

"5. That paragraph 2 (a) of Resolution 71 shall be revised to read as follows:

"That in cooperation with the occupying authorities the military authorities, and the governments concerned, the Administration will take immediate measures to withdraw its assistance from those displaced persons who have been determined by the military authorities to have collaborated with the enemy or to have committed crimes against the interests or nationals of the United Nations, whether or not such persons are detained in custody."

"6. That in carrying out its operations under Resolution 71, the Administration, in cooperation with the occupying authorities, the military authorities and the governments concerned shall facilitate all necessary arrangements so that displaced persons may receive full information from the governments of their countries of origin or former residence.

"7. That in view of the temporary nature of the assistance that can be given by the Administration with respect to all of the remaining displaced persons in all areas in which the Administration is authorized to operate, it is the recommendation of the Council that its members shall seek to do all in their power to expedite the early creation of a United Nations body capable of dealing in an effective manner with the problem, such as is contemplated under the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on February 12, 1946, and, prior to the establishment of The United Nations body for this purpose and, provided this does not delay its creation, to secure consideration of this matter by other inter-governmental agencies, and that efforts shall be made to devise ways and means to facilitate resettlement and otherwise to provide a solution to the problems which will confront the remaining displaced persons when the Administration's assistance comes to an end."

The need for urgent action being taken by the United Nations was heightened by the announcement early in the Council session that the United States Government is considering closing displaced-persons camps in the United States zones in Germany before 1 September, 1946. Such an action would place an additional heavy burden upon UNRRA's limited and strained resources pending the time when the United Nations is in a position to take over responsibility.

The last paragraph of the above resolution touches on a matter which, though not formally discussed nor, in fact, intended to be considered at this session, was nevertheless very much in the minds of many Council members throughout the Atlantic City proceedings—namely, the serious situation that would arise from any sudden and arbitrary termination of UNRRA activities whilst the need for them is still an urgent one and before arrangements have been made for them to be carried on where necessary by the United Nations, either by agencies already functioning in related fields or by new agencies which may be established for the purpose. In this connection, the Director-General in his opening address to the Council expressed the strong conviction that United Nations leaders have underestimated the enormous task of providing even the most simple form of relief and rehabilitation to a war-ravaged world. "I would draw the attention of those leaders," he stated, "to the consequences which must inevitably arise if the ground which has been so laboriously gained by UNRRA over the past year is lost. It is therefore essential that the new international organizations should be brought into effective operation immediately so that they can continue any part of UNRRA's work which the United Nations may desire to go forward. It has been a