

“(b) All governments not covered by 2 (a) above shall adopt similar publicity procedures regarding their exports of foods of types essential for UNRRA’s relief and rehabilitation program.

“3.

“(a) The Council has noted with appreciation statements by representatives of the supplying countries of bread-grains, rice, and fats and oils that in recognition of the grave emergency they are now reviewing all steps that can be taken to increase their exports of these and other scarce foodstuffs in order to make more adequate allocations to deficit areas.

“(b) In order to achieve the objectives of Resolution 17 and of the recommendations contained in the present resolution, the Director General is requested to consult immediately and continuously as long as the emergency lasts with representatives of the supplying governments and with the CFB to consider the effectiveness of the steps being taken and to report thereon to the Central Committee and the Council.

“(c) In view of the gravity of the present situation, the Fourth Session of the Council will remain in session and, upon completion of its meeting in Atlantic City, will be convened at Washington, D.C., by its Chairman or Acting-Chairman, as soon as the Director General can report on the outcome of his consultations referred to in paragraph 3 (b) above, but in time to allow the Council to assess the position regarding scarce supplies to be made available to UNRRA to meet the grave emergency of this spring and early summer. During the period between the completion of the meeting of the Fourth Session of the Council in Atlantic City and its convening in Washington, D.C. the Central Committee and the Director General may exercise all of their powers to the same extent and in the same manner as if the Council were not in session.

“4. With a view to achieving the most efficient methods of dealing with the world wide food crisis through 1946 and 1947, the Council calls upon all United Nations Governments, including those not members of UNRRA, and upon the intergovernmental organisations concerned to give continuous consideration to the problem of improving and adapting national and intergovernmental machinery for allocating and distributing food supplies.”

One further observation seems called for in the situation now upon us. It was natural that concern should be expressed lest the policies followed by national and international allocating authorities fail to pay due regard to the responsibility of those aggressive peoples who did so much to bring about the present tragic situation. This concern was voiced, among others, by the New Zealand member of the Council, who urged that in distributing scarce supplies proper preference should be given to those groups who are wholly innocent of responsibility—that where some must suffer we should endeavour in due proportion to shelter those who were attacked, even, if necessary, at the expense of those whose responsibility is such a heavy one. This comment, it was asserted, should apply not only to the aggressors and their victims in the European theatre, but equally to the Far East, where the claims of Japan for a large measure of assistance to meet the food shortage that is certainly coming there should be fairly and judiciously balanced in the light of what is available against the claims of those people whose hunger and misery are the direct result of Japanese aggression.