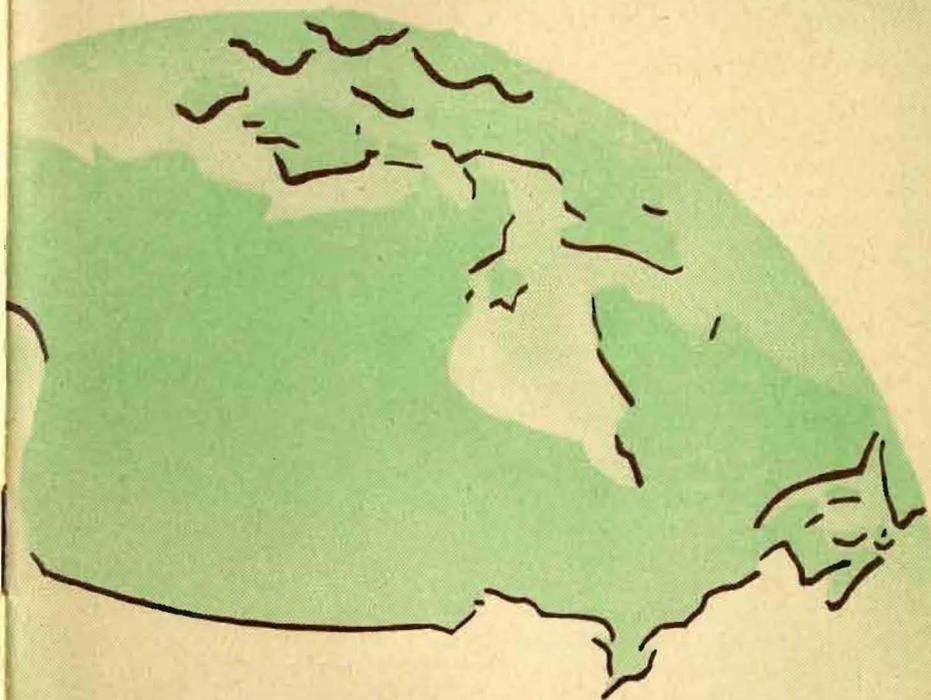
(Answers to Quiz on page 19.)

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CANADA AND UNRRA

By MURRAY TEVLIN

- *Also New War Service Gratuities explained (page 16)* •



CANADIAN AFFAIRS

Road to Recovery

Many of the great wars of History were followed by disease and famine—which killed more people than the fighting itself. This happened after the Great War of 1914-18. It could happen again. That's why 44 nations have already united to set up an important new organization to tackle the job—*The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration*. Speaking of "UNRRA", President Roosevelt has said: "we mean business in this war in a political and humanitarian sense, just as surely as we mean business in a military sense. UNRRA is one more strong link joining the United Nations in facing problems of mutual need and interest . . ."

In this issue we are going to take a look at UNRRA from the Canadian angle. Here are some of the highlights of the subject to keep in mind:

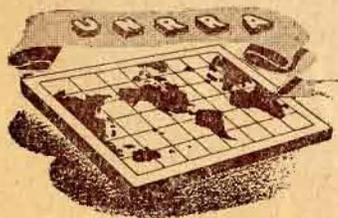
(1) UNRRA is a kind of emergency international Community Chest program, with the basic aim of helping the liberated nations to help themselves. It is not intended to deal with the long range problems of reconstruction.

(2) UNRRA's primary problems will be to provide food for the hungry, to fight disease, to assist in the re-establishment of the displaced populations of Europe and Asia.

(3) This program will be paid for by the nations which have not suffered invasion, on the basis of their ability to pay.

(4) And don't think that contributions to UNRRA are just gifts—they will help to provide employment for Canadians, and markets for Canadian products.

UNRRA is one of the cornerstones of the better world for which we Canadians are fighting. Let's find out more about it . . .



Canada and UNRRA

By MURRAY TEVLIN



TO win a war, first defeat your enemy. But there is more to victory than that. The defeat of the Nazi and Japanese war machines is rapidly bringing us face to face with another problem, the problem of bringing swift and adequate relief to the people of Europe and Asia, some under enemy domination for 3, or 4, or 9 years.

