

UNITED NATIONS

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

PROPOSAL FOR A UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FOOD FUND

**Address by F. LaGuardia, Director General
of UNRRA to
United Nations Assembly Committee Two
on Nov. 11th, 1946**



WASHINGTON, D. C.

1946

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Plan Proposed by Director-General F. LaGuardia of UNRRA that the United Nations Meet Food Relief Needs in 1947

1. There shall be established by the United Nations General Assembly at its present session a United Nations Emergency Food Fund to meet the food needs of countries in 1947 which are unable to finance their essential requirements.

2. All of the United Nations would be called upon to contribute to the Fund in money or in goods. The Fund should consist of supplies and money worth at least \$400,000,000. The Fund should also be composed of commodities which some of the countries having previously received UNRRA aid will be in a position to contribute. The General Assembly shall establish the proportionate contribution to be made by each country, but no country shall be called upon to contribute more than 49 per cent of the Fund.

3. The Fund would be administered under operating policies determined by an executive board of governments to be nominated by the General Assembly. It would be the responsibility of the board to establish which countries are in need, the extent of their requirements, and the programs and allocations to be approved to meet those requirements. It would also be the function of the board to arrange and facilitate barter deals and to investigate the possibility of reviving and expanding the movement of labour across national frontiers to areas where production is retarded by shortages of manpower. The decisions of the board shall be final.

4. The small staff which would be required to implement the decisions of the executive board would be provided by the Secretariat of the United Nations. No new separate bureaucracy or agency and no separate field offices would be established.

5. All procurement, shipping, transportation and distribution would be the responsibility of the receiving governments, grants from the Fund being provided to such governments to meet the foreign exchange costs necessarily incurred. Rehabilitation costs incidental to the execution of the foregoing program within a country may be met from the local currency proceeds derived from the sale of UNRRA supplies but not used for administrative expenses.

6. The activities of the Fund would be designed to deal with the food problem until the 1947 harvest, at which time the General Assembly of the United Nations can determine whether further action will be necessary during the winter of 1947-1948.

Proposal for a United Nations Emergency Food Fund Address by F. LaGuardia, Director General UNRRA to the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) of the First Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 11 November 1946

Gentlemen, I will not dwell on yesterday. I come here this morning to talk about tomorrow. I will be prepared to answer questions at the end of my statement. At this time, I want to say that I remain at your disposal. The entire staff of UNRRA is at your disposal, and all of our records and files.

We must take a realistic approach to this very important problem.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the kind words you said about UNRRA. I come to bury UNRRA, not to praise it. The good that UNRRA has done lives after it. The opposition to international cooperation will surely be interred with the bones of evil and selfish men; but "they are honorable men."

It was just three years ago Saturday that President Roosevelt signed the UNRRA agreement, now adhered to by forty-eight peace-loving nations. It was one of the most beautiful things that came out of the war, for it was based on the concept of the brotherhood of man. UNRRA has been administered along those lines. It was a temporary organization. We have completed our assigned task, but the need still continues.

In August of 1946, the UNRRA Council directed me to present to the United Nations our report of past activities and future needs. It has been delivered to the Delegations. I hope you will have time to read it. The UNRRA Council went further than that. After very careful deliberation, it recognized the future needs of several countries and, while knowing that insofar as UNRRA was concerned we were through, it took particular pains to convey to the United Nations the continued need for aid. The UNRRA Council was also very careful in its resolution—which I will now read to you—to point out the desirability that representatives of this United Nations Assembly come prepared to meet this highly intensive human problem.

The preamble to that resolution recognizes the fact that, by the terms of the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations accepted the establishment of general economic well-being as one of the objectives of their association. It acknowledges the existence of a relief problem in 1947 and emphasizes that no organization existed, or had up to that time been designated which, after the termination of UNRRA, could deal with the problem.

The resolution of UNRRA's Council recommends:

"1. That the General Assembly of the United Nations, after consideration of the relief and rehabilitation problems to be dealt with in 1947, forthwith

establish or designate such agency or agencies as it may deem appropriate whose functions shall include:

(a) A review of the needs in 1947 for financing urgent imports of the basic essentials of life, particularly food and supplies for agricultural production, after the termination of UNRRA programs to the extent that they cannot otherwise be met; and

(b) The making of recommendations as to the financial assistance that might be required to meet such needs as are found to exist as a result of foreign exchange difficulties which cannot be dealt with by existing agencies.

2. That the Council delegates immediately consult with their respective governments with a view to the issuance of instructions by the member governments to their representatives in the General Assembly to secure the adoption and implementation of the foregoing recommendation.

That the Council request the Director General to transmit this recommendation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for consideration at the next meeting of the General Assembly, and, in agreement with the Central Committee, to consult with and assist such agency or agencies as may be established or designated by the United Nations in order to facilitate its work."

URGENT NEED FOR ACTION

Now, gentlemen, if this resolution were coming from some unofficial, well-meaning organization, I can readily see that it would not have the authority that I believe it has back of it. But the Council of UNRRA at Geneva was not an unofficial gathering of well-meaning people. It was a Council of official representatives of the very nations that sit around this table and are now part of the United Nations. Therefore, we in UNRRA take it seriously, and we have a right to believe that the representatives to the United Nations at this present session have authority to act; that there will be no gap between the time that UNRRA ends and the time when some new agency will be established to meet these needs. That is my purpose in being here this morning—to stress that point.

Now, please bear in mind that when the resolution was adopted in August in Geneva, the UNRRA Council was under the impression that the Assembly would meet in September. It was not until after we adjourned that the September meeting was postponed until October, and therefore, all the more reason now to urge action on this very important matter that cannot be delayed.

Now, I know from my own experience that there are just as many ways of killing legislation as there are of killing a cat.

And one of the easiest methods is to invoke dilatory tactics. For I have done it myself.

I know that there is no need to argue with this Committee on the principle of aiding countries that are in need of food. That is what I am afraid of. From my limited experience with international organizations, I always am afraid when someone gets up and says, "I am in full agreement in principle but"—and then the trouble starts. Then the next one gets up and he says, "I associate myself with the preceding speaker. I, too, am in agreement in principle, but I

differ from him on other points", and there your debate starts. More investigation, another survey, a special Committee, another report, reconsideration of the problem, and an alternative plan.

