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FIRST  
REPORT TO CONGRESS ON  
The United States  
Foreign Relief Program



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*For the Period Ended September 30, 1947*

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## PRESIDENT'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

I am transmitting herewith the first quarterly report of expenditures and activities under the United States Foreign Relief Program authorized by Public Law 84 of the 80th Congress, approved May 31, 1947.

This report covers the period from the commencement of the program through September 30, 1947.



The White House,  
*November 24, 1947.*

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## Chapter I

# INTRODUCTION

On February 21, 1947, the President sent his recommendation to the Congress of the United States for the authorization of an appropriation of \$350,000,000 "to assist in completing the great task of bringing relief from the ravages of the war to the people of the liberated countries." On May 31, 1947, a joint resolution of the Congress was approved authorizing an appropriation of \$350,000,000 for the purpose of providing "relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war" (Public Law 84, set out as appendix A of this report). On July 30, 1947, the Congress appropriated the sum of \$332,000,000 to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution (Public Law 271, the pertinent parts of which are set forth as appendix B of this report).

This is the first quarterly report to be submitted to the Congress on the United States Foreign Relief Program being carried out under the terms of Public Law 84. It is submitted pursuant to section 7 of Public Law 84 and covers the period from the commencement of the program through September 30, 1947.

## Chapter II

# ADMINISTRATION

### A. Domestic

On May 31, 1947, the effective date of Public Law 84, the President delegated to the Secretary of State such powers and authorities as he could delegate under the terms of Public Law 84 (Executive Order 9864, set forth as appendix C of this report).

Thereupon the Secretary of State established the necessary administrative arrangements to carry out the United States Foreign Relief Program under Public Law 84.

Under the arrangements so established the Department of State is responsible, in consultation with other appropriate United States agencies, for the program except the procurement and shipment of the supplies. Procurement and shipment are normally handled, in accordance with instructions from the Department of State, by the Departments of Agriculture and the Army and by the Bureau of Federal Supply in the Treasury Department. These arrangements follow the intent of Congress as expressed in section 2(g) of Public Law 84.

Under these arrangements the principal functions of the Department of State are:

- (a) The development of relief supply programs on the basis of information received from the foreign governments, from United States representatives in the countries seeking aid, and from officers in United States Government departments having special knowledge of the conditions in the particular countries seeking aid or of the commodities being requested. The food portions of the programs are developed with the constant advice and guidance of the Department of Agriculture. The Department of the Army also participates fully in developing the programs for Austria and Trieste where United States troops are still stationed;
- (b) The preparation and issuance of requisitions to the appropriate United States procurement agency or to the foreign governments for the procurement and shipment of the supplies;
- (c) The expediting and coordination of procurement and shipment of the supplies. This is essential in the programs for Austria.

and Trieste, in which cases the Department of Agriculture is responsible for purchasing the food and seed items and the Department of the Army is responsible for all shipments;

(d) Notifying the United States relief distribution missions abroad of procurement action and of sailings so that the necessary arrangements can be made for the efficient reception and distribution of the supplies in each country;

(e) The development and preparation of the relief agreements with the foreign governments regarding the distribution of the relief supplies and the assurances required of the foreign governments under the law;

(f) The recruitment and training of personnel for the United States relief distribution missions required by the law to be set up in each of the countries receiving aid;

(g) The determination, in cooperation with the field administrator of the program, of the principles and practices to be followed by the missions in carrying out their responsibilities under the law;

(h) Serving as headquarters in Washington for the relief missions and performing the various responsibilities of both an administrative and policy nature that this entails;

(i) Conducting negotiations with the foreign government representatives in Washington regarding all phases of the program;

(j) Controlling and directing all allocations of funds made from the relief assistance appropriation of \$332,000,000 to the participating agencies of the United States Government and to the United States relief missions abroad;

(k) Establishing and maintaining the necessary summary fiscal and accounting records with regard to the relief assistance appropriation of \$332,000,000; and

(l) Serving as the coordinating department within the United States Government for the administration of the program.

The Department of State employs 38 people to carry out the functions outlined above. By direction of the Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs has been given the responsibility for supervising the program.

## B. Overseas

*Field Administrator.* Pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 84, the President appointed Richard F. Allen as field administrator to direct the supervision of relief assistance furnished under the law. Mr. Allen was confirmed by the Senate and took office on June 16, 1947. Mr. Allen makes his headquarters in Rome, from where he supervises the relief distribution work of the United States relief distribution missions in Italy, Greece, Austria, and Trieste. Those are the only

four European areas to which supplies have been furnished under the program.

*Field Missions.* Pursuant to section 1 of Public Law 84, United States relief distribution missions were established in each of the countries receiving aid. The missions consist generally of an adviser, two assistant advisers, and from two to five field observers. The function of the missions is to have direct supervision and control of the relief supplies furnished or otherwise made available under the program. The missions report to the field administrator and to the relief staff in the Department of State.

In Austria, Italy, and Trieste the missions are attached to the principal United States representative in each country. In Greece the relief mission constitutes the Relief and Welfare Division of the American Mission for Aid to Greece, of which former Governor Dwight L. Griswold of Nebraska is chief.

## Chapter III OPERATIONS

### A. Budget Status of Appropriation

1. As of September 30, 1947, the \$332,000,000 appropriated by the Congress for the United States Foreign Relief Program was budgeted by the Department of State as follows:

#### APPROVED COUNTRY PROGRAMS (in C. I. F. values)

Austria . . . . .	\$90,028,000	
Greece . . . . .	36,088,000	
Italy . . . . .	113,200,000	
Trieste . . . . .	9,347,000	
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>\$248,663,000</b>
International Children's Emergency Fund . . . . .		15,000,000
Voluntary Relief Agency Transportation Fund . . . . .		5,000,000
Administrative expenses (State Department) . . . . .		600,000
Not programmed as of 9/30/47 . . . . .		62,737,000
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b> . . . . .		<b>332,000,000</b>

2. For the information of the Congress the appropriation was budgeted by the Department of State as of October 31, 1947, as follows:

#### APPROVED COUNTRY PROGRAMS (in C. I. F. values)

Austria . . . . .	\$88,639,146	
China . . . . .	27,700,000	
Greece . . . . .	38,731,747	
Italy . . . . .	121,296,678	
Trieste . . . . .	9,765,943	
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .		<b>\$286,133,514</b>
International Children's Emergency Fund . . . . .		15,000,000
Voluntary Relief Agency Transportation Fund . . . . .		5,000,000
Administrative expenses (State Department) . . . . .		600,000
Citizen's Food Committee . . . . .		500,000
Not programmed as of 10/31/47 . . . . .		24,766,486
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b> . . . . .		<b>332,000,000</b>

3. The principal differences between the budgets given above as of September 30, 1947, and October 31, 1947, are (a) the inclusion in the latter of the China relief program which became effective upon the signing of the relief agreement between China and the United States on October 27, 1947; (b) an increase in the Italian relief program to meet essential coal shipments from the United States to Italy in December; and (c) an increase in the Greek relief program to meet additional essential food requirements.

## B. Country Programs: Summary

As of September 30, 1947, supply programs had been established by the Department of State for recipient countries under the United States Relief Program in the amount of \$204,660,273 in F.A.S. values. Cost of transportation for these programmed supplies was estimated to be \$44,002,739, making a total approved budget for supplies and transportation of \$248,663,012.

There follows a summary of the country programs as of September 30, 1947, showing commodity costs (on an F.A.S. basis) and transportation:

Country	Commodities	Transportation	Total program
Austria . . . . .	\$74,046,645	\$15,982,151	\$90,028,796
Greece . . . . .	30,546,033	5,541,529	36,087,562
Italy . . . . .	92,153,528	21,046,215	113,199,743
Trieste . . . . .	7,914,067	1,432,844	9,346,911
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>204,660,273</b>	<b>44,002,739</b>	<b>248,663,012</b>

The country programs summarized above include only commodities which it is contemplated will be shipped by December 31, 1947.

The following statistical tables relating to the country programs are attached to this report. They are operating statements, as distinguished from fiscal statements, showing various phases of the program as of September 30, 1947.

*Appendix D.* Approved country programs (including transportation estimates for each program) by commodity classification. This shows a breakdown of the total program amount of \$248,663,012 given above, by country and commodity.

*Appendix E.* Procurement initiated (in the sense of requisitions processed by the Department of State to the appropriate U.S. procurement agencies or the recipient governments) against the approved

country programs. This shows procurement initiated in the total F.A.S. commodity value of \$136,127,325.

*Appendix F.* Shipments made in F.A.S. values against the approved country programs. This shows shipments made in the total F.A.S. commodity value of \$72,088,161.

*Appendix G.* Shipments made in long tons against the approved country programs. This shows a total of 1,006,401 long tons shipped.

There is also attached to this report as appendix H a summary statement showing the status by U.S. agencies of allocations, obligations, and expenditures under the United States Foreign Relief Program as of September 30, 1947. This is a fiscal accounting report compiled from information furnished by the procuring and servicing agencies. The information lags considerably behind the operating statistical information set forth in appendixes D, E, F, and G. In some instances it is estimated the time lag is three months or even more.