It is no small problem. Five hundred million people in more than thirty countries have been enslaved by the Axis. For them, liberation and food are going to be closely linked. And if we cannot prevent starvation and the spread of disease in these countries then we should not be surprised if they are inclined to doubt the value of their deliverance. The supply of food will be the real test

of liberation. Pious statements about freedom and democracy will not be enough.

The Plan

The problem has been faced by the United Nations. An organization to tackle it has been set up. On November 9th 1943 UNRRA—United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—was organized and proceeded to hold its first meeting at Atlantic City.

What It Won't Do

UNRRA wasn't set up to make over the world. It is not going to remedy poor nutritional conditions where these existed before the war. Nor is UNRRA intended to be an international employment bureau, to find jobs for people whose first jobs turned out to

be at forced labour for the Nazi war machine.

To start with what UNRRA is not may seem like a negative approach. But it's well to get these things straight, because too often UNRRA has been accused of attempting to reorganize the world, a job it was never intended to do.

The Positive Side

The two R's in the name indicate well enough what it will do.

RELIEF—To keep the millions of war victims from starving, or perishing from lack of shelter or medical supplies.

REHABILITATION—To assist liberated devastated countries in getting back on their feet, to make them self-supporting, and do away with the need for relief.

The Army First

UNRRA will follow the liberating armies into the field. The armies themselves have found it necessary to set up branches to deal with civil affairs. These branches—known variously as Allied Military Government (A.M.G.), Civil Affairs Administration, G.5—

carry out much the same sort of work as UNRRA will do. They will remain in the field as long as the military commander finds it necessary and then hand over to UNRRA. Average length of time during which military civil affairs staffs will function is estimated at about six months.

UNRRA Next

This does not mean that no UNRRA workers will enter the field until the military have all left. They will work with them to gain experience at the tasks they will be called upon to do. When the allied troops enter the Balkans, for example, a good many UNRRA field workers will be with the invading troops.

As for the length of time the job will take, one of the delegates at the UNRRA conference at Atlantic City last year summed it up when he said: "The success of UNRRA will depend on the speed with which it ends its usefulness." Estimates of the length of time during which UNRRA will function run from 18 months to two years.

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FAMINE, DISEASE AND REFUGEES



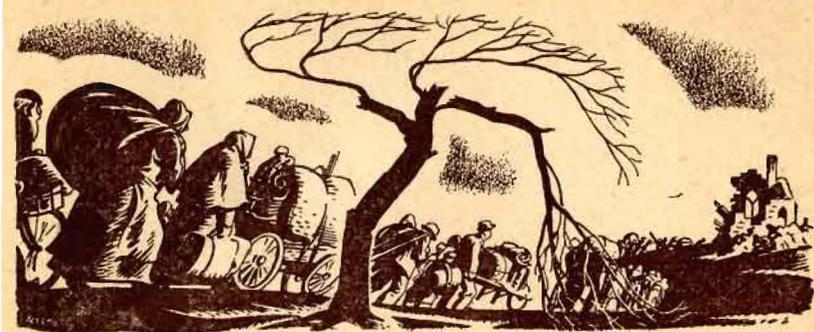
The primary problem which UNRRA will face will be the provision of food. How much food, where, and when is still a matter for conjecture. But large amounts of food will certainly need to be shipped into the liberated countries within the first six months of liberation. Assessment of food stocks and food production capacity in enemy-controlled countries is no easy matter, and periodically experts issue conflicting reports.

How Hungry is Europe?

The Allies invaded Normandy to find shops where food was fairly plentiful, crops good, and livestock healthy. But that is hardly typical. Several factors must be taken into consideration. First of all, Normandy has always been a rich agricultural country, supplying food to Paris and other

parts of France, and even the Germans have not discovered any method of taking all a farmer's food from him, leaving him to starve. As the Allied armies advance through Europe they will probably find that rural areas are always much better fed than the cities. Finally, the Germans have a very strict rationing system, and a very good reason why food and clothes were displayed in Norman shops was that the people did not have sufficient ration coupons to buy them.

