
Dual Distribution

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ACTING MEDIATOR FOR PALESTINE
SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(Supplement to Document A/648 (Part Three))

Introduction

1. In the last paragraph of Part Three of his Progress Report to the Secretary-General for transmission to the members of the United Nations (A/648 Part III) the late Mediator, Count Bernadotte, wrote:

"The choice is between saving the lives of many thousands of people now or permitting them to die. The situation of the majority of these hapless refugees is already tragic, and to prevent them from being overwhelmed by further disaster and to make possible their ultimate rehabilitation, it is my earnest hope that the international community will give all necessary support to make the measures I have outlined fully effective. I believe that for the international community to accept its share of responsibility for the refugees of Palestine is one of the minimum conditions for the success of its efforts to bring peace to that land."

2. The situation which Count Bernadotte outlined in his report and the suggestions which he advanced to meet that situation require elaboration and, to some extent, modification in the light of developments and additional information acquired during the intervening period. This is the purpose of the present report.

3. The urgency of the need for assistance has been accentuated. The amounts contributed in response to the Mediator's appeal have been far from adequate to meet the need. The problem is far beyond the capacity of the Arab States and the refugees must therefore look to the generosity of the world.

The Present Situation

4. The situation of the Palestine refugees is now critical, and unless adequate and effective aid comes quickly, their position will become desperate within a few weeks. Indeed there is already a marked increase in preventable deaths, especially among children.

5. The rapid

5. The rapid deterioration that has set in since the time of the Mediator's report is due mainly to three factors.

(a) In the first place, the refugees have been supported up to now, partly by their own resources of cash and of foodstuffs, and partly by the resources of the governments of the various territories in which they had taken shelter. Both these resources are now running dry. At the outset, as mentioned in the Mediator's report, an attempt was made by the governments concerned - Transjordan and Egypt undertaking the actual supply of foodstuffs to refugees in the northern and southern areas of Palestine respectively - to provide 500 grams of flour per person. In some areas this ration fell first to 300 grams and then to 150, and ultimately, in the Nablus/Jenin area, regular distribution entirely ceased and an acute crisis developed. Actual cases of deaths from starvation are being reported with increasing frequency.

(b) Secondly, the approach of winter has made the question of shelter a crucial one. During the summer and early autumn hundreds of thousands of refugees were able to live in the open air or under makeshift tents, but the onset of cold and rainy weather, particularly in the higher altitudes where large numbers are still concentrated, makes other arrangements essential. Approximately 95,000 of the refugees are living under trees, without shelter of any kind; while at least 120,000 are unprovided with blankets, since the bulk of the refugees left their homes on foot at short notice taking little or nothing with them. Owing to these conditions among others, the health situation, which in the early stages had not been serious, is now beginning to cause concern: malaria and typhoid are markedly on the increase, and other diseases have made an appearance.

(c) Thirdly, as a result of careful investigation of the numbers involved, the immense scope of the problem has now become more apparent. Part Three of the Mediator's progress report tentatively placed the total number of Arab refugees at 360,000; and the total of Jewish refugees within Jewish controlled territory at 7,000. The figure for Arab refugees must now be revised upwards to 472,000 (see Appendix A). This very substantial increase is partly due to more complete registration and to the fact that many who were temporarily able to support themselves have exhausted their resources and are applying for relief. But it is also due to an increase in the actual number of refugees as those previously in hiding in Israeli-held territory filter through the lines. The present distribution is

/approximately

approximately as follows:

Palestine:	
North	154,000
South	83,000
Syria:	73,000
Lebanon:	61,000
Transjordan:	88,000
Egypt:	9,000
Iraq:	4,000
	<hr/> 472,000

This figure will inevitably be increased still further and is likely shortly to reach a maximum of slightly over 500,000. From this figure there will doubtless be some recession during 1949, but since this cannot be estimated exactly, a figure of 500,000 has been accepted here as a basis for calculation. The original figure of 7,000 for Jewish refugees quoted in the Mediator's report, representing Jewish women and children who have been evacuated from agricultural group settlements, has not been changed by any later representations by the Israeli authorities.

6. These figures for Arab and Jewish refugees do not include the large number of persons who have not left their own districts but who are, nevertheless, totally destitute as a result of military operations.

Progress so far made in Relief Operations

7. From the date of the second Truce (18 July 1948), the requirements of the refugees for food, shelter, clothing and protection against disease were met for two and a half months, to the best of their ability, by the Arab States, without preliminary preparation and without any outside aid. The Mediator, however, in mid-August addressed an appeal for certain specific items of food or other supplies to twenty-four countries and to UNICEF, and also approached twenty-nine other nations as well as a number of voluntary societies with a general request for any available foodstuffs or funds. The goods promised as a result of this appeal were shown in an appendix to the Mediator's report (see also Appendices D, E, and F); and those actually received or anticipated are summarized below, (see also Appendix C).