### C. Program for Austria

The status of the relief program for Austria in F.A.S. values as of September 30, 1947, was as follows:

Commodity	Approved program	Procurement initiated	Shipments made
Cereals . . . . .	\$35, 112, 532	\$25, 836, 869	\$21, 234, 898
Meats and fish . . . . .	3, 209, 504	3, 237, 286	576, 133
Fats and oils . . . . .	11, 299, 337	5, 063, 851	3, 287, 522
Pulses . . . . .	4, 008, 862	4, 008, 973	560, 320
Dairy products . . . . .	420, 047	420, 048	140, 016
Dried fruits . . . . .	654, 000	250, 000	250, 000
Fuel . . . . .	13, 170, 320	9, 652, 320	572, 199
Seeds . . . . .	1, 142, 810	392, 810	151, 712
Pesticides . . . . .	790, 000	280, 000	. . . . .
Fertilizer . . . . .	2, 200, 000	2, 200, 000	. . . . .
Medical supplies . . . . .	2, 039, 233	83, 291	. . . . .
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>74, 046, 645</b>	<b>51, 425, 448</b>	<b>26, 772, 800</b>

The relief program for Austria is barely enough to cover the essential supply requirements which will prevent the Austrian economy from slipping below its present minimum level.

Substantial improvement in indigenous food production in Austria during 1947 was prevented because of a number of unfavorable factors. These factors included lack of adequate agricultural equipment, a shortage of fertilizer and seed, and a bad drought during

early summer. Indigenous production of bread-grains only amounted to about 60 percent of average prewar production.

The fuel in the relief program consists of coal from the United States and from European sources. The 1947 drought affected water-power facilities so severely that the need for coal was greatly increased in order to provide for essential services such as rail transportation and hospitals, and to furnish minimum fuel needs of basic industries.

#### D. Program for Greece

The status of the relief program for Greece in F.A.S. values as of September 30, 1947, was as follows:

Commodity	Approved program	Procurement initiated	Shipments made
Cereals . . . . .	\$23, 599, 202	\$15, 638, 991	\$13, 689, 709
Meats and fish . . . . .	729, 500	729, 500	. . . . .
Pulses . . . . .	769, 488	769, 217	77, 643
Dairy products . . . . .	5, 104, 243	3, 830, 181	2, 113, 388
Pesticides . . . . .	150, 000	106, 733	55, 176
Medical supplies . . . . .	193, 600	41, 194	. . . . .
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>30, 546, 033</b>	<b>21, 115, 816</b>	<b>15, 935, 916</b>

Greece has never been self-sufficient in food, and the current crop was only enough to meet about one half of the food requirements of the Greek people.

The war left Greece with an indigent population of 1,400,000 people. This situation has been made much worse by an influx during 1947 into Greek cities of approximately 300,000 farmers and villagers from northern and central Greece who were driven from their homes by guerrillas.

The food supplies furnished under the relief program are sufficient to meet only the minimum standards of subsistence for the people of Greece including the indigents and refugees.

The medical supplies furnished under the relief program consist mostly of penicillin, streptomycin, and cholera vaccine. These items are for the most part being distributed to institutions and through clinics without charge to the people.

## E. Program for Italy

The status of the relief program for Italy in F.A.S. values as of September 30, 1947, was as follows:

Commodity	Approved program	Procurement initiated	Shipments made
Cereals . . . . .	\$65, 181, 701	\$32, 741, 799	\$18, 944, 985
Meats and fish . . . . .	449, 500	449, 500	. . . . .
Fats and oils . . . . .	3, 746, 682	3, 646, 683	3, 627, 208
Pulses . . . . .	4, 469, 608	4, 212, 589	. . . . .
Dairy products . . . . .	560, 064	560, 063	. . . . .
Fuel . . . . .	16, 684, 000	10, 284, 000	3, 635, 527
Seeds . . . . .	441, 280	441, 280	. . . . .
Medical supplies . . . . .	620, 693	197, 687	79, 995
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>92, 153, 528</b>	<b>52, 533, 601</b>	<b>26, 287, 715</b>

The wheat harvest this year in Italy is estimated to be only about 68 percent of prewar. The food furnished under the relief program has been only enough to enable the Italian Government to maintain minimum food-ration levels.

Italy is dependent upon United States coal to maintain the present reduced rate of production and without dollars she could not do even that. The relief coal is intended to help meet this situation. The coal is subject to end-use allocation within Italy and is used only for essential purposes to prevent economic retrogression.

## F. Program for Trieste

The status of the relief program for Trieste in F.A.S. values as of September 30, 1947, was as follows:

Commodity	Approved program	Procurement initiated	Shipments made
Cereals . . . . .	\$6, 027, 050	\$3, 915, 035	\$2, 967, 180
Meats and fish . . . . .	157, 286	66, 992	22, 250
Fats and oils . . . . .	652, 398	222, 672	. . . . .
Pulses . . . . .	136, 666	136, 709	. . . . .
Dairy products . . . . .	257, 555	144, 436	. . . . .
Fuel . . . . .	668, 112	660, 300	102, 300
Medical supplies . . . . .	15, 000	. . . . .	. . . . .
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>7, 914, 067</b>	<b>5, 146, 144</b>	<b>3, 091, 730</b>

The area covered by the above program changed on September 15, 1947, when the Italian peace treaty became effective. From the commencement of the program until September 15, 1947, the area being supplied under the above program consisted of the province of Udine and Venezia Giulia—Zone A. All of this area, which included Trieste, was under American and British military authorities.

The Free Territory of Trieste came into existence on September 15, 1947, and the program was thereupon adjusted to cover the American and British zones of the Free Territory.

The area covered by the program up to September 15, 1947, had a total population of about 1,300,000 and a substantial part of the area was agricultural land. The Free Territory of Trieste has a population of about 290,000. It has very little agricultural production.

At the present time the American and British zones in the Free Territory of Trieste are dependent upon the United States Foreign Relief Program for imports to meet their essential civilian requirements of food, coal, and other items eligible under Public Law 84.

### G. Program for China

As of September 30, 1947, the program for China had not been made effective because the relief agreement with China was still under negotiation.

### H. Off-Shore Purchases

Under section 2(a) of Public Law 84, which provides that not more than 6 percent of the amount therein authorized shall be used for the procurement of supplies outside the United States, its Territories, and possessions, the Department of State had initiated procurement, as of September 30, 1947, as follows:

Commodity	Value	Source	Destination
Coal . . . . .	\$5, 000, 000	Ruhr . . . . .	Austria.
Coal . . . . .	2, 800, 000	Poland and Czechoslovakia.	Austria.
Fertilizer . . . . .	2, 200, 000	Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland.	Austria.
Fish . . . . .	995, 000	Iceland . . . . .	Greece and Italy.
TOTAL . . . . .	10, 995, 000		

All of the above items are included in the country supply programs for the respective recipient governments, namely, Austria, Greece, and Italy, as set forth earlier in this report.

## Chapter IV

### FIELD ACTIVITIES

During the quarter under review, United States relief distribution missions were established in Austria, Greece, Italy, and Trieste as required under Public Law 84.

The field administrator, who has general supervision over all relief distribution missions, arrived at his headquarters in Rome on July 10, 1947. During the quarter he made a number of trips to consult with each mission.

The heads of relief distribution missions are required to submit monthly reports to Washington and to the field administrator. The information consists of (a) a report on the receipt and distribution of relief supplies for the current month and cumulative; (b) a report on local currency receipts and expenditures, monthly and cumulative, including a list of relief and work-relief projects approved by the head of the mission; and (c) a report of observations by the members of the mission covering each one of the conditions in the nine articles of the relief agreement signed between the United States and each recipient country.

The following information for each country is derived from monthly field reports.

#### A. Austria

*Signature of the Agreement.* The relief agreement was signed by the Austrian Government and the United States Government on June 25, 1947. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Austrian Government by Chancellor Leopold Figl and on behalf of the Government of the United States by Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, United States High Commissioner in Austria. The text of the agreement was published in all Austrian newspapers.

*Arrival of the United States Relief Distribution Mission.* The head of the United States relief distribution mission arrived in Austria in June and the majority of the staff of ten arrived in July. He is attached to the United States High Commissioner in Austria, who is the United States representative on the Allied Council.

*Receipt and Distribution of Supplies.* Supplies destined for Austria have been received at both Bremerhaven and Trieste and transhipped

to Austria. United States relief supplies for Austria are shipped by the Department of the Army and are received and transshipped in Europe under the control of the High Commissioner. Supplies are released to the Austrian Government by the High Commissioner on transfer receipts signed by representatives of the Austrian Government. The first arrivals of United States relief supplies occurred in the latter part of July and consisted of 21,294 long tons of wheat and 121 long tons of fats and oils.

The reception and distribution of the United States relief supplies by the Austrian Government under the control and supervision of the United States relief distribution mission have been carried out efficiently. The distribution system in Austria encompasses not only the imported United States relief supplies but also imports from other sources and indigenous supplies. Reports from the United States relief distribution mission indicate that the people of Austria have uniformly received their proportionate amount of supplies under the controlled ration plan operating in Austria. Field observers of the United States relief distribution missions who made observations in Austria during the quarter reported no local violations of the terms of the agreement. Up to the present time United States observers have not received permission from the Soviet authorities to enter the Soviet zone, and no supplies furnished to Austria under the provisions of Public Law 84 have been distributed in that zone.