Concerning one aspect of the European food economy at the present time there is no disagreement among the experts; if the Nazis have kept the European food machine in fairly good working order, it was for the benefit of the German war machine. A strict system has been put into



effect all over Europe to channel food into the Reich. As fast as crops are taken off, they are shipped into Germany.

Fighting for the Harvest

This is a factor which will greatly influence the work of UNRRA. If the agricultural areas of Europe can be liberated before the crops can be harvested and shipped to Germany, it will mean that far less food will need to be shipped in. But if the Nazi bandits manage to plunder the crops of subject countries before being forced to retreat, the Allies will find themselves with hungry populations on their hands, who have to be supported until a new crop can be harvested.

Another unknown quantity in the UNRRA problem is the speed with which the enemy is defeated. If German resistance collapses suddenly, and whole coun-

tries are taken at once, the Allies may be able to seize an agricultural economy in good working order. But if the Wehrmacht is able to retreat slowly, employing its well-known efficiency at destruction as it goes, the Allies will take only the shell of a country where crops and food stores, barns and farm machinery have been destroyed, and herds slaughtered or driven off. The Germans carried out this fire and sword policy in the U.S.S.R.

Combatting Disease

UNRRA must be prepared to fight disease of epidemic proportions. Malnutrition breeds disease, especially when—as in the case in the Axis-occupied countries — supplies of clothing and soap are very low. Doctors have been withdrawn from the civilian population throughout the continent to serve with the German

army. Medical supplies are not available in many occupied territories. Health facilities have been allowed to deteriorate. T.B. rates, infant mortality rates shoot up.

When the invading armies come into occupied areas they will do their best to stamp out disease, for military reasons. Disease among the civilian population obviously menaces the health of the army. But military doctors cannot be expected to provide medical facilities for all the civilian population. This will be a job for UNRRA.

Homeward Bound

There are between 20 and 30 million people in Europe who have been driven from their homes as a result of the war. Some have been taken as slave labour to work in the war plants of the Reich; others have had their homes destroyed by allied bombing; men from many countries have been drafted into Hitler's armies; families have been transferred here and there for political (which to the Nazi includes religious and racial)

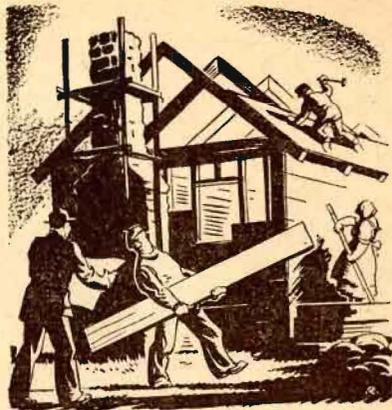
reasons. The number of workers taken from all over Europe to Germany itself is estimated at 8,000,000.

When the fighting stops, these people are going to start heading home. They have nowhere else to go. Millions of people will begin a pilgrimage across devastated, unfriendly countries. They will have what little food and clothing they have managed to hoard, as much as they can carry on their backs. Many of them will be ill when they start. They will have little in the way of comfort or sanitary conditions on the way.

After the last war, when the displacement of population was much smaller, epidemics of typhus and malaria were spread all over Europe by war refugees returning home. It will be up to UNRRA to see that population movements are controlled, orderly, that epidemics do not break out, that some minimum standard of feeding is kept up. Repatriating the homeless may take from six months to a year.

Articles which appear in Canadian Affairs should be regarded as expressing the views of the individual Canadians who write them. These are not necessarily the views of the Defence Departments, the Wartime Information Board, or any other Government Authority. Indeed, occasions will arise when in order to complete the picture of some aspect of wartime life an issue will present opposing views of different authors on one subject.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION



UNRRA relief is not to be used as a political weapon. UNRRA supplies will be plainly marked as such, and through the free press which the United Nations will restore to the occupied countries, people will be told of the UNRRA activities in bringing relief.

No discrimination because of race, religion, or political belief will be allowed in the distribution of relief supplies. That's important. After the last war, the American Relief Administration under Mr. Hoover was criticized because it was charged that certain kinds of governments got food, while governments of another political stripe didn't. UNRRA is determined to avoid that kind of attack.

