The conference did not attempt to reach ambitious objectives either with regard to the functions of the Administration or to detail in its recommendations. The assistance of U.N.R.R.A. in making repairs and in providing equipment and supplies for the rehabilitation of industry and services is to be confined to what is necessary for relief and early recovery of the liberated areas from dependence upon outside help. The resources of U.N.R.R.A. are not to be used for long-term reconstruction.

Since the successful prosecution of the war is the first objective of the United Nations, it was agreed at Atlantic City that the activities of U.N.R.R.A. in obtaining relief supplies must be co-ordinated with the existing wartime arrangements for the allocation of both supplies and shipping. Consequently, all requirements for relief and rehabilitation which have been drawn up or approved by U.N.R.R.A. are to be brought before the Combined Boards. These requests will be considered as an additional claim on available supplies, and will have to be balanced with military requirements and the needs of the civilian populations in the supplying countries. In cases of scarce commodities which the Combined Boards wish to control, the Boards will consult with the Director General of U.N.R.R.A. and the Chairman of the Supplies Committee, and then determine the amounts that may be devoted to relief. This will ensure that the flow of supplies necessary for the war effort will not be impeded.

Responsibility for the distribution of relief within a receiving country will be borne by the recognized government exercising administrative authority in the area. U.N.R.R.A. may not operate in the area without the consent of the recognized government, or if such a government does not exist, the military command.

After considerable discussion, the conference decided that each member government whose home territory has not been occupied by the enemy shall make a contribution approximately equivalent to 1% of its national income for the year ended June 30, 1943, as determined by the member government. As much as possible, but not less than 10% of the contribution, shall be in the form of currency that can be expended outside the country, with the balance in the form of a credit in local currency, available for the purchase of the contributing country's goods. It was not thought desirable to establish a fixed and overall formula, and each country is left free to decide for itself whether there are special circumstances which would make the 1% contribution excessively