Gentlemen, you can't do that with hunger staring people in the face. A boundary line can wait. Access to streams may wait thirty days. Yes, even the printing of the classics might wait thirty days. But, my friends, if you do not take action now on this important, vital, concrete subject, then when you print the classics please adjust Omar Khayyan so it will read:

*"A book of verse underneath the bough,
A jug of wine, a resolution and thou,
Beside me singing in the wilderness."*

I am going to ask not only in the name of UNRRA but in the names of hundreds of millions of people whose very lives depend on what the United Nations Assembly does, for a vote on the subject of continuing through an international agency the food relief to the countries found to be in need. There isn't anything easier—and I know that from my own experience—than to duck an issue. You say "Oh yes, we voted in favour of continuing relief," but a vote to let this go to a Committee, to report to the Governments, after which the Assembly adjourns, is a negative vote and not an affirmative vote on the merits of this issue. I say that advisedly because I know that such a proposition may be put to you; that is evasion. It is not meeting the problem. Yes, I know that you are all in favour of it. I know you all love this international cooperation so well demonstrated by UNRRA. But if I may paraphrase a well-known English poem:

*"For each man kills the thing he loves;
By each let this be heard,
Some do it by a bitter look,
Others with a flattering word.
The politician does it with delay,
The Statesman utters, 'Nay'."*

I would sooner have a negative vote on this subject on which the lives of so many people depend and the very future of Governments may depend, than any affirmative vote for dilatory tactics that will be tantamount to defeat.

No one can plead surprise, Gentlemen. No delegation can plead surprise. For you have had, and your Governments have had, the information for one full year on the needs of future relief to countries as recognized at the UNRRA Conference at Atlantic City in March of this year, again attended by official representatives of the countries that are now sitting around this Table. It was stressed again in the UNRRA Council in Washington in May and then at the FAO Conference in Washington, again at Geneva, and then at Copenhagen.

EVIDENCE OF NEED

Recently—a few days ago I heard Mr. Macdougall representing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations tell you about the needs of these countries, the shortage of food. He was telling you about calories. Now, Gentlemen, please don't go off on calories. What these countries need is not a dietician. They need a Quartermaster. They need the food. Why, the

reports and the recommendations now in our office—and I am sure in your offices—are high, are higher than this ceiling.

I wish I had the touch of a Luther Burbank that I could transform these reports into flour. There wouldn't be any hungry people in the world for years to come. So you have before you all the information available from various sources, and there is one more to come from one of your own Committees, the Committee on Devastated Areas. That will come along.

I wish you were able to see or read what they had in mind when I saw some of them in London. I do not know what the report will contain when it comes before you, but take any of these reports, and you will find full and complete agreements on this need.

The reports differ somewhat in their figures, but there is no report existing that does not recognize the need of these countries for continued help on food supplies in 1947. There is something more involved than just feeding people. I will come to that later on, I hope.

The work of UNRRA has had a beneficial effect. True, it is saving lives. What would have happened if there had been no international cooperation when these unhappy countries were liberated? Hundreds of thousands would have starved. It had its beneficial effect in getting these countries started, in being rehabilitated, but what is more—don't you see—it has brought hope to the people of the world.

It has done more than anything else to demonstrate that the countries could fight the horrors of peace as well as meet the dangers of war. This was a war against hunger and disease and hardship and suffering, and we won that war. That is why we are so anxious that it should not be abandoned now. Because it is not quite complete.

Take Greece. I think I can state—and the reports will bear me out; the records will confirm me—that without UNRRA's aid Greece could not have survived. Now, with the best of good will, Greece cannot possibly export or find markets with the right kind of currency for sufficient of her goods to pay for the importation of food that that country will require. I need not emphasize at this time, I am sure, that it isn't the poverty of the nation that we are dealing with. It is the unbalanced, dislocated world condition that has made only one or two currencies valuable in international trade. And Greece with all her good will and hard work will not be able to export sufficiently to get dollars or sterling with which to import the food that she will need in 1947. We have helped Greece in the period of UNRRA's activities there to the extent of \$358,000,000, and it was a good investment.

Now, as I talk about these countries, Gentlemen, please try to consider them as groups of human beings. Set aside whatever pre-conceived notion you may have about their particular kind of Government. We are not concerned with that in UNRRA. Perhaps I shouldn't talk about it. It was not given to me in the various memoranda that I received, but we have got to be frank with each other, otherwise this whole thing is going to blow up.

I am appealing today for human beings and the right for those people to decide themselves what kind of a Government they want. That is not the concern of UNRRA. That is not the subject under discussion at this time. It

is to provide the needs for these people so that they can carry on. There should be no relation or no connection—even remote—between the giving of aid and any other political question that may be up in this Organization, or in any Conference—not if you are going to carry out the spirit of UNRRA, and the principles of the Atlantic Charter, and the meaning of this "One World."

Perhaps we would not be here pleading if we could get the full recognition of that idea and that ideal.

Yugoslavia is making a heroic effort to rehabilitate. Her country was devastated. We have gone to the aid of Yugoslavia to the extent of \$429,000,000. It needs continued help in 1947. Again, I ask my countrymen to have understanding. Food is not the weapon nor the means to correct mistakes. I can understand irritations and even provocations. But the settling, or the creating of a plan to provide the necessary help—this fine joint international cooperation must not be interfered with by reason of any extraneous matters.

Little Albania—one million population—the subject of debates in international organizations: I do not know anything about the issues, gentlemen, but I do know they must eat. A small country—only the other day I received an appeal from that country that they had now met a catastrophe, a flood; that most of their fields were flooded and the crops ruined. Sure, we went to the rescue. We made an emergency appropriation. They will work out their internal affairs. But regardless of any issue, they are entitled to help, and I am pleading for those people of Albania, as I plead for the people of all the other countries today.

Poland is doing a remarkable job of rehabilitation. Her country suffered. UNRRA has gone to the relief of Poland to the extent of \$474,000,000. There is so much yet to do, that relief to Poland should not be interrupted. We are not deciding this on the geographical location of any country—I hope. I am trying to bring here a message that these problems must be decided on the one principle alone: it is that international responsibility must be the means of international aid.

Czechoslovakia—it needs help. Yes, it has done wonders in its rehabilitation program. It will be one of the first Nations in Europe to come back. Surely we should not penalize Czechoslovakia because of her industry, if just a little bit more help in 1947 will put her over. One more Nation on its own. And I want to assure Czechoslovakia, if I may, that the American people have great concern for its future, and we are not interested in anything, may I say to Czechoslovakia, but to help.

Italy—torn between two sides in one war; deficiency in fuel to an extent that is almost alarming; always an importing Nation in food. We helped her to the extent of \$425,000,000. Her needs in 1947 are very great. I will talk about these countries in just a moment as to what they can contribute to the general good.

Austria—with a population the size of New York City—struggling along. I suppose if I were discreet I would not say anything about the four occupying armies. But I am not a discreet person. I am a truthful person, and I hope those four armies will get out of there very soon. But Austria will require a

great deal of help in 1947, and that is recognized. We have given aid to the extent of \$117,000,000 to Austria.

We have given \$525,000,000 to China, and there we have questions of transportation; China has an enormous population. The UNRRA program for China will continue to March 31, 1947, but there will be need for help after that.