*Price and Ration Control.* Under the controlled ration plan it has been comparatively simple to establish fair prices for the sale of relief supplies entering into the rationing system. These prices are at a level which enables the people holding ration cards to purchase food to the extent of 1,550 calories per day for all non-self suppliers.

*Local Currency Proceeds.* Local currency proceeds in the amount of approximately 45,000,000 schillings were deposited by the Austrian Government in the special account as of September 30, 1947. The internal value of relief supplies from the United States has been agreed to for all categories of supplies, and deposits into the special account will be made on the basis of these agreed prices applied to the quantities delivered to the Austrian Government. Discussions are under way for the use of local currency proceeds in accordance with projects approved by members of the United States relief distribution mission.

*Publicity and Labeling.* American newspaper and radio correspondents in Austria number 18. These American correspondents have access to information concerning all aspects of the United States Foreign Relief Program and report regularly to American newspapers and magazines.

Surveys have been made among the population in Vienna which indicate that practically the entire population is aware of the fact

that the United States is furnishing assistance to Austria, and almost 75 percent of the population surveyed thought that all imported supplies were American.

Plans have been established for the use of placards describing the United States Foreign Relief Program to be placed in wholesale and retail outlets and at trains, buses, and other public places. Labels are being affixed to all supplies lending themselves to labeling so that the recipients know that the United States is the source of the supplies. An arrangement is being discussed whereby ration cards will contain a label or printed statement concerning the United States Foreign Relief Program.

## B. Greece

*Signature of Relief Agreement.* The relief agreement between the United States Government and the Greek Government was signed on July 8, 1947. Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh signed on behalf of the United States and Demetrios Maximos, Prime Minister, on behalf of the Greek Government. The signature of the agreement was attended by wide publicity in all Greek newspapers including photographs of the signers and photographs of the President and Secretary of State of the United States.

*Arrival of the United States Relief Distribution Mission.* The head of the United States relief distribution mission arrived in Greece on July 10, 1947; several of his staff arrived during the month of July and others in August.

Because the nature of the program which is being carried out under the Greek-Turkish Aid Act raised problems concerned with economic, financial, and military questions involving the over-all stability of Greece, it was decided that the relief program should be operated as an integral part of the program under the control of the American Mission for Aid to Greece. The head of the United States relief distribution mission was established within the structure of the American Mission for Aid to Greece as chief of the Relief and Welfare Division. Planning for the two programs has been coordinated effectively.

*Receipt and Distribution of Supplies.* The first vessel of United States relief supplies to arrive in Greece was a cargo of wheat flour which arrived in Piraeus on August 21, 1947. At the ceremony which welcomed this cargo of flour the Archbishop of Athens, Monsignor Damaskinos, offered prayers of thanks and blessed the sacks of wheat which were discharged. Several ministers of the Greek Government were in attendance as well as the Ambassador of the United States, the chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece, and the head of the United States relief distribution mission. Similar ceremonies

were carried out when the first cargoes arrived at the following ports: Patras, Heraklion, Volos, Kavalla, and Syros.

Distribution of food in Greece is carried out through regional centers where government officials, representatives of chambers of commerce, consumer groups, and private citizens comprise the membership of a regional distribution committee which is responsible for the allocation of supplies in their respective regions. Approximately 244 of these distribution centers exist in Greece with smaller sub-units operated on the same basis. Distribution in cities and towns is through commercial channels and cooperatives, and in villages distribution is made direct to the consumer.

*Price and Ration Control.* The rationing system in force in Greece covers bread and sugar. Prices are established at rates which enable the poorest of the population to purchase their needs. It is assumed that the majority of the population of 7,500,000 people hold ration cards which provide them with a basic ration of nine ounces of flour or grain equivalent a day.

Milk, pulses, and fish are distributed largely to institutions, schools, refugees, children, and other needy classes. It is estimated that 1,400,000 people in Greece are indigent and that there are 300,000 refugees.

The function of the relief distribution mission is complicated by the refugee situation. These refugees are the victims of guerrilla warfare in the northern and central parts of Greece. The existence of these refugees presents tremendous problems to the Greek Government for their feeding, housing, and protection against epidemic. At the moment the Greek Government is unable to provide the 300,000 refugees with the minimum food required for their sustenance.

The guerrilla warfare has further disrupted the very poor transportation system of Greece and has made it difficult for members of the United States relief distribution mission to travel. They have overcome this difficulty by using a small airplane made available by the Greek Government and by automobile transportation provided by the Government. Movement in the guerrilla-held territory is restricted because of danger to American personnel.

*Publicity and Labeling.* Publicity about the United States relief program in Greece has been excellent. Approximately 20 American correspondents have been in Athens during the quarter and reports to American newspapers are comprehensive. Labels and posters are used to designate American supplies, and containers are labeled whenever possible. Posters on trucks inform the people of the transportation of American supplies.

## C. Italy

*Signature of the Relief Agreement.* The relief agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Italy was signed on July 4, 1947. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Government of the United States by the Honorable James Clement Dunn, Ambassador to Italy, and on behalf of the Italian Government by the Honorable Alcide de Gasperi, President of the Council of Ministers, and by Carlo Sforza, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

*Arrival of the United States Relief Distribution Mission.* The head of the United States relief distribution mission arrived in Italy early in July accompanied by members of his staff; during July and August the rest of the 10-man mission arrived on the ground. The United States relief distribution mission in Italy is attached to the American Embassy in Rome.

Field observers attached to the mission visited all sections of Italy during the quarter. One man was assigned to the northern part of Italy, a second man to the central part, a third to the southern part, and a fourth man to the Venèzia-Giulia-Udine area which became Italian territory after the signing of the Italian peace treaty on September 15, 1947. These field observers found that distribution was equitable, and no violations of substance were reported from any local area.

*Receipt and Distribution of Supplies.* The first cargo of American supplies destined for Italy, consisting of 9,620 tons of coal, arrived at Genoa on August 27, 1947. The American Ambassador, James C. Dunn, the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, and other American and Italian officials including the head of the United States relief distribution mission, participated in a ceremony in connection with the reception of these first supplies to arrive under the United States Foreign Relief Program. Italian sailors and soldiers were present on the quay to accord military honors to the Foreign Minister and the Ambassador. The proceedings were photographed and appeared in the Italian newspapers.

*Price and Ration Control.* The rationing system in Italy covers bread, flour, pasta, rice, sugar, and fats. The entire population receives ration cards for these basic commodities. Prices for rationed articles are established at a rate which enables all ration-card holders to purchase their requirements. Practically all imports of food under the United States Foreign Relief Program are incorporated in the rationing system. Local products, such as meat, fish, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables, are not subject to compulsory rationing and are available in the free market.

Distribution of cereals is made by the Italian Government on the basis of its ration plan. Other commodities are distributed through well-established channels by the Italian Government and the mission reports its satisfaction with distribution.

*Local Currency Proceeds.* Agreement has been reached with the Italian Government that local currency proceeds for the internal value of each cargo of relief supplies arriving in Italy will be deposited into a special account. The deposit is made on the basis of a fair agreed price for each type of commodity, multiplied by the quantity in each vessel which arrives. The funds accruing to this special account will be expended only with the approval of the United States relief distribution mission in Italy. All local expenses of members of the mission are provided for from these local currency proceeds.

*Publicity and Labeling.* Local publicity in the principal Italian newspapers reported by the mission amounted to 1,095 lines for the quarter.

The Italian Government has designed large red labels which state that the container to which a label is attached holds United States relief supplies furnished by the people of the United States to the people of Italy. For commodities not adaptable to labeling, the population is informed by press, radio, and posters of the role of the United States.

## D. Trieste

The presence of the Allied Military Government in Trieste and the fact that there is no official government organization in the territory have resulted in operations in Trieste slightly different from those in other recipient countries.

*Agreement.* The essence of the agreements signed with other countries was issued as a directive to the Commander of the United States Military Forces in Trieste, and distribution of United States relief supplies is carried out through the facilities controlled by the Allied Military Government.

On September 15, 1947, the treaty with Italy was signed, and the Free Territory of Trieste came into being. When the Governor of the Free Territory is appointed, an agreement will be signed with him.

*Arrival of United States Relief Distribution Mission.* The head of the Trieste mission arrived in the Territory in July. Because he has the facilities of A.M.G. at his disposal, a mission of two men will be sufficient.

*Receipt and Distribution of Supplies.* United States relief supplies are received and distributed by the Allied Military Government which cooperates closely with the head of the mission.

*Price and Ration Control.* Prices generally are fixed by A.M.G. at levels prevailing for Italy. All items are rationed in the American

and British zones. After September 15, 1947, therefore, United States relief supplies are provided only for the 290,000 people in these two zones, and all the supplies are distributed under the ration system.

*Local Currency Proceeds.* Approximately 250 million lire were deposited in the local currency account in the Free Territory as of September 30, 1947. Relief and work-relief projects in the amount of 125 million lire were approved and in operation.