(a) Food

(i) The first small shipments of food (olive and peanut oil) arrived from France and North Africa on 12 and 14 September. On 15 September fifty tons of fish products from Norway were received. On 16 and 20 September the first shipments of

/food from

food from UNICEF arrived. Distribution of all these supplies - after some delays caused by unloading, transportation and organizational difficulties - was begun on 1 October.

- (ii) The total tonnage of food received up to 15 October is 800 tons (representing about 15% of the quantities promised), of which 240 tons are UNICEF supplies consisting of supplementary food restricted to infants, pregnant women and nursing mothers.
- (iii) Forward advices of food on ships at sea or actually on wharves awaiting shipment, or due to arrive within the next few months total 1,370 tons, of which 1,100 tons (including 1,000 tons of wheat) are from Australia. With the exception of 30 tons of rice from Burma and slightly more than 200 tons of flour bought by voluntary societies in America and forwarded from Greece on prepayment in the United States, no other cereals have been received, and there is a great deficiency in wheat, barley, millet, rice and maize, the staple diet of the Arabs. UNICEF has, it is true, included about 110 tons of rice in its residual programme, which aims at providing a further 640 tons of various foods within its 60-90 day range.
- (iv) A substantial proportion of the above supplies has been contributed by various voluntary societies and private Foundations, among whom special mention should be made of the World Council of Churches, Church World Service, Inc., and the Near East Foundation.
- (v) The 2,890 tons of food which have so far been received or are notified as being actually forwarded, would, if they constituted a balanced ration, be equivalent to the food needs of the refugees for less than a fortnight. Their actual constituents are sufficient to provide a very meagre supplement, for six weeks or more, to the basic staples, if the Arab Governments can continue to provide these.
- (vi) Once the donated supplies (and the residue promised, if received), are consumed, there is at present no other aid in sight.

(b) Shelter

- (i) Some 95,000 refugees are without any sort of shelter. Approximately 120,000 are without blankets; and clothing is generally ragged and insufficient. The supply depot of the

Middle East Land Forces of the United Kingdom has provided 7,500 tents of which 2,500 have been received and distributed, 4,000 are en route to Beirut; and the remaining 1,000 are being distributed in Southern Palestine through the Egyptian Government. It has also provided 45,000 blankets which left Egypt on 12 October; and the League of Arab States has secured 32,000 more. Requests elsewhere have as yet been fruitless. The tents provided are equal to the needs of some 75,000 to 80,000 persons only; while the blankets will cover 77,000 of the 120,000 absolutely without any such provision at present.

(c) Clothing

- (i) As regards clothing, the World Council of Churches and Lutheran World Service (USA) have already sent forward 100 bales of 100 pounds weight each which are being distributed and a further quantity of 384 bales from Church World Service Inc., (USA) is due to arrive at the end of October. To make it suitable for use by the Arabs, the clothing received is apt to need considerable modification. With the exception of the jacket worn by men, the men's dress, of vest (sedirah) Persian trousers (shirwal) underwear and headaddress (sikil) and the women's shirwal, galabieh and tarha are all very different from European style garments. An appeal was therefore made for a quantity of cloth sufficient to clothe 200,000 persons; it was hoped also that in making up this material, the women refugees might have something to do, with consequent improvement of morale. Turkey is sending forward 2000 metres of cotton cloth, but other than this, there has been no response to this request.

(d) Protection against Disease

- (i) As mentioned in the report of the Mediator, certain medical stores and inoculation materials were provided by the Government of Egypt and by Red Cross and Red Crescent societies for the protection of the refugees. They included particularly anti-typhoid, anti-cholera and anti-diphtheria vaccines and lymph for anti-smallpox inoculation. Specific anti-malarial and anti-dysenteric drugs and considerable quantities of routine medicines, instruments, hospital supplies, goods and garments were also included.

- (ii) Protective inoculation has, however, been employed only sporadically, generally as a result of actual outbreaks or immediate threats of epidemic disease in Palestine and the neighbouring countries.