Yes, and we have helped the Ukraine and Byelorussia, and we should continue to help the Ukraine and Byelorussia. We have helped the Ukraine to the extent of \$189,000,000, and Byelorussia to the extent of \$61,000,000, and if the Ukraine can get back into production it will do a great deal in meeting the deficiency in wheat that you heard about the other day from Mr. Macdougall—about which you will hear more from Mr. Fitzgerald.

We have aided other countries in a small way—Finland, the Philippines, Korea, the Dodecanese, Hungary, Ethiopia, and San Marino.

Now, in the future, for 1947 there will be other countries that will need some sort of food help. I am only mentioning the present UNRRA countries, but I would not limit the activities of the new agency to UNRRA countries alone.

Now, you will find in this report that the figures given by the various countries of their needs or their foreign exchange balance needs, amounts to \$2,500,000,000. But that includes industrial rehabilitation, agricultural rehabilitation, and a long-term public works and industrial program. I am hopeful that other agencies will take care of the capital outlay expenditures.

What I am asking this morning is to provide a fund and an agency to take care of the food deficiencies only. I hope that the International Bank for Reconstruction will take care of a substantial part of these long-term needs, but the requirement of food is something that cannot be ignored, and, Gentlemen, you cannot expect a people to make long-term loans for current needs. So, therefore, we must devise a plan that will not throw these people into permanent debt for their daily bread. It may well be that we can devise a plan that will not be entirely on the relief basis.

Yes, I have mentioned that it has been suggested that we should have another review. Oh, I do not think you will do it. I just do not think you will do it, so I will save some time by not dwelling upon it. To let the Assembly adjourn without taking action will make a mockery of any decision that might be reached, for here is the test. As I say, we are coming to an end on December 31st. We are dealing with a practical problem which involves the lives of millions of people, and I cannot over-emphasize the urgency of the United Nations' deciding how that problem is to be handled. All of your good wishes, all of your resolutions will be futile, will be empty, will be meaningless, unless something real and constructive is done.

RECOGNITION OF RELIEF NEEDS

I have consulted with many governments, and every government recognizes the need. Certain governments admit that Greece, Austria, and Italy are undoubtedly in need of further assistance. Italy, Greece, and Austria—why is that? Have they been better investigated? Oh, no. Is Poland any better off?

Yugoslavia? Albania? Or China, better off? Or are there other reasons? I wonder? There shouldn't be. Are we going to pick these Nations or are we going to recognize the need wherever it is found?

There are surveys, reports and several sets of figures, and the needs of all the countries have been recognized. In my judgment the Member Nations of the United Nations must acknowledge that all of the evidence available confirms that further needs will exist in 1947. As a matter of vital urgency, the Members of the United Nations must decide whether these needs are going to be met. Will the more fortunate Members of the United Nations meet the urgent needs of the other United Nations who have suffered so much during the war? I am hopeful that these needs will not be neglected. In my judgment the problem is not so much of deciding whether the means will be met, but deciding how they will be met, and how quickly new machinery can be established to do the job.

I wish you would have time—and of course you haven't—to read the statements made by the representatives of Governments at the Geneva Council. Representative after representative followed the distinguished representative from Norway, who made a most telling appeal for the need of the continuance of an international organization to carry on the work of UNRRA. Our Mr. Will Clayton, the Under-Secretary of State of the United States, representing our Government, made it clear that the people of our country would never let that happen, would never let people go hungry. Apart from humanitarian reasons, however, there are cold, practical, political and economic reasons, for meeting these needs. And, as I say, representative after representative at Geneva gave assurance that he would go home and take it up with his Government and see to it that this work would not be terminated. Wouldn't it be strange that after all these declarations in Geneva, the same countries would fail to act? It might well be said that when the representative was at Geneva, the representative a saint would be; but when the representative voted in New York, the devil a saint was he!

There is an investment in these UNRRA expenditures of nearly four billion dollars. This question of food is inter-related with all of the economic problems with which the world is struggling today. Don't you see, it is because of the war conditions brought about by the war that many of these countries are not now producing the food that they produced heretofore.

Lack of manpower; many of these countries have had great losses. Exhaustion of the soil, the need of fertilizer, shortage of draft animals, and agricultural machinery, lack of seeds—all were brought about by the war. It will take time to rehabilitate. The same is true of industry.

Now, if there is a shortage of food, and what available currency there is must be used to import food instead of machinery to increase production, don't you see how you retard the rehabilitation of any devastated country? And, incidentally, it reflects on everyone of our countries. We have instances where production was decreased because of shortage of food, particularly in mining, and in heavy industries and in forestry. So it is essential that this need be met to help carry out the vital part of the programme that these countries have mapped for their return to normal conditions.

NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL ACTION

Now, gentlemen, there are many ways of dealing with this problem: The first, that aid should be given on a national basis. Each rich nation should choose the recipient and make its own conditions. This is the old-fashioned, imperialist way. This method of making one country dependent upon another was discarded by the world—I hope forever. That isn't why the United Nations was formed. That is not the spirit of the Atlantic Charter or the San Francisco Charter—not as I understand it.

The second possible arrangement—and look out for this one, please—is for a group of big nations to join together and select the recipients of their charity. This arrangement would only be a false front. It is not in keeping with international cooperation. Let us be honest: It is just plain, ordinary, old-time, power politics—and the world has had war after war because of power politics.

The third way is to create an international authority operating under the control of the United Nations and meeting the relief needs, without any consideration of race, creed, or political belief, being guided only by the existence of true need. This is what is known as the new way of the United Nations. But it really is not a new way. It is a way brought to this world nearly two thousand years ago in the teachings of the Prince of Peace. And a wicked world has, to date, refused to learn the lesson.

If it is open to one nation or group of nations to provide aid to any specific countries by predilection or choice, as well as freezing or ignoring any particular country which for the moment may not be in the good graces of the contributing country, it would destroy everything that has been accomplished to date by UNRRA. It would be diametrically opposed to the spirit of UNRRA and the fine principle under which it was conceived. It would place weak nations at the mercy of wealthy and big nations. It would do more than anything else that could possibly happen, to group nations to a point such as brought about World War II. It would place nations, finding themselves through no fault of their own in a temporary difficult economic situation, at the mercy of contributing nations. It would be degrading instead of inspiring. It would be selfish instead of generous. It is reminiscent of the old days of politics here in my town, when the poor in the district were given a basket of food on Christmas and during the winter a bag of coal or two. Along came election time and they were reminded of the generosity of the political boss, and taken in hordes to vote the ticket. I killed that in my town. I hope none of us will be a part of establishing such a system in international relations.