*Publicity and Labeling.* The head of the mission sent 44 newspaper clippings to Washington which had appeared in local newspapers during the quarter.

New ration books for the Free Territory will carry an imprint stating that all basic supplies are from the United States. Retail outlets display signs which inform the people that the United States is the source of the supplies. Similar signs appear on trucks carrying relief supplies.

# APPENDIXES

## Appendix A

### PUBLIC LAW 84—80th CONGRESS

Joint Resolution providing for relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President not to exceed \$350,000,000 for the provision of relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war, such relief assistance to be limited to the following: Food, medical supplies, processed and unprocessed materials for clothing, fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and seed: *Provided,* That from the funds authorized under this section the President shall make contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations for the special care and feeding of children, and such contributions shall not be subject to the limitations and requirements provided in this joint resolution, but after \$15,000,000 has been so contributed, no further contributions shall be made which would cause the aggregate amount so contributed by the United States (1) to constitute more than 57 per centum of the aggregate amount contributed to said fund by all governments not receiving assistance from said fund, including the United States; or (2) to exceed \$40,000,000, whichever is the lesser.

There shall be established and maintained, out of the funds authorized under this joint resolution, a relief distribution mission for each of the countries receiving aid under this joint resolution. Such missions shall be comprised solely of American citizens who shall have been investigated as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such missions shall have direct supervision and control, in each country, of relief supplies furnished or otherwise made available under this joint resolution, and, when it is deemed desirable by the field administrator provided for in section 4, such missions shall be empowered to retain possession of such supplies up to the city or local community where such supplies are actually made available to the ultimate consumers.

Not more than \$15,000,000 of the funds authorized under this joint resolution shall be available for relief in any countries or territories other than Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Trieste, and China. This provision shall not imply any obligation to give relief to any of the countries mentioned.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed, until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to this section, to make advances, not to exceed in the aggregate \$75,000,000, to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, in such manner and in such amounts

as the President shall determine. From appropriations authorized under this section, there shall be repaid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the advances made by it under the authority contained herein.

SEC. 2. (a) Under the direction of the President, such relief assistance shall be provided in the form of transfers of supplies, or the establishment in this country of credits subject to the control of the President, in such quantities and on such terms as the President may determine; except that no such transfers of supplies or establishment of credits may be made after June 30, 1948, and except that not more than 6 per centum of the amount herein authorized shall be used for the procurement of supplies outside the United States and its Territories and possessions.

(b) In carrying out this joint resolution, funds authorized herein may be used to pay necessary expenses related to the providing of such relief assistance, including expenses of or incident to the procurement, storage, transportation, and shipment of supplies transferred under subsection (a) or of supplies purchased from credits established under subsection (a).

(c) Funds authorized under this joint resolution may be allocated for any of the purposes of this joint resolution to any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government and such sums shall be available for obligation and expenditure in accordance with the laws governing obligations and expenditures of the department, agency, or independent establishment, or organizational unit thereof concerned, and without regard to sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 41, sec. 5, and title 31, sec. 529).

(d) Such additional civilian employees as may be required by the War Department in connection with the furnishing of procurement, storage, transportation, and shipment services under this joint resolution and which services are paid for from funds herein authorized, shall not be counted as civilian employees within the meaning of section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946.

(e) When any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government receives request from the government of any country for which credits have been established under subsection (a) and receives, from credits so established, advancements or reimbursements for the cost and necessary expenses, it may furnish, or procure and furnish (if advancements are made), supplies within the category of relief assistance as defined in section 1 and may use sums so received for the purposes set forth in subsection (b) of this section. When any such reimbursement is made it shall be credited, at the option of the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned, either to the appropriation, fund, or account utilized in incurring the obligation, or to an appropriate appropriation, fund, or account which is current at the time of such reimbursement.

(f) In order to supplement the general relief assistance made available under the terms of section 1 and to effect the economical and expanded use of American voluntary relief contributions, funds authorized under this joint resolution, not to exceed \$5,000,000, may be used to pay necessary expenses related to the ocean transportation

of supplies donated to or purchased by American voluntary and non-profit relief agencies, and in such quantities and kinds and for such purposes as the President may determine to be essential supplements to the supplies provided for such general relief assistance.

(g) The relief supplies provided under the terms of this joint resolution shall be procured and furnished by the appropriate United States procurement agencies unless the President shall determine otherwise.

Sec. 3. No relief assistance shall be provided under the authority of this joint resolution to the people of any country unless the government of such country has given assurance satisfactory to the President that (a) the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution, as well as similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, will be distributed among the people of such country without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief; (b) representatives of the Government of the United States and of the press and radio of the United States will be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regarding the distribution and utilization of such supplies; (c) full and continuous publicity will be given within such country as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and progress of the United States relief program carried on therein pursuant to this joint resolution; (d) if food, medical supplies, fertilizer, or seed is transferred or otherwise made available to such country pursuant to this joint resolution, no articles of the same character will be exported or removed from such country while need therefor for relief purposes continues; (e) such country has taken or is taking, insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to reduce its relief needs and to provide for its own future reconstruction; (f) upon request of the President, it will furnish promptly information concerning the production, use, distribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which affect the relief needs of the people of such country; (g) representatives of the Government of the United States will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the people of such country of the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution; (h) provision will be made for a control system so that all classes of people within such country will receive their fair share of essential supplies; and (i) all supplies transferred pursuant to this joint resolution or acquired through the use of credits established pursuant to this joint resolution and any articles processed from such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or articles, will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or containers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the ultimate consumers thereof that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance.

Sec. 4. When supplies are transferred or otherwise made available to any country pursuant to this joint resolution, the President shall

cause representatives of the Government of the United States (1) to supervise the distribution of such supplies among the people of such country, (2) to observe and report with respect to the carrying out of the assurances given to the President pursuant to section 3, and (3) to seek arrangements that reparations payable from current production by any such country to any other country by treaty be postponed during the period of such relief.

With respect to the furnishing of relief assistance pursuant to this joint resolution, the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a field administrator who shall direct the supervision of such relief assistance. Such administrator shall receive compensation at a rate not to exceed \$12,000 per annum, and any necessary expenses, as the President shall determine. He shall act in accordance with the instructions of the President.

The authority of the President under sections 2 and 3 and under this section may, to the extent the President directs, be exercised by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 5. (a) The President shall promptly terminate the provision of relief assistance to the people of any country whenever he determines (1) that, by reason of changed conditions, the provision of relief assistance of the character authorized by this joint resolution is no longer necessary, (2) that any of the assurances given pursuant to section 3 are not being carried out, (3) that an excessive amount of any supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution, or of similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, is being used to assist in the maintenance of armed forces in such country, or (4) that supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this joint resolution, or similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, are being exported or removed from such country.

(b) Relief assistance to the people of any country, under this joint resolution, shall, unless sooner terminated by the President, be terminated whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

Sec. 6. To the extent that relief supplies procured with funds authorized under this joint resolution are not furnished on terms of repayment in dollars, they shall be furnished only upon condition that the government of the receiving country agree that when it sells such relief supplies for local currency (a) the amounts of such local currency will be deposited by it in a special account; (b) such account will be used within such country, as a revolving fund, until June 30, 1948, only upon the approval of the duly authorized representative of the United States, for relief and work relief purposes, including local currency expenses of the United States incident to the furnishing of relief; and (c) any unencumbered balance remaining in such account on June 30, 1948, will be disposed of within such country for such purposes as the United States Government, pursuant to Act or joint resolution of the Congress, may determine.

Sec. 7. The President shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures and activities under authority of this joint resolution.

Approved May 31, 1947.

## Appendix B

### PUBLIC LAW 271—80th CONGRESS

An Act Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, namely:*

#### RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED COUNTRIES

Relief assistance to war-devastated countries: To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution providing for relief assistance to countries devastated by war, approved May 31, 1947 (Public Law 84), \$332,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for the administrative expenses of the Department of State incident to the foregoing, to be allocated to and consolidated with such appropriations of the Department of State as the Secretary of State may determine: *Provided further*, That (except from funds allocated therefrom by the President as contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations under the provisions of said Public Law 84) no relief assistance shall be provided under this appropriation to the people of any country unless the government of such country has given assurance satisfactory to the President that (a) the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this appropriation, as well as similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, will be distributed among the people of such country without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief; (b) representatives of the Government of the United States and of the press and radio of the United States will be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regarding the distribution and utilization of such supplies; (c) full and continuous publicity will be given within such country as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and progress of the United States relief program carried on therein pursuant to this appropriation; (d) if food, medical supplies, fertilizer, or seed is transferred or otherwise made available to such country pursuant to this appropriation, no articles of the same character will be exported or removed from such country while need therefor for relief purposes continues; (e) such country has taken or is taking, insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to reduce its relief needs and to provide for its own future reconstruction; (f) upon request of the President, it will furnish promptly information concerning the production, use, distribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which affect the relief needs of the people of such country; (g) representatives of the Government of the United States will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the people of such country of the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this appropriation; (h) provision will be made for a control system so that all classes of

people within such country will receive their fair share of essential supplies; and (i) all supplies transferred pursuant to this appropriation or acquired through the use of credits established pursuant to law and any articles processed from such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or articles, will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or containers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the ultimate consumers thereof that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance: *Provided further*, That subject to the limitations and requirements of this paragraph this appropriation shall be available for the transportation of voluntary relief supplies shipped by relief agencies licensed for operation in Europe and in Asia including the occupied areas under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

### TITLE III

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 302. In making expenditures for foodstuffs from funds appropriated in this Act for relief abroad, it is the sense of the Congress that preference be given to the purchase, within the United States, of products, which can be purchased with benefit to the national economy, and that such purchases should include articles that are in surplus where possible and practicable.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as "The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948".