Repair Work

And UNRRA will attempt to

repair some of the harm which the Germans did in deliberately marking out certain sections of their subject populations for extermination. In fixing rations for their European "fortress" (as it used to be), it has been the German custom to set the Polish quotas at about one-half what the Germans got, and to let the Greeks starve altogether. The German treatment of the Jews is known to everyone.

UNRRA will attempt to undo some of these wrongs, although years of malnutrition can perhaps never be wiped out, certainly not in the few months during which UNRRA will operate.

What Kind of Rehabilitation?

Keynote of UNRRA'S rehabilitation program is "Helping others to help themselves." Rehabilita-

tion work undertaken will be aimed at making the relief recipients self-supporting and no longer in need of relief.

There are several good reasons for this policy. First of all, being "on relief" is no better for a country than it is for an individual. Liberated countries will become better, more productive members of the world family of nations as soon as they become self-supporting.

Another reason is the matter of shipping space, always an important item in wartime. It has been calculated that a ton of shipping space devoted to seeds and implements and other such key items may save eight, ten, twenty tons of shipping space devoted to relief foodstuffs.

Pools of materials and machinery will be created. Machine tools, trucks, processing materials will be urgently required. Some ma-

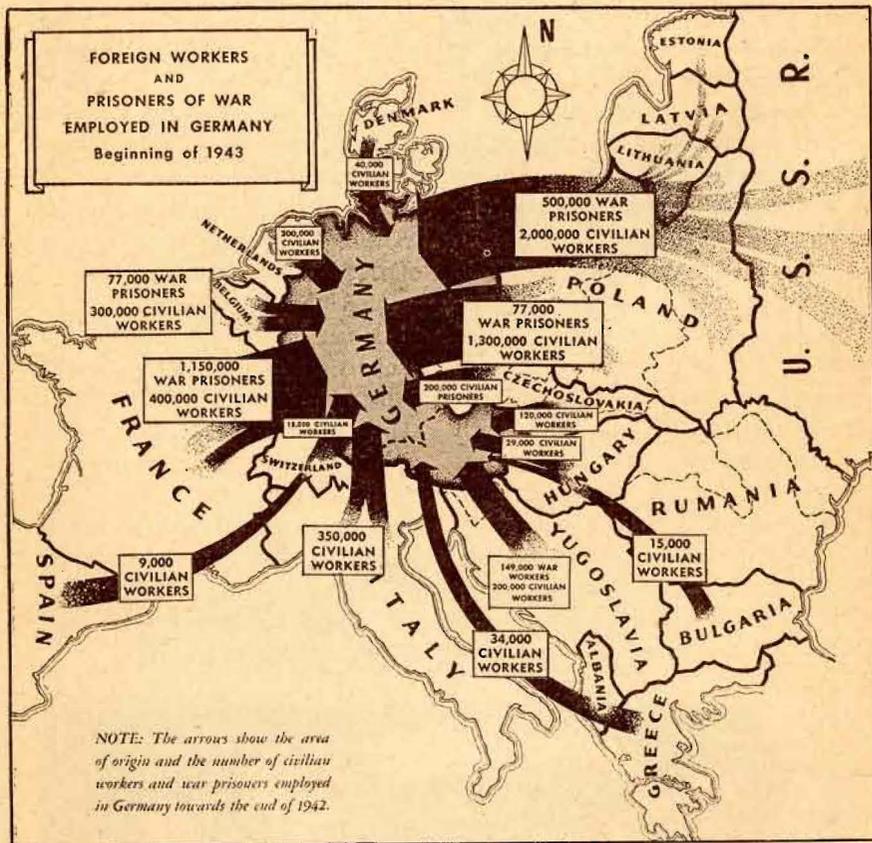
THE AUTHOR

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chinery may be provided from army stocks at the close of hostilities. There are, for example, about 300,000 Canadian built motor vehicles overseas today. When they are no longer needed by the army, some of these might be transferred to relief work as part of the Canadian contribution.

UNRRA will probably have to construct a certain number of shelters. Hospitals and schools, habitations for the homeless, especially workers engaged in essential relief work, will receive priority in this program. No large-scale permanent reconstruction of homes will be attempted. It is probable that most UNRRA buildings will be camps and other temporary accommodations.