But let me quote one who has been the inspiration of the United Nations. You may think I am emotional about it: I am. This world will never succeed unless we can become emotional and sentimental when people are in need. Therefore, I press for United Nations action in meeting those needs.

I have said so many times it is not my idea. It is in keeping with the Atlantic Charter and was the firm belief of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This is what he, the founder of UNRRA and the co-author of the Atlantic Charter, said:

"Responsibility for alleviating the suffering and misery occasioned by this so-called New Order must be assumed not by any individual nations but by all the United and Associated nations acting together." And later he said. "The sufferings of the little men and women who have been under the Axis heel can be relieved only if we utilize the production of ALL the world to balance the want of ALL the world. As in most difficult and complex things in life, nations will learn to work together only by actually working together."

The General Assembly hailed Roosevelt at its opening session; do not let him down in your closing session.

CONSULTATION WITH GOVERNMENTS

Believing strongly that international action in this field was vital in the interests of the United Nations themselves, I made it my business at the conclusion of the Council session at Geneva to consult with the heads of States primarily concerned with this problem. In the course of my visit to Europe, I consulted with the heads of nearly all the European countries. At my direction the Senior Deputy Director General of UNRRA, Commander Jackson, whom you all know, consulted with the heads of most of the British Dominions concerned. There can be no doubt that this problem has been brought to the attention of the great majority of the United Nations in much detail and in good season. However, after the Geneva meeting I accepted the fact that the real solution to this problem lay predominantly with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the United States.

VIEWS OF USSR

I therefore went to Moscow and talked with the Prime Minister of the Soviet Socialist Republics, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, and I am reliably informed that he is the head of that Government. I found Generalissimo Stalin very much aware of this problem. During our discussion he made it clear that the Government of the Soviet Union stood for international action in dealing with this matter and was very much alive to the dangers of a national approach.

The Generalissimo then indicated that the Soviet Union would contribute to UNRRA operational costs in 1947. I explained to Mr. Stalin that, in all likelihood, UNRRA would terminate its activities. He already knew of the needs in these countries that UNRRA was helping, and I asked him if the Soviet Union would contribute to this general fund should the United Nations establish a new agency in 1947. I take it that the Soviet Union would contribute its proportionate share to a fund established and created by the United Nations to continue the food relief work for 1947.

Since our interview I understand that the Government of the Soviet Union has been asked whether they would be prepared to cooperate in handling this problem internationally if some other United Nations agency other than UNRRA were set up to do the job. I further understand that the Government of the U.S.S.R. would be prepared to cooperate in such a United Nations

enterprise if it were divorced entirely from any political consideration. The Soviet delegation, will of course, state its Government's policy at this meeting.

VIEWS OF UNITED KINGDOM

Having ascertained that the attitude of the U.S.S.R. toward international action was favorable in regard to food, I then proceeded to London and consulted with Prime Minister Attlee.

We discussed at length the problem of displaced persons, but I informed Mr. Attlee of the continued needs of many countries as to food deficiencies. I found that he was well-informed on the situation. In view of the splendid record of support of the United Nations received from the United Kingdom, and despite the heavy burden the United Kingdom contribution must have been after all the United Kingdom went through, I am confident that the United Kingdom will respond at this time to a plea for an international agency, as it has responded always when called to come to the aid of people in distress.

I want to express my great admiration for the remarkable contribution which the United Kingdom has made to this work at a time, when as I have said, it has sustained the enormous liabilities as a result of the last war. I earnestly hope that the position of the United Kingdom will be most carefully considered in formulating a plan for meeting these needs. I am convinced that the United Kingdom, like other great powers, must inevitably be faced with certain responsibility for meeting these needs in 1947. I am equally convinced that in the long run it will be cheaper or less costly—I hate to use that word “cheap”—it will be less costly if we do it on an international basis, without interruption, than to let this thing go, have a gap, and then pick it up piecemeal, each nation waiting for some other little nation to come hat in hand. We do not want that to happen.

POSITION OF UNITED STATES

When I came home, I conferred with our President about it. I saw President Truman, and I found him most understanding. I am sure I reflect his views when I say that President Truman is heartily in favor of our country doing its share in cooperating with the needs for 1947. He agrees with me that there is no need for this elaborate large machinery of UNRRA that we have. I think I may safely say that he agreed that all the money should go for food and very little of it for administration, and I am confident that when it comes before him, we will find his sympathetic and understanding support. I want to be fair though. That may not at this moment reflect the attitude of the Government as to the methods. And I want to appeal to my countrymen sitting at this table to consider this problem in the light that the majority of the American people would have us do it, and not as an expedient to meet any momentary irritation or viewpoint that may exist in the course of a temporary policy. The American people understand this. We can depend upon the representatives of the American people understanding that a concrete, constructive, fair and just solution of this problem on an international basis, without fear or favor, formulated in the spirit of President Roosevelt, will meet with the approval of the American people.

I have talked about the contribution of the United Kingdom. The United States has made a contribution. All the contributions were equal, not in amount, but in the burden brought by the contribution to the contributing country. If I were to single out any country that made great contributions, I would pick little Denmark, occupied for five years, making contribution to UNRRA, being compelled to care for 200,00 German refugees for no reason at all. There is something the United Nations should look into. And yet, Denmark made a contribution because it wanted to carry its share. Norway, invaded, occupied, making contributions to UNRRA. They stand out. France has made a contribution. India, with all its problems of food, made contributions to help other nations in need of food. UNRRA can always depend on the quick, generous and spontaneous response of our great neighbor on the north, the Dominion of Canada.

I am saying this for the benefit of the United States representatives: I hope you will confer with your confreres around this table, that you will catch the contagion of their spirit that has done so much good.

The key to this problem remains with the United States Government. The people and the Government of our country can justifiably be proud of their wonderful record in providing assistance up to the present time. The world is appreciative. But it must be done on an international basis. It will destroy its very purpose if it is done in any other way.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FOOD FUND

Now, I have a plan; I do not propose another relief agency. I propose a cooperative plan under the control of the United Nations. There is no further need for the world-wide machinery of UNRRA. There is no need for the continuance of missions in the receiving countries. Neither is there the need for a large organization for procurement and shipping. I suggest a small, tight organization with power to establish those countries which have a deficit in any given basic food commodity and to make allocations to such countries. Its method of operation and financing I will state in just a minute.

Now, this is important. This plan or any plan for food aid is dependent upon other world organizations doing their part and carrying out the functions entrusted to them. I must point out that this plan necessarily assumes that the International Bank for Reconstruction will get into effective operation in a very short time, and that it will consider applications for loans for industrial and transportation rehabilitation, without fear or favor, without favoritism or retaliation.