Approved July 30, 1947.

### Appendix C

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER 9864

Regulations for Carrying Out the Provisions of the Joint Resolution Entitled "Joint Resolution Providing for Relief Assistance to the People of Countries Devastated by War"

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the joint resolution of May 31, 1947, entitled "Joint Resolution Providing for Relief Assistance to the People of Countries Devastated by War," hereinafter referred to as the joint resolution, and section 202 of the Revised Statutes, and as President of the United States, I hereby prescribe the following regulations for carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution:

1. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized:

(a) To exercise the authority vested in the President by sections 2, 3, and 4 of the joint resolution, except with respect to the appointment of the field administrator pursuant to section 4.

(b) To take such other action, not inconsistent with the authority reserved to the President, as may be necessary for providing relief assistance in accordance with the terms of the joint resolution, including the making of such arrangements with the heads of other Executive departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government as may be necessary and proper for carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution.

(c) To exercise the authority vested in him by this order directly or through the field administrator appointed pursuant to section 4 of the joint resolution or through such officers and employees of the Department of State, including those of the Foreign Service, as he may designate to act on his behalf.

2. The field administrator shall act under the guidance and in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House  
*May 31, 1947.*

1. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized:

(a) To exercise the authority vested in the President by sections 2, 3, and 4 of the joint resolution, except with respect to the appointment of the field administrator pursuant to section 4.

(b) To take such other action, not inconsistent with the authority reserved to the President, as may be necessary for providing relief assistance in accordance with the terms of the joint resolution, including the making of such arrangements with the heads of other Executive departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government as may be necessary and proper for carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution.

(c) To exercise the authority vested in him by this order directly or through the field administrator appointed pursuant to section 4 of the joint resolution or through such officers and employees of the Department of State, including those of the Foreign Service, as he may designate to act on his behalf.

2. The field administrator shall act under the guidance and in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House  
May 31, 1947.

**Appendix D**  
**APPROVED COUNTRY PROGRAMS BY COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION**  
**As of September 30, 1947**  
(In F. A. S. values)

Commodity	Austria	Greece	Italy	Trieste	Total
Cereals . . . . .	\$35,112,532	\$23,599,202	\$65,181,701	\$6,027,050	\$129,920,485
Meats and fish . . . . .	3,209,504	729,500	449,500	157,286	4,545,790
Fats and oils . . . . .	11,299,337	.....	3,746,682	652,398	15,698,417
Pulses . . . . .	4,008,862	769,488	4,469,608	136,666	9,384,624
Dairy products . . . . .	420,047	5,104,243	560,064	257,555	6,341,909
Dried fruits . . . . .	654,000	.....	.....	.....	654,000
Fuel . . . . .	13,170,320	.....	16,684,000	668,112	30,522,432
Seeds . . . . .	1,142,810	.....	441,280	.....	1,584,090
Pesticides . . . . .	790,000	150,000	.....	.....	940,000
Fertilizer . . . . .	2,200,000	.....	.....	.....	2,200,000
Medical supplies . . . . .	2,039,283	193,600	620,693	15,000	2,868,526
<b>TOTAL COMMODITY COST (F. A. S.) . . . . .</b>	<b>74,046,645</b>	<b>30,546,033</b>	<b>92,153,528</b>	<b>7,914,067</b>	<b>204,660,273</b>
Transportation . . . . .	15,982,151	5,541,529	21,046,215	1,432,844	44,002,739
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM . . . . .</b>	<b>90,028,796</b>	<b>36,087,562</b>	<b>113,199,743</b>	<b>9,346,911</b>	<b>248,663,012</b>

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Appendix E  
**PROCUREMENT INITIATED AGAINST APPROVED COUNTRY PROGRAMS  
 BY COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION**

As of September 30, 1947

[In F. A. S. values]

Commodity	Austria	Greece	Italy	Trieste	Country not yet desig- nated	Total F. A. S. values
Cereals . . . . .	\$25, 836, 869	\$15, 638, 991	\$32, 741, 799	\$3, 915, 035		\$78, 132, 694
Meats and fish . . . . .	3, 237, 286	729, 500	449, 500	66, 992		4, 483, 278
Fats and oils . . . . .	5, 063, 851		3, 646, 683	222, 672	\$4, 501, 104	13, 484, 310
Pulses . . . . .	4, 008, 973	769, 217	4, 212, 589	136, 709		9, 127, 488
Dairy products . . . . .	420, 043	3, 830, 181	560, 063	144, 436	1, 405, 212	6, 359, 940
Dried fruits . . . . .	250, 000					250, 000
Fuel . . . . .	9, 652, 320		10, 284, 000	660, 300		20, 596, 620
Seeds . . . . .	392, 810		441, 280			834, 090
Pesticides . . . . .	280, 000	106, 733				386, 733
Fertilizer . . . . .	2, 200, 000					2, 200, 000
Medical supplies . . . . .	83, 291	41, 194	197, 687			322, 172
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>51, 425, 448</b>	<b>21, 115, 816</b>	<b>52, 533, 601</b>	<b>5, 146, 144</b>	<b>5, 906, 316</b>	<b>136, 127, 325</b>

**Appendix F**  
**SHIPMENTS MADE AGAINST APPROVED COUNTRY PROGRAMS BY COMMODITY**  
**CLASSIFICATION**

As of September 30, 1947

[In F.A.S. values]

Commodity	Austria	Greece	Italy	Trieste	Total
Cereals . . . . .	\$21, 284, 898	\$13, 689, 709	\$18, 944, 985	\$2, 967, 180	\$56, 886, 772
Meats and fish . . . . .	576, 133			22, 250	598, 383
Fats and oils . . . . .	3, 287, 522		3, 627, 208		6, 914, 730
Pulses . . . . .	560, 320	77, 643			637, 963
Dairy products . . . . .	140, 016	2, 113, 388			2, 253, 404
Dried fruits . . . . .	250, 000				250, 000
Fuel . . . . .	572, 199		3, 635, 527	102, 300	4, 310, 026
Seeds . . . . .	151, 712				151, 712
Pesticides . . . . .		55, 176			55, 176
Fertilizer . . . . .					
Medical supplies . . . . .			79, 995		79, 995
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>26, 772, 800</b>	<b>15, 935, 916</b>	<b>26, 287, 715</b>	<b>3, 091, 780</b>	<b>72, 088, 161</b>

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Appendix G  
**SHIPMENTS MADE AGAINST APPROVED COUNTRY PROGRAMS BY COMMODITY  
 CLASSIFICATION**

As of September 30, 1947

(In long tons)

Commodity	Austria	Greece	Italy	Trieste	Total
Cereals . . . . .	207,290	133,057	184,458	28,422	553,227
Meats and fish . . . . .	1,357			50	1,407
Fats and oils . . . . .	7,160		7,254		14,414
Pulses . . . . .	2,060	286			2,346
Dairy products . . . . .	502	7,963			8,465
Dried fruits . . . . .	1,650				1,650
Fuel . . . . .	55,385		859,454	9,408	424,247
Seeds . . . . .	303				303
Pesticides . . . . .		296			296
Fertilizer . . . . .					
Medical supplies . . . . .			46		46
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>275,707</b>	<b>141,602</b>	<b>551,212</b>	<b>37,880</b>	<b>1,006,401</b>

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## Appendix H

### STATUS OF ALLOCATIONS, OBLIGATIONS, AND EXPENDITURES UNDER THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELIEF PROGRAM

As of September 30, 1947

The following fiscal statement is compiled from information furnished by the U.S. procuring and servicing agencies. The information lags considerably behind the operating statistical information set forth in the body of this report and in appendixes D, E, F, and G.

Agency	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
Department of Agriculture . . . . .	\$150,000,000	\$125,835,947.61	\$17,711,810.83
Treasury Department . . . . .	2,000,000	298,359.95	56,381.64
Department of State . . . . .	27,600,000	23,599,764.75	17,301,874.80
Department of the Army . . . . .	24,050,000	5,918,988.34	1,092,098.28
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>203,650,000</b>	<b>158,653,060.65</b>	<b>36,162,145.55</b>

Out of the above allocation to the Department of the Army, \$10,000,000 has been allotted by the Army to its European Theatre of Operations for the purpose of purchasing coal and fertilizer from European sources for Austria. As of September 30, 1947, no fiscal information had been received by the Army as to obligations or expenditures against such allotment.