(e) Organization for Relief Operations

- (i) In order to facilitate the distribution of the supplies received, agreements have been concluded between the United Nations Mission and the Arab States concerned (Syria 28 August, Lebanon 6 September, Transjordan 27 September and Egypt 5 October). Under these agreements, all goods for refugees are admitted duty-free and granted free warehousing and transportation both within the country and in transit. The actual distribution to refugees within each country is made through the local representative of the United Nations Disaster Relief Project, who receives the goods and transfers them to a representative of the Government authorized to give a receipt. Distribution is made in accordance with a plan of operation agreed to in advance by both parties in respect of each consignment, and only where adequate receipts can be given at intermediate levels until the supplies reach the refugee. Inspection and enquiry at that level are undertaken by officers of the Disaster Relief Project as opportunity offers with the valuable assistance of voluntary workers.

- (ii) A supplement to the standard agreement, providing inter alia that those States would not reduce their normal provisions to the refugees because of the availability of supplementary UNICEF supplies, has been concluded by UNICEF with Syria, Lebanon and Transjordan. An agreement with the Provisional Government of Israel in respect of UNICEF operations was signed on 20 September between these parties.

- (iii) On 11 September the Central Office of the Disaster Relief Project was established at Beirut, Lebanon, and steps were taken to set up sub-offices in Syria, Transjordan, Northern Palestine and, later, in Egypt. This Project, as the Mediator's report has shown, has the limited purposes of (a) co-ordinating the relief activities of other organizations at the highest level and (b) distributing the donations received in response to the Mediator's appeal.

Owing to the fact that very limited staff could be assigned for this Project, it was necessary to decentralize the actual distribution, which was placed in the hands of the Governments concerned, acting through local Arab committees. The Project itself has from the start relied heavily on the secondment of qualified personnel from other organizations. The present staff consists of a Director, a Chief Supply Officer (UNICEF), a Chief Medical Officer (WEO), a Field Supervisory Medical Officer, a Consultant on Field Planning (IRC), six Liaison and Supply Officers at appropriate points (one seconded from IRC), an Administrative Officer, a Finance Officer and three Secretaries.

- (iv) The need for co-ordination of activities within an integrated plan, to prevent the duplication which is very apt to occur in a series of parallel operations, was recognized from the outset. Active co-operation with the Arab States has been ensured by the provision to the General Office of the Disaster Relief Project of an Arab Liaison Officer. Close liaison is also maintained with the International Red Cross. A fortnightly meeting of all interested voluntary societies is held at Beirut for the interchange of information on refugee matters.
- (v) The allocation of goods and supplies is based on specific decisions made in relation to each shipment as it arrives by an Allocations Board, comprising representatives of the United Nations, UNICEF and the World Council of Churches (so far the only private organizations directly contributing). Provision exists for representation of other agencies as required.

The Next Phase

8. The voluntary aid so far received - donations as it has been in supplementing the relief provided by the Arab Governments concerned - is small even in relation to the needs of the past period, and almost insignificant compared with the requirements of the crisis that is now developing. As mentioned previously, there is no aid presently in sight after the consumption of the supplies donated as a result of the Mediator's appeal. However, aid must not only be continued but very greatly increased if disaster is to be averted.

9. The need for shelter and clothing is immediate: every week's delay

will mean a progressive death-roll from exposure. As regards food, the supplies which are on the way should be adequate until the end of November, assuming that the Arab Governments can continue their present small rations to the refugees until then. The opening of a new phase of feeding operations should however, be set not later than 1 December 1948.

10. The period for which international relief for the refugees will be required, and the number of refugees to be cared for throughout that period will depend upon various alternatives that have already been stressed in the Mediator's report, particularly the prospects of repatriation and/or the establishing of the refugees as self-supporting units in some areas other than those in which they formerly lived.

11. For the purpose of drawing up a budget, therefore, certain arbitrary assumptions must be made:

(i) A period of nine months, from 1 December 1948 to 31 August 1949 (when the next harvest will be in) has been tentatively selected as a basis for the calculation of food requirements. The provision of shelter and clothing will, of course, represent a fixed charge irrespective of the number of months involved.

(ii) Full rations for 500,000 persons over that period are assumed to be necessary, no allowance being made for any tapering off in numbers that would result from repatriation or local absorption.

12. The budgetary estimate attempts to cover total requirements.

13. In assessing the needs of the refugees it has been borne in mind that the great majority are accustomed to standards of food, clothing, shelter and medical care far below the averages generally found in Europe. The refugee schemes successfully carried out in the Middle East under the League of Nations⁽¹⁾ provided food standards which would appear quite inadequate for "Western" countries, and were carefully drawn to avoid the possibility that refugees, as a result of the assistance furnished to them might be better off than the locally resident working population.