Do I make myself clear? There has been established this International Bank for Reconstruction with a sizeable fund. Now, part of the rehabilitation of these countries that we are seeking to aid in 1947 requires, as you will see by this report, large amounts for rehabilitation of their industries and rehabilitation of transportation. The International Bank was created for that purpose. But it must get into operation, and as these applications come in, they must be decided on the merits. But if extraneous matters creep into it, as I see them creeping into this food matter, and political implications become factors in granting loans, then the whole programme goes to pieces and the

purpose is destroyed, and all the help that we can give these countries in food would not make any permanent difference.

Such a policy would continue the work of industrial rehabilitation commenced by UNRRA. A great deal of this money I have been telling you about has actually gone into the rehabilitation of industry, transportation and agriculture.

I also assume the establishment, either under the World Bank or some other international financial institution, of short-term farm loans for the acquisition of fertilizer, draft animals, machinery and seed. Now, the reason that this must be on an international basis again comes back to the same reason for the dislocated world commerce, and the unbalanced currency conditions of the countries. Now, there is need of intermediary banks where farm loans may be made on crops. There are such farm loans in many countries, but I have found the interest unconscionably high. It is too costly to the farmer. Therefore, we should provide, either through this International Bank or other international organizations, for farm loans in the various countries for fertilizer, seed, or agricultural machinery at low interest rates.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND

Now, the plan briefly is this. There shall be established by the United Nations General Assembly at its present session a United Nations Emergency Food Fund to meet the food needs of countries in 1947 which are unable to finance their essential requirements.

We start off with the creation of this fund. All of the United Nations will be called upon to contribute to the fund in money or in goods, and that includes the receiving countries too.

The fund should consist of a revolving fund of supplies and moneys worth at least, I say, four hundred million dollars. My advisers in UNRRA, who perhaps know more about it than I do, say five hundred million dollars.

The fund should also be composed of commodities which some of the countries having previous UNRRA aid will be in a position to contribute. The General Assembly shall establish the proportionate contribution to be made by each country, but no country shall be called upon to contribute more than 49 per cent of the fund.

Now, gentlemen, I put that advisedly. The American people do not begrudge one single penny of their contribution to the UNRRA fund. But, I am sorry to say that we have been put in a false light by a few demagogues and loud-mouthed ignoramuses. I do not want to hear 72 per cent again as long as I live. It only provides material for such cheap politics. That is why I have limited it to forty-nine percent.

The fund would be administered under operating policies determined by an executive board of governments to be nominated by the General Assembly. It would be the responsibility of the board to establish which countries are in need, the extent of their requirements and the programmes and allocations to be approved to meet these requirements. It would also be the function of the board to establish and facilitate barter deals and to investigate the possibility of reviving and expanding the movement of labour

across national frontiers to areas where production is retarded by shortage of manpower. The decisions of the board shall be final.

Now, in the first place, what this does is to provide that each receiving country shall contribute in kind. It cannot give money, because it has not got the currency, but it can contribute in kind some commodity that it may have over its exportable amount, saleable in desirable currency. For instance, Greece, after selling all the tobacco and oil and currants that it could possibly sell for dollars or sterling could then contribute in those commodities to this general fund, and the board would then place these commodities where they are needed and get from these benefiting countries some like surplus exportable native product over and above that sold for the desirable currency. Poland could easily contribute coal—and there we have a problem. Yet Italy could contribute some manpower, because of the shortage of manpower in Poland, and thereby pay in part for the coal which Italy needs so much.

As you go from country to country, you will find that each country has something that it can contribute in kind, which will decrease the pressure by other countries in getting aid from this emergency food fund. It would not require great operational machinery. It would require a careful study, in consultation with the countries involved as to their inventory for a given year. It would greatly reduce the actual expenditures for the commodities which would have to be purchased in the open market.

CONTROL OF FUND

Now, I say that the decisions of the board shall be final. Perhaps that does not seem necessary, but I can tell you from my own experience, gentlemen, that it is necessary. The board would naturally have an operational director, who would carry out its instructions and, in these days when we have so many international conference going on, and where we are bound to have little misunderstandings and unpleasant incidents, I do not want whoever is operating a programme to be subjected to any pressure or any suggestions. You know, every time some conferees wake up the morning after, they have an oratorical *katzenjammer*. I want to spare him that; I have been through it.

The small staff which would be required to implement the decisions of the executive board would be provided by the Secretariat of the United Nations. No new separate bureaucracy or agency and no separate field offices would be established. All procurement, shipping, transportation and distribution would be the responsibility of the receiving governments, with funds granted from the funds being provided by such governments to meet foreign exchange costs necessarily incurred. In other words, each receiving country that has ships could use its own means of transportation, thereby greatly reducing the cost of the delivery of the shipments, which is one of the biggest items of our expenditures at this time.

Rehabilitation costs incidental to the execution of the foregoing programme with any country may be met from the local currency proceeds derived from the sale of UNRRA supplies, but not used for administrative expense. Now, we have a fund in each of the receiving countries, the proceeds of the sale of UNRRA food and UNRRA supplies. That fund is held by the

country for rehabilitation purposes under some control on the part of UNRRA. Now, if any expenditure is necessary, such as repair of roads or transportation, incidental to the exchange of these goods, then there is a fund that can be drawn upon. In addition to this fund, I assume, of course, that the new agency would establish some sort of a fund in national currency where the food is delivered so that it might be used as a revolving fund in that country and applied to any transaction or dealings within the country, which would tend to its rehabilitation and recovery.

The activities of the fund would be shaped to deal with the food problem until the 1947 harvest, at which time the General Assembly of the United Nations can determine whether further action may be necessary during the winter of 1947 or in 1948.

Now, gentlemen, I hope you will give that plan consideration. Naturally it is very open to adjustment or modification or any alternative plan, based upon international cooperation. That is the appeal that UNRRA makes, after three years of experience.

IMPLICATIONS OF RELIEF PROBLEM

I have told you the extent of this problem, have emphasized my belief that it is in the interest of all United Nations to ensure that these needs are met, and I have further emphasized my conviction that the problem can only be handled effectively by international cooperation. I have given you the outline of an international plan which might be suitable. I have no doubt that the Members of this Committee will wish to discuss that plan and may, indeed, produce alternatives or modifications of it.

Earlier I said that the issues raised by this problem were far wider in their implication than the simple act of providing relief food. I should like to point out some of these implications.

In my judgment, there can be no doubt that the most simple and the most basic problem of international collaboration is the provision of relief. If the Member Governments of the United Nations do not achieve effective cooperation in this field, then I believe the whole concept of the United Nations will be threatened. I believe if the United Nations fails to achieve success in this, the most elementary form of co-operation—that is, relief—then it is idle to expect that effective cooperation can be achieved in the other international organizations, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Bank, the Fund and the projected International Trade Organization. I believe that not only will the United Nations agencies which I mentioned be threatened, but the whole structure of the United Nations itself would be made ineffective if these Organizations are not brought into effective operation.