## Appendix I

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the United States to provide relief assistance to the Austrian people to prevent suffering and to permit them to continue effectively their efforts toward recovery; and

WHEREAS, the Austrian Government has requested the United States Government for relief assistance and has presented information which convinces the United States Government that the Austrian

Government urgently needs assistance in obtaining the basic essentials of life for the people of Austria; and

WHEREAS, the United States Congress has by Public Law 84, Eightieth Congress, May 31, 1947, authorized the provision of relief assistance to the people of those countries which, in the determination of the President, need such assistance and have given satisfactory assurances covering the relief program as required by the Act of Congress; and

WHEREAS, the Austrian Government and the United States Government desire to define certain conditions and understandings concerning the handling and distribution of the United States relief supplies and to establish the general lines of their cooperation in meeting the relief needs of the Austrian people;

The Government of the United States represented by Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, U. S. High Commissioner, Commanding General U.S.F.A., and the Government of Austria represented by Federal Chancellor Ing. Dr. h. c. Leopold Figl and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Karl Gruber, have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE I.

##### *Furnishing of Supplies*

(a) The program of assistance to be furnished shall consist of such types and quantities of supplies, and procurement, storage, transportation and shipping services related thereto, as may be determined from time to time by the United States Government after consultation with the Austrian Government in accordance with the Public Law 84, Eightieth Congress, May 31, 1947, and any Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto. Such supplies shall be confined to certain basic essentials of life; namely, food, medical supplies, processed and unprocessed material for clothing, fertilizers, pesticides, fuel, and seeds.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Article III the United States Government will make no request, and will have no claim, for payment for United States relief supplies and services furnished under this Agreement.

(c) United States Government agencies will provide for the procurement, storage, transportation and shipment to Austria of United States relief supplies, except to the extent that the United States Government may authorize other means for the performance of these services in accordance with procedures stipulated by the United States Government. All United States relief supplies shall be procured in the United States except when specific approval for procurement outside the United States is given by the United States Government.

(d) The Austrian Government will from time to time submit in advance to the High Commissioner of the United States in Austria its proposed programs for relief import requirements. These programs shall be subject to screening and approval by the United States Government and procurement shall be authorized only for items contained in the approved programs.

(e) Transfers of United States relief supplies shall be made under Arrangements to be determined by the High Commissioner of the United States or other designated officials of the United States Government in consultation with the Austrian Government. The United

States Government, whenever it deems it desirable, may retain possession of any United States relief supplies, or may recover possession of any United States relief supplies transferred up to the city or local community where such supplies are made available to the ultimate consumers.

## ARTICLE II.

### *Distribution of Supplies in Austria*

(a) All United States relief supplies shall be distributed by the Austrian Government under the direct supervision and control of the United States representatives and in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. The distribution shall be through commercial channels to the extent feasible and desirable.

(b) All United States relief supply imports shall be free of fiscal charges including customs duties up to the point where they are sold for local currency as provided by Article III of this Agreement unless when because of price practices, it is advisable to include customs charges or government taxes in prices fixed, in which case the amount thus collected in United States relief supply imports shall accrue to the special account referred to in Article III. All United States relief supply imports given free to indigents, institutions and others shall be free of fiscal charges, including customs duties.

(c) The Austrian Government will designate a high-ranking official who shall have the responsibility of liaison between the Austrian Government and the United States representatives responsible for the relief program.

(d) The Austrian Government will distribute United States relief supplies and similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources without discrimination as to race, creed or political party or belief. Such supplies shall not be diverted to non-essential uses or for export or removal from the country and an excessive amount of said supplies shall not be used to assist in the maintenance of Austrian armed forces, and in no event shall such supplies be used to maintain the armed forces of any occupying power.

(e) The Austrian Government will so conduct the distribution of United States relief supplies and similar supplies produced locally and imported from outside sources as to assure a fair and equitable share of the supplies to all classes of the people throughout Austria.

(f) A ration and price control system shall be maintained and the distribution shall be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of purchasing power, shall receive their fair share of supplies covered in this Agreement.

## ARTICLE III.

### *Utilization of Funds Accruing from Sales of United States Supplies.*

(a) The prices at which the United States relief supplies shall be sold in Austria shall be agreed upon between the Austrian Government and the United States Government.

(b) When United States relief supplies are sold for local currency, the amount of such local currency shall be deposited by the Austrian Government in a special account in the name of the Austrian Government.

(c) Until June 30, 1948, such funds shall be disposed of only upon approval of the duly authorized representatives of the United States Government for relief and work relief purposes within Austria, including local currency expenses of the United States incident to the furnishing of relief. Any unencumbered balance remaining in such account on June 30, 1948, shall be disposed of within Austria for such purposes as the United States Government, pursuant to Act or Joint Resolution of Congress, may determine.

(d) The Austrian Government will upon request advance funds to the United States representatives to meet local currency expenses incident to the furnishing of relief.

(e) While it is not intended that the funds accruing from sales of the United States relief supplies normally shall be used to defray the local expenses of the Austrian Government in handling and distributing the United States relief supplies, the United States representatives shall consider with the Austrian Government the use of the funds to cover unusual costs which would place an undue burden on the Austrian Government.

(f) The Austrian Government will each month make available to the United States representatives reports on collections, balances and expenditures from the fund.

(g) The Austrian Government will assign officials to confer and plan with the United States representatives regarding the disposition of funds accruing from sales and to assure proper use of such funds.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### *Effective Production, Food Collections and Use of Resources to Reduce Relief Needs.*

(a) The Austrian Government affirms that it has taken and is taking in so far as possible the economic measures necessary to reduce its relief needs and to provide for its own future reconstruction.

(b) The Austrian Government will undertake not to permit any measures to be taken involving delivery, sale or granting of any articles of the character covered in this agreement which would reduce the locally produced supply of such articles and thereby increase the burden of relief.

(c) The Austrian Government will furnish regularly current information to the United States representatives regarding plans and progress in increasing production and improving collection of locally produced supplies suitable for relief throughout Austria.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### *United States Mission.*

(a) The United States Government will attach to the United States Legation in Vienna, representatives who shall constitute a relief mission and shall act under instructions of the High Commissioner of the United States in Austria in discharging the responsibilities of the United States Government under this Agreement and the Public Law 84, Eightieth Congress, May 31, 1947. The Austrian Government will permit and facilitate the movement of the United States representatives to, in and from Austria.

(b) The Austrian Government will permit and facilitate in every way the freedom of the United States representatives to supervise, inspect, report and travel throughout Austria at any and all times, and to cooperate fully with them in carrying out all of the provisions of this Agreement. The Austrian Government will furnish the necessary automobile transportation to permit the United States representatives to travel freely throughout Austria and without delay.

(c) The United States representatives and the property of the Mission and of its personnel shall enjoy in Austria the same privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by the personnel of the United States Legation in Austria and the property of the Legation and of its personnel.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### *Freedom of United States Press and Radio Representatives to Observe and Report*

The Austrian Government agrees to permit representatives of the United States press and radio to observe freely and report fully and without censorship regarding the distribution and utilization of relief supplies and the use of funds accruing from sale of United States relief supplies.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### *Reports, Statistics and Information*

(a) The Austrian Government will maintain adequate statistical and other records on relief and will consult with the United States representatives, upon their request, with regard to the maintenance of such records.

(b) The Austrian Government will furnish promptly upon request of the United States representatives information concerning the production, use, distribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which affect the relief needs of the people.

(c) In case United States representatives report apparent abuses or violations of this Agreement, the Austrian Government will investigate and report and promptly take such remedial action as is necessary to correct such abuses or violations as are found to exist.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### *Publicity Regarding United States Assistance.*

(a) The Austrian Government will permit and arrange full and continuous publicity regarding the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and progress of the United States relief program in Austria, including the utilization of funds accruing from sales of United States relief supplies for the benefit of the people. In addition, at least on two occasions, on its coming into force, and once during the period relief distribution is in effect, the Austrian Government will arrange that this entire Agreement be published in the newspapers of the three largest communities of the country.

(b) All United States relief supplies and any articles processed from such supplies, or containers of such supplies or articles, shall, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labelled in a conspicuous place in such a manner as to indicate to the ultimate consumer that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United

States for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or labelled, all practicable steps will be taken by the Austrian Government to inform the ultimate consumer thereof that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States for relief assistance.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### *Termination of Relief Assistance*

The United States Government will terminate any or all of its relief assistance at any time whenever it determines (1) by reason of changed conditions the provision of relief assistance of the character authorized by the Public Law 84, Eightieth Congress, May 31, 1947, is no longer necessary; (2) any provisions of this Agreement are not being carried out; (3) an excessive amount of United States relief supplies, or of similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, is being used to assist in the maintenance of Austrian armed forces, or if any such supplies are used to assist in the maintenance of armed forces of any occupying power, or (4) United States relief supplies or similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources are being exported or removed from Austria. The United States Government may stop or alter its program of assistance whenever in its determination other circumstances warrant such action.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### *Date of Agreement*

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Done in duplicate in the English and German languages at Vienna, this twentyfifth day of June, 1947.