Food

14. A high proportion of the refugees come from farms and villages, where the staple diet consists of grains and pulses. By far the most important cereal is wheat; some of the agricultural districts, however, grow mainly barley, millet and maize. Moreover, wheat yields in Palestine and neighbouring lands vary enormously from year to year, and in bad years

(1) Armenians in Lebanon and Syria from 1920 onwards, Assyrians in Syria 1935 onwards.

even the people who normally eat wheat must fall back on other cereals. Pulses, particularly lentils, are also an important item of diet, and in addition, varying amounts of vegetables, fruit, nuts and edible oil are eaten; while milk and its products (butter and cheese) are obtained from goats, and to a lesser extent from sheep, camels and cattle. Some of these food items are often lacking or available only in very small quantities, and there is a constant shortage also of animal protein and animal fat with consequent lack of variety in diet and sometimes definite deficiencies in vitamin content.

15. The essential food requirements of the refugees are cereals and pulses, and to a smaller extent, fats, sugar, and animal protein in some form; with milk powder for the special needs of children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. An attempt has been made to calculate a temporary maintenance diet on this basis. Estimating such a diet in dollars for half a million refugees for a period of nine months, the item totals \$13,480,425.

(See Appendix B).

Clothing

16. Estimates based on standard "Western" clothing are inapplicable to the needs of the Arabs who wear very different types of garments. A series of local enquiries shows that a flat rate per head of \$12.00 would meet all essential requirements. Since it is necessary to envisage one distribution to each refugee in the course of the year, clothing for 500,000 at this figure will require an expenditure of \$6,000,000.

Blankets

17. The question of blankets recalls the especial severity of the winter in the highlands for people quite unprovided with mattresses or bedclothes. One sleeping mat per person for 4 out of 5 of the refugees, i.e. for 400,000 people at \$1.00 per head, and a blanket at \$3.50 for each of 145,000 persons, i.e. for 45,000 presently totally unprovided, and, during the next nine months, of 20% of all as replacements (100,000) together with a minimum provision of hospital cots, come sufficiently close in cost to \$1,000,000 to be recorded at that figure.

Shelter

18. The provision of shelter means in effect the provision of tents. The purchases already made have met the needs of 75,000 to 80,000 persons. There remains 20 to 25,000 who will require 2,000 tents for their shelter. As new tents cost \$100.00 each, this is equivalent to \$200,000.

19. Routine Medical Maintenance Costs are estimated, from experience in Western Germany, at 3 cents per person per day, and thus reach a figure of \$3,600,000. While this does include preventive inoculations it does not
dd c /include the

include the cost of combatting any actual epidemic, the nature and extent of which, naturally, could not be anticipated. Any such occurrence would need separate ad hoc provision, and expert assistance from appropriate specialized agencies.

20. Transportation Costs are partly overseas costs and partly local costs. If, as is possible, a considerable quantity of the food consumed by the Arabs is locally grown, overseas costs will be correspondingly reduced. On the other hand, local transportation by motor services to supplement local railway services is costly - and because of the small carrying capacities of the railways may also be extensive. Figures of \$2,000,000 for overseas costs and \$3,500,000 for local transportation, have been reached by a study of the somewhat speculative information available.

21. It will be obvious that estimation on the basis of costs in hard currency countries so far as food, clothing, tents, etc. are concerned may provide a basis for later savings.

22. Estimated costs may, tentatively, be summarized as follows:

- Food
- Clothing
- Blankets - sleeping mats
- Shelter
- Routine medical maintenance costs
- Transportation
 - Overseas
 - Local

23. These figures do not include administrative costs. The present administrative staff, as previously mentioned, totals sixteen. If the functions of the Disaster Relief Project in a long-range plan are to be similar to those at present undertaken, this number will need to be increased to fifty owing to the great bulk of goods to be handled. On the other hand, if the responsibilities are to be increased to include actual supervision of refugees in camps or wherever they may be grouped or located, a considerable expansion of staff (mainly among suitable refugee personnel) will be necessary.

24. On the basis of a staff of fifty, an estimate of \$5,000,000 has been made and needs to be added to the total set out above.

Acknowledgements

25. In preparing the present report, the Acting Mediator has had the benefit of valuable technical help from the representatives of the WHO and

/the IRO who

the IRO who were seconded to work with the United Nations Mission, upon request; and from the agricultural and nutritional experts whom the FAO was good enough to send urgently to the area, also upon request of the Mediator. Much of the material thus provided has been incorporated in the report; the Acting Mediator has naturally exercised full discretion in the use of all material made available to him for the purposes of the report, for the contents of which he assumes sole responsibility.

GENERAL
ASSEMBLYASSEMBLEE
GENERALE

A/689/Corr.1

19 October 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Dual DistributionCORRIGENDUM TO THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ACTING
MEDIATOR ON PALESTINE

1. In paragraph 7 (a) (ii) the words "restricted to infants, pregnant women and nursing mothers" should read "restricted to children, pregnant women and nursing mothers."