I have spoken of the needs of further direction by the various agencies of the United Nations for dealing with these problems in the economic field. The report which I have submitted to you, showing the degree of economic recovery of the various countries which UNRRA has assisted in Europe is, in my judgment, of great importance in relation to the political and economic problems which today face Europe. It is impossible to talk of giving further

aid to certain countries in Europe without considering the Continent as a whole. If the Continent is considered as a whole, then it is imperative to consider the situation in Germany. As I have indicated in the report, the destruction of Germany has left an economic vacuum in the middle of Europe. The picture would not be complete unless I drew attention to the vital need for reaching a settlement over Germany. I earnestly hope that the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four who are now meeting in this City will achieve success in their deliberations, and that it will be possible to reach an agreement over Germany which will enable that country to be treated as an economic whole and consequently to establish its proper relationship to the present economic condition in Europe.

Don't you see how it is all tied up and that a deficiency in one country will naturally affect the economic condition of another country? That is why I keep repeating—that any plan for one country to take care of one or two countries, leaving the rest adrift, or at the mercy of another group of nations, will not bring about stability in Europe.

I feel that it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the United Nations taking effective action to deal with the provisions of these relief needs and assuring that the other international organizations associated with these common economic problems are made effective.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF UNRRA

Before I complete my report to you, I want to say just one word on behalf of those who established and who did the great pioneering work of UNRRA, and to express the thanks of millions and millions of people to those who created this organization and those who pioneered it—to Governor Herbert Lehman, my distinguished predecessor, who carried on this work up to a very few months ago; to Commander Jackson and the staff, and to the missions in all of the countries. I want you to know about those missions. They are doing a magnificent work. They like the countries to which they are accredited. I would not keep a head of a mission *that* long if he were antagonistic to the country to which he was accredited. I might pause there and say that perhaps this is a good example; that it might be better if all Ambassadors attended to the affairs of their own countries and left the politics of the countries to which they are accredited alone.

Now, UNRRA missions cooperate with these countries, and that is why we have been so successful. We in UNRRA have done our best. At no time have we deviated one bit in carrying out the programme of each country, in accordance with the spirit and the letter of UNRRA's Charter and UNRRA's Agreement. We have gone through some unpleasant moments. It was not always easy for me, but I can assure you that there was no interference in the carrying out of those programmes.

There have been instances beyond our control when a matter got under national control that I do not approve. But I have not permitted any condition, irritating and annoying as it might have been to any country at the time, as difficult as it might have been, to influence the impartial, the fair, the equitable and just distribution of these funds in accordance with the programs.

We have worked harmoniously in the UNRRA Council and in the Central Committee composed of nine members. We discussed these problems and reached a conclusion. We have demonstrated, gentlemen, that it is possible to have international cooperation. I hope that the figures given to you will be convincing. I am not worried at all on your decisions that the need exists.

CONCLUSION

What I am concerned about is the method of approach, of going back to the old system of the mighty and the weak, of the rich and the poor. You can't heal the wounds of the world by returning to that method. Even the little, poor nations have pride. Nothing must be done to impair their dignity or hurt their feelings. This is not charity. This is an obligation. It may be said by some it will cost money. Yes, it will cost money.

Peace is costly. Peace is very costly, but it creates. It protects. A war is greater in its cost, but it destroys; it devastates. This is an investment because it will bring back these countries into their own. What a mockery it is to talk about the International Trade Conference, which is to be held, if we refuse to rehabilitate these countries! International trade must be on a two-way street. It cannot be on a one-way street.

Some countries have gotten away with that for some time, but it is over now. I want to say as we go out—I terminate my services on December 31, or at the time of the next Council meeting as soon as the United Nations Assembly adjourns—we feel we have a responsibility. I have tried to state the problem frankly and honestly.

There is that tendency at this moment to refer it back to what is known as the national system of individual aid—nation to nation—and it is wrong. It is morally wrong; it is wicked.

Just one more word: Remember, December is coming along. This is the eleventh of November. We need action and plenty of action.

I ask Committee Number Two for a definite, concrete plan establishing a fund, apportioning the costs to be presented to the Assembly for its final approval so that the agency can start to function on January 1, 1947.

Let us make this the first example of earnestness and sincerity in this plan for a new "One World." Let us show that the United Nations is a deliberative World Congress, that it can decide matters affecting the future and the lives of people. Failure to do this—something concrete—and just debating and exchanging views would make this a—and we do not want this to become—a "Turnverein" for mental gymnastics and oratorical contests. This must be a deliberative body. Your Governments must have confidence in you. It is no excuse or defense any longer to say, "I like this, but I have to go back and find out what my Government wants."

What are you here for? It is up to the Governments, then, to back up their delegations or not to back up their delegations, and woe to the Government that will not back up a delegation when it is voting for the right.

Gentlemen, I thank you. I have talked a little long.

I won't be here again, but those suffering people will be there if you do not do your job. I know you will.

February 9, 1947

Memorandum for Governor Stassen

From Amos J. Peaslee

UNITED NATIONS

Consider recommending at some appropriate time - to be determined by circumstances - a long range policy of eventual modification or amendment of the Dumbarton Oaks Design of the United Nations Charter along the following lines:

1. Find ways to resolve more of the disagreements among the Permanent Members of the Council themselves.
2. Direct the attention of the Council and the Assembly to problems of overall general policy rather than to specific controversies.
3. Assure a system of representation in the Council and Assembly which will justify granting to them authority to say what constitutes International Law.
4. Shift the jurisdiction of specific controversies from the Security Council to the Judicial organs of the United Nations.
5. Establish a complete system of International Courts in accordance with recommendations already made by the leading bar associations of this country.¹
6. Give to a system of international courts jurisdiction over infringement of human rights as defined by the proposed declaration of such rights now being prepared by the United Nations.

¹ American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Federal Bar Association, American Society of International Law, American Foreign Law Association, American Branch of the International Law Association

7. Insist that controversies over such rights shall be dealt with by judicial bodies rather than political ones, and that they thus shall not become constant international irritants.

8. Transfer¹ to the United Nations as rapidly as feasible the policing functions now being carried on in various parts of the world by individual nations or on behalf of the Allied Powers, so as to place the responsibility and the expense of the maintenance of world peace upon all nations concerned with it.

9. Contemplate a sounder fiscal basis for support of the United Nations - geared to international trade, sound currencies and commerce, which it should serve.

10. Maintain the independence of the personnel of the United Nations, but give it sufficient power to avoid having its personnel live in a no-man's land of immunities and exemptions.

11. Concentrate on getting the United Nations upon an operating basis. Armaments will take care of themselves when a sound international structure becomes a functioning reality.