Based on the map appearing in "The Displacement of Population in Europe" by E. M. Kulischer, Montreal, International Labour Office, 1943.

UNRRA is not going to be a huge "soup kitchen" from which thousands of British, Canadians, and Americans dole out victuals to the starving. Far from it.

UNRRA will try, as far as possible, to work through the government operating in the liberated area, and operations will be undertaken in any area only with the consent of the government in charge.

This plan, the result of long and careful debate at Atlantic City, will have several good effects. First of all, by using existing governmental machinery, UNRRA will be able to avoid having to set up a complicated administrative machine of its own, and UNRRA personnel strength will be kept at a minimum. The number of people employed in UNRRA field work will be comparatively small.

In the Field

Field missions will probably range in size from about 10 persons in areas where the existing government is prepared to assume all administration of relief and rehabilitation, to as many as 250 persons in cases where the government of a newly liberated

and still disorganized country desires considerable assistance in organization of relief and rehabilitation activities. For the most part, the final recipients of UNRRA relief will not see an UNRRA worker at all.

The fact that UNRRA operates through a legitimate government will have the effect of stabilizing the national economy, and speeding the return to normal. Wherever possible, relief will be distributed through the usual channels (i.e.—wholesale houses to retail stores to consumers), using the national currency.

Prices within the countries concerned will be set in consultation with UNRRA officials to make sure that relief supplies can be bought by the people who need them.

It may not always be possible to use normal distribution channels. That will depend on how badly the country is devastated. When there is complete chaos, there will be nothing for it but to send in teams of UNRRA field workers to organize actual food distribution.

Financing the Job

UNRRA has attempted to carry the democratic idea into its financ-

ing. Countries which have been invaded by the Axis will not be expected to contribute to the UNRRA fund. The others of the 44 signatories of the UNRRA agreement will contribute on the basis of one per cent of their national income for the year ended June 30, 1943.

The total fund being set up for UNRRA relief is expected to be about two and one-half billion dollars.

Largest Contributor

Largest contribution on the basis of national income will, of course, be made by the United States. The American contribution has been estimated at about \$1,350,000,000. The United States national income for the year on which contributions are calculated was substantially larger than the combined income of all other governments that have been asked to contribute. One per cent of the United Kingdom's national income for the period ending June 30, 1943 has been estimated at about £76,000,000 and £77,000,000. The British government has appropriated £80,000,000 (roughly \$352,000,000) as its contribution.

Our Own Share

Canada's national income for

the year ending June 30, 1943, is estimated at about \$7,615,000,000. Accordingly, one per cent of this, about \$77,000,000, was appropriated as the Canadian contribution to UNRRA. This appropriation was authorized by the Canadian Parliament as part of the appropriation for Mutual Aid.

This does not mean, however, that \$77,000,000 worth of Canadian funds will be sent out of the country. According to the agreement worked out at Atlantic City, at least 10% of each country's contribution is to be in currency which can be spent outside the country; the rest may be in the form of a credit in local currency, available for the purchase of the contributing country's supplies and services. That means that up to 90% of the Canadian contribution may be spent in Canada and will help to provide jobs and markets for Canadian producers.

Already Canada's contribution in the form of free funds has been turned over to UNRRA. The cheque for \$6,886,936 which was presented to UNRRA's Director General Herbert Lehman on June 21 last by L. B. Pearson, minister plenipotentiary at the Canadian embassy in Washington, was in fact the first substantial contribution which UNRRA received.

Not All For Free

Not all relief carried out by UNRRA will be a free gift. Most of the countries of western Europe, including France, the Netherlands, Norway and Belgium, and the U.S.S.R., have indicated that they intend to pay for the whole or part of their relief requirements.

None the less, UNRRA will advise the United Nations allocating agencies (such as the Combined Food Board and the Combined Production and Resources Board) as to allocations of supplies and services for relief on the basis of needs, whether or not a country is in a position to pay.

What About the Fascists?