For the Government of  
the United States

GEOFFREY KEYES

For the Government of  
Austria:

FIGL LEOPOLD

GRUBER

#### Appendix J

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KINGDOM OF GREECE CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO THE GREEK PEOPLE

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the United States of America to provide relief assistance to the Greek people to prevent suffering and to permit them to continue effectively their efforts toward recovery; and

WHEREAS, the Greek Government has requested the United States Government for relief assistance and has presented information which

convinces the Government of the United States that the Greek Government urgently needs assistance in obtaining the basic essentials of life for the people of Greece; and

WHEREAS, the United States Congress has by Public Law 84, 80th Congress, May 31, 1947, authorized the provision of relief assistance to the people of those countries which, in the determination of the President, need such assistance and have given satisfactory assurances covering the relief program as required by the Act of Congress; and

WHEREAS, the United States Government and the Greek Government desire to define certain conditions and understandings concerning the handling and distribution of the United States relief supplies and to establish the general lines of their cooperation in meeting the relief needs of the Greek people;

The Government of the United States of America represented by the Honorable Lincoln MacVeagh and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece represented by His Excellency Demetrios Maximos have agreed as follows:

## ARTICLE I

### *Furnishing of Supplies.*

(a) The program of assistance to be furnished shall consist of such types and quantities of supplies, and procurement, storage, transportation and shipping services related thereto, as may be determined from time to time by the United States Government after consultation with the Greek Government in accordance with Public Law 84, 80th Congress, May 31, 1947, and any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto. Such supplies shall be confined to certain basic essentials of life, namely, food, medical supplies, processed and unprocessed material for clothing, fertilizers, pesticides, fuel, and seeds.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Article III the United States Government will make no request, and will have no claim, for payment for United States relief supplies and services furnished under this Agreement.

(c) The United States Government agencies will provide for the procurement, storage, transportation and shipment to Greece of United States relief supplies, except to the extent that the United States Government may authorize other means for the performance of these services in accordance with procedures stipulated by the United States Government. All United States relief supplies shall be procured in the United States except when specific approval for procurement outside the United States is given by the United States Government.

(d) The Greek Government will from time to time submit in advance to the United States Government its proposed programs for relief import requirements. These programs shall be subject to screening and approval by the United States Government and procurement shall be authorized only for items contained in the approved programs.

(e) Transfers of United States relief supplies shall be made under arrangements to be determined by the United States Government in consultation with the Greek Government. The United States Government, whenever it deems it desirable, may retain possession of any United States relief supplies, or may recover possession of such supplies transferred up to the city or local community where such supplies are made available to the ultimate consumers.

## ARTICLE II

### *Distribution of Supplies in Greece.*

(a) All United States relief supplies shall be distributed by the Greek Government under the direct supervision and control of the United States representatives and in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. The distribution shall be through commercial channels to the extent feasible and desirable.

(b) All United States relief supply imports shall be free of fiscal charges including customs duties up to the point where they are sold for local currency as provided by Article III of this Agreement unless when because of price practices it is advisable to include customs charges or government taxes in prices fixed, in which case the amount thus collected on United States relief supply imports shall accrue to the special account referred to in Article III. All United States relief supply imports given free to indigents, institutions and others shall be free of fiscal charges, including customs duties.

(c) The Greek Government will designate a high ranking official who shall have the responsibility of liaison between the Greek Government and the United States representatives responsible for the relief program.

(d) The Greek Government will distribute United States relief supplies and similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief, and will not permit the diversion of any of such supplies to non-essential uses or for export or removal from the country while need there for relief purposes continues. The Greek Government will not permit the diversion of an excessive amount of United States relief supplies and similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources to assist in the maintenance of armed forces.

(e) The Greek Government will so conduct the distribution of United States relief supplies and similar supplies produced locally and imported from outside sources as to assure a fair and equitable share of the supplies to all classes of the people throughout Greece.

(f) A ration and price control system shall be maintained and the distribution shall be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of purchasing power, shall receive their fair share of supplies covered in this Agreement.

## ARTICLE III

### *Utilization of Funds Accruing from Sales of United States Supplies.*

(a) The prices at which the United States supplies shall be sold in Greece shall be agreed upon between the United States Government and the Greek Government.

(b) When United States relief supplies are sold for local currency, the amount of such local currency shall be deposited by the Greek Government in a special account in the name of the Greek Government.

(c) Until June 30, 1948, such funds shall be disposed of only upon approval of the duly authorized representative of the United States Government for relief and work relief purposes within Greece, including local currency expenses of the United States incident to the furnishing of relief. Any unencumbered balance remaining in such account on June 30, 1948, shall be disposed of within Greece for such

purposes as the United States Government, pursuant to Act or Joint Resolution of Congress, may determine.

(d) The Greek Government will upon request advance funds to the United States representatives to meet local currency expenses incident to the furnishing of relief.

(e) While it is not intended that the funds accruing from sales of the United States relief supplies normally shall be used to defray the local expenses of the Greek Government in handling and distributing the United States relief supplies, including local currency costs of discharging cargo and other port charges, the United States representative shall consider with the Greek Government the use of the funds to cover the unusual costs which would place an undue burden on the Greek Government.

(f) The Greek Government will each month make available to the United States representatives reports on collections, balances, and expenditures from the fund.

(g) The Greek Government will assign officials to confer and plan with the United States representatives regarding the disposition of funds accruing from sales to assure a prompt and proper use of such funds.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### *Effective Production, Food Collections and Use of Resources to Reduce Relief Needs.*

(a) The Greek Government will exert all possible efforts to secure the maximum production and collection of locally produced supplies needed for relief purposes.

(b) The Greek Government will undertake not to permit any measures to be taken involving delivery, sale or granting of any articles of the character covered in this Agreement which would reduce the locally produced supply of such articles and thereby increase the burden of relief.

(c) The Greek Government will furnish regularly current information to the United States representatives regarding plans and progress in achieving this objective.

(d) The Greek Government affirms that it has taken and is taking in so far as possible, the economic measures necessary to reduce its relief needs and to provide for its own future reconstruction.

#### ARTICLE V

##### *United States Representatives.*

(a) The United States Government will send to Greece the representatives required to discharge responsibilities of the United States Government under this Agreement and the Public Law 84, 80th Congress, May 31, 1947. The Greek Government will permit and facilitate the movement of the United States representatives to, in or from Greece.

(b) The Greek Government will permit and facilitate in every way the freedom of the United States representatives to supervise, inspect, report and travel throughout Greece at any and all times, and will

cooperate fully with them in carrying out all of the provisions of this Agreement. The Greek Government will furnish the necessary automobile transportation to permit the United States representatives to travel freely throughout Greece and without delay.

(c) The United States representatives and the property of the mission and of its personnel shall enjoy in Greece the same privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by the personnel of the United States Embassy in Greece and the property of the Embassy and of its personnel.

#### ARTICLE VI

##### *Freedom of United States Press and Radio Representatives to Observe and Report.*

The Greek Government will permit representatives of the United States press and radio to observe freely and report fully and without censorship regarding the distribution and utilization of relief supplies and the use of funds accruing from sale of United States relief supplies.

#### ARTICLE VII

##### *Reports, Statistics and Information.*

(a) The Greek Government will maintain adequate statistical and other records on relief and will consult with the United States representatives, upon their request, with regard to the maintenance of such records.

(b) The Greek Government will furnish promptly upon request of the United States representatives information concerning the production, use, distribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which effect the relief needs of the people.

(c) In case United States representatives report apparent abuses or violations of this Agreement, the Greek Government will investigate and report and promptly take such remedial action as is necessary to correct such abuses or violations as are found to exist.

#### ARTICLE VIII

##### *Publicity Regarding United States Assistance.*

(a) The Greek Government will permit and arrange full and continuous publicity regarding the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and progress of the United States relief program in Greece, including the utilization of funds accruing from sales of United States relief supplies for the benefit of the people.

(b) All United States relief supplies and any articles processed from such supplies, or containers of such supplies or articles, shall, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labelled in a conspicuous place in such a manner as to indicate to the ultimate consumer that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles or containers are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or labelled, all practicable steps will be taken by the Greek Government to inform the ultimate consumer thereof that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States for relief assistance.

## ARTICLE IX

### *Termination of Relief Assistance.*

The United States Government will terminate any or all of its relief assistance at any time whenever it determines (1) by reason of changed conditions, the provision of relief assistance of the character authorized by the Public Law 84, 80th Congress, May 31, 1947, is no longer necessary (2) any provisions of this Agreement are not being carried out (3) an excessive amount of United States relief supplies, or of similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, is being used to assist in the maintenance of armed forces in Greece, or (4) United States relief supplies or similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources are being exported or removed from Greece. The United States Government may stop or alter its program of assistance whenever in its determination other circumstances warrant such action.

## ARTICLE X

### *Date of Agreement.*

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Done in duplicate in the English and Greek languages at Athens, this eighth day of July, 1947.