¹ As contemplated by Ch. 1, Art. 2 (6) of the Charter

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK • FIELDSTONE 7-1100

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

REFERENCE:

CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The United Nations Department of Public Information hereby invites your organization to participate in a Conference of International Organizations, to be held at Lake Success, New York, 10th to 14th February, 1947.

I. Object: The primary object of the Conference is to acquaint Non-Governmental Organizations at first hand with the operations of the United Nations and to establish working channels for information to all parts of the world and to all types of organized public opinion.

The Department of Public Information is planning to establish Information Centers in various countries, but it will not be able to establish offices in every one of the United Nations. Furthermore, these offices will be staffed with a very small number of officials. Even at Headquarters, however, the United Nations depends on the support and assistance of the large voluntary organizations, representing the interests of the peoples of the United Nations, in fulfilling its responsibility of keeping the peoples of the United Nations informed about the activities of the United Nations. The Specialized Agencies are each working out direct relationships with organizations in their special fields of interest, but there remains a field of general interest together with areas of overlapping interest which the recently formed Consultative Committee on Public Information for the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies agreed could best be served by an over-all Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations.

From such a Conference it is hoped that some continuing machinery of cooperation might emerge, which would serve the two ends of comprehensiveness of interests and elimination of duplication. Perhaps the Conference may see fit to elect an Advisory Committee on Information through Non-Governmental Organizations, similar to the Advisory Committees which exist in the fields of Press, Radio, and Films.

At the same time an opportunity would be afforded to the Departments of Economic and Social Affairs to meet face to face representatives of organized groups in the various fields covered by the Economic and Social Council. The Conference would also afford organizations an opportunity of dealing with substantive matters on the eve of the next Session of the Economic and Social Council so far as they see fit.

II. Representation: The Department of Public Information has sought the informal advice of a number of International Organizations and it was the general consensus that it would be unwise to limit too strictly the number of representatives from each organization, if the purposes of the Conference were to be adequately served. It is suggested that delegations should consist of a minimum

of two and a maximum of five fully participating members, with as many advisers as desired. All participating representatives should plan to be present for the whole period of the Conference.

III. Duration: It is felt that the Conference should be spread over one working week of five days, in order to give members time for informal contacts with the United Nations Secretariat and with representatives of other organizations with similar interests.

IV. Expenses: Organizations will be expected to defray the expenses of their delegates; but the United Nations will provide meeting rooms with all necessary secretarial facilities, and also some hospitality.

V. Program: The following is a tentative program, which could be modified to enable representatives to attend meetings of United Nations Commissions or of the Security Council which might be scheduled.

	<u>Morning</u>	<u>Afternoon</u>
<u>Monday</u>	Registration Luncheon by the Department of Public Information.	Welcome by the Secretary- General; Keynote speeches by the Assistant Secretaries- General for Public Informa- tion and Economic and Social Affairs; "Security through Peace by Justice"; Election of Chairman and Secretary.
<u>Tuesday</u>		
Department of Public Information	Press and Radio	Films and Visual Informa- tion; Publications; Public Liaison
<u>Wednesday</u>		
Information Problems of Specialized Agencies	I.L.O. F.A.O.	I.T.O. Fund and Bank
<u>Thursday</u>		
Information Problems of Specialized Agencies	I.R.O. W.H.O. P.I.C.A.O.	General Meeting on working form of Liaison between Voluntary Organizations, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, for information purposes.
<u>Friday</u>		
Work of the Economic and Social Council	Economic Affairs	Social Affairs Dinner Meeting; Summary of Conference's Work

We should appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible whether your organization will be represented. For your convenience, a form of reply is enclosed.

TO: SECTION FOR VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS
UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

A LA: SECTION DES ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES
DEPARTEMENT DE L'INFORMATION DES NATIONS UNIES
LAKE SUCCESS, NEW-YORK, U.S.A.

Organization _____
Organisation _____

Address of Headquarters _____
Adresse du siège central _____

Plans) to be represented at the Conference of International Non-
Does not plan) Governmental Organizations, to be held at Lake Success, New
York, 10th to 14th February, 1947.

Se propose) de se faire représenter à la Conférence des Organisations
Ne se propose pas) Non-Gouvernementales Internationales qui se tiendra à Lake
Success, New-York, du 10 au 14 février 1947.

Number of Representatives Expected to Attend _____
Nombre de représentants qui seront présents

(Names, if possible)
(Donnez leurs noms si possible)

Hotel Reservations Required
Réservations à faire

Number of persons _____
Nombre de participants _____

Dates _____
Dates _____

Signed _____
Signature _____

Title _____
Titre du signataire _____

Organization _____
Nom de l'organisation _____

ROCHESTER ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

{Affiliated with the American Association for the United Nations, Inc.}

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Rochester 4, New York

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June, 1947

ROCHESTER ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

1946-1947

Your Annual Report

The reports from the committees of the Association at the Annual Meeting, June 2, 1947, showed astounding growth and vigorous interest not only of the membership but also of the people of Rochester in the work that is being carried out through your United Nations Association.

Membership in the Association has jumped from 60 persons in September, 1946 to 1651 persons on June 2, 1947, and more are being received daily. This amazing growth is primarily due to the efforts of Mrs. Raymond N. Ball and Joseph C. Wilson, who headed a drive in April, 1947, that brought in 1150 people.

Under the able leadership of Gregory Smith, the Policy Committee has covered itself with distinction. Seven reports have been printed by the Association, or published in the daily newspapers since October. The object of the Committee is to direct its reports to aid and strengthen the United Nations, and, where necessary, to urge the membership to take specific action. The reports this year have included: in October, 1946, a statement "What is the United Nations Association?" Also in October, a two-part report on the purposes of the General Assembly meeting at Flushing Meadows. In January, 1947, the pamphlet, "What Happened at United Nations Assembly," was printed. This was so well liked by the American Association that they ordered 2,000 copies and sent them out to all the branches in the country! March, 1947, brought the pamphlet, "This Is What Atomic Bombs Mean to You." The DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE published the Foreword on its editorial page and later also the sixth report, "Qualified Endorsement of the Truman Doctrine," May 12, 1947. Representative Kenneth B. Keating read this later statement into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The seventh statement, "A Choice Before Us," was sent out last week to the membership.

Because of the Policy reports which have been issued, and particularly the January Flushing Meadows review, three of the members of the Policy Committee, Gregory Smith, Edward M. Ogden, and Dr. Dexter Perkins, were invited to attend a meeting of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace in Washington, D. C., April 26-27, 1947. Since April, the Commission has published its report and there is a condensation of it in NEWSWEEK, June 16, 1947, which should be read by every member.