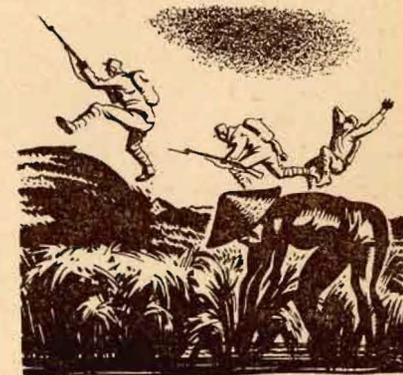
If it is necessary for UNRRA to operate in enemy or ex-enemy territory, it will do so only if the enemy can pay for every bit of relief it receives. This is why UNRRA has not gone into action in Italy in the territories which have been liberated and turned over to the free Italian government. The military command will keep UNRRA's director general posted on any surpluses of supplies in enemy or ex-enemy countries which might be used for relief work.

The Council

Chief governing body of

UNRRA is the Council, upon which each of the 44 member nations has one representative. The Council makes policy decisions, lays down the rules under which UNRRA will operate. It is to meet once every six months, although the pre-invasion travel restrictions in force in the United Kingdom made it necessary to postpone the meeting planned for last June. This meeting is being held in Montreal beginning September 15, 1944.

If an emergency arises which necessitates a policy decision when the Council is not in session, the decision may be given by the Central Committee, upon which the four great powers—United States, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. China — are represented. Any such decision, however, is subject to review by the Council at its earliest meeting.



Canada's Voice in UNRRA

A number of Committees of the Council were set up to deal with such matters as displaced persons, welfare, and other problems. Perhaps the most important of these Committees is the one on Supplies, headed by L. B. Pearson of the Canadian diplomatic service. The Chairman of the Supplies committee may sit in with the Director General and the Combined Boards concerned when supplies are being allocated.

Regional Committees

Two regional committees were set up, one for Europe and one for the Far East. Canada is represented on the committee for Europe, which has its headquarters in London. The provisional headquarters of the Far Eastern committee are in Washington, under the chairmanship of the Chinese representative. It will move its headquarters to Asia as soon as possible. Function of these committees is to advise the Council and the Director General on the fair allocation of relief supplies in their respective regions.

Besides policy-making bodies, there is the permanent staff, operating under the Director General, who carry on the day-to-day work of the Administration. The "international civil servants" on the

staff of UNRRA have been recruited in many countries. A good number of Canadians have taken up posts with UNRRA.

Supplies From Canada

Procurement of Canadian supplies for UNRRA will be the concern of the Canadian Mutual Aid Board, UNRRA Procurement Division. Already \$2,000,000,000 worth of Canadian goods have been shipped to the United Nations by the Canadian Mutual Aid Board.

UNRRA will look to Canada, as one of the few countries in the world with a food surplus, for a substantial part of its food supplies. At the end of the last Canadian crop year (July 31, 1944), Canada had a larger carry-over of wheat stocks than any of the other major exporting countries, (U.S., Australia, Argentina). Already Canada has received its first orders from UNRRA. One is for 20,050 short tons of agricultural machinery, and it is expected that this order will be increased to 25,000 tons. A second order has been placed for 20,000,000 pounds of Canadian canned fish. Other relief supply orders now being discussed by UNRRA and the Canadian government are on order for more than 60,000,000 pounds of soap, and

an order for woollen garments amounting to approximately \$6,000,000.

UNRRA is now in the process of submitting a medical supplies program to the combined boards and Canada will probably be able to supply items in this program.

Relief that Pays

Relief work carried out by the Allies in the immediate post-war period will pay for itself many times over.

To get down to cases, the supplying of relief goods will be a potent factor in easing the transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy in such a country as Canada. It will give employment to many industries during the period when the war orders have ceased to come and re-organization for peacetime operations has not been completed.

But there are long range implications also. It is expected that UNRRA will be the first of a series of international organizations which may start the whole world on a march toward higher living standards. Few countries

stand to gain more than Canada by a rise of living standards in other countries. During the war Canada has become a great industrial nation, has developed facilities to produce the very sort of goods which are bought by nations with high living standards. Refrigerators, electrical appliances, radios, metal, newsprint, automobiles, meat—these are commodities bought by people who can afford to live well.