For the Government of the United States of America :-

LINCOLN MACVEAGH  
*Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary*

For the Government of the Kingdom of Greece :-

D. MAXIMOS  
*Prime Minister*

## Appendix K

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CONCERNING ASSISTANCE TO ITALY UNDER THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELIEF PROGRAM

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the United States to provide relief assistance to the Italian people to prevent suffering and to permit them to continue effectively their efforts toward recovery; and

WHEREAS, the Italian Government has requested the United States Government for relief assistance and has presented information which convinces the Government of the United States that the Italian Gov-

ernment urgently needs assistance in obtaining the basic essentials of life for the people of Italy; and

WHEREAS, the United States Congress has by Public Law 84, Eightieth Congress, May 31, 1947, authorized the provision of relief assistance to the people of those countries which, in the determination of the President, need such assistance and have given satisfactory assurances covering the relief program as required by the Act of Congress; and

WHEREAS, the Italian Government and the United States Government desire to define certain conditions and understandings concerning the handling and distribution of the United States relief supplies and to establish the general lines of their cooperation in meeting the relief needs of the Italian people,

The Government of the United States of America represented by  
JAMES CLEMENT DUNN, *Ambassador of the United States of America to Italy*

and the Italian Government represented by

ALCIDE DE GASPERI, *President of the Council of Ministers*  
CARLO SFORZA, *Minister for Foreign Affairs*

have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

##### *Furnishing of Supplies*

(A) The program of assistance to be furnished shall consist of such types and quantities of supplies and procurement, storage, transportation and shipping services related thereto, as may be determined from time to time by the United States Government after consultation with the Italian Government in accordance with the Public Law 84, Eightieth Congress, May 31, 1947, and any Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto. Such supplies shall be confined to certain basic essentials of life, namely, food, medical supplies, processed and unprocessed material for clothing, fertilizers, pesticides, fuel and seeds.

(B) Subject to the provisions of Article III, the United States Government will make no request, and will have no claim, for payment for United States relief supplies and services as furnished under this agreement.

(C) The United States Government agencies will provide for the procurement, storage, transportation and shipment to Italy of United States relief supplies, except to the extent that the United States Government may authorize other means for the performance of these services in accordance with procedures stipulated by the United States Government. All United States relief supplies shall be procured in the United States except when specific approval for procurement outside the United States is given by the United States Government.

(D) The Italian Government will from time to time submit in advance to the United States Government its proposed programs for relief import requirements to be furnished by the United States. These programs shall be subject to screening and approval by the United States Government and procurement will be authorized only for items contained in the approved programs.

(E) Transfers of United States relief supplies shall be made under

arrangements to be determined by the United States Government in consultation with the Italian Government. The United States Government, whenever it deems it desirable, may retain possession of any United States relief supplies or may recover possession of such supplies transferred, up to the city or local community where such supplies are made available to the ultimate consumers.

## ARTICLE II

### *Distribution of Supplies in Italy*

(A) All United States relief supplies shall be distributed by the Italian Government under the direct supervision and control of the United States representatives and in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. The distribution will be through commercial channels to the extent feasible and desirable.

(B) All United States relief supply imports shall be free of fiscal charges including customs duties up to the point where they are sold for local currency as provided by Article III of this Agreement unless when because of price practices, it is advisable to include customs charges or government taxes in prices fixed, in which case the amount thus collected on United States relief supply imports will accrue to the special account referred to in Article III. All United States relief supply imports given free to indigents, institutions and others will be free of fiscal charges, including custom duties.

(C) The Italian Government will designate a high ranking official who shall have the responsibility of liaison between the Italian Government and the United States representatives responsible for the relief program.

(D) The Italian Government will distribute United States relief supplies and similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief, and will not permit the diversion of any of such supplies to non-essential uses or for export or removal from the country while need therefor for relief purposes continues. The Italian Government will not permit the diversion of an excessive amount of United States relief supplies and similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources in the maintenance of armed forces.

(E) The Italian Government will so conduct the distribution of United States relief supplies and similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources as to assure a fair share of the supplies to all classes of the people and will maintain a ration and price control system to that end, wherever practicable.

(F) Distribution shall be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of purchasing power, shall receive their fair share of supplies covered in this agreement.

## ARTICLE III

### *Utilization of Funds Accruing from Sales of United States Supplies*

(A) The prices at which the United States relief supplies will be sold in Italy shall be agreed upon between the Italian Government and the United States Government.

(B) When the United States relief supplies are sold for local currency, the amount of such local currency will be deposited by the

Italian Government in a special account in the name of the Italian Government.

(C) Until June 30, 1948, such funds shall be disposed of only upon approval of the duly authorized representatives of the United States Government for relief and work relief purposes within Italy, including local currency expenses of the United States incident to the furnishing of relief. Any unencumbered balance remaining in such account on June 30, 1948, shall be disposed of within Italy for such purposes as the United States Government, pursuant to Act or Joint Resolution of Congress, may determine.

(D) The Italian Government will, upon request, advance funds to the United States representatives to meet local currency expenses incident to the furnishing of relief.

(E) While it is not intended that the funds accruing from sales of the United States relief supplies normally will be used to defray the local expenses of the Italian Government in handling and distributing the United States relief supplies, including local currency costs of discharging cargo and other port charges, the United States representatives will consider with the Italian Government the use of the funds to cover the unusual costs which would place an undue burden on the Italian Government.

(F) The Italian Government will each month make available to the United States representatives reports on collections, balances and expenditures from the fund.

(G) The Italian Government will assign officials to confer and plan with the United States representatives regarding the disposition of funds accruing from sales and to assure a prompt and proper use of such funds.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### *Effective Production, Food Collections and Use of Resources To Reduce Relief Needs*

(A) The Italian Government will exert all possible efforts to secure the maximum production and collection of locally produced supplies needed for relief purposes.

(B) The Italian Government will undertake not to permit any measures to be taken involving delivery, sale or granting of any articles of the character covered in this Agreement which would reduce the locally produced supply of such articles and thereby increase the burden of relief.

(C) The Italian Government will furnish regularly current information to the United States representatives regarding plans and progress in achieving this objective.

(D) The Italian Government affirms that it has taken and is taking, insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to reduce its relief needs and to provide for its own future reconstruction.

#### ARTICLE V

##### *United States Mission*

(A) The United States Government will attach to the United States Embassy in Rome, representatives who will constitute a relief mission and will, in cooperation with the regular Embassy staff, discharge the responsibilities of the United States Government under

this Agreement and the Public Law 84, Eightieth Congress, May 31, 1947. The Italian Government will permit and facilitate the movement of the United States representatives to, in and from Italy.

(B) The Italian Government will permit and facilitate in every way the freedom of the United States representatives to supervise, inspect, report and travel throughout Italy at any and all times and will cooperate fully with them in carrying out all of the provisions of this Agreement. The Italian Government will furnish the necessary automobile transportation to permit the United States representatives to travel freely throughout Italy and without delay.

(C) The United States representatives and the property of the mission and of its personnel shall enjoy in Italy the same privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by the personnel of the United States Embassy in Italy and the property of the Embassy and of its personnel.

#### ARTICLE VI

##### *Freedom of United States Press and Radio Representatives To Observe and Report*

The Italian Government agrees to permit representatives of the United States press and radio to observe freely and report fully and without censorship regarding the distribution and utilization of relief supplies and the use of funds accruing from the sale of United States relief supplies.

#### ARTICLE VII

##### *Reports, Statistics and Information*

(A) The Italian Government will maintain adequate statistical and other records on relief and will consult with the United States representatives, upon their request, with regard to the maintenance of such records.

(B) The Italian Government will furnish promptly upon request of the United States representatives information concerning the production, use, distribution, importation and exportation of any supplies which affect the relief needs of the people.

(C) In case United States representatives report apparent abuses or violations of this Agreement, the Italian Government will investigate and report and promptly take such remedial action as is necessary to correct such abuses or violations as are found to exist.

#### ARTICLE VIII

##### *Publicity Regarding United States Assistance*

(A) The Italian Government will permit and arrange full and continuous publicity regarding the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and progress of the United States relief program in Italy, including the utilization of funds accruing from the sales of United States relief supplies for the benefit of the people.

(B) All United States relief supplies and any articles processed from such supplies, or containers of such supplies or articles, shall, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labelled in a conspicuous place in such manner as to indicate to the ultimate consumer that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles or containers

are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or labelled, all practicable steps will be taken by the Italian Government to inform the ultimate consumer thereof that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States for relief assistance.

#### ARTICLE IX

##### *Termination of Relief Assistance*

The United States Government will terminate any or all of its relief assistance at any time whenever it determines (1) by reason of changed conditions, the provision of relief assistance of the character authorized by the Public Law 84, Eightieth Congress, May 31, 1947, is no longer necessary (2) any provisions of this Agreement are not being carried out (3) an excessive amount of United States relief supplies, or of similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, is being used to assist in the maintenance of armed forces in Italy, or (4) United States relief supplies or similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources are being exported or removed from Italy. The United States Government may stop or alter its program of assistance whenever in its determination other circumstances warrant such action.

#### ARTICLE X

##### *Date of Agreement*

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two governments.

DONE in duplicate in the English and Italian languages at Rome, this Fourth day of July, 1947.

For the  
Government of the United States  
of America

JAMES CLEMENT DUNN

For the  
Italian Government

DE GASPERI  
SFORZA