ROCHESTER ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

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Milton E. Loomis	Mrs. Rex Wilsey
Arthur M. Lowenthal	Joseph C. Wilson
Benjamin E. Lull	Mrs. F. H. Windholz

Howard M. Woods

The Speakers' Bureau, headed by Mrs. Rex B. Wilsey, has sent over 70 speakers to various local groups since November, 1946. The Bureau is composed entirely of volunteers, and no charge is asked of the organizations we serve. Because of the co-operative attitude of the speakers, we have not missed one appointment, and in several cases, our speakers were called out at the last minute to pinch-hit for speakers from other organizations who were unable to meet their engagements. You are strongly urged to remember your Speakers' Bureau when planning group programs for the Fall. Try to find opportunities for one of the speakers in your other groups. Call Mrs. Rex B. Wilsey at Glenwood 3084-W, or the office at the Chamber of Commerce to make appointments for the Speakers' Bureau. Most important of all, use the Speakers' Bureau during UNITED NATIONS WEEK September 14-21, and make Rochester United-Nations-conscious.

At the large meeting in April, Mr. Eichelberger spoke of letters from nationals of foreign lands which the American Association had received from the National Broadcasting Company. In February, N. B. C. beamed several radio programs to Europe and South America, encouraging listeners to write to N. B. C. if they desired to have an American "pen-pal". The response was so heavy that N. B. C. turned the letters over to the American Association to be distributed to local branches throughout the country. We have received 300 letters here, and a committee was established under Mrs. David M. Allyn to translate and distribute them. We were greatly aided in this work by a story in the TIMES-UNION, Wednesday, May 28, 1947, which evoked answers from people as far west as Colorado asking for pen-pals. Many Association members have helped in translating these letters while others have been able to answer them. We feel that correspondence is an excellent way of furthering international friendship and understanding, and we are hoping to have more letters from the American Association in the future.

At the Annual Meeting of the Rochester Association for the United Nations, eight new Directors were nominated and elected to serve for a period of three years: Robert Benedict, William J. P. Cullen, Edward Harris II, Wilbur Lewis, Dr. Robert E. Marshak, Mrs. Thomas C. Taylor, Joseph C. Wilson, and William A. Withus. They will replace eight Directors who were elected last year in May to serve for a period of one year. Directors whose terms expired this year are: Joseph T. Adams, Jacob Ark, John J. Barrow, Reverend Hugh C. Burr, Anthony C. LaBue, Mrs. Donald McConville, E. Willoughby Middleton, and Oscar N. Solbert. One new Director has been nominated and unanimously elected to the Board since the Annual Meeting. He is Dr. William Knox. Although we welcome the new Directors, our deep thanks and appreciation go to those whose terms expire this year, for the time and energy expended in setting the Rochester Association on its feet and for counselling with its representatives.

The Board of Directors met on Wednesday, June 11, 1947 with its new members to appoint officers for the year 1947-1948, and nominated all the officers of the year 1946-1947 for re-election, with the exception of the Vice-Chairman of the Board, Mr. Middleton, whose term expired. He has been replaced by Dr. Donald W. Gilbert as Vice-Chairman of the Board.

The Committees through which the Rochester Association operates were also appointed. The Executive Committee, composed of the President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and five members of the Board of Directors—Harry D. Goldman, Mrs. Robert J. Heilbrunn, Gregory Smith, Mrs. Thomas C. Taylor, and Joseph C. Wilson—acts in the capacity of a "steering" committee, and must vote on all statements of Policy before they are issued.

Other Committees appointed by Dr. Perkins were: the Policy Committee under Gregory Smith with the same membership as 1946-1947; Edward P. Harrison, Publicity Committee Chairman with Joseph T. Adams, William Fay, Norman Howden, Wilbur Lewis, Jean Walrath and Gunnar Wiig.

Mrs. Rex B. Wilsey will head the Speaker's Bureau, aided by John H. Cooper, Philip Feick, and Rabbi Stuart Rosenberg.

The Finance Committee under Benjamin E. Lull will function with the help of Edward Harris, II, Byron Johnson, Jr. and Walter Todd.

Mrs. Raymond Ball will again act as Chairman of the Membership Committee, and Joseph C. Wilson will be Vice-Chairman for the year 1947-1948.

E. Willoughby Middleton has accepted the appointment of the Education Committee Chairmanship for 1947-1948, and he will be assisted by Mrs. Herman J. Bakker, William J. P. Cullen, Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Robert Marshak, Reverend Francis Pegnam and James M. Spinning.

The Activities Committee, whose function will be planning future programs for the Association as well as discussing new ideas to be presented, will be headed by Mrs. Thomas C. Taylor. On her committee will be Robert Benedict, Anthony Capone, Frederick T. Finucane, Edward C. Trimble and William A. Withus.

Plans for the Fall program were discussed at the Directors' meeting. UNITED NATIONS WEEK from September 14-21 is first on the agenda, and will require the best that is in us to make it successful. William Cullen was elected to serve as Chairman of the special committee, and members of the Association who have not volunteered to help may do so this summer to make our UNITED NATIONS WEEK a success. Call the office at the Chamber of Commerce, Main 546. Others who have already volunteered will be called upon, and if you have any specialties such as folk-dancing, folk-singing, planning of menus for "United Nations Meals," poster or art work, speaking, etc., please tell us. We need you.

Second on our Fall program is a tentative plan for an Atomic Energy Conference for October 11, 1947 (Saturday). Dr. Marshak is the National Chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, and the Rochester chapter of this organization has asked us to help them in planning the Conference.

Third on the Fall program is the First Annual Institute of International Affairs on Saturday, December 6, 1947. We will be associated with the City Club and the Foreign Policy Association in this venture.

We are very appreciative of the contribution to our success made by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, which included office space and telephone service, provided free of charge.

Thus the first year of the Rochester Association shows interest on the part of the city and vigorous activity on the part of the membership. We are looking forward to a full year with UNITED NATIONS WEEK, the Conference, and Institute. Do your part to further our work by telling your friends about our program, and urge them to join.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK • FIELDSTONE 7-1100

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

REFERENCE:

19 June 1947

Dear Mr. Stassen,

I am sending you copies of two speeches which I have delivered in the last three weeks and which give my general views on some of the problems which are at the moment receiving so much attention.

I am particularly anxious that you should see these speeches since they were not adequately covered in the American Press, and so that, as a friend of the United Nations, you should know my general views on these problems.

With sincere personal regards,

Trygve Lie

Trygve Lie

The Honorable Harold E. Stassen,
707 East Pioneer Boulevard,
St. Paul,
Minnesota.

19th
Mr. Stassen
I deeply appreciate your sending me the copies of your two speeches.
I would like to have a copy of the speeches for my personal collection.
Thank you very much.
Trygve Lie
may 27 1947



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