What It All Means

Canada has not looked at her partnership in the great UNRRA scheme with the attitude "what's in it for me?" But Canada is above all a rising young member of the world community, and a great trading nation; and anything that benefits the world benefits Canada.

Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen are fighting now throughout the world. UNRRA is one of the great international projects that will help to make sure that the victory our fighting men win is a real one, not a prelude to further wars.



More on Rehabilitation



On August 11, the House of Commons passed a bill called The War Service Grants Act, 1944. It provides for two different types of grant to the discharged member of the forces—*War Service Gratuities* and *Re-establishment Credits*. They will be paid to every honourably discharged man or woman who has served in this war in the navy or airforce or on general service in the army, and to men on limited service in the army who served in the Aleutians. Here is a summary of the benefits:

War Service Gratuity

(a) Every serviceman or woman is entitled on discharge to a gratuity of \$7.50 for every thirty days of service in the Western Hemisphere and \$15 for every thirty days served overseas. ("Overseas" in this bill includes Greenland, Iceland, and the Aleutians, but nowhere else in the Western Hemisphere.)

(b) In addition, the discharged member of the forces will receive, for every six months of *overseas service*, the equivalent of seven days' pay and allowances, including whatever dependents' allowance he was getting immediately before discharge, and including also the naval lodging and provision allowance or the

army or air force subsistence allowance, whether he was getting it or not before discharge.

Payment by Instalments

The war service gratuity will be paid in monthly instalments, each instalment not more than the pay and allowances he got in the month before his discharge—again including lodging or provision allowance or subsistence allowance whether he has been getting it or not.

Any overpayment of pay or allowances can be deducted from the gratuity. Apart from that, no money or credit received under this act can be attached for debt. It's all tax-free too.

If a member of the forces dies before he has received all or any of the gratuity, it can be paid, at the discretion of the Minister in charge, to a person who was getting a dependents' allowance on his behalf; it can also be paid for instance, to a soldier's wife who wasn't getting an allowance because she was in the C.W.A.C., or to a dependent who was getting assigned pay.

Re-establishment Credit

This is a credit equal to the amount of the gratuity you get under (a) above. It can be ob-

tained anytime within ten years of discharge provided that it is to be used for certain specified purposes. Among the purposes mentioned in the bill are buying a house, improving a house, buying furniture, buying a business, buying equipment for a business, etc. In buying a house or furniture or a business, it's specified that for every dollar you put up you can get two dollars of the credit—until the credit runs out of course.

Points to Remember

If you want both the credit and benefits under the Veterans' Land

Act or the educational or vocational or technical training benefits then an adjustment has to be made. If you have drawn on the re-establishment credit, and then want land or training benefits, you can have them if you arrange to compensate the Government for the value of the credit you've received. It works the other way, too—if you accept benefits first, and then want the credit, you only get the difference.

Our "More on Rehabilitation" section of Canadian Affairs will keep you posted as further announcements are made.

HOW IT WORKS

A few examples of the working of the new scheme — with the Rehabilitation Grant and the Clothing Allowance (which is to be increased to \$100) included.

(1) Private, married with two children, 1 year's service in Canada, 2 years overseas.	Gratuity.....	\$450.00
	Overseas Bonus.....	135.90
	Rehabilitation Grant and Clothing Allowance.....	208.12
	TOTAL.....	\$794.02
(2) Sergeant, single, 1½ years' service in Canada 1½ years overseas.	Gratuity.....	\$405.00
	Overseas Bonus.....	72.45
	Rehabilitation Grant and Clothing Allowance.....	166.00
	TOTAL.....	\$643.45
(3) Lieutenant, married with two children, 2 years' service in Canada, 1 year overseas.	Gratuity.....	\$360.00
	Overseas Bonus.....	127.92
	Rehabilitation Grant and Clothing Allowance.....	323.12
	TOTAL.....	\$811.04

In all cases, as we have explained in the text, there is a reestablishment credit in addition to the above, and equal to the amount of the gratuity.