2. The figure concluding paragraph 15 should be: \$13,200,000

3. Paragraph 22 should read as follows:

Food	\$13 200 000
Clothing	6 000 000
Blankets - sleeping mats	1 000 000
Shelter	200 000
Routine medical maintenance costs	3 600 000
Transportation	
Overseas	2 000 000
Local	3 500 000

\$29 500 000

4. In paragraph 24 the figure "\$5,000,000" should read "\$500,000".

United Nations

Nations Unies

UNRESTRICTED

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLEE
GENERALE

A/689/Add.1
19 October 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Dual Distribution

APPENDICES TO PROGRESS REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ACTING MEDIATOR FOR PALESTINE SUBMITTED TO THE

SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

APPENDIX A

Number of Refugees

1. From the Statistical Abstract of Palestine 1944-45, 8th edition (No. 15 of 1946 - Government Printer, Palestine), it appears (page 16) that at the census of 1931 the population of Palestine included 693,147 Moslems; 174,606 Jews; 88,907 Christians; and 10,101 others (mainly Druzes). The estimates for 31 December 1945 showed the following totals: Moslems 1,035,012; Jews 554,329; Christians 139,285; and others 14,858.
2. As incompleteness of records of immigration by the Jews had tended to cause understatement in the estimates of the Jewish population, the Government Statistician stated that an attempt was made to revise these figures de facto "from current estimates of the Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency and from those of the Food Controller" (page 16). On these bases a figure of 579,227 Jews was reached, and was accepted as a "rather conservative" total, for 31 December 1945.
3. From 1931 to 1945, therefore, the Moslems who have a very high birthrate (over 50 per 1000) increased to the extent of 49 per cent; and the Jews, whose birthrate in Palestine is 30 per 1000, increased, "mainly by migratory increase" to the extent of 230 per cent.
4. In actual distribution, the Jews are essentially an urban population; the Moslems, a rural one. The Jews with their smaller population form relatively and absolutely the larger part of city populations. In 1944, for example, only 138,220 of the 553,600 Jews i.e. 25 per cent of the de facto estimate for that year (op.cit. Tables 9 and 11, pages 21 and 22.) lived in rural areas, as against 693,820 of the 994,724 Moslems (87.5 per cent.).
5. At the date of this report, the Jewish forces occupy the sub-districts of Jaffa, Ramleh, Haifa, Nazareth, Beisan and Tiberias, a large part of the sub-districts of Acre and Safad, the coastal strip of the Tulkarm sub-district, and the new city area of Jerasulem.
6. The Moslem populations of Jaffa, Ramleh, Haifa, Nazareth, Beisan and Tiberias (increased arbitrarily by 10 per cent for the period 1945-48 to correspond with the increase of 1942-45) total 350,800 persons.
7. The Moslem populations of Acre and Safad sub-districts (1944 figures plus 10 per cent) total 100,870 of whom 20,689 were in the two cities themselves. A considerable part of these sub-districts is still unoccupied by Jewish troops. From local observation it is considered justifiable to add 70,000 persons from these sub-districts to the potential refugee total.
8. The Moslem population of Jerusalem (1944 figures plus 10 per cent) was 33,690; from local observation about 6,000 remain. For the Jerusalem area

and from the costal strip of the Tulkarm sub-district, another 70,000 persons might justifiably be added to the potential refugee total. If the whole Moslem population of the sub-districts mentioned in paragraph 6 is added, the total potential Moslem refugees from all areas occupied by Jewish troops will be 490,800 persons.

9. But there are also 89,716 Christians and 15,070 "others" in these areas of Palestine, and a "considerable majority" of those are Arabs. If over 75 per cent of them are added, say 80,000, leaving only 24,786 for all groups or nations together other than Jews and Arabs, the absolute potential refugee total for men, women, and children would be 570,800 persons.

10. The Jewish authorities, however, have stated that there are from 50,000 to 80,000 Arabs still within the territory occupied by their forces. If this is the case, the number of refugees could be estimated tentatively at a figure potentially between 490,800 and 520,800 - say 500,000.

11. Estimates made by Arab authorities go much higher and reach totals of between 740,000 and 780,000: checks made by officers of the Disaster Relief Project, however, have failed to substantiate such figures. In the most northerly area, for example, (North Syria) a figure of 30,000 refugees was quoted, distributed as follows: Lattakieh 5,000; Aleppo 10,000; Hama 7,000; and Homs 8,000. Actual investigation showed that in round figures the numbers at these places were 880; 8,000; 3,500; and 3,200 respectively, and the total was not 30,000 but only 15,800. Similar examples have been found elsewhere.

12. On the basis of estimates made by officers of the Disaster Relief Project, the present distribution of the refugees is at this date approximately as follows:

Palestine	
North	154 000*
South	83 000*
Syria	73 000*
Lebanon	61 000
Transjordan	88 000*
Egypt	9 000
Iraq	4 000

472 000

The distribution, especially in the localities marked by an asterisk, is changing daily; there is a constant flow of refugees from place to place under the impetus of cold or reports of larger food supplies. These movements are at present most evident away from Transjordan and North Palestine and towards Syria on the one hand and South Palestine (Gaza) on the other. The actual total is also rising and will, it is believed, reach 500,000 within the next few weeks.

APPENDIX B

The estimated number of refugees accepted as a basis for calculation is 500,000. Not all these, however, are adults; the Arabs have a very heavy birth-rate, and on the average of the years 1926-44, 18.6 per cent of the population is between the ages of 0-4 years, while a further 13.1 per cent is between 5-9 years. The actual percentage is higher, since the numbers of males of military age among the refugees is naturally smaller than it would otherwise be, and inflates age distribution percentages of other groups. Children of 0-4 years require a half-diet and those from 5-9 years a three-quarters diet. They therefore save 12.7 per cent of the food requirements or slightly more than 62,500 diets, reducing the 500,000 to 437,500.

On the basis of a diet of 2,000 calories and estimating the period as ten months, the following estimate in dollars for goods delivered at Beirut was provided by an officer seconded by the International Refugee Organization to the Disaster Relief Project. It is necessary to reduce this figure by approximately 10 per cent for cost of carriage; and the result by 10 per cent for a nine-months' as against a ten-months' programme. The calorie value accepted is 1,800 as against 2,000 in the original estimate; while the number to be fed is calculated at 437,500 full diets as against an original estimate of 400,000 persons.

REQUIREMENTS OF FOOD AND COST
(Original estimate)

	<u>Per person</u> <u>per day:</u> (In grammes)	<u>Total</u> <u>metric</u> <u>tons:</u>	<u>Cost</u> <u>per ton:</u> (In dollars)	<u>Total</u> <u>Cost:</u> (In dollars)
Wheat)				
Barley) All as wheat flour	440	52 800	139 00	7 339 200
Maize)				
Rice	35	4 200	176 00	739 200
Pulses	35	4 200	202 00	848 400
Oil	20	2 400	660 00	1 584 000
Sugar (Cuba)	25	3 000	182 00	546 000
Canned meat)	20	2 400	700 00	1 680 000
Canned fish) All as				
Cheese) canned				
beef				
Milk: Spray powder (non-fat)		1 666	305 00	508 130
" " (whole)		834	1 021 60	842 014
<u>Local fruits and vegetables; etc.:</u>				
143 calories per day at .02c per person				
400,000 x \$ 0.02 x 300				
				2 400 000
				<u>\$ 16 486 944</u>

The figure of \$16,486,944 does not include carriage on local fruit and vegetables, but does (at 10 per cent) upon \$14,086,944 worth of other produce. Subtracting a corresponding amount, the net figure becomes \$12,578,250. The value of the food estimated at nine months instead of ten is \$11,320,425, to which it is necessary to add \$2,160,000 for fruit and vegetables (nine months) making a new total of \$13,480,425.

A reduction from 2,000 calories to 1,800 calories is expressed in cost by a further reduction of 10 per cent in this figure, which provides a total of \$12,032,380 for 400,000 people. To bring this to the total for 437,500 persons requires an addition of \$112,800 or a final figure of \$13,160,380, say \$13,200,000.

This represents a dietary unit of approximately 11 cents daily per person.