Questions for Discussion



1. Why bother planning postwar relief while there is still plenty of fighting to do?

NOTE: The UNRRA rules state definitely that provision of relief must in no way hamper the prosecution of the war. If a choice must be made between supplies for the Allied armies and supplies for relief, there will be no question about where the supplies will go. As a matter of fact, however, UNRRA will probably have an important influence in hastening the end of the war. News of Allied food stocks is constantly being carried on the radio and in the underground press of Europe, with

the promise that victory will bring food, clothing and medical assistance. Such a message will no doubt help to maintain the determination of the oppressed people to carry on their struggle for liberation.

Then too, by helping to maintain stable conditions behind the lines UNRRA can make an important contribution to the rough problems of communication and supply which face a rapidly advancing army. UNRRA is an important part of the United Nations War effort.

2. Should food rationing and other controls be maintained in Canada if this is necessary in order to provide relief for war devastated countries?

NOTE: Apparently the majority of Canadians think so. A public opinion poll conducted by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion asked whether the Canadian people should continue to put up with shortages of butter, sugar, meat and other rationed foods in order to give food to people who need it in Europe. Here are the results: 70% "yes", 18% "no", 7% undecided, with 5% who qualified their answers. (This was approximately the same result as was obtained in the United States and Great Britain.)

Actually, some rationing will probably

be continued after the war, although not primarily because of the UNRRA program. The end of the war will not automatically mean the end of the heavy drain on food for the Armed Forces and overseas export. Demobilization will not be accomplished on armistice day. The quantities of food and other supplies which UNRRA will send to the liberated areas, although vitally important to those who receive them, will be but a small part of total production. In any case, many commodities needed for relief will be materials not rationed in Canada.

3. Do you think "UNRRA" is right in refusing relief to defeated enemy countries unless they can pay for it?

At the first meeting of the UNRRA Council in Atlantic City, November 1943, a resolution was passed requiring all enemy or ex-enemy countries to pay for any relief they may receive. An amendment to the resolution, introduced by the British delegate seconded by the Canadian delegate would have added the words "to the fullest extent possible". The United States, and most members of the British Empire, as well as China, supported the British amendment, but it was voted down. The U.S.S.R. and the countries occupied by the Nazis voted against it.

This is one of the most controversial issues in the whole UNRRA program. One group (residing largely in the nations that had not been conquered) believes that relief must be distributed as nearly as possible on the basis of need, irrespective of whether the relief recipients are in enemy or allied countries. Their arguments include the following:

1. We are already committed by our speeches and declarations to relieve suffering and starvation *everywhere* in the world. Prime Minister Churchill for example has promised: "We shall do our best to encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world so that there will always be held up before the eyes of the peoples of Europe including—I say it deliberately—the German and Austrian peoples, the certainty that the shattering of the Nazi power will bring to them all immediate food, freedom and peace."

The sixth provision of the Atlantic Charter declares: "(The United Nations) will afford assurance that all the men

in all the lands may live out their lives with freedom from fear and want."

2. To refuse relief to populations in need because they are unable to pay for it is to sow dragons' teeth of hatred and bitterness at the most crucial moment in peace making. To maintain peace we need a powerful United Nations military force and at the same time we must prove to the peoples of the Axis countries that we will give them a fair deal and a chance for a decent living.

3. To refuse relief to areas of acute suffering may mean running risks of encouraging the outbreak of disease: an epidemic disease once started knows no international boundaries.

Another group representing mainly the nations who have suffered under the Axis New Order are inclined to argue:

1. There is no room for sentimentality. Citizens of the Axis nations will have brought their plight upon themselves. They cannot expect us to give them without cost the things they stole from us.

2. If we make it too easy for the Germans and Japanese after the war they will not learn the lesson which we believe they must be taught,—*aggression does not pay*.

3. If we commit ourselves in advance to send relief into the Axis countries it may be used as a bulwark to maintain an undesirable government which has not yet been purged of the war makers. (See what other arguments members of your discussion group can advance on both sides of this topic. Why not conduct a poll to determine the majority opinion on this question?)

Answers to Quiz

1. An international relief organization. 2. Rehabilitation. 3. Administration. 4. 44. 5. All. 6. U.S.A., Great Britain, U.S.S.R., China. 7. 75%. 8. \$75,000,000. (Actually \$77,000,000.) 9. Mutual Aid Board. 10. Hon. Herbert H. Lehman.