APPENDIX C

SHIPMENTS RECEIVED BY 11 OCTOBER 1948

<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Date of Arrival</u>	<u>Cargo</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Source</u>
BOSPHORUS	12 September 48	Olive oil	30 tons	French Government
PROVIDENCE	14 September 48	Peanut oil	10 tons	"
EXEMPLAR	16 September 48	Salt	40 sacks	UNICEF
		DDT	29 drums	"
		Corned beef	1667 cartons	"
		Corned mutton	1150 cases	"
		Margarine	834 cartons	"
		Sugar	200 sacks	"
		Milk, powdered	2000 cartons	"
EMPIRE ROACH	20 September 48	Tents	2500 each	British Government
		Sacking	1000 yards	"
		Bedsteads	50 each	"
ANDRIA	20 September 48	Salt	40 sacks	UNICEF
		DDT	36 drums	"
		Corned mutton	2200 cases	"
		Margarine	400 cases	"
		Sugar	200 sacks	"
		Milk, powdered	2000 cartons	"
MONTAGUE	5 October 48	Meat and Gravy	7022 cartons	American-Arabian Oil Co.
		Cheese	1571 cases	through ECA
		Lard	2929 tins	Greece
		Flour	5595 sacks	Greek Government
		DDT	525 cases	Greek Red Cross
		Olive oil	10 tons	
		Medical supplies	6 cases	
DIANA	5 October 48	Olive oil	20 tons	Italian Government
ISABELLE	6 October 48	Cheese	50 tons	Swiss Government
		Milk, powdered	12 1/2 tons	"
		Milk, condensed	37 1/2 tons	
EXCHEQUER	7 October 48	Clothing	100 bales	Lutheran Church Service
* BANADEROS	15 September 48	Fish food	50 tons	Norwegian Government
* HEREFORDSHIRE	30 September 48	Rice	30 tons	Burmese Government

* The last two vessels unloaded in Egypt.
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/SHIPMENTS DUE

APPENDIX C (continued)

SHIPMENTS DUE

<u>Vessel</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Probable Arrival</u>	<u>Cargo</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
KADES	Beirut	18 October 48	Sesame oil Dried fruit	20 tons 50 tons	Turkish Government
PRES. STEYN	Alexandria	Mid-October	Meat	984 cases	South African Government
HERMIONE	Suez	End October	Cheese Butter Wheat	50 tons 50 tons 500 tons	Australian Government "
NYHORN	Suez	End October	Wheat	500 tons	"
HELVIG	Beirut	End October	Clothing	384 bales	Church World Service, Inc.
BOREALIS	Beirut	End October	Fiskaroni	667 cases	UNICEF

APPENDIX D

REFUGEES: REPLIES FROM COUNTRIES TO WHICH TELEGRAMS
REQUESTING SPECIFIC COMMODITIES WERE DISPATCHED

(15 October 1948)

COUNTRY	COMMODITIES REQUESTED 16 AUGUST	REPLIED	QUANTITIES PROMISED
ARGENTINE	500 tons wheat 150 tons meat 50 tons butter 50 tons dried fruit		
AUSTRALIA	1,000 tons wheat 50 tons cheese 50 tons butter	25 August	(full quantity) 1,000 tons wheat 50 tons cheese 50 tons butter
BELGIUM	50 tons peas 50 tons haricot beans	25 August 1 October	intermediate reply full quantity
BRAZIL	150 tons meat 25 tons dried fruit	27 August	intermediate reply
BURMA	300 tons rice	19 August 1 September	intermediate reply 30 tons rice arrive 30 September 1948 (will try supply balance)
CANADA	1,500 tons wheat 50 tons cheese 50 tons egg powder	27 August 21 September	intermediate reply offer canned fish and dried apples
CHILE	200 tons potatoes and general list		
CUBA	250 tons sugar		
FRANCE (incl. North African Colonies)	30 tons oil 150 tons dried fruit	28 August	(full quantity) 30 tons oil 150 tons fruit 40 tons oil arrived 12-14 September 1948

COUNTRY	COMMODITIES REQUESTED 16 AUGUST	REPLIED	QUANTITIES PROMISED
GREECE	10 tons oil	30 August 31 August	intermediate reply 10 tons oil arrived 5 October 1948
HAITI	100 tons sugar	1 September	nil
IRELAND	200 tons potatoes	26 August	(full quantity) 200 tons potatoes awaiting advice
ITALY	20 tons oil	21 August	(full quantity) 20 tons oil arrived 5 October Beirut
NETHERLANDS	50 tons peas 50 tons haricot beans	25 August	(full quantity) 50 tons peas 50 tons haricot beans (awaiting advice)
INDONESIA	350 tons rice 250 tons sugar	25 August 4 September	(asking if in co-operation with Netherlands Government) (will try supply in full) 350 tons rice 250 tons sugar (awaiting advice)
NEW ZEALAND	500 tons wheat or barley 50 tons butter 25 tons milk powder	21 September	(no wheat or barley) Shipping 50 tons butter 25 tons milk powder
NORWAY	50 tons fish	20 August	(full amount) 50 tons fish arrived 15 September
PHILLIPPINES	250 tons rice 100 tons sugar	27 August	nil
PORTUGAL	75 tons fish		

COUNTRY	COMMODITIES REQUESTED 16 AUGUST	REPLIED	QUANTITIES PROMISED
SWITZERLAND	50 tons cheese 20 tons milk powder	20 August	(full quantity) 50 tons cheese 12.5 tons milk powder 37.5 tons condensed milk arrived 6 October
TURKEY	20 tons oil 50 tons dried fruit	9 September 1 October	Intermediate reply 20 tons oil 50 tons dried fruit care of I.R.C. due 18 October
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	500 tons wheat 50 tons meat	21 August	50 tons meat (no wheat) due 15 October
URUGUAY	100 tons meat		
UNITED KINGDOM		12 August (Sec. Cncl)	£100,000 (for tentage and medical supplies from Near East)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2,500 tons wheat 100 tons meat 50 tons cheese 50 tons butter 20 tons DDT	22 August	(working with voluntary agencies to provide quantities). No governmental aid available.

APPENDIX E

REFUGEES: REPLIES FROM
COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE GENERAL TELEGRAM WAS DISPATCHED
(16 August 1948)

COUNTRY	REPLIED	PROMISED	REMARKS AND/OR ANY FURTHER ACTION
BYELORUSSIA			
BOLIVIA	7 September	Intermediate reply	
BULGARIA			
CEYLON	18 August	50,000 rupees	Received and in course of utilization
COLOMBIA	19 August 4 September	Intermediate reply Nil	
COSTA RICA	2 September	Nil	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
DENMARK	11 September	Nil - but aid from Save the Children Fund and Red Cross	See appendix F.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
EL SALVADOR	11 September	Intermediate reply	
ECUADOR	11 September	Nil	
ETHIOPIA	23 August	L5,000	Received and in course of utilization
GUATEMALA	20 August	Intermediate reply	

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/HONDURAS

COUNTRY	REPLIED	PROMISED	REMARKS AND/OR ANY FURTHER ACTION
HONDURAS			
INDIA	23 August	100,000 rupees	Received and in course of utilization
LIBERIA			
LUXEMBOURG	4 September	10 tons barley 14,228 tins canned meat and vegetables	(awaiting advice)
MEXICO	24 August	Intermediate reply	
NICARAGUA			
PANAMA	3 September	Nil	
PARAGUAY			
PERU			
POLAND			
RUMANIA			
SWEDEN			
UKRAINE			
USSR			
VENEZUELA	27 August	50,000 bolivares	(in national products)
YUGOSLAVIA			

APPENDIX F

SUPPLIES PROMISED BY AGENCIES OTHER THAN GOVERNMENTS
TO WHICH APPEALS WERE SENT

AGENCY	PROMISED	PROMISED FOR	REMARKS
*EGYPTIAN RED CROSS	50 tons medical supplies	South Palestine	Already sent by 23 August (for IRC)
*EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT	40 000 doses antityphoid vaccine Further quantities typhoid, cholera, plague vaccines, sulpha drugs, atabrine	Amman	Already despatched (for IRC)
GREEK RED CROSS	6 cases medical supplies		Includes dusting guns for DDT
AMERICAN ARABIAN OIL CO.	\$200 000 to pay for 200 tons flour 100 tons canned meat 50 tons beef fat 50 tons cheese		Shipped from Greece to Beirut through good offices ECA Greece
AMERICAN MIDDLE EAST RELIEF INC.	5 Ambulances		Not received by Disaster Relief Project
*AMERICAN RED CROSS	2 Ambulances \$250 000 worth medical supplies 20 tons DDT Medical supplies value \$200 000 Milk valued at \$35 000 Cereals		To Lebanese Red Cross. Already distributed

* No further information available on total Red Cross programme or supplies.

/CHURCH WORLD

AGENCY	PROMISED	PROMISED FOR	REMARKS
CHURCH WORLD SERVICES INC.	384 bales used clothing 2 tons powdered milk 150 lbs. vitamin tablets small quantity DDT Hospital supplies value \$25 000 Cash \$2 020		Already shipped Beirut " " " " " " (not yet received)
C.R.O.P.			Working with voluntary agencies with view to providing balance of 2 300 tons wheat requested from the United States of America
WORLD RELIEF SERVICE OF NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE	\$25 000		Purchase flour in Egypt (not yet received)
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF INC.	5 tons clothing		Arrived Beirut
NEAR EAST FOUNDATION	Will expand services and personnel		
INTERNATIONAL BECHTEL INC.	\$100 000		At disposal Near East Foundation
DANISH SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	Credit up to 300 000 Crowns for Danish team of workers and supplies		To supply soup daily for ten thousand children in camps
TURKISH RED CRESCENT	10 tons husked cereals 5 tons macaroni 2 tons semolina 2 tons chloride lime 1 ton milk powder 5 000 metres cotton goods 200 woollen blankets		(To be distributed by IRC)